

Libertarian Party NEWS

July - August 1982

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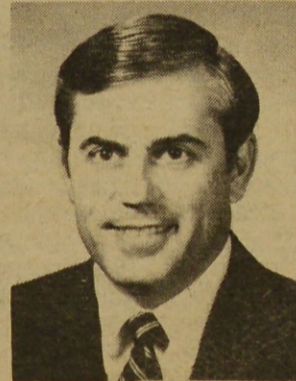
Record High Number 21 Libertarians Run For Governor Seats



David Hutzelman



Bea Armstrong



Dick Jacobs



Rebecca Shipman

Libertarian candidates are running for governor in 21 states this November — the highest number for any third party in 46 years. This total may increase by two, depending on whether gubernatorial candidates are nominated in South Carolina or Wyoming.

In addition to the record number of campaigns, the level of campaign activity and spending will set new highs. For the first time in Libertarian Party history, active gubernatorial campaigns are being waged in every region of the country. From Maine to Ohio to California, and from Alaska to Alabama, Libertarians will be working on active gubernatorial campaigns.

The campaigns will work hard to locate new Libertarian supporters and contributors, and to increase public awareness of the Libertarian Party as a serious alternative to the Democrats and Republicans. An added goal of many of the campaigns is to gain enough votes to win permanent ballot status, eliminating a major obstacle to the Party's growth in key states such as Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas, and Arizona.

To provide an overview, Libertarian Party News has compiled the following summary of the activities and plans of gubernatorial candidates across the country.

ALASKA

Dick Randolph is familiar to Libertarian Party members as the first Libertarian to win election to state office. He has been campaigning heavily for the office of the governor of Alaska since the latter part of 1981. The Randolph campaign has successfully placed Randolph and his running mate, Phillip Christiansen, on the November ballot (see related story in this issue).

TEXAS

The Texas LP completed its tough ballot drive (see related story in Campaign Shorts)

on July 12, placing its gubernatorial candidate David Hutzelman on the ballot. Hutzelman, a 41 year-old resident of Houston, holds a management position in the computing and telecommunications field.

Hutzelman is a campaign veteran, having run for the Texas Railroad Commission in 1980, when he received 86,654 votes (2.2 percent). Viewing monopolies like the railroad with a libertarian perspective, Hutzelman said, "Monopolies are due to the government influence they've been able to generate to protect their markets. . . Most government regulatory agencies are put into existence by . . . business interests who saw it as a means of keeping down competition." Hutzelman is optimistic about attaining the 2 percent of the vote needed to gain permanent ballot status.

MICHIGAN

Dick Jacobs, the Michigan gubernatorial candidate, has received a surprising amount of media coverage, especially compared to the coverage the LP received in Michigan during the Clark campaign in 1980. Jacobs, who lives in Grand Blanc (near Flint), has been campaigning three days a week since early this year. Beginning in August, Jacobs will be campaigning full-time.

Attacking Michigan's major problem, high unemployment, Jacobs says the major goals of his campaign are to improve Michigan's business and job climate, reduce state spending, and push for the repeal of the state's Single Business Tax in order to attract new employers and create new jobs. Jacobs states in his campaign literature, "The results of their (Republican and Democrat) leadership have hardly been constructive: record numbers of our population are unemployed, inflation is still a major problem, taxes are higher than ever, and though we have spent billions of dollars to alleviate poverty, the poor and truly needy of our state and nation are still poor and needy."

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From The Chair

Current Policies Hurt Poor, Minorities

by Alicia Garcia Clark

Liberty and the free society have often been accused of being hostile to the interests and the well-being of the poor and of minorities. Freedom and the free market is okay for the wealthy or even the middle class or for white Anglo-Saxon males, it is argued, but it grinds down the poor and oppressed minorities. Against that common charge libertarians point out that freedom benefits everyone, and most particularly aids the poor and minorities by expanding opportunity and prosperity for all.

Let us turn the charge around. Let us see how the poor and minority groups fare from the current welfare state, a state which many people believe must remain in place because it is sustaining the disadvantaged against the chill winds of freedom.

First, let's look at civil liberties. Many alleged friends of the poor and of racial minorities, liberals and con-

servatives alike, grievously insult these groups by assuming that they don't care about personal freedom, that the exercise of free speech or freedom of action is a luxury reserved for the refined tastes of the educated and the wealthy. But consider the military draft, which may

preserved in order to protect the poor and the oppressed?

Another vital civil liberties issue is the elimination of victimless crimes. Surely it is clear that when the police engage in drug busts, the people they bust are almost invariably poor and minority groups. White and upper-

"The original laws singling out opium were specifically designed to harass unwanted Chinese immigrants."

return soon now that the Reagan Administration has insisted on keeping draft registration and prosecuting those who refuse to register. The draft is a system of class and racial oppression. Middle class youth and college students are often able to get deferments, while poor and minority youth are drafted and enslaved and sent to kill or die in foreign wars. Is this the big government that must be

class drugs, such as marijuana and cocaine, are deliberately overlooked by the police while heroin, associated more with ghetto life, is severely cracked down on and punished. The original laws at the turn of the century singling out opium were specifically designed to harass unwanted Chinese immigrants who were then associated with that particular drug.

Cracking down on immigrants is another joint enterprise of liberals and conservatives that libertarians are virtually the only ones to condemn. Immigrants are attracted by the original American pledge of being an asylum of freedom for mankind, a haven of opportunity for the oppressed. Yet liberals and conservatives alike, in a misguided attempt to preserve privileged positions for some native workers, are engaged in a massive campaign of oppression of immigrants. Immigrants are to be issued identity cards in order to search out illegal aliens, and employers will be fined or even sent to jail for hiring illegals. Cuban and Haitian boat people fleeing statist oppression for the promise of the land of the free, are being treated shamefully by immigration police, and are being herded into

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Many Issues Find Major Parties United

by Eric O'Keefe

The 1982 campaigns are seeing the Republican and Democratic parties take the same positions as each other, and in several cases unpopular positions, on many major issues. This has happened in previous elections on some subjects, but this year it covers an unprecedented range of crucial issues, including:

Taxes: The Republicans are leading a Reagan-supported effort to pass the largest peacetime tax increase in history. The Democratic party supports a similar package of tax increases.

Budget Deficits: Although many Republicans and Democrats are finally backing the Balanced Budget Amendment, it won't take effect until 1985, at the earliest. In the meantime, both parties are backing \$100 billion dollar deficits for 1982 and 1983, despite overwhelming public support for a balanced budget now.

Nuclear Weapons: Both the Democratic and Republican parties are trying to sound sympathetic to the tremendous grassroots demand for a freeze on the nuclear arms race. But at their mid-term convention in Philadelphia, the Democrats passed a mushy resolution acceptable to hawks like Senator Henry Jackson. Reagan and the Republicans also oppose a freeze, and leaders of both parties are supporting the Pentagon's new weapons systems.

Social Security: As in 1980, as the election approaches Democratic and Republican leaders talk less and less about the bankrupt condition of the Social Security System. They don't want to remind voters of this vicious fraud, and they don't want to be challenged by having to propose a change or a solution.

Draft: Both of the other parties are watching merrily as thoughtful young men are indicted for failing to

register for the draft. They apparently want the "crime" of deciding what to do with one's own life to be stomped out in America.

Middle East: Both of the other parties support continued multi-billion dollar U.S. government funding for the aggressive government of Israel. Neither party has questioned whether U.S. taxpayers should continue to provide U.S. weapons like those used in the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Unemployment: Neither of the other parties has anything new or constructive to say about this problem they have created. Government regulation, licensing, high deficits and taxes, trade restrictions and minimum wage laws continue to go unchallenged.

Of course there are many other less prominent issues where Libertarians are also making the only sound proposals, and where the Republicans and Democrats are taking indistinguishable positions.

In past election years, Libertarians have been able to offer the only alternative to a Republican/Democratic position. But never have both of the other parties united on so many major issues. And never before have both parties ignored popular public opinion on issues as significant as a nuclear freeze and a balanced budget.

In 1980, for example, candidate Reagan called for tax cuts, a balanced budget, and opposition to the draft. Carter called for a less aggressive foreign policy than Reagan's. Even though Libertarians knew these were empty promises, they had a big effect on the voters. This year, Libertarian candidates have a tremendous opportunity to step into the void. The Libertarian Party is needed more than ever before, and the voters in 1982 will recognize this more than ever before.



INTERVIEW:

Winger Discusses Election Law

by Deb Haws

Richard Winger became a Libertarian in 1975. He says Rose Wilder Lane's book "The Discovery of Freedom" turned him around. He had already been aware of the Libertarian Party, since he had been intensely interested in third parties in general since college. He graduated from U.C. Berkeley in political science in 1966.

"I was very interested in elections from childhood on. In junior high school I got an impulse to collect election returns for presidential candidates. I put it aside for a few years, but shortly after the 1960 election, I sought out the 1960 presidential returns in the "World Almanac" to see how the minor parties had done. It struck me then as peculiar that third party presidential candidates were on the ballot in some states but not in others. I thought, since it was an election to choose the president of the entire country, the candidates should be on the ballot before the voters of the entire country, not just the voters of some states. That led me to learn about ballot access laws, and it just became a very great interest."

Currently, Winger maintains his own library of election law decisions, now numbering 1500 and constantly growing. He serves as a researcher to attorneys working on election law problems which concern third political parties. He also has extensive statistics for third party candidates in the United States from the time of the Civil War to the present. The following edited transcript is of a telephone interview conducted with Winger from his home in San Francisco.

LP News: How successful have other third parties been at getting on the ballot in the past?

Winger: There was a wide range of third parties back before 1937, and most of them managed to get on the ballot in practically all states without much trouble because ballot access laws were much easier back then. Before 1891 there weren't any state ballots at all. There wasn't any way the state could keep parties off of the ballot because parties and voters made up their own ballots. Even after the use of state-printed ballots began, at first ballot laws remained relatively easy.

Generally, ballot requirements started getting really nasty in the thirties, and there was a trend of ballot access laws getting tougher and tougher which didn't turn around until 1968. Back before tough laws were passed, the Prohibition, Communist, and Socialist parties were usually on the ballot in 35 to 40 states, but it didn't mean as much as it would today.

LP News: Can you compare ballot status success of third parties with how the Libertarian Party is doing today?

Winger: We're in an improving situation now. Because of court decisions, Ballot laws loosened up beginning in 1968, and then real slow for awhile, but since 1967 they've been getting better, and I think they'll continue to get better. We also have to keep in mind that ballot laws change quite frequently. Every odd-numbered year, at least a dozen states pass some sort of change in their ballot laws.

LP News: What is John Anderson's ballot status for 1984 and what does he lose by not running candidates in the 1982 elections?

Winger: In 1980, Anderson ran as an independent in 46 states, and was a candidate of a third party in only four states. Votes cast for an independent candidate don't gain ballot status for a party, so Anderson is in bad shape if he tried to start a party for the 1984 election. He gained ballot status as a party in only three states, and so has very little to lose by ignoring the 1982 elections. He will retain ballot status in Delaware for '84 because the law there requires a certain number of voters registered in a particular party's name in order to hold ballot status; Anderson has that. In Michigan and Wisconsin, if the Anderson party doesn't run candidates this year, it will lose ballot status for 1984.

LP News: Can you explain Anderson's Supreme Court case, and why we filed a "friend of the court" brief in support of the lawsuit?

Winger: In 1980, Anderson missed the filing deadlines in five states by the time he made up his mind to run as an independent. He went to court and won federal court decisions to place his name on the ballot in all five states. After the election, the state of Ohio appealed the Ohio Anderson decision and Anderson lost in Appeals Court. The Supreme Court took the case to get the deadline issue settled once and for all for the whole country in time for the next presidential election.

The Libertarian National Committee filed a "friend of the court" brief because an Anderson victory in this case would obviously be in our interest. We would not be limited by early deadlines, such as the March 20 filing deadline in Ohio. Without early deadlines, we could hold presidential nominating conventions during the election year, which would be valuable for publicity reasons. The public has the presidential election on their minds during the election year, and we could pull attention during our national conven-

tion if it were held within months of election day.

Petitioning would be easier. The Ohio drive this year was hard, partly due to the winter weather. If Anderson wins the case, all filing deadlines earlier than mid-summer, at least for president, would be unconstitutional.

It's interesting that Anderson wasn't planning on filing this case. I wrote him and other Anderson peo-

in Kansas. Could you explain the lawsuit and how it changed the Kansas law?

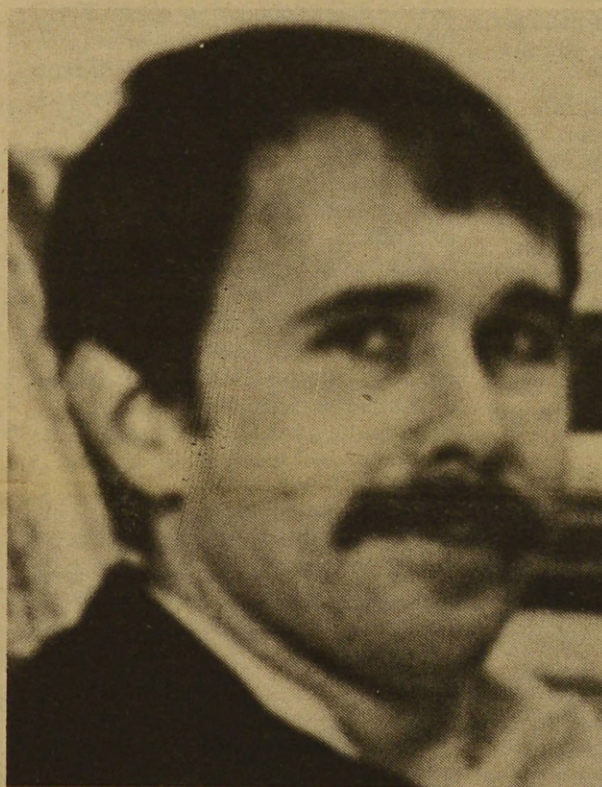
Winger: Third parties had to have a 3 percent petition, which is 22,000 signatures to get on the ballot. Furthermore, petitioners could only circulate petitions inside their home district. I don't know how large a district is in Kansas, but in California in a city, it's liable to be four city blocks which makes it very difficult.

Both sides of the lawsuit were supposed to come to an agreement as to what a temporary law should be until the state legislature begins its next session in 1983.

When no agreement was reached, the judge decided to settle it himself. He ruled that the Libertarian Party had proven itself large and important enough to be on the ballot in 1982 without doing anything. This is where it will stand until next year. Interestingly enough, no other third party is included in the temporary ruling.

LP News: Will the win in Kansas be helpful in other states?

Winger: It's helpful because every time the Libertarian Party wins in court, it adds to our prestige. The only state where it would have set



Richard Winger

ple to encourage their taking action. Anderson's supporters in Ohio put pressure on him also because they would rather not have to comply with Ohio's deadline. The fact that he did file does not indicate what his future plans hold.

LP News: When will a decision be handed down, and what are the chances of winning the case?

Winger: Court will probably begin oral arguments in October of this year, consider them for three months and hand down a ruling in April of 1983. I'm very optimistic about a favorable judgement because of the earlier rulings in other Courts of Appeals. A win in this case will not affect us much until the presidential election in 1988 because we have already committed ourselves to holding the next presidential nominating convention in New York City a year from now in August.

By the way, this case affects filing deadlines for presidential candidates only, but could very well prove useful towards changing deadlines for other offices as well.

LP News: The Libertarian Party recently won a ballot access lawsuit

a precedent is in Idaho, where we already have ballot status. In Idaho, as long as we continue to run three candidates every election, we retain our ballot status. In Kansas, we don't even have to do that much to remain on the ballot, at least as it stands now. When the Kansas legislative goes into session, a law will probably be passed that will require a certain percentage of votes to retain ballot status, but I think it'll be one that we're able to pull.

The Kansas lawsuit could possibly be helpful in Mississippi sometime in the future. Right now, the LP has only to persuade the state that it is a "real" party in order to get on the ballot, and once the party is on, there are no requirements to stay on. The Mississippi party is busy finding candidates in order to get the state party on the ballot for the first time this year. If the state ever decided to put through more restrictive laws, we could use the Kansas win to our advantage in court.

LP News: The LP lost a lawsuit in Florida. Would you give some background on the Florida laws?

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WASHINGTON WATCH

by David Boaz



People around the country no doubt think it must be terribly exciting to live in Washington. After all, every day the network news and the morning paper are full of the latest heated debates in Congress or between the President and Congressional Democrats.

Well, it ain't necessarily so. Increasingly there is no real debate in Washington. There is heated rhetoric, true. There is the illusion of fundamental arguments. There are allegations of Democratic "budget-busting" or the President's "callousness toward the poor." The Democrats charge the President with "balancing the budget on the backs of the poor and helpless," while President Reagan promises to reject the Democratic policy of "tax and spend, spend and elect."

But there is very little real difference over issues. The drive toward rapid expansion of the role of the federal government that was so powerful in the 1960s slowed down in the 1970s, and few members of Congress today propose any major new government programs. Even at the Democrats' mid-term conference, there was little support for new initiatives for bigger government. Unfortunately, however, Democrats and Republicans have set in motion government programs that seem to grow on their own, so that the size of government can increase without any new legislative proposals.

Consider this year's major debate over the federal budget. The budget in recent years has become not only the most important element of economic policy under Congressional control but also a vehicle for setting general government priorities and policies. Programs to deal with defense, housing, social security, unemployment, and other problems must be included as part of the budget resolution. Thus the process of passing that budget resolution has become the arena where such programs are discussed. It thus takes on an importance beyond even economic policy.

From the television and newspaper reports, one would have thought that a titanic struggle over the direction of the budget was occurring on Capitol Hill. That just wasn't the case. It's true that various interest groups were fighting to get their piece of the pie, though even that struggle was less than it might have appeared, as we shall see below. But from the taxpayer's point of view there was almost no difference in all the budget plans debated. Early in the year President Reagan submitted a 1983 budget that he said would result in outlays of \$758 billion and a deficit of \$92 billion. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO), charging the administration with over-optimistic economic and budget assumptions, priced it at \$786 billion with a \$132 billion deficit. Almost no member of Congress wanted to support a deficit of that size (the size of

the spending was of almost no concern), and the President's budget was almost instantaneously forgotten as Congress moved to write its own budget. (It must be noted that we are talking about details here; Congress "discarded" Reagan's budget, but it debated other proposals which were 90 to 99 percent identical, as we shall see.)

By late May there were several proposals on the table. According to CBO, they stacked up like this: The Senate bill proposed to spend \$784 billion. House moderates offered \$779 billion. And those defenders of free enterprise and limited government, the House conservatives, proposed an austerity budget of \$776 billion. The titanic struggle that ensued was over a difference of \$8 billion — 1 percent.

The budget resolution as finally passed in late June calls for fiscal 1983 outlays of \$770 billion, actually ending up lower than all of the earlier proposals congressmen tried to make the deficit look smaller. (The budget resolution is strictly a congressional process; Reagan supported this budget, but he does not have the opportunity to sign or veto it.) The resolution itself projects a deficit of \$104 billion, though the CBO says it will probably be \$116 billion. The point to stress here is how close

"cuts" (from projected spending levels, not from actual spending the previous year, remember) were concentrated in only 18 percent of the budget — the part other than defense, social security, Medicare, Medicaid, other entitlements, and interest. Even if you're really trying — a questionable claim, at best — you can't cut the budget very much if you limit your focus to 18 percent of the budget. One of the nation's most establishment economists, Joseph Pechman of the Brookings Institution, said at a Brookings seminar on the budget that the various congressional proposals displayed "not very significant differences" on the makeup of the spending.

Brookings itself gave us a good example of the difference between liberal and conservative approaches in one area of the budget, military

spending. President Reagan's budget calls for increasing the military budget 8 percent a year after inflation over the next five years. Brookings, in its annual book on the budget, "Setting National Priorities," warns of the dangers in such a buildup and calls instead for 8 increases of 6.5 percent a year. Apparently the entire establishment debate is over the last 1.5 percent of increased spending.

Another example may be noted at the Democrats' midterm

conference. While there was much condemnation of the Reagan administration, there were few calls for any substantive policy changes — except, perhaps, a bold and progressive defense of the status quo:

don't cut taxes, don't cut spending. As for defense, Alexander Cockburn and James Ridgeway pointed out in the Village Voice that the Democrats "accepted the basic premises of the arms race," called for "a steady, prudent buildup" of military forces and equipment, and went along with

the call for a buildup of conventional forces in Europe — and all "without a murmur of protest." They endorsed the nuclear freeze but they rejected calls for a specific cut in the defense budget, for criticizing weapons like the MX, the Pershing II, and the Trident II, and for criticizing the U.S. for its role as arms merchant to the world.

They also hailed the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, though they did reluctantly agree to "regret" the loss of life. In short, despite the headlines about Sen. Edward Kennedy's call for a nuclear freeze and the Democratic Party's endorsement of that position, the conference essentially accepted the Reagan military buildup. As Cockburn and Ridgeway wrote, "The Democratic party offers little in the way of ideas or substance, and retains whatever allure it may still have entirely from the performance of Ronald Reagan."

It remains for libertarians to challenge the policies being followed in Washington, since it is clear that there will be no fundamental debates among the establishment politicians and policy analysts. In his testimony before a House committee and in a subsequent policy analysis (\$1.00 from the Cato Institute, 224 Second Street SE, Washington, DC 20003), Earl Ravenal challenged the foreign policy of both Democrats and Republicans, pointing out that the United States will spend \$129 billion to defend Europe in 1983 and another \$39 billion for Asia. In another Cato policy analysis (\$2.00), I took on the conventional understanding of the Reagan program, arguing that "there is no Reaganomics....The rhetoric is different. The policies are the same," and proposing \$279 billion in cuts from the 1983 budget, enough to balance the budget and cut taxes. These ideas have hardly seeped into the Washington consciousness yet, but they will have an impact as the failure of the Reagan administration and the vacuousness of the Democratic "alternatives" become more apparent.

David Boaz is vice president of the Cato Institute, a Washington-based public policy research institute.



LIBERTARIAN TESTIFIES — Earl Ravenal prepares to testify before a House committee on foreign policy and the defense budget. Photo by George Withers.

all sides were — 1 or 2 percent — despite the news media reports of tremendous battles.

Meanwhile, the heads of nearly all major Wall Street firms said that the budget resolution contained accounting gimmicks and unrealistic assumptions that would make the deficit much larger than projected.

Of course, it could be argued that the differences over the makeup of the budget were significant even if the total level was less controversial. This is not really the case, however. President Reagan's much-ballyhooped



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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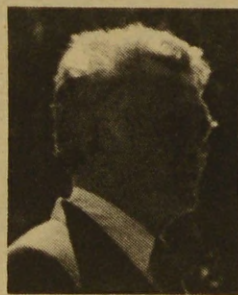
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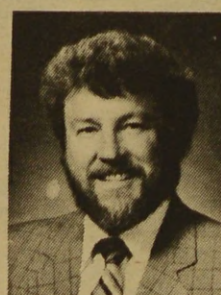
John Northrup



Dan Dougherty



Frank Haws



Paul Cleveland



Marcia Farrington



Henri Klinger

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ILLINOIS

Illinois Libertarians are well on their way toward gathering the 35,000 signatures needed by the August 2 deadline to place gubernatorial candidate Bea Armstrong on November's ballot. A ten year veteran in the field of journalism and current features editor of the *News-Sun* in Waukegan, Armstrong hopes to receive the 5 percent of votes cast in November so the LP of Illinois will be able to run candidates for offices across the state. Currently, more than 200,000 valid signatures are needed to run a full congressional slate.

Armstrong proposes abolishing all government transit systems and opening up the industry to the private sector. She states, "The CTA and the RTA (Illinois transit systems) are a monopoly — if you don't like it now you don't have a choice. . .if there's a job to be done, people are going to do it. You might have 50 bus companies coming in, and may the best ones win."

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts weathered a tough ballot drive this spring in order to place Rebecca Shipman at the top of the statewide slate of Libertarian candidates on November's ballot. Shipman, a 33 year-old assistant professor of human services at Massasoit Community College, says, "There are too many good things about our society to throw it all out. What I'm after is to start educating people that if they really want

freedom, they've got to learn to stop relying on the government."

In 1980, Ed Clark polled well in western Massachusetts, and Shipman plans to do a lot of campaigning there, along with making appearances at college campuses around the state.

OHIO

In Ohio, Phyllis Goetz is the first third party gubernatorial candidate to hold a place on that state's ballot since 1946, an achievement accomplished after the Ohio LP completed a difficult ballot drive early this year. An account executive from Cincinnati, Goetz has built a campaign staff which includes the hiring of campaign manager Ed Larocque and media coordinator Chris Martin.

Goetz views unemployment as the number one issue in Ohio, where the unemployment rate is the second highest in the country. She proposes eliminating the minimum wage law and the requirements for a business person to obtain a state license before opening up shop, and abolishing laws that interfere with civil liberties.

PENNSYLVANIA

After gaining valuable campaign experience running for attorney general in 1980, Richard Fuerle is prepared to run at the top of the statewide ticket as the LP of Pennsylvania's gubernatorial candidate this year. Fuerle's name was placed on the ballot after the state LP completed its all-volunteer petition drive at the end of May.

Fuerle has put out statements attacking victimless crime laws and the 'temporary' Pennsylvania state income tax which was started ten years ago that, instead of ending, has been increased. Fuerle has also called for "the entire state of Pennsylvania to become a tax-free business zone so industry will move into the state, instead of moving out like it's doing now."

NEW YORK

John Northrup received the Free Libertarian Party's nomination to run for governor during the state convention this spring. Northrup, a native of Syracuse, is a practicing CPA and is on the accounting faculty at Syracuse University, Onondaga Community College and Ithaca College.

Northrup will campaign full-time during the last two months before election day with the goal of receiving the 50,000 votes necessary for permanent ballot status. The petition drive for 20,000 valid signatures to place Northrup and the other New York Libertarian candidates on the ballot has already begun.

According to Northrup, today's government "routinely and systematically" deprives individuals of liberty. He believes many social ills are caused by government interference in matters that should be dealt with privately. Northrup uses education as an example, stating "Statewide, school taxes are increasing, yet the number of students is decreasing. We're paying more and getting less. . .but as is the case with any monopoly, when the service is characterized by coercion and force, the cost goes up and the quality goes down." Northrup proposes both a voucher system and educational tax credits as an intermediate step towards abolishing the state school system.

ARIZONA

Former Republican Congressman Sam Steiger is running for governor on the Libertarian ticket in Arizona. Steiger served in the Arizona State Senate from 1960-1964, and was a member of the U.S. Congress for ten years, beginning in 1966.

During his term in Congress, Steiger worked hard to eliminate both OSHA and the Bureau of Land Management, and was a strong proponent of deregulation. Steiger has

gradually developed an attraction to the Libertarian Party, and in 1980, decided to vote for Ed Clark. Steiger decided to run for governor as a Libertarian because, "The two-party system does not allow for original thought — change cannot come through our current two-party system." Steiger has an excellent chance of receiving the 5 percent necessary for permanent ballot status because he is known throughout the state.

CALIFORNIA

Libertarian Dan Dougherty, a resident of Marin County in northern California, is campaigning actively for the California gubernatorial seat. After being nominated and endorsed by the California Libertarian Council earlier this year, Dougherty received 13,000 votes from registered Libertarians in the California primary in June.

Dougherty, along with campaign manager Tom Palmer, has built up a strong campaign organization. Palmer reports that fundraising efforts have begun, including phone calls by volunteers to some of the 80,000 Libertarian registered voters and contributors asking for contributions to the campaign. Palmer is also organizing a phone bank to facilitate a voter contact program to begin Labor Day.

The distribution of Dougherty for Governor brochures has already begun, and the first white papers will be released in August. Gun control, the bottle initiative (an initiative on the California ballot in November), crime and immigration are some of the topics covered by the white papers.

Along with a regular schedule of speaking engagements around the state, Dougherty has a good chance of participating in the League of Women Voters' debate featuring Democrat Tom Bradley and Republican George Deukmejian. Dougherty is the only gubernatorial candidate who supported the successful Proposition 13 tax cut in 1978, and he is the only candidate who opposed the recently defeated Peripheral Canal boondoggle.

COLORADO

After a spirited competition for the gubernatorial nomination, Colorado Libertarians chose Paul Grant as their candidate for this fall's elec-

Continued On Page 18

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Montana to Vote On Initiative

Montana Libertarians successfully placed their initiative to deregulate beer and wine licensing on the November ballot.

Petitioners gathered 30,300 signatures, including 11,000 in the final ten days of petitioning. To get on the ballot, 18,024 valid signatures were needed.

Duncan Scott, co-chair of the group sponsoring the initiative, gave credit to Gary Palm for getting the measure on the ballot. "Gary worked full-time for nearly a month raising money and organizing restaurants to help collect signatures," Scott said. "Without his efforts we wouldn't have made the ballot." Palm is the Regional Representative for Region 4.

The initiative proposes a new wine and beer license that is exempt from the quota system and costs \$400. Currently such licenses cost nearly \$40,000 on the open market.

The initiative also offers a transferable tax credit to current license holders for the decline in the fair market value of the license.

Scott said more than 10 groups were attempting to place the initiative on the fall ballot, but only four were successful. That the Libertarians were successful, he said, has impressed many political observers in Montana.

LP Challenges Oregon Law

Oregon's ballot access laws are being challenged by the LP in federal court. A court hearing was held on July 16, at which attorney Stephen Fielder of Maryland testified, along with Portland attorney Jeffrey Alden. Fielder was pleased with the results of the hearing and said that the state government raised no strong or surprising arguments against the LP positions.

The suit was filed to challenge several restrictive provisions of the law. For instance, in 1980, LP State Treasurer candidate Donna Merzi gained 5.11 percent of the vote in Oregon — enough for permanent ballot status. But, that was only enough for statewide candidates. The weird Oregon law requires that 5 percent of the vote be achieved in a race for office in each specific political subdivision to gain ballot status there — in each county, state legislative district, congressional district, etc.

And Oregon officials are even denying Libertarians ballot status in a state legislative district where the LP candidate cleared 5 percent of the vote in 1980. The state claims that redistricting has changed the district, so we didn't receive 5 percent of the state house vote in any

CAMPAIGN 82

currently existing district.

As if that isn't bad enough, each new LP candidate needs to collect signatures totaling 5 percent of the 1980 vote in the district (e.g., 55,332 for a full congressional slate), and it was recently made illegal to pay petitioners in Oregon.

An LP victory would probably lead to 40 or 50 Libertarian campaigns in Oregon this year, instead of the 10 to 12 campaigns now being planned. A decision is expected soon.

Alabama Ballot Law Vetoed

The United States Department of Justice vetoed two recently passed changes in the Alabama ballot access law. The vetoes were based on the Department's authority under the Voting Rights Act.

The laws threw the Libertarian Party and all fourth parties off the ballot, including the primarily black National Democratic Party. The most restrictive provision in the laws was a change requiring 20 percent of the vote for a party to retain ballot status. Also, the law was designed to take effect this July, giving the LP almost no time to meet the new July petitioning deadline the new law imposed.

The state and national Libertarian parties lobbied against the bill in the Alabama legislature, and then lobbied for a gubernatorial veto. When these failed, they explained the impact of the law on the LP and fourth parties to the Justice Department, and lobbied for a veto of the bills.

The Justice Department action means that the LP retains ballot status in Alabama, which it has had since 1976. Thirteen Libertarian candidates will be on the ballot in Alabama this November. (See Region 19 report).

Candidates Fear Ohio Debate

A very successful state convention in July kicked off the campaign season for Ohio Libertarians. Jack Levine coordinated the event, which featured Alicia Clark and Michael Emerling as speakers. The one-hundred attendees contributed \$2,700 for the campaign effort after the banquet.

Shortly after the convention, the Phyllis Goetz for Governor campaign

hired Ed Larocque of Virginia as its full-time campaign manager. Chris Martin of Virginia is joining the campaign as media coordinator.

Goetz is the first third party gubernatorial candidate in Ohio since 1946.

Goetz's inclusion in the League of Women Voters' debates has led to both the Republican and Democratic candidates' refusal to participate. However, the League seems to be holding strong and has asked its advisory committee to make appeals to the candidates to reconsider. The League pointed out in the letter to the advisory committee that the LP was an officially-recognized party in Ohio and that it has shown its seriousness by fielding a full slate of statewide candidates.

In a statement released to the media, Goetz said, "The Republicans and Democrats have nothing to gain and everything to lose by the wide exposure which libertarian views will receive through the debates. Unfortunately, the biggest losers if the debates fall through will be the voters of Ohio."

Ed Larocque is focusing on fundraising, preparing brochures, and on coordinating campaign appearances and literature distribution with Ohio's 43 other Libertarian campaigns. If Goetz gains 5 percent of the vote, the LP will gain permanent ballot status.

Connecticut LP Goes Petitioning

The difficult statewide petition drive in Connecticut is rolling into high gear. State Chair Gerry Brennan reports that as of July 20, 4,000 volunteer signatures had been collected toward the goal of 20,000 total signatures. In late July, Nick Youngers of Wisconsin came into the state to coordinate a paid petitioning effort. The LP of Connecticut and the national LP have reached an agreement to jointly fund the drive.

Youngers coordinated successful petition drives in Ohio and Maine, and he believes that with continued volunteer help, the Connecticut drive can collect the 20,000 signatures before the August 24 deadline. In addition to the six statewide candidates, Libertarian congressional candidates are petitioning for about 1,600 signatures in each of the six congressional districts. Several state senate and state house of representative candidates are also petitioning.

Texas LP Puts 121 on Ballot

A strong finish appears to have put Texas Libertarians over the top in their big petition drive. 25,000 signatures were collected in the last three weeks of petitioning before the July 12 deadline. On July 12, the LP of Texas filed 45,188 total signatures in Austin.

Although confirmation of ballot status won't come until mid-August, Texas LP leaders are confident that they have met the requirement of 23,697 signatures. Ballot status will place 121 Libertarian candidates on the ballot for the November election.

With three weeks to go in the drive, daily signature collection was at only half the needed rate. Bureaucratic obstacles from the state and local governments in Texas were confining petitioning to certain counties, and reducing validity rates.

To deal with the crisis, a dramatic acceleration of the petition drive was started. Petition coordinator Honey Lanham recruited fifteen full-time

petitioners. Dallas coordinator Alma Kucymbala worked with Jack Miller and others to multiply the Dallas area effort. In addition, an emergency appeal for funds to fuel the redoubled efforts was sent by Alicia Clark to thousands of Libertarians across the country. According to state chair and ballot drive coordinator Bill Fraser, these steps, combined with extra work by volunteers around the state, brought signature collections up to the necessary rate.

Hundreds of volunteer hours were taken looking up eight-digit voter identification numbers, which the state requires for each valid signature. To find these numbers, each of the 45,188 signatures had to be checked against an average of three different registered voter's lists. In addition to these obstacles, petitioners had to ask whether voters had cast ballots in the recent Republican or Democratic primaries. If they had, their signatures would be invalidated.

These obstacles combined to make gathering 24,000 valid signatures incredibly difficult. National Director Eric O'Keefe said that "collecting 24,000 valid signatures in Texas is about as difficult as collecting 48,000 valid signatures would be if Texas had the less unreasonable restrictions typical in other states."

If the LP gains ballot status, it will join only the Democrats and Republicans on the Texas ballot. That should help gubernatorial candidate David Hutzelman gain the two percent of the vote he needs in November for the LP to gain permanent ballot status in Texas.



LP 10

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Randolph Releases Campaign Book

Dick Randolph's campaign for governor of Alaska has had an upsurge of activity in recent weeks. The legislative session ended in early June, freeing Randolph to campaign full-time until November.

In May, Randolph chose Phillip Christiansen for the lieutenant governor spot on the ticket, the final step necessary to start the petition drive to place the Libertarian gubernatorial ticket on the November ballot. A tax researcher, 38-year-old Christiansen owns an accounting and tax consulting firm in Anchorage, and has successfully fought battles with the IRS on behalf of numerous clients.

After two weeks of petitioning, volunteers for the Randolph campaign had gathered 10,000 signatures, well above the 4,800 valid signatures needed to place the ticket on the ballot. Campaign headquarters has already received the letter of certification verifying that Randolph and Christiansen are officially on the November ballot.

Meanwhile, a campaign book written by Randolph has gone into production. The book, titled **Freedom for Alaskans**, is being published by Caroline House and is listed in their fall and winter catalog. It costs \$3.95 and will be available from Randolph campaign headquarters in July, and will be in bookstores by August. Randolph uses the book as a forum to present a libertarian perspective on predominate issues in Alaska, and also gives a brief history of his political development. The book will play an important role in the campaign's outreach efforts, along with a soon-to-be printed tabloid that will be distributed beginning this summer.

An important addition was made to the Randolph campaign staff when Kent Guida, a long-time Libertarian Party activist, came on board as campaign manager. Guida, who in the past was national membership chair, states that "my first goal is to plug the hundreds of volunteers who have already been recruited from across the state into a working precinct-level organization."

Paul Beckner and Anita Anderson have also joined the Randolph for Governor staff. Anderson is in charge of a tremendous volunteer effort to commit large numbers of Alaskans to vote for Randolph in November. Beckner is in charge of fundraising for the campaign.

Fundraising remains a high priority as the campaign continues into the summer. Several raffles are planned, including raffling off an airplane and a house. Two direct mail pieces have been sent to Randolph contributors in Alaska and the "lower 48" during the month of July. Randolph has made appearances at several fundraising events, including a \$100 a plate dinner held in Anchorage that attracted over 100 people.

Randolph plans to cover most of the state campaigning, spending 5-6 days at a time on road tours into the interior of Alaska. He will also spend a great deal of time in both Fairbanks and Anchorage, the highest populated areas of the state.

The Alaska primary is August 24, and until then radio and television spots will be kept to a minimum. After the primary the Randolph ads that have already been produced will begin to be aired regularly through election day. Randolph continues to receive extensive media coverage.



RANDOLPH FOR GOVERNOR — Alaska State Rep. Dick Randolph prepares to read the winning number during the drawing for an airplane raffle sponsored by the Randolph for Governor campaign. Other fundraising plans include raffling off a house.

Libertarian National Committee

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
Eric O'Keefe, National Director
2300 Wisconsin Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 333-8209

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OFFICERS

Chair
Alicia Garcia Clark
3445 Monterey Rd.
San Marino, CA 91108
213-796-8231

Vice-Chair
Sheldon Richman
Libertarian Party
2300 Wisconsin Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20007
202-338-3105 (H)

Treasurer
Vivian Baures
2351 China Gulch Rd.
Ruch, OR 97530
503-899-8250

Secretary
Frances Eddy
4400 East-West Hwy. Apt. 1111
Bethesda, MD 20814
301-951-0539

Past Chair
David Bergland
695 Town Center Dr. #800
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
714-751-8980

MEMBERS AT LARGE

Michael Emerling
29 N. 28th Apt. 18-G
Las Vegas, NV 89101
702-384-0063

Kent Guida
Individuals For Randolph
455 H St.
Anchorage, AK 99501
907-272-6831

Mary Louise Hanson
1060 S. Parker Rd., #6
Denver, CO 80231
303-861-8811 Ext: 206263

Chris Hocker
1488 Newton St., NW
Washington, DC 20009
202-547-2770

Dick Randolph
P.O. Box 123
Fairbanks, AK 99701
907-456-8480

907-452-2206
(Jan.-June)
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811
907-465-4821
907-586-9824

Andrea Millen Rich
P.O. Box 120
Orangeburg, NY 10962
914-359-0557
914-359-3255

Murray Rothbard
23 Pearce Mitchell Place
Stanford, CA 94305
415-327-7860

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Region 1:
Steven DeLisio
5102 Shorecrest Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99502
907-243-5521

Region 2:
Jon M. Hall
14834 Friar St., D
Van Nuys, CA 91401
213-989-3117

Bill Evers
933 Colorado Av.
Palo Alto, CA 94303
415-494-0140

Dale Pratt
1400 Kapiolani Blvd., #B-49
Honolulu, HI 96814
808-261-0681
808-946-6562

Region 3:
David Brazier
5401 25th Ave., NE
Seattle, WA 98105
206-527-2425

Region 4:
Gary Palm
P.O. Box 9324
Missoula, MT 59807
406-721-4379

Region 5:
Emil Franz
2290 W. Moore Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85705
602-297-1969

Region 6:
Paul Grant
12477 W. Cedar Ave., #106
Lakewood, CO 80228
303-989-3408

Region 7:
Lynn Crussell
P.O. Box 2482
Norman, OK 73070

Region 8:
Linda Taylor
215 Broadway, NE, #310
Minneapolis, MN 55413
612-623-0193

Region 9:
Jim Johnston
2143 Chestnut Ave.
Wilmette, IL 60091
312-256-1294

Region 10:
Leslie Key
912 Vernon Ave., #9
Madison, WI 53714
608-221-2468
608-222-6273

Region 11:
Sandy Burns
9677 Lindenbrook
Fairfax, VA 22030
703-938-5356

Region 12:
Alan Lindsay
P.O. 15305
Little Rock, AR 72231
501-375-5620

Region 13:
Matt Monroe
1213 Hermann Dr., #655
Houston, TX 77004
713-524-0046
713-524-2919

Region 14:
Dave Walter
894 Pine Rd.
Warminster, PA 18974
215-672-3892
215-972-8289

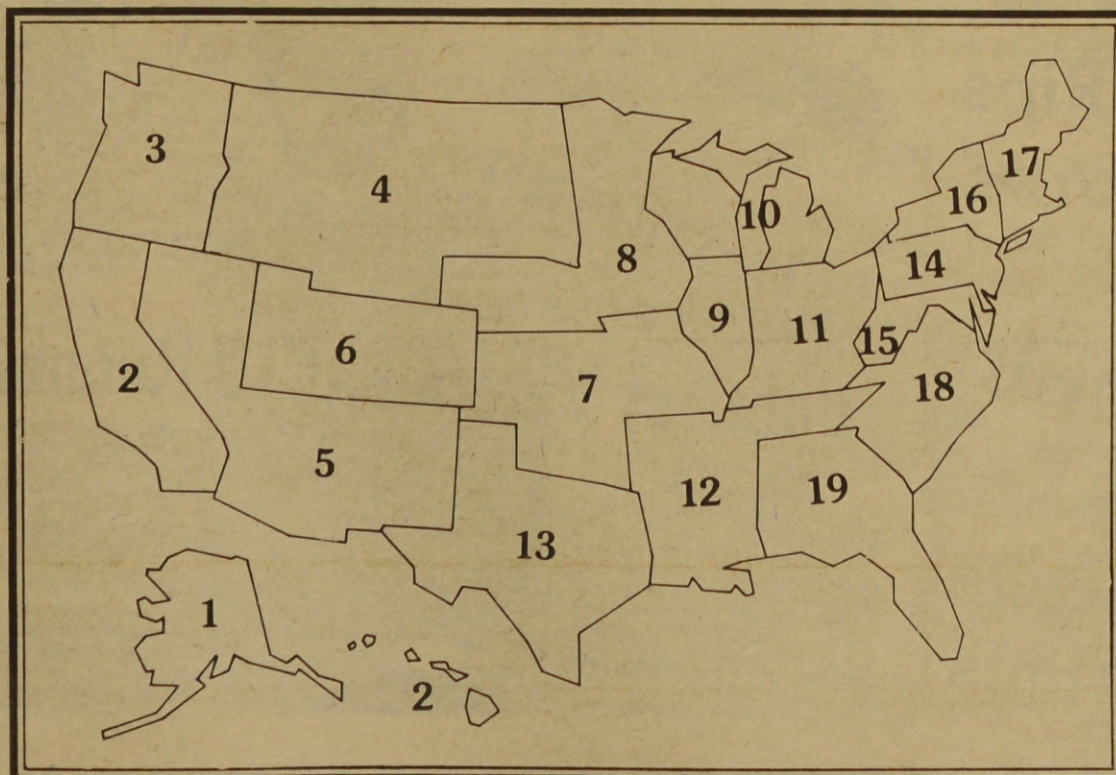
Region 15:
Jule R. Herbert, Jr.
520 6th Street, SE
Washington, DC 20003
202-547-4955 (H)
202-546-5190

Region 16:
Howie Rich
P.O. Box 120
Orangeburg, NY 10962
914-359-0557
212-299-0686

Region 17:
Jim Lewis
2 Neponset Ave.
Old Saybrook, CT 06475
203-388-2046

Region 18:
Mike Burch
3250 S. Utah St.
Arlington, VA 22206
703-820-3710
202-546-5190

Region 19:
Clark Hodge
3500 SW 2nd Ave.
Gainesville, FL 32607
904-376-2692
904-378-6290



Continued On Page 12

Libertarian Party NEWS

Editor:
Deb Haws
Director:
Eric O'Keefe
Staff:
Anita Anderson
Gillian Jewell
Lucia Toro

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Campaign Activity Co



Phyllis Goetz

Lee Paolini

Libertarian vows lively gov

By CHARLES ROOS
News Political Editor

Paul K. Grant, an Evergreen business man, thinks he and the Libertarian Party

Libertarians set to

The California Libertarian council and the Richard Marcella, who has been active in reforming or quating drug pres

Libertarians Gain Ground Among Dissatisfied Voters

By MARY ANN MEELE
SUN Staff Writer

Federally, the Libertarians support the abo

Libertarians strive to rival major po

By ROGER CLAWSON
Of The Gazette Staff

By 1990, the Libertarian Party will rival the Democratic and Republican Parties, perhaps even displace one of them, Ed Clark, the party's 1980 presidential candidate.

In a recent interview, the Libertarian leader detailed for The Gazette his strategy for becoming a major national political force.

His party, opposed to all forms of government interference in the lives

individuals, will draw from both the right and the left to build a new coalition, Clark said.

"We find ourselves in the position the Republican Party was in during the 1850s," Clark said.

The major parties were then, tied for demanding government subsidies or grants.

In Montana, candidates seeking funding from the

Harlee To Kick District 62 Run

Big Ohio election challenge mounted by Libertarian Party

By JIMMINS
This is one in a series of articles that examines the political decisions made by

Libertarian to challenge Van Vliet

Member of the Libertarian Party will challenge Tony Van Vliet in

Horton Hospice Service cancer patients. It is a prepared statement campaign will focus on jobs and the economy out of the way

Mansfield woman Libertarian candidate for governor's race

By ALLAN JOHNSON
Sun Chron

MANSFIELD Shipman asked

Libertarian Party nominates candidates for local races

Two Republican candidates who believed they would be running in November's general election have announced they will change their campaign tactics.

Airlines. Doris E. Smith Harris in the State

Wednesday, June 23, 1982

Tucson Citizen

Page 5C

Libertarian in state race

Libertarian Buck Crouch will make his third bid for public office, announcing his candidacy

increases and favors more control of

of Sunny School, led the Arizona nuclear

Libertarian seeks Congress

Student at Oregon State University

Libertarian Candidates File Petitions

Libertarian Joins 10th District Race

Minnesota Libertarian Party 1982 campaign to

(AP) The Minnesota House of Representatives

Libertarian Candidate Rips Off Steel Import Curbs

Monroeville, Pa. or governor, the government steel imports

violation of personal rights. Said Fuelle: "When you stop to think that the Constitution says Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech

Libertarian says fair competition

behind the bar owners are new found social concern of their real gripe, they fear competition if small, innovative restaurants are allowed to sell wine and beer

Falm also pointed out that the initiative does not affect liquor licenses. He said the difference is important because liquor licenses cost between

Libertarians gaining, chief says

By GIER LINDSAY
Journal and Courier, Lafayette, Ind., Mon., June 21, 1982

refusing to re-elect incumbent president should tell them something."

The Libertarians are meeting at Boulder Inn through Monday

Libertarian

Libertarians approve no-tax party plan

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Revving up for the November election, Libertarians

Libertarians sounders exasperated publican candidate Party, told Saturday in

"America... Gerald... now they... Reagan... Ian 1980... Clark. "I

to do what we... we earn."

Libertarians Be Put on Ballot

Libertarians are gathered in the back of Sambo's, 15 members of the Washington County Libertarian party clustered in twos and threes among half-dozen tables. Petitions calling for everything from limitations on property taxes to the abolishment of LCDC and the legalization of marijuana were spread on a coffee table near the door

Paul Cleveland, electronics part-time farmer and candidate for error, sat at one of the tables sipping coffee and listening. Around him hammered away at the Federal Reserve Board, U.S. involvement in the

Libertarians also should have divorced their parents in circumstances and that the government shouldn't discriminate on basis of race, sex, religion, preference, Grant said.

Grant said political young group will cooly because "freedoms

Ms. Justi believes that private charity can take the place of welfare and she is strongly against gun control.

"Many Libertarians, including those who belong to the National Rifle

are gathered in the back of Sambo's, 15 members of the Washington County Libertarian party clustered in twos and threes among half-dozen tables. Petitions calling for everything from limitations on property taxes to the abolishment of LCDC and the legalization of marijuana were spread on a coffee table near the door

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"Many Libertarians, including those who belong to the National Rifle

Judge Orders

By RICHARD ROGAN
THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1982

Freewheeling Libertarians

Political Veteran at 19 Running for Of

YOUNGEST CANDIDATE IN PRIMARY

At the age of 19, Ann Justi is a veteran of politics.

She stuffed envelopes for the Nixon-Agnew campaign in 1968, worked on Evelle Younger's gubernatorial campaign in 1978, served as chairman of National Youth for Reagan during the Republican primary in 1980 and has been a Sacramento lobbyist for many years.

Ms. Justi's father, Christian, is a

Adding to the unusual nature of Ms. Justi's candidacy is the fact that this woman, whose mother is a Democrat and whose father is a Republican, is a committed Libertarian.

Her conversion took place in the summer of 1980. The chance to do a report on minor political parties for a class at South Hills High School in West Covina afforded Ms. Justi the

opportunity to look into philosophies of government that differ from those of the Republicans and Democrats.

She said Libertarian principles, such as "Taxation is theft," and "You should be able to do what you want as long as you don't harm anybody else's person or property," attracted her to the party.

Ms. Justi believes that private charity can take the place of welfare and she is strongly against gun control.

"Many Libertarians, including those who belong to the National Rifle

"I just knew grooming me for she said. "They be a candidate Libertarians."

Hand-in-hand paigms goes the money. Ms. part of her effort

"I love to raising dinner I've raised \$1 Collecting worry this caput it, "Libe poor people."

Coverage Across Country

governor race GUP starts anti-Libertarian can

outlining positions on several other cur-
et talk on marijuana

Libertarian Party files 2 candidates
mit the 346,000 valid voters signatures
quired to

302
ANCHORAGE (AP) — Alaska's Republican Party is launching an anti-Libertarian campaign in a bid to keep conservative voters from defecting at the polls in November. State GOP chairman Ken Stout says the Libertarians are worrisome because they appear to be appealing to conservative voters who usually vote Republican. To make the Libertarians less appealing, Republicans will be publicizing some of the fledgling party's "more radical" ideas, Stout said.
"Look at what they're for," he said. "They're for legalized prostitution, legalized dope ... no military, no police ... When you get right down to it they anarchists."
"A lot of people just don't know what the Libertarian Party

stands for," he said. "And if they did, I think they would vote Republican."
And the Libertarians? They say they're grateful to the Republicans for the attacks.
"They're (Republicans) paranoid on Libertarians, I can't believe it," said John Wood, chairman of the Libertarians platform committee. "Actually what they're doing is assisting us by giving us free publicity."
Stout and GOP national committeewoman Edith Holm got off a few shots at the Libertarians during a swing through Fairbanks, the center of Libertarian support in Alaska.
Stout said their comments are generating angry letters-to-

the-editor from Fairbank
Libertarians to address
their party platform help
what Libertarianism me
Republican concern
justified. Per capita, the
Alaska than anywhere
state to elect a Libertari
Seventeen Libertarian
including candidates for
three for the state Senat

or parties

To Kickoff 8
2 Run

andidate John T.
with a speech and
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against the
mination

Libertarians will win

Opposing politicians know that 5 percent
the popular vote is a 10 percent "swing"
between candidates of their parties.

Political compromises between the two
called "major parties" over the past 30
years have brought our country stagnation,
inflation, deficits, soaring taxes, unemploy-
ment and stratospheric interest rates.

Ohio State University once had a football
coach who won by trying to avoid mistakes

AND IF WE PLAY OUR CARDS
RIGHT, WE CAN RUIN
EVERYTHING IN ANOTHER
30 YEARS!

Penna. Libertarian Party files for 31 places on November ballot

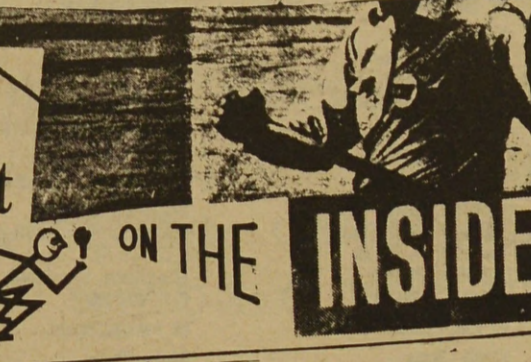
Libertarian candidates ask reform
Government reform will come from Republicans, a candidate

Libertarian opens bid for Assembly
These earnings, Swinney said, would be used to compensate the victims of crimes.
"Let's see to it that the forgotten person of our criminal justice

New chairman named to Libertarian Party
with nothing but an idea that Montanans want an alternative to the policies of war and big government of the other two parties," he said.
then we've grown to

Libertarian candidates for were Ralph Mullinger, treasurer of the party, the First Congress William C. Saunders, the Second District, skin of Philadelphia, Pa.

Libertarian candidates for the Supreme Court. The party has not candidates for state sen State representative. In a statement an candidacy. Ms. Kark would propose replac federal income tax w tax that would be decr ly. She said she also reducing federal spe billion annually.
"My cuts will not be the poor," she said.
Party officials said 22 hold elected offices acro



POLITICAL SPECULATION—On the political scene, Edga Paul Boyko—a disenchanted long-time Democrat—predicts the Southeast and the Bush votes will give Terry Miller the GOP no over Tom Fink, and that Bill Sheffield will take the Dem nomination. Boyko had kind words for Steve Cowper but asserted the Fairbanks Democrat is "too much of a dilettante" to take on the heavily funded Sheffield effort. As for Boyko, "I plan to cast a protest vote for (Libertarian) Dick Randolph."

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about either.

It says Mormonism
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al, political principl

Libertarian paddles for pc

By CRAIG JOHNSON
Staff Writer
Members of the Libertarian Party
re different. They are the first to say

and impart a little of the party
philosophy.
That party philosophy is different,
too. It has its own unique perspective

and taxes.
However, Libertarianism does have
a common thread running through it's
fabric: personal freedom.
Libertarians generally believe an

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Libertarians scramble to get

By ED ASHER
HARLINGEN — The Libertarian Party of Texas is racing the clock to obtain the required 24,000 signatures necessary to be put on the Novem-ber general election ballot

petitioning until after the primary
elections.
Speaking about the ballot laws in
Texas, Mrs. Clark said

the weekend of
Steve Roberts of
nominated

New
Vote

Libertarians seek friends, vot

environmental Quality.

The repeal of all compulsory edu-
cation laws.

Opposition to all welfare, to be re-
placed with aid from the private sector.

The repeal of federal campaign fi-
nance laws.

The abolishment of the U.S. Postal
Service.

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Republican U.S. Rep. Henson M
of Baton Rouge picked up a challen
for re-election Friday
party candidate Jame

Agnew files bid for Congress

State candidate ...
Republican U.S. Rep. Henson M
of Baton Rouge picked up a challen
for re-election Friday
party candidate Jame

Libertarian speaks

of the about an hour. He said he is in favor

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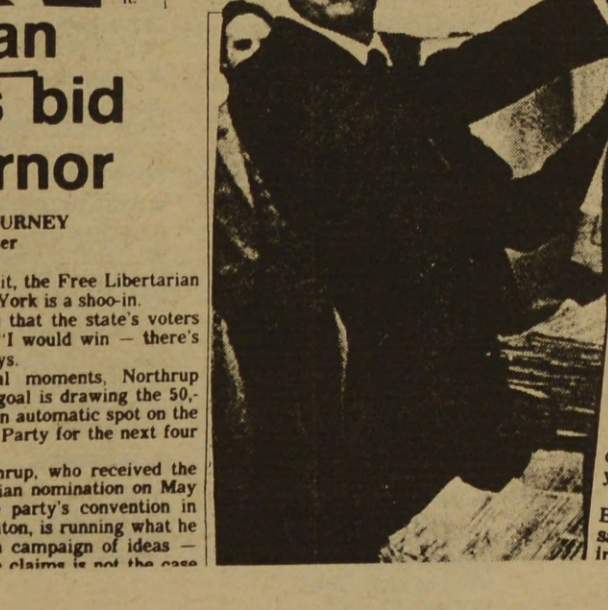
Libertarian launches bid for governor

By ERIC NAGOURNEY
Staff Writer

To hear John Northrup tell it, the Free Libertarian
candidate for governor of New York is a shoo-in.
The only thing necessary is that the state's voters
be familiar with his positions. "I would win — there's
not a question about it," he says.

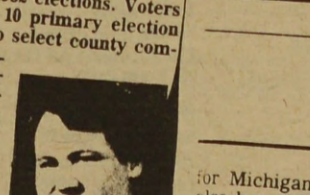
But in his more practical moments, Northrup
allows that a more attainable goal is drawing the 50-
000 votes necessary to secure an automatic spot on the
ballot for the Free Libertarian Party for the next four
years.

Northrup, who received the
Libertarian nomination on May
1 at the party's convention in
Binghamton, is running what he
says is a campaign of ideas —
which he claims is not the case



Whitelock seeks senate seat

Libertarian enters Senate
Editor's note: Candidates throughout the Blue Wa-
ter Area are gearing up for the 1982 elections. Voters
and the Nov. 2 general election to select county com-
missioners and judges, state re-
presentatives and senators, other
state officials and a U.S. senator
and representatives. News about
candidates will appear weekly in
this column as area politicians
make their intentions known.



CANDIDATES
for Michigan School Service, based in Lansing. He
also has owned an automobile

Michigan

Libertarian preaches free-enterprise gospel

By Susan R. Pollack
News Staff Writer

enterprise gospel that appeals to
many: significantly lower taxes

enterprise gospel that appeals to
many: significantly lower taxes

enterprise gospel that appeals to
many: significantly lower taxes

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504-275-4160(H)

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215-625-9300(O)

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401-253-8228(O)

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Spartanburg, SC 29301
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803-572-6000(O)

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605-578-3439

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Nashville, TN 37215
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801-484-5895
801-485-0421

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802-864-6819(O)
802-372-5041(H)

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262 Wood Lomond
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608-221-8181
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State Chair
Larry Gray
Route 1, Box 236-A
Buffalo, WY 82834
307-684-7257

Campaign '82 Chairs

■ 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
Jenny Roback
253 Caroline Street
Derby, CT 06418
(203)735-9676

■ DELAWARE
Vernon Etzel, Jr.
Holiday Hills
2204 Coventry Drive
Wilmington, DE 19180
(302)475-4423

■ DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Mike Hepple
1332 L Street, SE
Washington, D.C. 20003
(202)547-8370

■ FLORIDA
Doug Ramsay
45 NE 96th Street
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

■ LOUISIANA
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)

■ MICHIGAN
Lee Nason
61 Garfield Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
(617)864-6497

■ MISSISSIPPI
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

■ NEBRASKA
Arnold Souba
P.O. Box 38
Graceville, MN 56240
(612)748-7145

■ MONTANA
Duncan Scott
318-1/2 South 6th East
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(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
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(201)798-0199

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

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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
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(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

■ TENNESSEE
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)
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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

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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
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Continued From Page 2

concentration camps and eventually shipped back to the hell from which they had fled.

Let us now turn to more strictly economic concerns. Most people believe that the welfare state taxes the rich to help the poor. In reality, rich, middle class and poor alike are all taxed in order to benefit the government and its favored political groups. Even the high tax rates on wealthier income groups harm rather than benefit the poor for these high tax rates cripple productive effort, restrict saving and investment, and destroy jobs and the standard of living for everyone. In addition, high taxes on income prevent small businessmen from rising up in the ranks by accumulating capital and plowing it back into production. Since a tax on income is not a tax on wealth, this tax benefits the current super-rich whose families had already accumulated wealth by repressing competition from newer small entrepreneurs. The progressive income tax freezes the status quo and inhibits new investors

government funding allegedly going to the poor is actually going to build up a new political machine in which bureaucrats hand out a pittance to welfare clients, keep them in permanent abject dependence, and get them to vote the right way - that is, vote to keep the system going. The welfare system also encourages the breaking up of families, thereby intensifying the dependence of welfare families upon the bureaucratic machine.

One important way in which the welfare state directly oppresses the poor and keeps them down is the intricate network of government licensing. Licensing means that a host of occupations are cordoned off by government, and forcibly excluded from entry by the ranks of the poor. Occupations are carved up and allocated to existing producers, thereby tending to keep out the poor, and sharply restricting mobility among occupations.

Early immigrant groups at the turn of the century often found jobs and accumulated wealth by street

"In reality, the minimum wage is a law to compel the unemployment of the lowest wage workers - generally teenagers, women and minority groups."

and businessmen from rising and competing with existing firms.

Neither does the government take these taxes and use them to benefit the poor. The poor are paying, overall, almost as high a proportional tax as other income groups. Poor families, for example, are taxed to subsidize university education and graduate student loans for upper classes and are taxed to maintain remote wilderness preserves predominately used by wealthy and leisured elites.

It has been well said that the only poverty that the War on Poverty has relieved since its inception in the late 1960s has been the "poverty" of social workers and poverty-program administrators. A large part of the

peddling. At present, the poor and minorities have been frozen out of such jobs and occupations by government action. The welfare state licenses or outlaws street vending to protect established retailers and thereby repress the competition of struggling newcomers. Another typical occupation kept from many poor and minority groups is the taxi business. There is no reason why anyone who can drive a car should not be able to borrow or rent one and become a part time or full time taxi driver. The capital investment is minimal. But in virtually every city and town in the United States, a monopoly of the taxi business has been granted to one or more firms;

Continued On Page 19

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Region 10: Wisconsin and Michigan

by Leslie Graves Key

Wisconsin candidates and petitioners just completed a successful petition drive (see story in Campaign Briefs). The LP will have a booth at Wisconsin's state fair in August. Tom Westgate is the new state chair, replacing Norman Spencer who is moving out of the state.

In Michigan, activists are preparing for extensive campaigning. The State Central Committee agreed to focus state campaign efforts on door-to-door literature distribution, and to help fund standardized brochures for candidates. The first printing of 100,000 brochures has been ordered. Party Director Stephen O'Keefe reports that plans call for distributing state representative or state senate brochures, along with Jacobs for Governor brochures, to 250,000 Michigan homes. The areas have been selected for literature distribution based on precinct analysis of prior votes for Libertarians and libertarian-type issues.

Gubernatorial candidate Dick Jacobs and U.S. Senate candidate Bette Erwin have each appeared in candidate forums before the prestigious Economic Club of Detroit. Jacobs spoke recently with Democratic and Republican candidates before a gathering of 2,000 Michigan Bell Telephone Company employees. His campaign continues to draw record-setting coverage for a Libertarian in Michigan. Jacobs and Erwin head a slate of 101 Libertarian candidates in the state.

Region 14: Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware

by Dave Walter

More than 35 candidates and campaign managers from New Jersey and Pennsylvania attended the Region 14 Candidate School on June 26 in Edison, NJ.

The school was organized and conducted by Regional Representative Dave Walter, and was designed to teach campaign skills needed by the many neophyte candidates in the region. Each candidate was given a 90 page workbook covering everything from preparing a budget to fundraising to direct mail campaigning.

A record number of candidates are being fielded by the region in 1982: Pennsylvania, 31; New Jersey, 25; Delaware, 21.

The Pennsylvania party successfully completed, on May 28th, the largest volunteer petition drive ever by a state party. Some 32,500 signatures were gathered for 31 candidates in a ten week period at a total cost of less than \$1,500. Not one signature was paid for, so the LPP

saved some \$10,000 for their fall campaigns. About 80 activists gathered signatures with outstanding efforts being contributed by Ira Spivack (3,844 — a national volunteer record for one campaign), Richard Caligiuri, Bill Saunders, and Dave Travis.

The LPP's goal is to build substantial local organizations and achieve permanent ballot status in 1982. A "Committee to Elect Libertarians" has been formed to guide the campaign. Committee members, and their responsibilities, are: Geoff Steinberg, chairman; Ira Spivack, media coordinator-east; Richard Caligiuri, media coordinator-west; Frank Bubb, candidate support; Teresa Banik, volunteer coordinator; and Dave Walter, fundraising.

New Jersey LP will field 25 candidates this year, including fourteen for U.S. Congress and one for U.S. Senator. In a tune-up for November, Jack Moyers came fairly close to being elected in an April 6th school board election in Matawan-Aberdeen. It was a four way race for two seats with the two winners getting 425 and 376 votes respectively, and Moyers earning 354.

Dick Siano continues to be a voice for fiscal sanity in Kingwood Township, seeking further cuts in a budget that was already reduced 6 percent from last year, and standing up to a county demand that Kingwood reevaluate their real estate (so the county can grab more tax revenue). John Lutz is running for an open seat on the Kingwood Committee this fall, and, if elected, it would give the Libertarians a two to one majority.

Delaware Libertarians met in convention on May 22nd and re-elected Vern Etzel as chair. Lawrence Sullivan was nominated as candidate for U.S. Senate and Richard Cohen will run for Congress. 19 other candidates will run for state and local office.

The major project of the Delaware LP right now is a Regional Outreach program developed by Vern Etzel. The party intends to appoint regional chairmen in nine regions and develop local organizations all across the state.

Region 16: New York

by Howie Rich

The New York Free Libertarian Party has been focusing almost all of its time and resources on the John Northrup for Governor campaign.

The petition drive, begun July 27, has a goal of 40,000 volunteer signatures, to be filed in Albany August 31. Various chapters

throughout the state, along with individuals, have set signature goals. The drive is the most ambitious in the FLP's history since all signatures will be gathered by volunteers.

The campaign's main thrust will be in upstate New York. A Rochester campaign office has opened with staffers Laura Weller and Bruce Majors. The telephone number is: (716) 654-9000.

A minimum goal of 50,000 votes has been set by the Northrup campaign, which would give the FLP an official line on the ballot. This would allow New Yorkers to register Libertarian for the first time.

To complement the Northrup candidacy is an excellent statewide slate consisting of: David Hoesly, lieutenant governor; Jim McKeown, U.S. Senate; Bill McMillen, comptroller; and Delores Grande, attorney general.

The Northrup campaign has set a minimum fundraising goal of \$110,000, most of which will be used for an extensive radio advertising campaign. Northrup will be campaigning full-time from September 1 through the election. He will concentrate on major upstate cities and will visit smaller cities and towns to establish a presence throughout the state.

The basic theme is that the LP is the only alternative to the bankrupt policies of the Democrats and Republicans. Northrup's main issue is his call for abolition of the New York state personal income tax.

Region 18: North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia

by Michael Burch

The recruiting of candidates and the running of their campaigns continues to dominate the news in Virginia and the Carolinas. North Carolina leads the region in the number of candidates, having fielded 31 Libertarians for state and federal offices. The North Carolina LP has a full slate of Congressional candidates (11), as well as 11 candidates for state house and 9 for the state senate. One potentially exciting race is in the 10th congressional district where Libertarian John Rankin is the only opponent to incumbent Rep. James Broyhill. Broyhill is said to be considering a job with the Reagan administration which, if he took the job, would leave the seat wide open.

The next North Carolina LP Executive Committee meeting will take place on August 22 in Wilmington. Among the topics likely to be

discussed are the plans for a state fair booth in October, which the N.C.L.P. has already raised funds for.

South Carolina Libertarians are still recruiting candidates as of this writing. At this time there are six candidates running for a variety of offices. Among the more high profile races are those of State Chair Dr. Steve Kreisman's bid for state representative in Spartanburg and activist Tom Waldenfelds' for state treasurer.

Like their counterparts in South Carolina, Virginia Libertarians are also recruiting candidates. So far the Virginia LP has two candidates for office, and they expect to recruit more at their state convention on August 8th in Richmond, according to Virginia LP State Chair Stew Engel. One of the highlights of the convention is expected to be the workshop put on by Libertarian activist Jim Turney.

Region 19: Florida, Alabama and Georgia

by Clark Hodge

Florida held its 9th annual convention at the Langford Hotel in Winter Park. James Corbitt, president of the Keystone Society, urged the Libertarian Party to communicate its appeal to the working class. He said, "Middle America has no viable political representation." He told us to "get our heads out of the clouds, and down to street level." A most entertaining session was the "Burned Out Brunch" honoring past activists that have gone back to work for the party.

Officers selected were: chairman, Alan Turin; vice chair, Dianne Pilcher; secretary, Harry Poole; treasurer, Karen Repsher. Members of the executive committee are Steve Massie, Doug Ramsay, Gerald Nyren, Kim Daniels, Judy Miley, Sue Valek, Bill Morina and Al Zlabinger.

Ed Clark was the featured speaker at the Alabama Libertarian Party meeting in June. He urged members to run for political office.

Elected to the Alabama Executive Committee were: chairman, Steve Smith; vice chairman, Jim Jones; secretary, Tim Gatewood; treasurer, Chuck Ewing; internal education, Scott Hestevold; membership, Doug Newby; outreach, Yana Davis.

Henry Klinger was nominated to run for the office of governor, and the following people were nominated to run for other state offices: Tim Gatewood, Adam Hand, Sam Sansil, Bill Springer, Rick Landers, Ken Ament, Chuck Weing, Doug Newby, Grant Snead, S.D. Yana Davis, Steve Smith, Mike Tanner and Kita Hestevold.

John Simmons of Macon, Georgia, has submitted a petition to run for the Georgia legislature.

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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)

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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., \$10.95)

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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)

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Systematic and readable overview of libertarianism with specific applications to important public policy areas. Written by 1980 Libertarian presidential candidate. Highly recommended. (Lg. pb., \$5.95)

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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. (hb., \$5.95)

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)

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The Theory of Money and Credit, Ludwig von Mises.

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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., \$22.95/Political Campaign Management: hb., \$24.95)

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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Winger: The most important aspect about Florida is that they make it much easier to get on for president than for anything else. They hate third parties in Florida, but they realized a long time ago that if they made it too tough for presidential candidates, they would look bad. The requirement is one percent for president and three percent for everything else — 144,000 signatures. So even though Ed Clark was on the ballot in 1980, other LP candidates have a different situation. The final touch is that, even if you won the election in Florida, you still wouldn't get permanent ballot status; you'd still have to petition. The only way to stay on is to get five percent of the voters to register Libertarian.

LP News: What was the ruling on the lawsuit?

Winger: We lost on everything. The judge ruled that five percent for registration wasn't so bad and she thought three percent for an LP candidate to get on the ballot wasn't unreasonable. The really terrible thing is that, to run as a Libertarian, even for a tiny legislative district, you have to collect three percent statewide. So some Florida Libertarians have run as Independents, because the law doesn't apply to Independents the way it does for third parties. We thought we'd win on at least that part of the lawsuit, but we didn't.

LP News: The LP is appealing the case. What are our chances?

Winger: It can be difficult to win an appeal because the court tends to be prejudiced in favor of the lower

court, in this case, the Federal District Court. Our chances greatly depend on the judge.

As far as strategy goes, the LP has to stick to the same issue and evidence. The LP attorney will point out errors in reasoning made in the lower court. Another reason I'm not optimistic is because in 1971 the Supreme Court ruled five percent is fair for petitioning. In Florida, it's three percent, but we've got to show the interaction not only of the petitioning itself, but the fact that we're forced to petition for every election.

LP News: Are there any lawsuits the LP should file after the 1982 elections?

Winger: There's certainly one. In South Dakota, to get on the ballot requires a ten percent petition. Even though the Supreme Court upheld the five percent petition requirement, they indicated that anything over five percent wasn't fair. The only state that's over five percent is South Dakota. The South Dakota LP has agreed to sue if the state legislature doesn't change the law during its 1983 session. There shouldn't be any problem winning this case.

Another possible lawsuit would concern how many votes are required to retain ballot status. No one has ever established how tough a state can be with the vote total requirement. Maryland and Georgia have particularly tough requirements to stay on the ballot. Neither state party is running any statewide candidates this year because the requirements to get on the ballot are so difficult in both states. Lawsuits attacking laws of

this nature for these states would have more chance of success in 1985 if the state parties ran statewide candidates in 1984, because we would have proven our seriousness and therefore, the need for a change in the law. We would be able to point to whatever vote total we received in 1984 to use as an example.

Illinois might present another opportunity for court action. Eric O'Keefe noticed in the Illinois election code manual what might be a discrepancy in what is required to retain ballot status. In one part of the manual, it states that five percent of the votes for governor is required to achieve ballot status, while elsewhere it states that five percent for any statewide office is enough. If a LP statewide candidate other than the gubernatorial candidate receives five percent, and the state contests our ballot status, we should go to court.

LP News: Should the Libertarian Party run as many candidates as possible?

Winger: I think people get into the habit of thinking it's almost impossible for a third party to replace the Republicans and Democrats. That kind of thinking is wrong. The Socialist party did really well in the early part of this century, and historians feel it could have replaced one of the two major parties. The government, in a sense, smashed the Socialist party during World War I by linking the party with a pro-Germany attitude. Socialist party leaders were put into jail, and the government wouldn't allow their newspapers to go through the mail.

In reality, the Socialist party just took an anti-war stand that the government twisted in order to smash the party.

In England, the Labor party represented the same ideology as the Socialist party in America. The Labor party replaced one of the two major parties, the Liberal party. England has a similar two party system and the election system is similar in the sense that there is no proportional representation, which means there is a tendency for two parties to be much larger than other parties. The fact that the Labor party was successful in this century shows that it's possible for a third party to buck the system. We're the most likely candidate for success since the Socialist party's peak in the 1910's.

Our most important advantage is that we're not centered around one personality. There have been lots of third parties in the United States, especially in this century, that were based around one person, usually some important defector from the Republicans or Democrats. These parties never make it. They do really well on the first election, and then fall apart. Based on what has happened in the past, people don't need to worry about Anderson finding success, even if he starts a third party.

To survive and grow, a third party has to have an idea on which to base itself, and Anderson just doesn't have any way to differentiate himself from the Republicans and Democrats.

LP News: Thank you, Richard.

Continued From Page 7

Wisconsin Ends Successful Drive

While the Libertarian Party has permanent ballot status in Wisconsin, individual candidates from all ballot qualified parties still need to petition to get on the primary and general election ballots. Consequently, volunteers in Wisconsin just completed a six week drive to collect a total of more than 25,000 signatures.

These signatures gain ballot status for a full statewide slate, six congressional candidates, twelve state senate and state representative candidates and three candidates for local office. The statewide candidates are: U.S. Senate, Goerge Lilgenfeldt; governor, Larry Smiley; lieutenant governor, Gerald Shidell (who was mayor of Rhinelander from 1978-80); attorney general, James S. Hoffert; state treasurer, Tom Westgaard; and secretary of state, Leslie G. Key.

Leslie Graves Key coordinated petitioning for the statewide candidates. Leading volunteers in the petition drive included James Rustad, David Beito, Leon Buchberger, Nor-

man Spencer, Robert Kokott, Dan Churchill, Tom Westgaard, Mike Ver Hagen, Anthony Theiser and Gerald Shidell.

The Republican Party failed in its petition drive to place an attorney general candidate on the ballot. This led to considerable press coverage, including contrasts between the Republican failure and the Libertarian success at petitioning.

LP Wins Suit On Kansas Law

Federal District Court Judge Richard Rogers handed down a final ruling in early July on the Libertarian Party's suit against the Kansas ballot access law. The ruling was a complete victory for the party.

The final ruling was a follow-up to the judge's June 9 decision holding that five different sections of the Kansas ballot access law were unconstitutional. Before this decision, a new party could only gain ballot status in Kansas by collecting over 22,000 valid signatures, and the petitioners were confined to petitioning exclusively in their own precincts. No party has ever succeeded at complying with the requirement. This

legal victory makes the LP the first new party to gain ballot status in Kansas since before the unconstitutional access law was passed in 1965. (Roger MacBride in 1976 and Ed Clark in 1980 ran as independent presidential candidates in Kansas.)

The judge's final ruling grants "permanent" ballot status to the LP, based on the LP's nationwide performance in 1980. Voters can now register "Libertarian," and the party can nominate candidates for office. There is no petitioning requirement for LP candidates.

The attorney for the LP of Kansas was James Linger of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Expenses for the legal challenge were borne by the LP of Kansas, Linger, and the national LP. Because of the victory, the court will now require the Kansas secretary of state's office to pay most of the expenses.

Florida Files Court Appeal

The LP of Florida has filed suit in the U.S. Court of Appeals to overturn Florida's ballot access law.

The appeal was filed because of a recent LP loss in federal District

Court. In her first decision after being appointed U.S. District Judge by President Reagan, Elizabeth A. Kovachevich sided with the state on all of its arguments.

The judge bought the state's argument that laws that would allow a third party on the ballot would "clog the election machinery through a flood of candidates" and cause "voter confusion." So the LP is still faced with a law which requires 144,000 valid signatures to gain ballot status. And Florida voters are left with the admittedly unconfusing "choice" of Republicans or Democrats.

Despite this decision, some Florida voters will have a choice in November. Three Libertarian candidates are running for state legislature in the only manner they can — as independents. Even this way of running for office required each campaign to collect about 1,200 valid signatures in each of the small legislative districts. These three candidates are the first Libertarians to qualify for the ballot in Florida, except for 1980's Clark/Koch presidential ticket. The candidates are: Alan Turin of Miami, Gerald Nyren of

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Jacksonville, and Diane Pilcher of Orlando.

Two To Run In Louisiana

Two Louisiana Libertarians filed their intent to run for Congress hours before the deadline on July 9. Rosemary Rummmler, a resident of Oscar, and James Agnew, a geophysicist from Baton Rouge will be representing the Louisiana LP as

independents in the 8th and 6th Congressional Districts.

The only offices up for election in Louisiana in 1982 are congressional seats. Louisiana state law does not allow third party candidates to declare their party affiliation on the ballot, which forces Rummmler and Agnew to run as independents.

Both candidates have sparked public interest through media attention they received after filing their intent to run for Congress. The League of Women Voters has expressed an interest in including

Rummmler and Agnew in their coverage of the state campaigns.

Illinois to File Signatures

The Libertarian Party of Illinois is preparing to file approximately 35,000 signatures to qualify its statewide slate of 9 candidates for the November ballot. The law requires that 25,000 valid signatures be filed by August 2.

The large and successful petition drive was coordinated by Brian Tur-

ton. More than one hundred Illinois Libertarians contributed signatures or money to the effort. Gerry Walsh and Richard Suter were especially helpful with the volunteer petitioning.

The statewide slate consists of: Bea Armstrong, governor; Dave Kelley, Lt. governor; Natalie Stason, attorney general; Steve Johnson, comptroller; Roger Hosbein, secretary of state; Walter Edge, treasurer; and Joe Maxwell, Geoff Nathan and Michael Stack, University of Illinois trustee.

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¢)

1982 Platform of the Libertarian Party. As adopted during the 1981 National Convention held in Denver, Colorado (50¢ each)

Leaflet:

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

Books:

Libertarian Political Action. Campaigning skills including campaign organization, petitioning instructions, fundraising skills, outreach techniques and media contact. (\$5.00 each)

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

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

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Statue of Liberty Poster (see p.20) printed on 80 lb. paper stock. (\$2.50 each; 5 for \$10.00)

"Vote Libertarian" cardboard poster 11" by 30" (\$4.00 each; 5 for \$15.00)

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John Anderson Goes to Court

LNC Files 'Friend of the Court' Brief

The Libertarian National Committee has filed a "friend of the court" brief with the U.S. Supreme Court on behalf of John Anderson in his appeal of a ruling upholding Ohio's ballot access law. Specifically, the ruling Anderson is challenging upholds Ohio's March 20 filing deadline for independent candidates for president and other offices.

Anderson's arguments focus on the fact that the law discriminates against independent candidates because Republican and Democratic

presidential nominees are named at a much later date, at their mid-summer conventions. He also points to federal court decisions ruling early deadlines unconstitutional in four other states where Anderson successfully sued in 1980.

The Libertarian Party's brief was prepared by Maryland attorney Stephen Fielder, and filed with the Supreme Court by Paul Allen of Washington, DC. The brief takes a novel approach, arguing that the early deadline in Ohio effectively

prevents the Libertarian Party from participating in presidential primaries in other states. It forces the LP to either nominate its presidential candidate in the year before the election, or to forego ballot status in the important state of Ohio. Because ballot status in Ohio is essential to a national campaign, the LP has chosen to nominate its presidential candidates the year before the presidential election, thereby missing presidential primaries and other opportunities for

election year convention coverage.

The brief argues that for these reasons, the Ohio law impinges on the election laws of other states. Other states which want parties like the LP to hold presidential primaries are deprived of that option by the effects of Ohio's statute, which is therefore unconstitutional and should be struck down, argues the brief. (For more information on this case, see the interview with Richard Winger in this issue.)

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Grant, National Committee member and 1980 candidate for U.S. Congress, will be running an active campaign against incumbent Democrat Dick Lamm.

Issues Grant plans to hit strongly include immigration (Lamm has made many enemies in Colorado's Hispanic community by supporting immigration restrictions and undocumented worker round-ups), crime and prisons, and taxes and regulation.

The Grant campaign plans to use radio and television advertising extensively. Grant also plans to use his statewide campaign effort to support other LP candidates and to help build up local LP organizations, in order to lay the groundwork for winning campaigns in 1984.

MINNESOTA

The LP of Minnesota just completed gathering 10,000 signatures in ten days' time to place gubernatorial candidate, Dr. Frank Haws, and two other statewide candidates on the ballot. Haws was a founding member of the Minnesota party, has remained active throughout the party's 11 year history and currently is the party's state chair.

A podiatrist residing in Minneapolis, Haws plans an active campaign that will include running a great deal of advertising in newspapers across the state. A goal of the campaign is to draw 5 percent of the vote from the governor's race or one of the two other Libertarian statewide candidates to achieve permanent ballot status for the Minnesota party.

OREGON

Paul Cleveland, originally from Washington, DC, became the LP of Oregon gubernatorial candidate after accepting his nomination during the Oregon LP state convention in May. Cleveland operates a small beef ranch in Yamill and works as a Service Support Planner for a computer manufacturer in Beaverton.

An active member of the LP for five years and a student of libertarian thought long before that, Cleveland has been active in personal liberties cases for several

years, primarily opposing unconstitutional taxation.

WISCONSIN

Larry Smiley, a newly licensed pilot, who was recently placed on the ballot as the LP of Wisconsin's candidate for governor, plans to use one to help the other as he launches his gubernatorial campaign. Smiley has already flown to northern Wisconsin for a strategy meeting with his running mate, Gerald Shidell. Shidell is the former mayor of Rhinelander.

Smiley owns and operates Glassway Incorporated, which manufactures fiberglass boats. A long-time member of the LP, Smiley plans to make use of his pilot's license to campaign around the state, using his home in Lake Mills (located between Milwaukee and Madison) as his base.

IOWA

Facing a race with no incumbent, Marcia Farrington has begun her bid to attain 2 percent of the vote as the Iowa LP's candidate for governor. 1,000 signatures are being gathered for the August 27 deadline to place Farrington on November's ballot.

Farrington feels her candidacy offers the people of Iowa a chance to voice their desire for far less government and much lower taxes, a choice neither the Republicans nor the Democrats can offer them. Farrington is running a low-key campaign, making appearances at local parades and spending time at the LP booth at the Iowa State Fair in August.

CONNECTICUT

Walter Gengarely, a Ridgefield businessman, has been selected by the LP of Connecticut as its candidate for governor. A licensed commercial pilot and owner-operator of a service station in Ridgefield, Gengarely has seen first-hand the damage inflicted on industry by government regulation impeding the free market process.

Gengarely is shooting for 5 percent of November's vote to attain ballot status for the Connecticut party, and will use his former political experience with the Republican party to achieve that goal. Even 1 percent of the vote will win the LP partial ballot status in Connecticut.

Speaking of the motivation behind his campaign effort, Gengarely states "I want to offer the voters a program that can protect my family, my neighbors, and my country from a government system gone awry. The constitutional republic which was established nearly two hundred years ago has evolved into a socialist democracy which injures its citizens. It is alarming that the primary activity of government today has become the expansion and enhancement of government power, and not the preservation of individual liberty as was intended when our nation was founded."

VERMONT

John Buttolph, the LP of Vermont gubernatorial candidate, became active in the libertarian movement in 1968. He is currently vice president of A.E.G. Telefunken CED, an innovative manufacturer of heating and air conditioning systems.

A fifth generation Vermonter, Buttolph hopes to debate his Democratic and Republican opponents in his bid to attain permanent ballot status for the state party, which requires 5 percent of the vote for any statewide candidate. The Vermont party is currently collecting the 1,000 signatures needed to place Buttolph and the other Libertarian candidates on the fall ballot, and plans to finish well before the September 16 deadline.

MAINE

After serving on the Brunswick town council as an independent, Vern Warren has decided to run for governor of Maine on the Libertarian ticket. The LP of Maine recruited Warren and three other candidates, and completed a petition drive to collect 4,000 valid signatures, all within three weeks in March to meet the April 1 deadline.

A co-owner of a towing service and garage, Warren sees the Libertarian Party as a welcome forum and a possibility for political change. "I think people are eager for an alternative to traditional politics," said Warren. He hopes this is especially true of the independent-minded voters in Maine, 39 percent of whom are registered as independents, as he seeks to gain 5 percent of the vote to

attain permanent ballot status for the LP in Maine.

ALABAMA

Henry Klinger hopes to show the state of Alabama just how serious the party is by making a serious bid for the governor's seat this year. Earlier this year, the state tried to change the ballot laws to throw the LP and some fourth parties off the ballot.

A life-long resident of Alabama, Klinger is familiar with the problems government has caused for the business community in the state. "The only way to create jobs is to encourage industry to come to Alabama. Smart industry will not come to a state that is over-regulated, but will go instead where it can earn the greatest profit. It cannot earn a profit paying high taxes and spending otherwise productive time fighting bureaucracy and obeying regulations," states Klinger.

NEVADA

The LP of Nevada filed two statewide candidates, along with several state representatives for this year's elections, including gubernatorial candidate Dan Becan. Employed as a pit boss in a Reno casino, Becan is in the process of organizing his campaign.

Becan plans to have signs printed, hold fundraising events such as 'white elephant' sales and send letters to Nevadans asking for their vote in November.

KANSAS

The LP of Kansas nominated a gubernatorial candidate in late July. Watch for results in the next issue of *Libertarian Party News*.

Come election day, Libertarians across the country will be watching the results of the gubernatorial races, hoping they will reflect growing support for the Libertarian Party. As a bonus, many of the campaigns could lead to permanent ballot status, increasing the credibility of the LP and reducing petitioning expenses in 1984 by thousands of dollars. *Libertarian Party News* will cover the results of all the 1982 campaigns in the November/December post-election issue.

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there is virtually no free entry into the taxi business.

Why can't the millions of unemployed start producing goods or providing services on their own? Why can't an unemployed woman start her own business cooking or open a little beauty parlor in her own home, or sew skirts and blouses to sell to small shops? Why can't an unemployed man start working for himself, using his skills as a mechanic or carpenter, electrician, plumber, etc.? Once again the poor, the struggling, the minority groups are particularly harmed by regulation and prohibition of small business entry into numerous occupations in this country.

Another vicious assault on lower income groups and minorities by the welfare state is the minimum wage law — a device supposedly designed to help lower income workers. In reality, the minimum wage is a law to compel the unemployment of the lowest wage workers — generally teenagers, women and minority groups. The minimum wage law provides no jobs. It destroys them among the very groups they are supposed to help. Actually this destruction of jobs is really designed to confer special privilege on the higher paid, largely white workers, especially those with union seniority.

Another way in which the welfare state oppresses the poor is by preventing them from moving to where the jobs are — especially from the inner cities into the suburbs and into the West and Southwest. Much of this is accomplished by zoning laws which limit or even prohibit the growth of housing (and therefore population) in desirable areas. Zoning restrictions on new housing invariably prevent high density or high rise housing.

Finally, a crucial and much revered part of the welfare state has been our public school system. For almost a century youngsters have been forced by compulsory attendance laws into tax-supported schools, there supposedly to provide them with the educational opportunity to rise to their full potential in life. Yet, we all know that the inner city public school has provided not education but misery, not freedom but a veritable jailhouse for our children. Coercion cannot educate, and there is no better illustration of this truth

than the result of recent years of public schooling. The public school system keeps our poor and our minorities uneducated. It is effectively an instrument for their oppression rather than for opportunity to rise in the world.

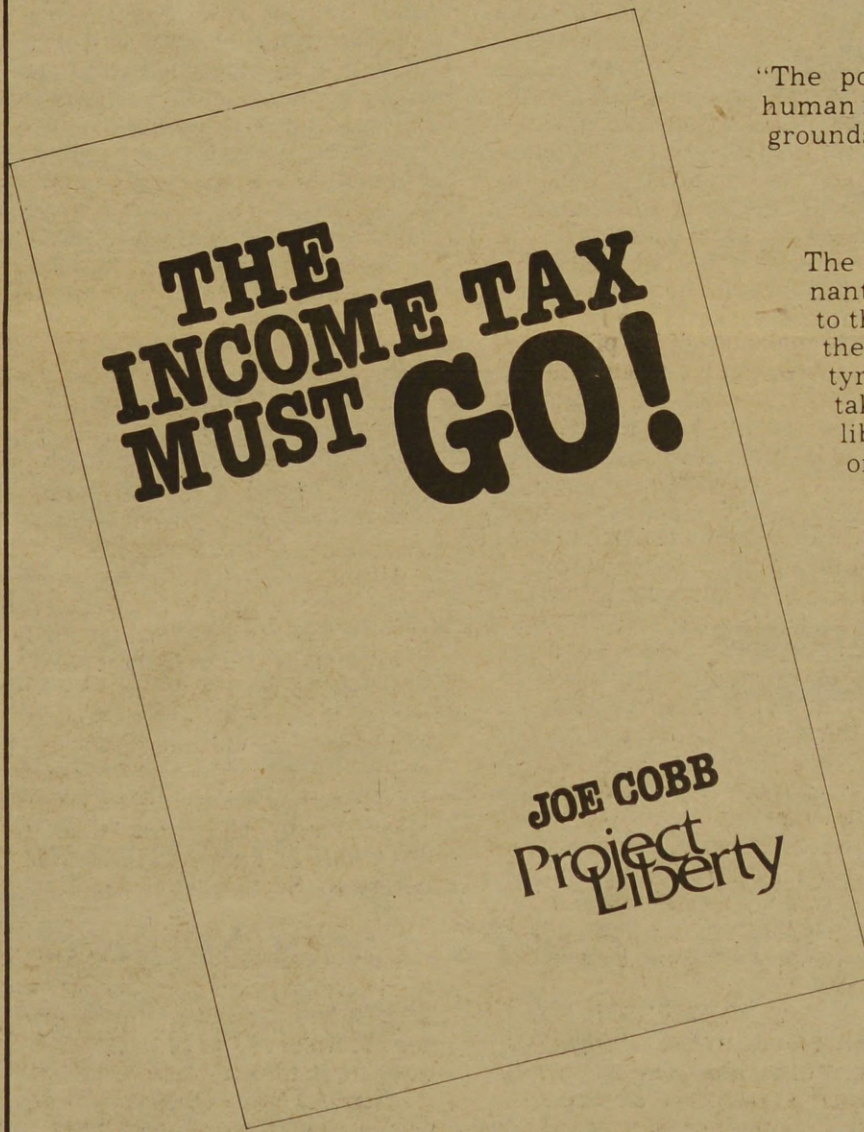
And so, the present welfare-warfare state has not been a shield and a protector for the poor and for

minorities. It has instead kept these groups down, and has insured their perpetuation as an impoverished, barely employed class, dependent on the government and its political machine of bureaucrats and social workers.

Libertarians call for taking this crippling welfare state system off the backs of the poor. We want to

liberate the poor and minority groups so that they can rise up, so that each of them can achieve and flourish. We must take the blight of the State off the well springs of enterprise, of hard work, of creativity, of achievement. In that way, the poorest Americans will flourish and achieve the very best of which they are capable.

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The income tax . . . is the root of the malignant tree of Big Government. Lay the axe to that root, abolish the income tax, repeal the 16th Amendment, and the tree of tyranny will wither and die. America will take a great leap to reclaim the ideal of liberty, of ultra-minimal government, on which this country was founded.”

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“Joe Cobb presents compelling arguments why repeal of the 16th Amendment should be a central element — perhaps the central issue — of Libertarian campaigns in 1982 and 1984.”

—David F. Nolan

WANTED: LIBERTARIANS TO PRODUCE PLATFORM STUDY PROGRAM Volunteers are being sought to write essays in support of various planks in the LP Platform for possible Platform Study Program. If you'd like to participate, please write to Dave Walter, Chairman Internal Education Committee, 894 Pine Road, Warminster, PA 18974. Include list of planks you are interested in discussing.

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Taking Liberties

by David Lampo

Jaws III

When Washington finances the (federal) debt, it competes with corporate and other borrowers for credit in the private markets. Thus, the need to finance bigger and bigger deficits sops up available funds,

squeezes other borrowers out of the market and tends to make money more expensive for everybody - including the government. Washington's share of the credit markets is expanding rapidly. The U.S. News & World Report Economic

Unit estimates that Uncle Sam's share of available domestic credit will reach a record 52 percent in the 1982 fiscal year, ending September 30. In comparison, the federal share averaged 25.4 percent during the 1970's, up from only 16.7 percent in the 1960's.

U.S. News and World Report
June 14, 1982

Here We Go Again!

The Senate voted 65-29 yesterday to stave off an effort to kill an agreement, worked out in secret, to spend \$21 million to upgrade two airports in Honduras for use by American fighter and military transport aircraft.

An amendment by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., to deny funding for projects to lengthen runways at the airports was tabled on a motion by Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The Pell amendment was offered to a \$6.5 billion military construction authorization bill passed by a vote of 93-1, with Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., the lone dissenter.

Pell, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said there had been no chance for public hearings on the proposal because it was worked out in secret negotiations with Honduran officials.

Washington Times
July 1, 1982

It Certainly Has Been

Good news for all egalitarians and redistributionists: the Tax Foundation reports that the federal tax system's progressivity is on the upswing. In 1980, the top 50 percent of American earners paid 94 percent of all federal income taxes, up from 93 percent in 1975. The top ten per-

cent of earners paid 51.8 percent, up from 48.6 five years before. The average tax for all taxpayers in 1980 was \$2,653—an increase of 75 percent from 1975. But for taxpayers in the top ten percent of income, the bill rose by 87 percent. For the same five years, U.S. population rose by less than 6 percent, but the number of tax returns rose by 14 percent, and total income tax collections by 99 percent. It's been a good five years for taxes any way you look at it.

Washington Times
June 25, 1982

That's The Way You Think It's Supposed to Work

Lockheed Corp. and the Department of Defense are engaged in a large, joint lobbying effort to convince the House of Representatives to buy 50 more C5 air transports, according to a detailed computer printout obtained from Lockheed.

Air Force Lt. Gen. Kelly H. Burke, who is responsible for the proposed C5 program, said yesterday: "You're just wrong if you think this is a highly unusual happening. Anytime you get competing views, it's customary for government to work with those contractors whose views are congruent with the president's..."

"I do not want to sound platitudinous, but all you're seeing is democracy in action. This is the way the system is supposed to work."

Washington Post
June 22, 1982

Recall - Anyone?

About 3,000 irate taxpayers jammed a high school auditorium, about 100 others were locked out, and three people suffered minor injuries in the scuffling as the city council voted Monday night to increase property taxes (in St. Clair Shores, MI).

After the hearing began, police locked the doors. The 100 residents who wanted to get in pounded on the doors for more than two hours in the rain and finally were admitted.

The council voted 6 to 1 to boost the taxes by 15.8 percent.

Washington Post
June 30, 1982



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