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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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example: Libertarians often disagree on that the LP's inate weakness, since tactics, and during those disagreements claiming to be a party of principle upon libertarianism is not a philosophy can based solely on a conclusion... actually anti-libertarianism. Thus, they fight the least there lies its overt justification. heretic and in so doing, harm themselves and the ones they oppose.

believers will enlighten my humble soul. If not, I know not what others may do, but I intend to do my best to show that libertarianism is the belief that we should be allowed to live as we choose as long as we allow others to do the same. This might not appearr to be much, but I think it is worth the effort.

Jim Burns

Note: It is unlikely Mr. Jorgenson could dispute any of the above response.

In fact, Mr. J made the point of saying sometimes those who don't know some sort of absolute, was just that it's fall into a trap. Since their philosophy floating without substantiation. The is libertarianism, the tactics they advo- Declaration of Independence claimed: their opponent must be the tactics of dent..." One might not agree, but at

fledged philosophy (if so, one Mr. lifestyles, Perhaps I am mistaken and there is a Jorgenson concludes to be weak) or not, true philosophy of libertarianism, and I or even if it, too, is self-evident, the missed it. If so, maybe one of the true main question still remains: Must the

Party, somewhere in its Preamble or Statement of Principles, offer any sort of backing for its "conclusion" and plans of action? The staff of the Porcupine concur that a brief one would be beneficial.. especially to newcomers who are deathly afraid of being associated with anything cate must be libertarian and the tactics of "...We hold these truths to be self-evi- offering, even the slightest hint of abject amorality... a stigma automatically attatched to those of us who are willing to Whether libertarianism is a full- tolerate the wide variety of others' chosen

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LIBERTARIAN AGENDA

August 21

August 29

August 31 - Sept. 2

Sept. 5

LPCC Business Meeting Denny's - 3658 Las Vegas Bl. S. Porcupine Deadline

National LP Convention Philadelphia, PA TRIM Meeting Hitchin' Post - 3640 Las Vegas Bl. N.

7:30pm

7:45pm

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The Porcupine



NEVADA

"MOTIVATION AND ENLIGHTENMENT

FOR THOSE ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY!"

AUGUST 1989

VOLUME III, NUMBER 8

PAGE 1

LPCC MAY SPONSOR NOTARY

By Al Western, Jr.

As you may know, the LP Ballot Access Committee has sent two professional petitioners to Nevada in an effort to attain enough signatures to get the LP back on our ballot. One of the requirements placed on the petition procedures is that all petitions be signed, by the petitioner, in front of a Notary Public.

The petitions designed by the office of the Secretary of State allow for only 5 signatures per page. As we need thousands of signatures to regain ballot access, the expense of paying a Notary Public to sign each and every page will place, what some Central Committee members deem to be, an unnecessary expense on valuable monetary resources.

It was decided at the last LPCC business meeting to attempt to find a LP Notary willing to volunteer his/her services throughout the petition drive.

If a Notary is not found by the August business meeting of the LPCC, the Central Committee will vote on spending the funds necessary to send a LPCC member through whatever procedures are required to become a Notary Public. Naturally, the chosen individual will be required to notarize all LP documents and papers presented to him/her as

Anyone willing to help the LP in this endeavor, or is interested in becoming a Notary Public, is encouraged to call the LPCC at 648-0808, or the LPN at



COMMITTEE BY COMPUTER

By Al Western, Jr.

Don Darling has a computer, with modem, sitting in his home doing absolutely nothing and he would like to repalce th LPCC Phone Committee with it. The ad hoc Committee is responsible for contacting local Libertarians and reminding them of upcoming events, programs, and meetings. Needless to say, this requires that a few individuals spend countless hours a month listening to busy signals and phone messages. The job quickly becomes boring, and more than one Libertarian has accepted the position zealously only to relinquish it within a few months in a state of dis-

However, machines do not become

emotionally involved, know no disappointment, need no recognition, and will call everyone without fail in an effort to complete its duty.

The only problem is that the LPCC needs the software necessary to complete the assigned task, Mr. Darling has offered the use of his computer, equipment location and telephone time for free: if someone will step forward and volunteer to write the program required for such an operation. Mr. Darling has also volunteered that, should the LPCC be successful in acquiring a headquarters in the near future, he will lease the computer to the LPCC for \$1.00!

Anyone interested in creating a program for the purpose mentioned above should contact Don Darling at 645-4106.

GRESHAM'S LAW OF **ACTIVISTS**

By George O'Brien

There are some people in the ligertarian movement who are bad activists. Even though they may be "OK" ideologically, they do not forward the cause of feeedom. Even if they do make positive contributions, on balance are primarily the results of someone they actually harm the movement.

It is not always easy to spot a bad activist at first glance. No one is perfect and many outstanding activists slip into bad habits from time to time. them to continue what they are doing. None-the-less, the bad activist tends to be remarkably consistent.

Virtually every bad activist puts his or her titles and status; or her personal interests ahead of the purpose of the organization or cause. The good activist expresses his or her individuality through the choice of joining the organization if it identifies cliquish; with his or her personal interests. The bad activist will sacrifice the interests of enrichment, or some other form of short being done and why. term ego gratification.

There are some ways to spot a bad activist as opposed to a good activist:

BAD: Tends to be argumentative, insulting, obnoxious, and is indifferent to the effect he or she has on others;

GOOD: Tries to be responsible, polite, and considerate.

BAD: Tries to take credit for any accomplishments, even the ones which else's efforts;

GOOD: Is more concerned about getting results and is anxious to give credit to others as a way to encourage

BAD: Has delusions of grandeur and makes sure everyone is aware of his

GOOD: Is basically modest and recognizes the importance of the cooperation of others.

BAD: Tends to be secretive and

GOOD: Wants other activists to participate in the decision process when the organization for power, status, ever possible and to understand what is

cont. on page 2 -- See "Law"

Do We Libertarians Really Have the Answers?

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"Law" -- cont. from page 1

BAD: Never listens to what other people have to say;

GOOD: Is always interested in new ideas and encourages involvement by

Reacts to any disagreement with angry outbursts, condemnations, or personal attacks. Is quite willing to disrupt meetings and alienate by-standers in the process;

GOOD: Tries to disagree without becoming personal or being disagreeable.

BAD: Tends toward factionalism and is inclined to purge activists who are not included in the faction:

GOOD: Is very uncomfortable with factions and is reluctant to condemn even the worst bad activist, but will do so if necessary to limit the damage.

Is constantly critical of anything done by people in opposing factions

GOOD: Is inclined to recognize good work by anyone and ignore the rest.

GOOD: Keeps criticism to a minimum and always has positive VCR: 1987 JC Penny, 3-Head, VHS. suggestions.

BAD: ed" and is inclined to hold grudges;

GOOD: Is inclined to give people the benefit of the doubt, does not get slights, and will forgive even intentional commission) 739-6750 acts if the person shows he or she regrets the action

BAD: Tends to be exesively serious to the point of being hostile in most interactions with other people;

GOOD: Tries to be friendly and relaxed towards others. BAD: Gets upset with "frivilous'

activities: 'GOOD: Recognizes there is no

reason why activism cannot also be fun. BAD: Expects others to follow him or her blindly;

GOOD: Has a well-thought-out plan which is used to sell others on why they should take the proposed line of action.

NEXT ISSUE: The National Convention in Philly.

Makes numerous commitments and then gives excuses when they

GOOD: Is cautious about making commitments, but does what is pro-

BAD: Treats ideas as a kind of religious dogma and treats disagreements as signs of "heresy."

GOOD: Knows what is important and has the patience to discuss disagreements over philosophy or strategy without becoming personal or failing to listen to what the other person has to say.

It is harder to be a good activist than a bad one. But if the Libertarian Party is going to acomplish anything, we need a real "gold standard of activists" to defeat Gresham's Law of Activists and not put up with bad behavior.

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OPINION --

READERS WRITE

Marrou's Guidance Indespensable

"Andre Marrou's experience as an elected Libertarian legislator gave him the first hand knowledge in how to lobby, testify, and move legislation from conception to completion," observed Dr. Paul Smith. "We had the people, but we didn't have the experience or informed guidance necessary to succeed."

HB3230 was introduced to Oregon's State and Federal Affairs Committee on April 7, 1989. The bill would slash Third Party petitioning requirements by 13,000 signatures and shrink requirements to retain ballot status from 5% of the statewide vote to only 1%. Given Oregon's willingness to cast votes for Third Party Candidates, this would almost guarantee permanent ballot status for Oregon Libertarians.

Along with several Oregon Libertarians, Andre Marrou testified before the Committee on April 7th. The bill passed committee unanimously. Less than a week later, the Oregon House passed it unanimously, also. Only Senate Committee, the Senate, and the Governor's signature remained to make it law.

State Senator Glen Otto was in charge of scheduling the bill for consideration. And, like many politicians, he had his own priorities. This bill was low on his agenda.

A well-known Libertarian activist, who is skilled in some areas of Libertarian politics, but inexperienced in lobbying and unkowledgeable in how State Legislatures really run, urged Oregon Libertarians to engage in a letter-writing campaign to convince Sen. Otto to get our bill out of committee. This advice backfired. Sen. Otto's secretary, who is also his wife, told people that "he didn't like being pressured" and "that the bill could wait its turn."

Oregon Chairman Paul Smith called Andre Marrou and asked for advice. Marrou pointed out that "pressure like letter writing campaigns is a last resort. Nobody likes to be pushed around." He suggested that Dr. Smith visit Sen. Otto

personally. He also suggested that Dr. Smith take a bouquet of flowers as a peace offering for Mrs. Otto. Guess what? It was Mrs. Otto's birthday and she was charmed. She called Sen. Otto out of his office, showed off her present, and introduced him to Dr. Smith.

Paul Smith worked with Senator Otto, got the bill through committee, had it incorporated into another bill, and got it passed by the Senate and House. 'Andre Marrou's ongoing guidance made this happen," said Oregon Chair Smith, 'his PROJECT 51-'92 lead us to

This legislation was scheduled for signature by the Oregon Governor in July.

Editor's Note: This article was handed to me by Michael Emerling of PROJECT 51-'92 at the July LPCC business meeting. As you may recall, "The Porcupine" ran an article in the July issue by Paul Jacobs of the National Ballot Access Committee in which Mr. Jacobs proclaimed BAC success through the letter writing campaign that "backfired" as mentioned above. Apparently, in this case, offering credit where credit is due will be quite difficult. Maybe the success is a result of actions by both

Regardless, Mr. Jacobs and the BAC have sent two professional petitioners to Nevada in an attempt to regain ballot status for the LPN. I would like to take this opportunity to invite 51-'92 to explain to the LPCC, in print, in "The Porcupine," what plans, if any, they have for helping the LPN in this crucial battle

Michael Emerling

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In the June issue of The Porcupine, I Mr. Jorgenson questions the nature of tarian? Need I say yes? I guess so. individual rights in general, and the LP's am glad to see people are asking quesphilosophy, morality, nor reli- You bet. gion... world-view or otherwise.

libertarians do not have philosophy, not a philosophy; it is not about answers morality, nor religion: Rather, only that or even questions. It is about CHOICE. Libertarianism is the belief in the conclusion that people "...have the right to rather, that the choice should be yours to live in whatever manner they choose, so make. Should you be industrious or long as they do not forcibly interfere lackadaisical, inquisitive or passive. with the equal rights of others..." Or, to friendly or reclusive, wise or foolish, put it another way, libertarians do not brave or cautious, etc., are of no concern believe in the initiation of force.

This is not to say that individual

believes in the Bible. He believes that they allow others to do the same. God cast Adam out of Eden because he Thereafter, mankind was cursed with the of Satan. And, as was God's will, man believes is God's will; not to be interfered with by man. He believes that However, to force others to say they

belive, or act as if they believe when they don't, is a mortal sin. He, therefore, believes that man's law should allow everyone to live as they choose so long as they allow others to do the same. He has reached the libertarian conclusion. not by any philosophical justification of individual rights, but by his religion. Is he libertarian? Of course. And, those of us who disagree with his Bible would do harm to him and ourselves if we denied would be true if the tables were turned.

What of the pessimist? This is the person who thinks that people are "no damn good," and therefore no one is qualified to govern anyone else. He con-

cludes that people should be allowed to live as they choose so long as they found a letter by Steve Jorgenson (in the allow others to do the same. No theory "Readers Write" section). In his letter of individual rights here. Is he a liber-

What of the optimist? This is the position on the subject in particular. I person who thinks that everyone is just wonderful, and that no one needs to tions on this very important subject. govern anyone else. He concludes that However, he makes a fundamental error people should live as they choose so by assuming that Libertarianism (and the long as they let others do the same (and LP in particular) is a "world-view" phi- of course, they will). No talk of losophy: Libertarianism is not a individual rights here. Is he a libertarian?

These are but three examples of many roads to libertarianism. Libertarianism is It does not tell you how to live your life, to libertarianism: Only that all be To illustrate, consider a man who allowed to live as they choose as long as

Diversity is the key to understanding ate the apple from the tree of knowledge. Libertarianism. So long as a person comes to, and holds to the libertarian knowledge of good and evil: of God and conclusion he is a libertarian. This can sometimes (not often) lead to a different was cursed with the free will to choose to view on the same issue. E. g., the love God or not, and that choice was abortion issue: on the one hand, the between the individual and God. This he woman's right to control her body and on the other, the right to life of the fetus. On matters of tactics, libertarians often man should follow God's laws and does (alas, almost always) disagree because all he can to encourage others to see libertarianism gives us not a clue, indication, hint, or suggestion on how we are to proceed, only that we must not violate libertarianism on the way. Libertarianism does not even tell us what it will look like when it's achieved.

Libertarianism is not a philosophy. Yet, philosophy may, can, and should (and probably must) be used to defend, explain, clarify, and advocate libertarianism. My purpose here is not to claim that calling libertarianism a philosophy is heresy, rather only to show that it is not philosophy, and is the belief in the that he is a libertarian and the same conclusion that people should live as they choose as long as they let others do

Suppose that a libertarian believes that his is the philosophy of libertarianism. Where is the harm? One CONTINUED ON BACK







