

LP Standardbearers Travel to 30 States

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Although the election is over eight months away, Roger MacBride and Dave Bergland are campaigning vigorously throughout the United States. By the end of April, the two candidates will have been to over 30 states and 80 cities in bringing the libertarian message to the American people.

Crowds keep getting larger, and news conferences are better attended as the campaign becomes recognized as a serious new political venture. Says MacBride, "I couldn't be more pleased by the professional manner in which the state and local LPs have organized my trips. We may be short on experience in this sort of thing, but we're more than making up for it in enthusiasm, intelligence, and initiative."

In January, the MacBride campaign toured California, Idaho, Utah and Colorado. The trip began in San Francisco where MacBride spoke to 150 people at the Bay Area Libertarian Supper Club. The next day featured a press conference that resulted in national coverage of MacBride's call for a neutral U.S. foreign policy and his blast at Ronald Reagan for suggesting that America "eyeball" the Russians over Angola.

After lunch with several prominent business persons in San Francisco, MacBride had a one-and-a-half-hour session on the popular Jim Eason talk-show on KGO radio. MacBride then flew to San Diego for a banquet address that was attended by 75 libertarians and covered by the Associated Press.

Los Angeles

The next two days were spent in Los Angeles where there was another press

conference and a 45-minute spot on the Michael Jackson Open Line show on KABC radio. MacBride was interviewed on several Los Angeles television and radio stations. MacBride spoke to over 100 students on the UCLA campus and later met for a briefing with UCLA economist Bruce Johnson and others from that relatively free market economics department.

From California, MacBride flew to Boise, Idaho for two days and another speech to the Party faithful. MacBride's trip was covered by five radio stations and four television stations. In addition, the **Idaho Statesman** printed no less than four articles on the LP and MacBride during his stay there.

Next on the January itinerary was four days in Utah. Steve Trotter, LPU candidate for the U.S. Senate, hosted a very successful cocktail party in Ogden to start things off in Utah. MacBride began the next two days of his campaign the same way: with talk shows on radio station KSXX in Salt Lake City. He also taped two television shows and again received national wire service coverage of his news conference there.

Statehouse Appearance

The MacBride campaign closed out its January efforts with four days in Colorado. After meeting with Party officials for an hour, MacBride held a press conference at the statehouse in Denver. The Colorado LPers planned several college speeches for MacBride and two well attended public speeches in Denver and Colorado Springs. MacBride was also the guest of honor at a reception held for Colorado oilmen.

"That January Western swing really was



MacBride's DC-3

—Photo by Ed Caldwell

a great morale booster for me," said Roger MacBride after the trip. "If we continue to receive media coverage like that, there is no question in my mind that we're going to have a significant impact on this presidential election."

February was a light month of campaigning for MacBride although it started out with a seven-day swing through Louisiana and Oklahoma and concluded with three days in Florida. In between, MacBride spent most of his time putting the finishing touches on his upcoming book (scheduled for late April publication), **A New Dawn for America**.

The Louisiana trip was held in conjunction with the LPL state convention and the national Executive Committee meeting. MacBride spent a day in Baton Rouge

where a state capitol press conference was attended by three television stations and all major newspapers for the area. MacBride discussed why the Libertarian Party can replace the Republican party as the major alternative to the Democrats. As with all of his media appearances in the early portion of the campaign, MacBride laid heavy stress on the need for a non-interventionist foreign policy.

Addresses To Students

While in Louisiana, MacBride spoke to students at Louisiana State University and at Tulane University. He also addressed the Young Men's Business Club of New Orleans. In Oklahoma where, according to MacBride, the LP has "made enormous progress in recent months," he had speak-

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Supreme Court Decision Diminishes Free Speech

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Supreme Court ruled Jan. 30 on the suit brought by the Libertarian Party and others challenging the constitutionality of the federal campaign finance reforms. The Court struck down spending limits and the method of appointing the Federal Election Commission, while upholding contribution limits, disclosure requirements, and federal funding of elections.

On balance, the high court's ruling was a blow to freedom of speech. This was recognized in the dissent of Chief Justice Warren Burger, who held that neither contributions nor expenditures should be limited.

Certain issues that pertain directly to the LP were left open by the court's decision. The court explicitly noted that minor parties or challengers should feel free to renew constitutional objections to contribution limits if actual experience shows that their effect is discriminatory.

A footnote in the opinion likewise pointedly left the door open for a minor party to bring suit, after there has been experience with subsidies, "to offer factual proof that the scheme is discriminatory in its effect."

Although the court labeled "highly speculative" the claims of the LP and others that compulsory disclosure of contributors' names would lead to infringement of First Amendment rights, the question of the application of disclosure requirements in cases of demonstrated injury was left open, and the court said, "Minor parties must be allowed sufficient flexibility in proof of injury to assure a fair consideration of their claim."

Brice Clagett, one of the LP's attorneys in the case, points out another weak point in the decision. The court found that expenditure limits are flatly and per se unconstitutional as a violation of free speech. Nonetheless, a candidate may be required to accept such limitations in return for being given federal subsidies.

This does not square with a number of precedents which say that benefits conferred by the government may not be made dependent on submission to an unconstitutional condition.

While this weakness in the court's opinion does not apply to LP candidates, who are not planning to accept federal sub-

sidies, the contradiction with past opinions may result in future court decisions which break up the federal financing system.

The question the Supreme Court addressed in its opinion was whether the campaign finance reforms interfered with First Amendment freedoms or invidiously discriminated against nonincumbent candidates and minor parties in contravention of the Fifth Amendment.

In finding against spending limits, the court accepted the argument of the LP's attorneys that a ceiling on expenditures blocks the exercise of First Amendment rights.

Reduces Quantity

The court said: "A restriction on the amount of money a person or group can spend on political communication during a campaign necessarily reduces the quantity of expression by restricting the number of issues discussed, the depth of their exploration, and the size of the audience reached. This is because virtually every means of communicating ideas in today's

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From The Chair

Petition-Gathering In New Hampshire

Ed Crane

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Well, LPers, there we were in beautiful downtown Nashua, New Hampshire, collecting signatures on behalf of the Democratic presidential candidacy of Roger L. MacBride. *Democratic nomination?* Yes, indeed! A last minute strategic brainstorm by a friend of the LP pointed out that there existed an opportunity for massive publicity in the Democratic primary in New Hampshire.

The idea was this: All the "serious" candidates were virtually indistinguishable liberals — "a herd of mediocrities" as MacBride is wont to refer to them. If we could undertake an effective direct mail program to the 115,000 Democrats in New Hampshire, we could establish MacBride as the only candidate who wanted to reduce the size of government — the only non-politician in the race. If we should beat any of the "big name" Democrats, the publicity would be of enormous benefit to the LP presidential campaign across the nation.

But there were problems and risks involved. MacBride was committed to be in six Western states in January and February and that meant very little time was available for the personal contact campaigning that the spoiled voters of New Hampshire have come to expect.

In addition, the money spent on a direct mail campaign would be substantial (at least three mailings would be required in order to have an impact). To spend it all in New Hampshire was a gamble which, if unsuccessful, meant that much less could be spent on building the Libertarian Party around the country.

(Ultimately, such considerations plus the lateness of the Supreme Court decision on our suit against the Federal Election Campaign Act meant that withdrawing from the primary was the only prudent thing to do.)

Pros And Cons

In December, there was still time to analyze the pros and cons of running in the Democratic primary. Meanwhile, we had only one week before the deadline in which to get 1000 valid signatures — a week which included Christmas Eve and Day, when it would be difficult to get any signatures. Without the signatures, there was no decision to make.

So up to Manchester went MFPC Chairman Bob Meier. He set up a petition headquarters at the Carpenter Motor Hotel, which also housed the headquarters of Birch Bayh, Terry Sanford, Sargent Shriver, Fred Harris, and others. With the cheerful assistance of New Hampshire LP

chairperson Barbara Mosher, the drive was underway. Before it was over Massachusetts Chairperson Dave Long and some members of the Massachusetts Party, National Vice Chairperson Andrea Millen and Linda Webb, Phil Fellows and your humble servant from Washington, D.C., were all in the act.

Chairman's Abilities

Listen, LPers, your Chairman doesn't like to collect signatures. Not only that, he's not good at it. My comrades, to the contrary, were all quite adept. Linda Webb and Barb Mosher simply smile sweetly and charm people into signing.

Bob Meier is so enthusiastic that people are afraid to disappoint him by not signing. Andrea Millen, a veteran of two forty-thousand signature campaigns in New York, is so quick, casual and smooth that people sign without realizing what they're doing.

But yours truly, well, that's a different story all together. I have a sort of Menckenesque attitude toward the great mass of humanity and toward Democrats in particular. The feeling is mutual. Whenever I'd approach someone (after carefully scrutinizing the passersby so I wouldn't be asking Republican or Independents), they'd immediately change direction, place packages in front of their faces or curtly inform me that whether or not they were registered Democrats in the state of New Hampshire was none of my damn business.

Fit For Humans

Of course, I was further hampered by the fact that I was born and raised in Los Angeles, California, where the weather is fit for human habitation. In one shopping center in Manchester I was convinced that the temperature sign above the savings and loan building was not functioning properly because only one number — 6 — was showing. Turns out that in New Hampshire in December you only need one number.

The only thing that kept me going each day was the knowledge that the shopping centers closed at 9:00 p.m., and the warm bar at the hotel stayed open until midnight. We would commiserate with the Bayh, Shriver, and Carter workers, and I would pour Courvoisier over my frostbitten feet.

The LP crew had fun challenging the workers for the various candidates to indicate how the candidate they were supporting differed philosophically from the other Democratic candidates. Said one Bayh worker after several moments of thought, "Well, Jimmy Carter's a peanut farmer!"

You'll be pleased to know that there's a

moral to this story. I discovered that even a misanthrope like me can be an effective petition gatherer. On the last day we were still several hundred signatures short of our goal. After spending five days in sub-human weather, I was not about to fail. Early in the morning I staked out a prime spot at a Nashua shopping mall and began pacing back and forth, ready to pounce on any potential signer who came near.

At one point a petition-gatherer for Ellen McCormack drifted onto my turf. When I informed her of her transgression, she said "What's the matter, aren't you pro-life?" "Absolutely not!" I growled, giving every indication that her own life might be endangered if she didn't depart posthaste.

Within four hours I had over 80 signatures from registered Democrats in a state where the majority of people are Republicans or Independents. My co-workers did

as well, and we finally filed over 1400 signatures.

The key to petitioning success is to be aggressive — to ask as many people as possible. *Don't set up a table. Don't talk philosophy. Don't be apologetic.* Walk up to someone, place the petition under his or her nose, hand over a pen and say something like "help us get a new party on the ballot."

I urge each of you readers of the LP NEWS to become active in your local petition drive. If each of us take just an hour or two a week, we will be on the ballot in over 35 states. If you think there is some massive state organization out there collecting signatures, think again. We need your help to get the job done. Call your state Chairperson today to find out what you can do. If you don't, we may send you to New Hampshire in 1980.

Campus Organizing

Youth Group Grows

Tom Palmer

We recently received a letter from the Young Libertarian Alliance chapter at the University of Texas. I think it would be worthwhile to reprint a portion of it. The letter was from chairperson Mike Grossberg.

"We printed up 3000 copies of a leaflet, WHO'S AFRAID OF 1984?, which I've enclosed, and in one week's time have passed out 1000 of them and placed them on just about every bulletin board on campus."

"We have had a literature table on the West Mall for five days in a row, to start off with, and plan to continue the table at least once a week from now on. We received over 30 new names and addresses from people we'd never even heard of before. Previous liberals, conservatives, new leftists, co-ops, and even a few middle-of-the-road Democrats have been interested."

"And then there are the hardcore objectivists, Rothbardian anarchocapitalists, and "pure" (not adulterated by socialism) leftwing anarchists whom we've been finding under the rocks. Many of them are more interested in political activism than the approximately 50 people we already had on our list from last fall's Libertarian Information Bureau lecture series."

"My major goal this semester is to wipe out any lingering traces of identification of

libertarianism with the right wing. I applied and was accepted as contributing editor to the **Daily Texan** newspaper. I'll be writing at least twice a month. I've already turned in my first article: "Is Reagan a libertarian?" You can guess the answer. . .

"Upcoming events YLA has planned include an ad hoc alliance with other Austin and campus groups opposing S.1 bill. That's the subject of my next article. We are beginning a *speaker's bureau*."

Other campus libertarian activists around the country include Steve White at UCSD, Liza Schlafly at Princeton, Larry White at Harvard, Barry Hinsvark at Berkeley, Art Pope at University of North Carolina, Dave Theroux at Louisiana State University, Dee Royse at UCLA, Michael Roberts at Claremont, Edward Duree at San Diego State University, Devon Showley at Cypress College, Jun Genis at Stanford, Michael Stamper at University of Connecticut, Jeff Friedman at Glenbrook North High School, Ben Olson in Iowa, Arne Erickson at University of New Hampshire, John Deane at SUNY Albany, Bill MacReynolds at Ohio State University, Joel Powers at Vanderbilt, Bruce Majors at Webb High School, Bo Sax at University of Washington, and dozens of others who are key figures in the youth contingent of the movement.

In California, YLA state coordinator Judy Gans has organized and affiliated fourteen chapters with more on the way.

The national office of the LP has prepared a YLA recruiting advertisement and is now placing it in over 100 campus newspapers. These ads will help the LP discover possible campus coordinators for YLA and Students for MacBride/Bergland chapters. The results should be forthcoming soon, upping YLA chapter strength and greatly increasing the impact of campus libertarianism.

Ballot drives are at this time one of the most important activities of any libertarian, including libertarians on campuses. If you haven't done so already, you should immediately make contact with your state LP chairperson for information on the drive in your state. If there are no ballot-drive activities planned for your campus at present, then the job is up to you.

If you have not affiliated a chapter with the national Young Libertarian Alliance, do so now. Chairpersons of clubs that affiliate with national YLA receive a copy of F.A. Hayek's important book, **Individualism and Economic Order**.



Organizing For November

Successful Methods In Petition Drives

Bob Meier

During the last several months, National Headquarters has received numerous requests for information on the proper techniques for organizing and running a petition drive. Securing ballot status for the LP in as many states as possible is the project of primary importance at this time. Therefore, the nature of the task should be clear in the minds of LP members.

A petition drive must begin with a careful reading of a current copy of the ballot law (usually found in the election code) by the state chairperson, the party attorney, and the individual with primary responsibility for the ballot drive. The preliminary investigation of the law should conclude with a face-to-face meeting between these parties and the Secretary of State or other official specifically charged with administering the law.

Although it may seem unnecessary, for many different and important reasons a personal visit is well worth the time and expense involved. Go armed with a specific set of questions and points to be clarified. If you've done your homework, don't be surprised if officialdom is less informed than you are about the election code. Do not accept vague replies to important questions. You have a right to detailed clarifications of the law (in writing). Pursue all your questions until you are satisfied. Be firm but always courteous. The last thing needed is to create bad feelings that are the result of a poor attitude or disrespectful behavior.

Before you begin a petition drive, all of the following points should be completely clarified in detail by either clear citations in the law or by written correspondence from the Secretary of State:

1. What are the number of valid signatures required to qualify for ballot status? (A reasonable margin of safety will be 30 percent over that figure.)

2. Who can sign the petition and are separate petitions required for each county or other political division? Are there other distribution requirements?

3. When can a petition drive legally begin? When must it end?

4. What is the proper format for the petition? Note: Prior to circulating petitions submit a sample to the Secretary of State and request a written confirmation of its acceptability.

5. How must petitions be filed? Some states require that they be segregated by counties, etc., or bound with an index. Failure to comply with such minutia has spelled failure for many petition drives. No matter how exotic the law, understand and fulfill it.

6. In addition to the petitions, ask if other information such as a roster of Party officers or electors must be filed. If so, by what date and in what form? Must the candidates file a declaration of intent to run and does the state party have to certify or renominate the presidential ticket? These are other possible requirements that must be thoroughly checked. Once the law has been clarified and the petitions have been approved, it is time to organize the drive.

Ideally, the kick-off meeting for the ballot drive should be integrated into a major event such as a state convention. If it's too late for that, consider inducements such as an attractively priced banquet or rally as a way of beginning the drive. Either way the coordinator of the drive should have all necessary supplies for the petitioners at the first and subsequent meetings. A basic list includes: petitions, clipboards, sign-up sheets for volunteers, and instructional sheets on the "how to's" of signature collecting. It is best if proper petitioning techniques are actually demonstrated to the group.

There are some key administrative positions for the ballot drive that must be filled by the end of the first meeting. One of these,

the Field Coordinator, should be selected well in advance as he or she has primary responsibility for the entire drive. The Field Coordinator initiates the ballot law investigation, prints the petitions, organizes all party activities relating to the drive, selects other key personnel, and ensures that the signatures are properly filed. Other personnel include the Inside Coordinator who has the responsibility of tallying all completed petitions, secures them during the drive (a bank lock box is highly recommended) and prepares them for submission to the Secretary of State. The Inside Coordinator also works with the legal advisers and Field Coordinator on overall management of the drive when necessary. Usually a state is divided into six or seven zones, each one under the direction of a Zone Captain, whose primary responsibility is to ensure that the number of signatures is maximized in his or her zone. Captains telephone petitioners to get commitments for the following week, collect signatures themselves, and deliver all complete petitions to the Inside Coordinator. Of course, actually collecting signatures is where 99 percent of the volunteers must spend all of their available time.

Successful petition-gathering results from a combination of the right mental attitude, the correct approach to people, and selection of high-yield locations. With all these elements in place, one can expect to collect up to 30 signatures an hour. Listed below are some suggestions that have been received from particularly successful petition-gatherers and drive-organizers. These are not "iron clad" rules, but they are guidelines that have proven their usefulness in practice.

1. Always be friendly, polite, and positive.

2. Gain and hold eye contact with prospective signers as soon as possible.

3. When presented with a choice, most petitioners prefer to solicit signatures from younger prospects (most of the highest per-hour signature totals reported are obtained on college campuses).

4. Carry an extra petition for people who want to read the entire text before signing — then while they are reading the blank petition, move on to other prospects.

5. You can significantly improve the legibility of your petitions by steadying the clipboard for a signer — if for any reason a name or address is illegible, lightly pencil in a corrected version above it for future reference.

6. In your signature-gathering, only use ball point pens. Pencil is invariably illegal, and the ink in felt-tip pens smears when wet.

7. When you stop couples, encourage them both to sign. Many times this is difficult to do, so strike up a friendly conversation with the one who has not yet signed to keep him or her in the right frame of mind. When dealing with couples, you

must constantly be on guard against "Mr. & Mrs." signatures or a spouse who automatically signs both names.

8. Give careful forethought to where you petition. Neighborhood theatre lines, busy street corners, shift changes at factories and college campuses are all excellent. Avoid locations where a large percentage of the people might not be eligible to sign (high school football games or major national conventions in large hotels, etc.). Always stay clear of commercial entryways and solicit people before they leave stores with an arm full of packages. Door-to-door petitioning is rarely, if ever worthwhile.

9. Never photocopy or print your own petitions. Always get them from your Zone Captain or other official source.

10. Set reasonable goals for yourself and only take breaks after a petition is completed (this will usually be 25 signatures).

11. Never become involved in political discussion or debate. If your opening remarks are met with a firm "no," immediately move on and leave well enough alone. Provide literature only when it is requested. Remember you are gathering signatures, not campaigning. As a rule-of-thumb, you should average about one minute per prospect in a high traffic area. If you are taking longer than that, it's time to streamline your technique.

What follows is a sample dialogue between a petitioner and prospect. It takes

about one minute to complete (including the time required for a signature) and is about as much as you will want to say to any one individual.

"Pardon me. Are you a registered voter in —?"

"Yes, I am."

"Please sign this petition to help Roger MacBride (or the Libertarian Party) get on the ballot for the November elections." Rather than asking for the signature in a questioning tone, develop a subtly commanding approach and begin presenting the pen and petition.

"But I don't know anything about Roger MacBride and the Libertarian Party."

"Signing this petition will simply allow him to campaign in the state and be on the ballot. Your signature is not an endorsement or vote."

"What does Roger MacBride stand for?"

"A free market economy, a strict respect for all civil liberties and a non-interventionist foreign policy — in essence, an across-the-board removal of government interference from our private affairs."

"O.K., I'll sign."

"Please sign here" (indicate by pointing with your finger exactly where the name and other required information goes). Also, remind the signer to use his or her legal name.

After the signature is obtained, thank the signer and immediately move on.

Tool Chest

Lobbying

Undoubtedly most libertarians only think of lobbying in terms of the proverbial "smoke-filled" room, but it remains, along with the actual election of libertarians to office, as one of the most effective ways to alter today's political environment. If we libertarians begin to lobby now, we will not only have an immediate impact, but important tactical skills will be developed for future use in supporting large repeal programs proposed by libertarian legislators.

Legislators are constantly besieged by special interest groups, individuals, and the press to enact or repeal innumerable laws or bills. Fortunately (in most cases) much of this activity is improperly directed. If, however, one is using the right technique, it remains relatively easy to get a legislator's "ear." Lobbying can either be done by letter or in person.

I'm sure that everyone, at one time or another, has been urged to "write your Congressman." Such letters can be effective. Let's take a closer look at exactly how letter-writing should be done.

Name That Bill

When you open your letter, be sure to identify correctly the specific legislation (by the bill number) about which you are writing. Keep your letter as brief and precise as possible and give careful forethought to the facts and figures you select in support of your position.

If time allows, set your rough draft aside for several days and then carefully reread it asking yourself if your position is clearly and succinctly stated.

Make every possible effort to ensure that your letter is stylistically clean and grammatically correct. Be sure to mention that you are making contact with others to generate support for your stand and, if appropriate, mention that the local LP is concerned with the issue as well. As a general rule, mention libertarianism whenever you can.

Ask For Stand

When concluding a letter, ask your Senator or Representative to reply with his

or her stand on specific portions of the bill in question. Later, when crucial votes are about to occur (either in committee or on the floor) consider sending a mailgram or telegram reiterating your position.

One final note: you and your associates should always avoid the use of form letters although you might want to produce a fact sheet and a suggested format for LP members when undertaking an extensive letter-writing campaign.

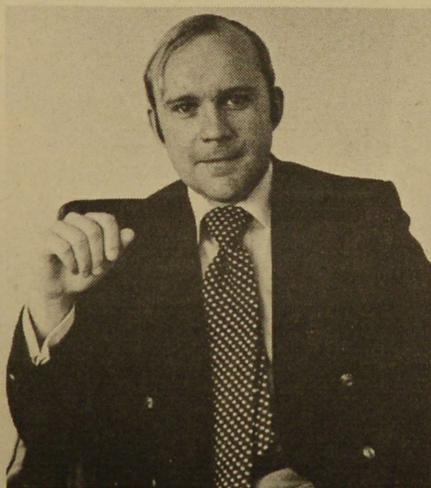
Lobbying in person is more time consuming, but it can be more effective. Prepare for your visits by not only informing yourself on the issue(s), but also on the legislators you intend to visit. Find out details about their voting records, personal prejudices and general philosophy. Make your appointments well in advance. Dress appropriately, be brief and to the point, and deliver your opinions in an earnest and well-reasoned way.

Leave Summary

Always leave a short, one or two page summation of the issue discussed. Later, send the legislator a "thank you" letter, and in a few words remind him of your stand. Also, bear in mind that most legislators have a heavy workload and are dependent on their staff for advice, particularly on their chief legislative aides. If possible, visit with key staff members as well.

You can extend your influence beyond a one-on-one visit with a Congressman by testifying at committee hearings. When LP members do this, they should be sure that a copy of the testimony along with a press release summarizing the contents is distributed to the media. An LP news release could result in extensive coverage, depending on what other events are in the news. At the very least, it will serve to familiarize the media with our philosophy and specific libertarian alternatives.

In conclusion, remember that whatever form your lobbying takes or whatever it is, it is imperative that you and your communications project a responsible and credible image — successful lobbying is as much a matter of form as content.



—Photo by Mary Maloney

BOB MEIER

LP's National HQ Staff Coordinates Operations

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The national headquarters of the Libertarian Party is staffed by five full-time employees and about a dozen part-time volunteers. The office in which they work is a converted townhouse in the northwest section of the Capitol. It has 1200 square feet of space and is located just six blocks north of the White House.

National Chairman Ed Crane, 31, was reelected to a second term at the New York convention last August. He is a Chartered Financial Analyst and was vice president of a national investment counseling firm in San Francisco prior to taking on full time responsibilities when the LP headquarters moved to Washington, D.C. His duties as the chief executive of the Party include assisting with the organizational efforts of the state LPs, seeing that the LP complies with the various federal laws concerning financial reporting, coordinating the publication of LP literature and the *LP NEWS* and overseeing the headquarters staff.

In addition, Crane is actively involved in Roger MacBride's presidential campaign. He is responsible for the MFPC direct mail effort and is in charge of media releases for the campaign. Crane was Vice Chairman of the Libertarian Party of California from 1972 to 1974.

Chairman of the MacBride for President

Committee is Robert H. Meier, 30, of DeKalb, Illinois. Meier's primary concern during this portion of the campaign is to get Roger MacBride and Dave Bergland on as many state ballots as is possible. He has responsibility for coordinating each of the state ballot drives and spends a considerable amount of time on the road meeting with state campaign officials.

Meier has been a member of the national Executive Committee since 1972. His duties as campaign chairman include establishing state MFPCs and choosing members for MacBride's Presidential Advisory Board.

Linda Webb, 26, is office manager and administrative assistant to Crane and Meier. A former official in George McGovern's 1972 presidential campaign, Webb devotes her time working on LP and MFPC business. She is responsible for planning all of Roger MacBride's campaign trips and insuring that local party organizers have things thoroughly mapped out well in advance of MacBride's visits.

Webb is in charge of the Federal Election Commission reports which must be submitted monthly for the MFPC and quarterly for the LP. She has been developing major media contacts for the campaign. Webb is also chairperson of the 1976 National LP Convention Committee.



HEADQUARTER'S STAFF—Left to right, Tom Palmer, Nancy Fraser, Ed Crane (sitting), Linda Webb and Bob Meier.

Tom Palmer, 19, a former conservative activist, is now the national coordinator for the Young Libertarian Alliance. He is in the process of setting up YLA clubs on major campuses around the country. His other duties involve handling all material orders received at national headquarters and updating the LP's computer list.

The newest member of the headquarters staff is Nancy Fraser, 21, who acts as receptionist, typist, computer reporter and all-around trouble-shooter. Fraser is responsible for coordinating volunteer help at the headquarters.

Bill Evers, 27, *LP NEWS* editor, is

scheduled to join the headquarters staff this June as research coordinator for the MacBride campaign. He is working on his Ph.D. in political science from Stanford University.

The unpaid, tireless cadre known as the P Street Volunteers include Joyce Bock, John O'Hare, Mike Fieschko, Gretchen Johnsen, Mike Evangelista, Harte Stafford, Peggy Boyd and Don Meinshausen.

A typical day at the office begins at 9:00 a.m. and concludes at 10:00 or 11:00 p.m. As the campaign heats up in the coming months these hours can be expected to lengthen.

Even In Guam

Media Focus On LP, Candidates

The hard-won legitimacy which the Libertarian Party gained through its National Convention in August continues to bring media coverage.

The Convention, which attracted the attention of both major wire services, the *New York Times* and other major national newspapers, and local and national electronic media coverage, was apparently only the beginning of the recognition now being extended to the LP.

Recent months have seen extensive stories and interviews in newspapers as far away as Guam about the Party and its candidates for President and Vice President, Roger MacBride and David Bergland.

Perhaps the most favorable opinion piece was Nicholas Von Hoffman's syndicated column, which appeared in news-

papers during December. Von Hoffman, who has devoted several columns to the Party and its spokesmen in the past, focused on Presidential candidate Roger MacBride, contrasting him with conservatives Ronald Reagan and George Wallace.

Reagan As Cowboy

"In open debate with MacBride," Von Hoffman writes, "It would be immediately apparent that a chap like Ronald Reagan is really President Ford dressed up in a cowboy suit..."

Reagan's many differences with the libertarian position are evident to journalists besides Von Hoffman. "Reagan a Libertarian?" was the title of a column by Richard Rodda, the political editor of the *Sacramento Bee*. His conclusion: Definitely not.

Rodda takes as his primary source the article by Bill Evers in the Nov.-Dec. issue of the *LP NEWS*, in which Evers systematically demolishes Reagan's libertarian credentials by citing his stands on foreign policy and civil liberties issues.

Rodda quotes extensively from the Evers article, then interviews California LP chairman Bill Westmiller, who reinforces the Evers view.

Reagan's Delusion

"Reagan is laboring under a delusion if he thinks Libertarians and Republicans mix," Rodda states.

Candidate Roger MacBride's differences with Reagan have also been picked up by the national media. United Press International recently quoted MacBride thusly: "Reagan's statement that the United States

should 'eyeball' Russia over the Angola situation is the most irresponsible statement that any candidate for President has made to date... The real world is not a Grade B movie."

Another syndicated columnist, conservative John Chamberlain, wrote in a more personal vein about Roger MacBride. Chamberlain emphasized MacBride's close relationship with the late individualist author Rose Wilder Lane.

Chamberlain also has encouraging comments on the Party itself. "... when the U.S. declines, as it is sure to decline, to the unenviable position of present-day Britain," he points out, "what now seems the utter quixoticism of Roger MacBride's Libertarian Party may become the new wisdom of those seeking to turn the older parties into pathways that would have made sense to Thomas Jefferson, who believed that the mark of good government is one that governs least."

Perhaps MacBride's biggest media boost came from Jack Mann in the *Washington Post* of Sunday, January 25, 1976. Mann not only portrays MacBride, but also National Headquarters staffers Linda Webb and Tom Palmer, and National Chairman Ed Crane.

The Mann feature offers a biography of the candidate, possibly the most complete, accurate, and favorable that has appeared in print thus far. Equally interesting are the paragraphs devoted to the LP staffers, delving into their reasons for joining the party.

Instead of paraphrasing libertarian positions, Mann took the trouble to read the National LP platform, and quotes from it liberally while citing stands on gun control, foreign policy, and victimless crimes, among others.

This article, entitled "The Presidency and Political Poetry," has been reprinted for mass distribution by the MacBride for President Committee.

MacBride's recent campaign swing through California gained him editorial attention throughout the state. Three representative articles came from journalists in Venice (near Los Angeles), Redwood City, and Daly City (both San Francisco suburbs).

Executive Committee Meets

Convention Slated For Capital

NEW ORLEANS—The National Executive Committee met at the Fairmont Hotel here, Jan. 31 through Feb. 1. The Committee voted to hold the 1976 National Convention in Washington, D.C. in late September. Linda Webb, Chairperson for the District of Columbia LP, will be in charge of coordinating the convention.

Twenty-one of the twenty-five member committee were at the meeting and worked for two days on necessary Party business. New Libertarian Parties in Alabama and North Carolina received formal Execom approval of their petitions to affiliate with the National LP.

The meeting was held in conjunction with the Louisiana LP state convention. Roger MacBride was the featured speaker at the LP banquet and he made a surprise visit to the Execom meeting where he informally discussed the progress of his campaign for about an hour.

A move by LP co-founder Dave Nolan of Colorado to formally adopt the "libersign" (a horizontal bar crossed by an arrow rising to the right) as the symbol for the National LP was overwhelmingly defeated. Execom

members expressed a desire to continue to try to develop an appropriate symbol, however.

In other business, National Chairman Ed Crane discussed the recent Supreme Court decision and its effects on the MacBride/Bergland campaign. Crane expressed dissatisfaction with the opinion noting that federal funding for major party candidates was upheld along with strict limitations on contributions to candidates and political parties. "The result," said Crane, "is to place the Republicans and Democrats at a government-decreed financial advantage over the Libertarian Party. If they weren't so philosophically bankrupt, we might be in trouble."

Among other items passed by the Execom was a motion by Ed Clark to insure that all LP literature and propaganda contain factually accurate information. It was also decided to make all past resolutions of the Execom available to its members. Fran Youngstein, National Treasurer, reported that the LP had spent over \$71,000 in the seven-month period ending Dec. 31.

A large portion of the meeting was de-

voted to a discussion of the chances for ballot status around the country. Prospects are good in from 30 to 37 states. The most uncertain states are Massachusetts, Oregon, Alabama, Wyoming, North Carolina, Connecticut and Virginia. MacBride will be on the ballot in California, a potentially important state in the campaign, if the LPC wins its court case challenging that state's onerous ballot law.

Executive Committee members will next confer formally in June via telephone conference-calls between national headquarters and the Execom members in each of the national LP's regions. Members present at the New Orleans meeting were Ed Crane, Andrea Millen, Greg Clark, Frank Youngstein, Jim Blanchard, Ed Clark, John Hathaway, Rich Kenney, Dave Nolan, Bill Susel, Carol Cumingham, Bill Evers, Tonie Nathan, John Aynesworth, Bill Howell, Dale Hemming, Marty Jahn, Brian Donerly, Kathy McAdam and Lee Schubert.

Absent were Phil Manger, Dave Long, Bill Krebaum and Mike Thompson. Thompson, a Region 3 Representative, resigned from the Execom.

State Parties Spread The Word

ALABAMA

The ALP has now completed an intense effort to qualify the LP for the ballot. It was a multi-state campaign coordinated by David Theroux, acting Chairman of the Louisiana MacBride for President Committee. Jim Clarkson, former Georgia LP chairman, along with other GLP members traveled to Alabama for six weekends gathering signatures. Warren Hill of Chattanooga, Tennessee, assisted the ALP in the Huntsville area. Dale Cobb, from Lawrence, Kansas, worked full-time in the Tuscaloosa area and regularly gathered 30 signatures an hour.

The Louisiana Party sent groups into the Mobile area on weekends and working with them was Charles Clark, Chairman of the Mississippi LP. These activists have produced some spectacular results in this drive. The ALP submitted 7700 signatures on Mar. 1 to comply with the state's 5000 signature requirement. If the signatures are approved, the LP will have a permanent spot on the Alabama ballot.

ALASKA

Besides the ALP ballot drive, the Party is now involved in making preparations for Dave Bergland's visit to the state Mar. 25 through Mar. 27. Alaska is regarded as one of the most important "gut level" libertarian states and plans are to place a heavy emphasis on Presidential campaigning there during the summer months.

ARIZONA

Lawrence W. Jerome, a longtime libertarian activist is the newly elected state chairperson. Jerome hopes to emphasize local LP campaigns during 1976. Mike Thompson, former state chairperson, is organizing Roger MacBride's first trip to Arizona for Mar. 8-9. The MacBride for President Committee is confident that it can obtain the necessary 11,000 signatures to get the LP ticket on the ballot.

Dennis R. Davis, a founding member of the four-year-old ALP, will be a candidate for the Tempe City Council. ALP Treasurer John Kannarr has announced his candidacy for the Glendale City Council. Jerome, who has divided the state into Northern and Southern regions, hopes to have numerous candidates running for office this year.

ARKANSAS

The January issue of the ALP newsletter 8,219 (the number of signatures required to put the ALP on the ballot) contains an excellent questionnaire for members on what they think the future goals and activities of the Party should be. The issue also contains an excellent letter from ALP member Gerald Fettucine that criticizes a case of serious religious discrimination in the southwestern portion of the state.

ALP Chairman Frank Sanders is now giving serious consideration to running for the State House of Representatives. If you live in the state and want to help with his campaign, write him at: 6509 Greenwood Rd., Little Rock, AR. 72207. His telephone number is: (501) 663-1493.

CALIFORNIA

Columnist Nicholas Von Hoffman gave the mid-February state convention an outsider's perspective on how the libertarian movement is perceived. Von Hoffman maintained that the LP would have "a serious problem" making itself stand out as different this election year because attacks on bureaucracy are part of the regular politicians' current repertoire.

In addition, Von Hoffman advocated Saul Alinsky-style confrontation tactics and community organizing outside the political process. The Alinsky approach is, however, more oriented toward compromise and the political-bargaining process than is the LP's principled law-repeal and educational approach.

Speaking together with Von Hoffman at the convention banquet was LP Vice Presidential nominee David Bergland. Bergland

told LPers that the two-party system was a hoax and outlined ways in which he thought the LP could end up defining the issues in the Presidential campaign.

1972 LP Presidential standard-bearer John Hospers discussed American foreign policy and the need for maintaining a sufficient military force to guard against aggressive foes. Hospers emphasized that LPers should in no way neglect the central importance of adequate defense.

Psychologist Nathaniel Branden, a member of the state LP, and Reason editor Tibor Machan also spoke to those in attendance, and the convention had a full schedule of workshops and panels on such current issues as the malpractice crisis.

Journalist Lynn Kinsky received the LP nomination for U.S. Senator, and the convention expanded the state platform. The new platform includes stands on such concrete issues as California's mandatory minimum fee schedule in the trucking industry. Ray Cunningham was elected the



—Photo by Sara Baase

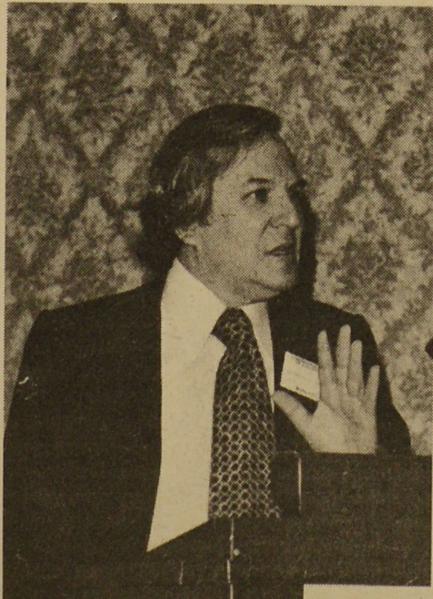
Nicholas von Hoffman

new state chairperson. Cunningham's address is 450 Liberty St., Apt. 4, San Francisco, CA. 94114.

The LPC has written an argument against the Veterans Bond Act of 1976 which will be distributed statewide with the official sample ballots.

Libertarians in Palo Alto and at Stanford University have been active in opposing a local crackdown on adult-oriented businesses (massage parlors, adult movie houses, adult bookstores, and card-playing rooms) and in organizing Bay Area opposition to Senate Bill 1.

Rod Van Orden ran a full-scale campaign for city council in Rancho Palos Verdes. Van Orden's effort emphasized high spending by local government, and he pledged to vote "no" on every tax proposal.



—Photo by Sara Baase

Nathaniel Branden



David Bergland, Janice Prince

COLORADO

The CLP continues its resurgence under the able guidance of Janice A. Prince. The Party is already close to getting the MacBride/Bergland ticket on the ballot. In January, the CLP hosted Roger MacBride for four days of intense campaigning. Thanks to the work of Dave Nolan, Janice Dove, Pip Boyls and Marc Travis, MacBride's visit was widely publicized in Denver and Colorado Springs. Coloradans Prince, Nolan, and Dove all attended the national Execom meeting in New Orleans.

CONNECTICUT

After some difficulties in clarifying the Connecticut election law (the LPC was correct, the Secretary of State wrong), the Party has finally begun its petition drive. To announce the drive, the Party used an attractive direct-mail packet that doubled as a fund-raising appeal. Coordinators for the petition drive, which must net 14,093 signatures by August, are Robert Loomis (LPC Chairman and Senatorial candidate) and Jim Rosinus.

Roger MacBride campaigned in the state on Feb. 24. His full schedule included a news conference in Hartford with Loomis, another news conference at Yale University, a personal interview with the campus radio station, and an evening speech at the Yale Political Union entitled, "The Libertarian Party: Wave of the Future."

Later in February, the CLP had a business meeting and dinner hosted by Liza Null and Pitt Kinsolving. The bulk of the meeting was devoted to laying further plans for the petition drive and related fund-raising activities.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

National LP administrative assistant Linda Webb was elected Chairperson of the D.C. LP. She is rapidly transforming the group into one of the most activist Parties in the nation. Under Webb's leadership the D.C. LP now has a ballot drive coordinator, Gene Halloway, and a fundraising chairperson, Paul Allen. New Vice Chairperson is John O'Hare who is also an active member of the P Street Volunteers. Says Webb, "The local bureaucrats think they can keep us off the ballot this year, but they've got another thing coming." The Party needs 3000 signatures by Aug. 17, but government officials say they won't have petitions printed until July.

The D.C. LP will be hosting the national Convention at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Sept. 24-26.

DELAWARE

Over 30 people were in attendance Feb. 15 as National Chairman Ed Crane spoke to

a gathering of the LPD in Wilmington. Crane said he was "extremely pleased by the quality of people in the LPD and the progress they are making." State Chairperson Bill Morris was featured in a lengthy article on the LPD in the Philadelphia **Enquirer**. The LP will be on the ballot in Delaware and expects to run at least six candidates for state and federal office in addition to the MacBride/Bergland ticket.

FLORIDA

The LPF hosted Roger MacBride for a three-day trip in late February. Zack Richardson handled things in Gainesville and Jacksonville, and Bill Adams, a prominent Jacksonville attorney, hosted a dinner for MacBride that included business and professional people from the Jacksonville area. Ray Paster handled things in Miami and Fort Lauderdale, and LPF Chairperson Jim Toole wound things up in Orlando. The Party faces a tough ballot requirement of 36,000 valid signatures by Aug. 15. Bob Meier, MFPC Chairperson, went on MacBride's tour in order to help organize the ballot drive.

GEORGIA

Although most recent GLP activities have focused on the Alabama ballot drive, plans are also underway for the 1976 Southern Libertarian Conference that will be co-sponsored by the Georgia LP and the Society for Individual Liberty (SIL). The Conference will be held June 5 and 6 in Atlanta and will feature six workshops, three films, speakers, and a banquet. For more information write: Jim Clarkson, 322 E. 11th St., Rome, GA. 30161.

GUAM

Guam? Yes, it's true. James L. Joyner is organizing the LPG and expects to have candidates for local office this year. Says Joyner "there is significant support for the LP principles" on Guam. Write to P.O. Box 3417, Agana, Guam 9610.

HAWAII

State Chairperson Mike Anzis reports that the Secretary of State has certified one third of the signatures necessary for LP ballot status. Long-time libertarian activist Fred Jamis has returned to Hawaii which should be a big boost to the movement in that state. Economist Wes Hillendahl and other Honolulu businessmen have purchased a copy of the film, *The Incredible Bread Machine*, to be shown to local organizations.

(Please turn to page 6)

State LPs Sponsor Visits . . .

(Continued from page 5)

IDAHO

The work of D. Allen Dalton and James Jerry Jones in Idaho continues to yield remarkable media coverage. They successfully coordinated Roger MacBride's two-day visit in February. The state LP ballot drive is underway, with the goal of obtaining twice the required 1300 signatures before the May 31 deadline.

ILLINOIS

The LPI continues to be one of the most active parties in the country. This January, the Party nominated a slate of statewide candidates. Selected were: Governor, Joe McCaffrey; Lt. Governor, Georgia Shields; Secretary of State, Ellyn Powelson; Comptroller, Mark Wallace; and for University of Illinois Trustees, Anne McCracken, Prof. Milton Altschuler and Prof. James McCawley. Ellyn Powelson's campaign got off to an early and successful start with a news conference in her hometown of Rockford. The event was covered by the local ABC, CBS and NBC-TV affiliates, the area's main radio station, WROK, and the city's main newspaper, the **Register-Republican**.

The Party is about ready to begin its petition drive. The kick-off will be a gala cocktail party on Apr. 4. The LPI now has a dozen affiliate organizations that are holding their own meetings and that have representation on the State Central Committee. All these groups will be working on the petition drive that will require the filing of 25,000 valid signatures by August to obtain ballot status for the LPI and the MacBride/Bergland ticket.

For some time, the LPI has made a practice of answering radio and TV editorials. It has proven an ideal way to gain access to the electronic media. Recently, McCracken appeared on WBBM-TV (CBS) in an editorial reply to a proposal to create industrial parks by the Economic Development Authority of Chicago. John Cody's criticism of the Chicagoland Regional Transit Authority reached the audience of WGN-TV and radio.

The January issue of the Party's newsletter contains the second in a series of biannual Congressional ratings. The ratings cover a broad and balanced set of bills and match the vote of every Illinois Senator and Representative against what would be the proper libertarian stand. This is an excellent addition to an already outstanding newsletter. If you want a sample of the January issue write: *The Illinois Libertarian*, P.O. Box 1776, Chicago, IL. 60690.

Dave Bergland toured Illinois Jan. 21-24 as part of his first midwestern tour. Bergland began in Rockford where he received excellent coverage by all the major media at a press conference. In Chicago, another press conference was held. It was taped by NBC and ABC radio, and the Northwestern University radio station, and was also covered by the Chicago **Tribune** and the City News Service. He spoke at a large Chicago high school, Northwestern University and at the University of Chicago. A fundraising dinner was also held in his honor in Wheaton under the sponsorship of Rich and Lyn Latimer. While Bergland was in Illinois, a series of special press releases were produced and released to the media.

INDIANA

Active planning has been underway for Roger MacBride's first campaign visit to the state Mar. 21-23. A full schedule of activities is planned and judging from the early, and favorable, response from the media and the public, it should prove to be a very successful effort. Besides the MacBride tour, the ILP is devoting time to organizing its petition drive. Qualifying the Party for the ballot will require filing 8,765 signatures by Sept. 1.

The ILP recently began a monthly supper club. Party Chairman Paul Hyatt reports that their first meeting drew over 75 persons, who came to socialize and hear three short speeches.

On another front, Robert M. Strippy, Secretary of the Party, was responsible for some excellent exposure for the LP when a letter he wrote was published in the highly esteemed *Advertising Age* magazine. The letter properly attacks the campaign guidelines proposed by Common Cause and goes on to explain the virtues of, and the real alternatives offered by, the LP and the MacBride/Bergland ticket.

IOWA

The most recent highlight in ILP activities was the January visit of Dave Bergland. His full, three-day schedule included speeches at Iowa State University, Drake University, a press conference in Des Moines, and a fundraising banquet in Ames. While in Des Moines, Bergland appeared on a talk show on WHO Radio, an important Midwestern clear channel station.

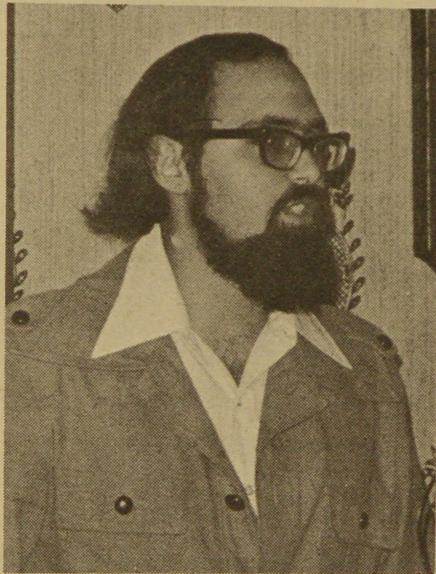
The Iowa petition drive has already begun. Although only 1000 signatures are required by the end of August, the Party plans to file several times that number for an extra margin of safety. Gary Roewe is in charge of the drive.

KANSAS

State Chairperson Jim Ward "respectfully disagreed" with a MFPC analysis that showed the LPK not making it on the ballot this year. Ward says plans are underway to do just that. The Party may join with former Sen. Eugene McCarthy in a suit challenging the state's election law, which doesn't clearly provide for independent Presidential candidates.

LOUISIANA

No less than 10 separate articles appeared around the state as a result of Roger MacBride's recent visit. Jerry Millett was reelected as Chairperson at the state convention in New Orleans. Speakers included Dr. Eric Mack, Bill Evers, and Tonie Nathan. The LPL hosted the National Execom meeting and has kicked off a ballot drive that is expected to get the MacBride/Bergland ticket on the ballot in the near future. *Laissez-Faire* is a new publication of the East Baton Rouge parish of the LP. Activists in that area include Michele Fry, Sam Wells, Gary Pecquet and Bob Bakhaus.



—Photo by Lawrence Dwyer, Jr.

Eric Mack

MAINE

Newly appointed state Chairperson is Susan Roberts, Lewis Lane, Saco, Maine 04072. She hopes to take advantage of the independent nature of Maine voters in establishing the LP in that state.

MARYLAND

Because of the 55,000 signature requirement and the early filing date (Mar. 9), the MLP will not be on the ballot. However, plans are being formulated to run a write-in campaign for the Party ticket. Also, Party members will be assisting with the D.C. and Virginia petition drives in the coming months.

MASSACHUSETTS

On Jan. 19, David Long (MLP Chairman), Florian Von Imhof, and Lee Nason appeared on WBUR's "What's Right" radio show.

Public Relations Chairperson Steve Trimward is presenting a series of workshops on media replies, newsletter editing and graphics, press-release techniques and related matters. For more information, telephone Trimward at (617) 787-3475.

The MLP has also organized a Research Committee to keep the membership advised of government activities and pending decrees. The Committee intends to concentrate on three areas: election laws, legislation and LP positions. As a matter of first priority, the Committee will be researching the election laws to determine the requirement for getting the MacBride/Bergland ticket on the ballot. For more information on the Committee, telephone Nathan Curland at (617) 332-3184.

To qualify for the ballot the MLP will need approximately 37,000 signatures by July 6.

MICHIGAN

Jim Hudler, MLP Chairman reports that the Party has received excellent responses from its approach to anti-busing and right-to-bear-arms groups in the Detroit area. Plans are to continue contacting special interest groups such as these with not only particular portions of the LP platform but with the whole libertarian alternative as well.

The MLP has also been actively organizing on campuses. There are now Young Libertarian Alliance activities at Michigan State University, Wayne State University and the University of Michigan. It is expected that these student activists will be particularly helpful in the final push on the MLP petition drive, which will require filing 25,000 signatures by mid-May.

This fall, the Party is planning on running approximately 50 candidates, of which a significant number will be trying for seats in Congress.

MINNESOTA

The MLP state convention has been set for May 22-23. The business session will include rules and by-law debates, discussion of the platform and also the nomination of candidates. It is expected that the MLP will run up to 30 candidates in local, state and Federal races. For information on the convention, write: Robin Miller, P.O. Box 774, Minneapolis, MN. 55440.

To assist the MLP candidates with their campaigns, the state Candidate Search and Selection Committee will be running a series of training seminars. Topics will include petition gathering, fundraising, and techniques for explaining the libertarian platform. This is an excellent idea, and other states would be well advised to give their candidates professional briefings of this sort.

The MLP will be holding a tax protest on Apr. 10. On Apr. 15, there will be a leafletting at the main post office in Minneapolis. For more information on the project, write: Diana Randall, P.O. Box 774, Minneapolis, MN. 55440; or telephone: (612) 789-8074.

Dale Hemming, Region 4 Execom member is now planning his next Region 4 meeting (Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa). In these meetings, Hemming brings together the officers and key activists from these state parties; progress reports are given; new ideas are discussed; and ample time is reserved for socializing. If you want to attend the meeting telephone Hemming at: (612) 561-1234 in the evening.

MISSISSIPPI

Members of the LPM have been assisting with the Alabama petition drive and will soon turn their attention to their own 1000 signature requirement. State Chairperson Charles Clark hopes to formally affiliate the LPM at a state convention to be held in

conjunction with Roger MacBride's Apr. 2-3 visit.

MISSOURI

The Missouri LP will hold its state convention Mar. 6 in St. Louis. The featured speaker will be Kay Harroff, former Senatorial candidate in Ohio.

Keith Collidge is coordinating the event along with state Chairperson John McCarthy. The prospects for getting on the Missouri ballot are somewhat uncertain, but Missouri LPers hope that enough petition-gatherers will be found at the Convention to work on the 19,000 signature requirement.

MONTANA

The first issue of the Montana Libertarian Party News contains good organizational information along with some sharp political commentary by former state Chairperson Robert Miller.

New officers are Moana Brown, Chairperson, Christopher Mullin, Vice Chairperson and John Addison, Treasurer. The MLP address is 609 S. Ninth, Bozeman, MT. 59715. At a recent meeting, Mullin, a faculty member at the University of Montana, announced his candidacy for the state House of Representatives as a Libertarian. The Party's first goal is to get the MacBride-Bergland ticket on the ballot. Over 9000 signatures are required, but if the MLP is successful, MacBride has said that Montana would be a key state in the campaign.

NEBRASKA

Because of communications and planning failures, the NLP was not able to file the 4500 signatures required to obtain ballot status by the Feb. 12 deadline. In part, the effort was complicated by a county distribution requirement for the signatures and severe restrictions on who could legally circulate petitions. Also, the petition itself was an extremely complicated document with a host of printed caveats that discouraged potential signers. However, time remains to qualify NLP candidates as independents for the November elections.

The Party recently underwent a major reorganization and has selected Gale Arch of Omaha as the new Chairperson. The NLP newsletter has a new format and logo, and activists are beginning to assemble lists of potential donors for upcoming Party projects.

Another new and favorable development for the NLP has been the start of a Libertarian Supper Club which is expected to continue as a regular monthly event. NLP members have found that the Supper Club is an ideal environment for introducing new people to libertarianism.

Instrumental in the recent "face-lift" given the NLP have been Susan Putney (editor of the newsletter), Gale and Becky Arch and Burton Jay.

NEVADA

The February issue of *We Are Free*, the state LP Newsletter contains an interesting discussion of the ERA and an article on the American economy by Dr. Terry R. Ridgway. State Chairperson Jim Burns is confident of gaining ballot status this year. A contingent of LPers from California will be assisting with the petition drives in Reno and Las Vegas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Barb Mosher, NHLP Chairperson, recently notified National Headquarters that she cast the first vote for Roger MacBride in this election year — it was a write-in vote from the Second Congressional District during the New Hampshire Presidential Primary.

The University of New Hampshire at Durham now has its own libertarian group.

To obtain ballot state for the LP, the New Hampshire Party must collect 1000 valid signatures by Sept. 23.

(Please turn to page 7)

... By MacBride And Bergland

(Continued from page 6)

NEW JERSEY

The annual state convention of the NJLP was held on Feb. 14 in Matawan. Careful planning and an energetic effort by the Party officers made for a truly memorable day for the 100 plus attendees. In the morning, a business session was held and several challenging goals were set for 1976-77: increasing the membership by 300 percent, the establishment of county committees in eight of the 21 counties of the state, and the running of a full slate of congressional candidates. The newly elected officers are: Chairman, Bill Schetlick; Vice-Chairman, Sam Brown; Treasurer, Jane Rehmke; Executive Secretary, Walter Swirsky; and Recording Secretary, Lois Grzenda. In addition, Kathy McAdam, Bill George, and Dan Piro were elected to the State Committee.

During the business session, candidates were also nominated for eight of the 15 Congressional Districts, and Hal Cunardi was selected as the Party's standard-bearer for the Senate. The Congressional nominees are: Vernon A. Smith, Brown, Swirsky, Rehmke, Gilbert Doll, McAdam, Warren Kupchik and Robert Ryley. Schetlick expects that within a month qualified candidates will be found for the remaining districts. If successful in filling the ballot, the NJLP will be the first "third party" in New Jersey's history to run a full national campaign slate.

Both the convention and Roger MacBride received superb media coverage and especially notable was the attention given the endorsement of the MacBride/Bergland ticket by Mayor Victor Armellino of Matawan. In fact, coverage was so extensive that four stories on the NJLP and MacBride appeared on one page in all three editions of the *New Jersey News-Tribune*. The day's events were also covered by several radio stations.

Afternoon workshops were held that included "how to" sessions on marketing libertarian ideas, campaign strategy and organizing local and county groups. The busy schedule went into the evening with a cocktail party and banquet. The after-dinner speakers were Roger MacBride and Dr. Murray Rothbard. Later, a fundraising auction was held, and petitions were distributed for the ballot drive. Other talks earlier in the day included a keynote address by Guy Riggs and a luncheon speech by Howard Katz. One and all the NJLP members should be heartily congratulated for their professionally run and very successful convention.

On another front, NJLP member Robert Steiner, has just accepted the Chairmanship of LibSig, the libertarian Special Interest Group within MENSA. If you are a member of MENSA and want more information on this SIG, write Steiner at: 24 Prospect St., Westfield, N.J. 07090.

NEW MEXICO

Roger MacBride will campaign here for two days, Mar. 7-8. He will meet with Party officials including state Chairperson Paul Henrickson to discuss the complicated steps necessary for obtaining ballot status (no signatures but numerous procedural requirements).

NEW YORK

A major membership drive is underway in New York. State Chairperson Gary Greenberg hopes to double FLP membership through this effort. Plans are underway for Roger MacBride's upcoming tour of the state (Mar. 17-20). MacBride will visit upstate, where Don Feder is handling the arrangements, and then return to New York City where national Executive Committee member John Hathaway has scheduled an address by MacBride to the prestigious New York Society of Security Analysts.

In Buffalo, Ralph Raico heads the Western New York chapter of the FLP where activists Michael James, David Hoesly, and

Sam Kazman have been generating significant amounts of publicity for the Party through letters to the editor and other activities. Don Feder spoke to the group on gun control in February. Serena Stockwell has replaced Art O'Sullivan as editor of the FLP state newsletter, the *Free Libertarian*.

NORTH CAROLINA

Congratulations to the newly affiliated NCLP. Chairperson Bert Wiener is enthusiastic about the chances for ballot status in North Carolina, a state in which it was not expected that MacBride would be on the ballot. North Carolina has ballot requirements similar to those of neighboring Virginia, and the two state LPs are developing a friendly rivalry in their petition drives.

NORTH DAKOTA

State LP Secretary Joanne Steffan reports that ballot status is just around the corner and that statements of candidacy from MacBride and Bergland are ready to be filed with the state.

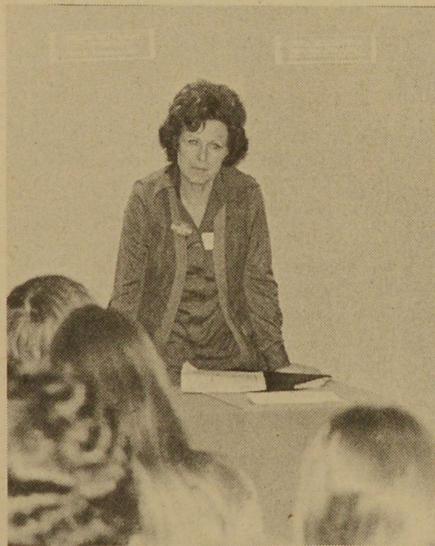
OHIO

Last report had the LPO with 6500 signatures, already more than the 5000 required and well on the way to their "failsafe" 10,000 objective. John Rako is state Chairperson and Bill MacReynolds heads up the MacBride for President Committee. Top signature gatherers are Bob Lehman (1500), Jim Higgins, Fran Smith, Karl Peterjohn, Ster Simpkins and John Defager. Roger MacBride is scheduled to be in Columbus for a press conference on Mar. 24 when the signatures are due.

OKLAHOMA

Roger MacBride's first campaign tour of Oklahoma was a full three-day schedule in early February. It included two major news conferences, one in Tulsa, the other in Oklahoma City. MacBride received additional public exposure by taping three TV shows. His major speaking engagements included appearances at Oklahoma State University, Tulsa University, and Oklahoma University. While in the state he met with selected VIPs from publishing circles and was feted at a fundraising banquet in Oklahoma City.

The Oklahoma Party has just begun what may prove to be the most difficult petition drive for any state this year. To qualify for the ballot, the OLP must obtain 40,000 valid signatures in 45 days. Fortunately, the Party has a permanent headquarters, a full-time, hard-working Chairman, Porter Davis, and some Oklahomans that have been very generous with pledges of time and money. Nonetheless, the ballot drive remains a task of monumental proportions.



Tonie Nathan

OREGON

Recent editions of the excellent OLP state newsletter, *Market for Liberty*, contain articles by Bob Baures on how to get news coverage and a discussion of the failures of conservatism by National Chairman Ed Crane. The OLP had its state Convention Feb. 28-29. Its impressive schedule in-

cluded speeches by LP Vice Presidential candidate Dave Bergland and by Lynn Kinsky, California LP nominee for U.S. Senate. Tonie Nathan, founder of the Association of Libertarian Feminists, was scheduled to speak but was injured in an auto accident while returning from the national Execom meeting in New Orleans. She is recovering satisfactorily.

Richard Grey expects to begin the OLP ballot drive in the near future. The requirement of 38,000 signatures is one of the stiffest in the nation but Grey hopes to bring a coalition of conservative and liberal organizations in Oregon together to assist with the drive. While in Oregon, Dave Bergland made several media appearances, had a press conference and spoke to a group of professors and graduate students.

PENNSYLVANIA

Although it will be an impossibility for the LPP to obtain statewide ballot status (the election law requires that 30,000 signatures be collected in a 45-day time span), there is still a chance that the Party will be able to run one or two Congressional candidates in the eastern part of the state. There, the unreasonable time period imposed on collecting signatures was successfully challenged in a court case (*Consumer Party vs. Tucker*). The court ordered the filing date extended into August in the 12 eastern-most counties. Several possible candidates are now under consideration for Congressional races there.

Volunteers from the LPP are going to be helping the Kentucky Party with its ballot drive during March.

Besides working on the Kentucky petition drive and possible Congressional races, plans are being formulated for a group that will specialize in answering TV and radio editorials, as well as providing speakers for public meetings.

The state LPP convention is slated for Saturday, May 8, with an "early bird" cocktail party planned for Friday evening. The convention will have the regular business meeting, workshops, and several VIP speakers. For more information on the convention, write: Fred Hoffstadt, 1767 Hasam Road, Corapolis, PA. 15108.

RHODE ISLAND

The RILP is now laying the groundwork for their petition drive. Although the total number of signatures required is only 500 by Aug. 15, the law states that a signer of an LP petition cannot vote in a primary for 26 months afterward.

Roger MacBride will be making his first campaign appearance in the state on Apr. 23. If you would like to help with the petition drive or other party activities, make contact with: Antonio Fioca (RILP Chairman), P.O. Box 657, Bristol, RI. 02809, at (401) 253-4027.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The SCLP is now in the process of organizing their petition drive which will require the filing of 10,000 signatures by Sept. 18. In early March, a meeting is planned in Sumter to plan the ballot drive in detail and to begin picking a slate of Libertarian candidates.

Charles Blackwell, SCLP Chairman participated in a political seminar at Wofford College in Spartanburg on Jan. 28 and reports that he was favorably received.

Plans are now underway for a joint meeting between the South and North Carolina Parties in Charlotte, N.C. in the latter part of March or early April. The meeting will discuss both the possibility of a simultaneous kick-off of petition drives and coordinating the MacBride/Bergland campaign in the Carolinas.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The LP's first LP state Chairperson in South Dakota is Colleen Aheru. The LPSD address is 111-67 Racine St., Rapid City, SD 57701. A large number of new members are joining the South Dakota LP, and it is hoped that Roger MacBride will gain ballot

status as an independent. MacBride is well known in South Dakota because of his relationship to Laura Ingalls Wilder and Rose Wilder Lane.

TENNESSEE

A suit by the LPT challenging the state ballot law failed. LPT attorney Philip Carden reports that ballot status will be achieved on the independent line. Roger MacBride will campaign in Tennessee Mar. 26-28 with stops in Nashville and Memphis. In Memphis, he will speak to the LPT state convention.

TEXAS

New state Chairperson Mike Stephens has coordinated one of the most extensive tours of the campaign to date for Roger MacBride. He will visit the Lone Star state Mar. 3-5 and make a host of media appearances and speaking engagements in Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston and Austin. Working on the tour are Martin Gibson, Karen Brown and Terry Parker. The TLP has two months (May 2-July 2) to collect over 16,000 signatures from individuals who did not vote in the state's primary — no small task. Former state Chairperson Lonie Brantley will be working with Stephens to insure that the LP makes the ballot.

In Travis County, 12 Libertarian Party candidates have announced for state and local office. Running for state Representatives are Jack McKinely, Greg Smith, Carl Johnson, and Elaine Boyer. After a lapse of several months the very professionally done libertarian newsletter *Autonomy* has resumed publication. Excellent articles and news on libertarian activities are included. Write to *Autonomy*, 57090 Cameron 213, Austin, TX. 78723.

UTAH

Roger MacBride was in Utah Jan. 17-25, as part of his recent 11-day tour of the western states region. While there, he held a news conference at the ULP Headquarters, met privately with selected VIPs and had personal interviews with the state's main newspapers. Other activities included appearances on three radio shows and on Phil Riesen's "Lets Face It" on KTVX-TV in Salt Lake City. In total, the MacBride visit was covered by four TV stations (with an average of two news spots each during the four days), and by four major newspapers. Coverage of the MacBride visit reached a combined listening/viewing audience of close to 800,000 (the population of Utah is about 1.2 million). For his next visit, the ULP is planning on trips to outlying, less densely populated areas of the state that are infrequently visited by Presidential candidates.

Steve Trotter of South Ogden declared his candidacy for the U.S. Senate on Jan. 13 with a formal news conference and luncheon for the media in Salt Lake City. As expected, the luncheon (announced by formal invitation) was a success, and Trotter's campaign got off to a well publicized start. The campaign is a professional effort in every sense of the word. Almost every day Trotter is involved in one or more campaign activities. An eight-page photo-illustrated booklet has been printed on Trotter and includes his stand on major issues. Regular news releases are also issued by the Trotter for Senator Committee.

Managing the campaign is Marc Travis, the most seasoned Libertarian campaign veteran in the country today. He worked for the John James campaign in Denver, for John Vernon in Oklahoma City, was responsible for the scheduling and advance work of Jerry Tuccille's gubernatorial drive in New York, and was also the coordinator of the 1975 National LP Convention in New York City. For more information on Trotter's campaign, write: Trotter for Senator Committee, P.O. Box 9164, South Ogden, Utah 84403.

The ULP has its ballot drive behind them and has already qualified for the ballot.

(Please turn to page 8)

Local LPs Run Candidates

(Continued from page 7)

VERMONT

Newly appointed state Chairperson George Trask has issued a press release notifying the media of the existence of the new Libertarian Party of Vermont. Two days of campaigning for Roger MacBride (Mar. 19-20) have already been scheduled in Vermont. The ballot requirements call for 1400 signatures by September, well within reach, according to Trask. MacBride, of course, is a former state legislator from Vermont and can be expected to do well in the state. The new party address is Hearthstone Village, S. Londonderry, VT. 05155.

VIRGINIA

The recently held VLP state convention in Richmond featured a keynote address by Roger MacBride. During the business session, it was decided to divide the state into

five regions with individual coordinators for the petition drive. Charles Breeden, the VLP Chairman, reported that to qualify for the ballot it will be necessary to collect approximately 11,000 signatures by Sept. 3. Also the VLP must select 12 Electors and register them with the state — a requirement that Breeden expects to fulfill by the first of March.

An evening banquet was held with Ed Crane as the after-dinner speaker. VIPs in attendance included the well-known economist Dr. Leland B. Yeager of the University of Virginia.

WASHINGTON

Shockwave, the newsletter of the LPWS reports another of Washington's famous LP special conventions. Richard Slomon was elected Proceedings Director. LPWS chairperson Rich Kenney (also a National

Execom member) says that membership is experiencing a "steady surge" and that the MacBride/Bergland ticket will definitely be on the ballot. Kenney spoke to the Tacoma LP group in January.

WISCONSIN

Dave Bergland toured Wisconsin for two days during the end of January. In Madison, he spoke at the University of Wisconsin, a large local high school, and a fundraising banquet. In Milwaukee, Bergland held a news conference and gave speeches at three large universities. While in Milwaukee, Bergland spoke at another LP fundraising banquet.

The WLP reports that it now has three campus affiliates in Milwaukee at the University of Wisconsin, Marquette and Milwaukee Technical College. Also, the Mil-

waukee Party is now publishing its own local newsletter in addition to the *Libertarian Letter*, the statewide publication of the WLP.

On Mar. 5, Bob Meier met with the Wisconsin Party to help put ballot drive plans in final form.

The WLP annual convention will be held Apr. 24 and 25 at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. The Party has also announced that it will have another booth at the State Fair during the second and third weeks of August.

WYOMING

There is talk of a contingent of LPers from California, Colorado and Utah assisting state Chairperson Ralph McMuellen with the Wyoming ballot drive. The LP address is P.O. Box 244, Story, WY. 82842.

D.C. Libertarians: Organized And Activist

By ALAN BOCK

The arrival of the Libertarian Party national headquarters in Babylon-on-the-Potomac complemented an already active Libertarian underground. You find libertarians in the most unlikely places here, ranging from the staffs of national news-magazines to Congressional staffs to some of the most obnoxious regulatory agencies. The formation of a self-conscious movement, with individuals aware that there are others around with heterodox notions and even communicating with like-minded spirits, is still in the germinal stages. But there have been several hopeful signs.

Perhaps the most significant development (prior to the arrival of the LP) was the formation, in January of 1975, of a Free Market lunch club on Capitol Hill. The prime movers in this endeavor were Scootch Pankonin of Rep. Steve Symms' staff and Art Carol of the Senate Securities Subcommittee.

Last year, his group held a luncheon, with a speaker every Monday (except during the numerous Congressional recesses) and heard from such libertarian luminaries as Dr. Peter Breggin, Roger MacBride, and visiting firemen from England and Australia. Attendance was steady at about 30 to 40, with the best attendance registered when Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Alan Greenspan spoke.

Conservatives Fold

In prior years conservatives on Capitol Hill had sponsored luncheons about once a month. Last year the conservatives did not have luncheons, and those conservatives who were so inclined soon heard about and began attending the libertarian affairs.

From the luncheons came the beginning of a concerted libertarian effort to prepare positions and research material on current legislation. For example, members of the lunch bunch prepared material on which Rep. Bob Michel based testimony concerning railroad reorganization.

Other libertarian activities in the Washington area include Jarrett Wollstein, who has run the Washington-area S.I.L. chapter for many years (2500 Duxbury Pl., Alexandria, VA 22308), Dr. Peter Breggin, the psychotherapist who has been so outspoken about psychosurgery and the authoritarian nature of the psychiatric profession (Center for the Study of Psychiatry, 4628 Chestnut, Bethesda, MD 20015), and Bob Kephart, former publisher of *Human Events*, now publisher of *Libertarian Review*, *Audio Forum*, *Inflation Survival Letter* and various other libertarian enterprises (lo, and behold, a libertarian who is also a successful capitalist!). *Libertarian Review* is at 901 N. Washington St., No. 200, Alexandria, VA 22314.

The National Taxpayers Union is not explicitly libertarian, but Executive Director Jim Davidson and most staff members are libertarians (625 W. Capitol S.,

Washington D.C. 20003).

The arrival of the Libertarian Party will help to give focus and visibility to many of these diverse libertarian efforts.

S.1 Opposition

Opposition to S.1, the gargantuan "re-codification" of the Federal criminal code which poses so many dangers to free speech, free press and any desire on the part of the citizens to know what "their" government is doing to them, is beginning to coalesce in the Washington area. Last month the Church of Scientology sponsored a seminar on S.1 which drew broad participation. (Note: The Scientology church puts out a monthly newspaper called *Freedom* from 5930 Franklin Ave., Hollywood, CA 90028, and has been outspoken against psychosurgery, wiretapping and other government horrors.)

The opposition of the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Lawyers Guild and the American Newspaper Publishers Association to S.1 is well-known.

Last month's Scientology-sponsored meeting drew Daniel Sheehan from the National Council of Churches' Criminal Justice Task Force (1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., No. 402, Washington, D.C. 20036) as well as people from ACLU. At the meeting the prospects for organizing church groups in opposition to S.1 were discussed. At last some of the diverse groups with a stake in defeating S.1 are starting to get together for action.

There is still time for public pressure to be brought to bear on this issue. The bill is still at the subcommittee level in the Senate Judiciary Committee. It needs to get past the full committee and then the Senate before the House will even consider it. Thus, unless a decision to speed up consideration is made, it is likely to be late summer or fall before the bill is on the floor of the House. In a sensitive election year, the bill's proponents may defer consideration until next year.

The new Libertarian Advocate group

(1224 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20045) develops and works for libertarian legislative proposals and action programs. The existence of a libertarian lunch bunch, already functioning as a Capitol Hill underground, plus promises of support and cooperation at the Congressional staff level, indicated that the time was ripe for a group like Libertarian Advocate.

Libertarian Advocate kicked off its activities Jan. 29 with a counter-State-of-the-Union rally in the National Press Club. About 100 Washington-area libertarians and sympathizers gathered to hear from Karl Hess, Murray Rothbard, Dr. Peter Breggin, ACLU's Chuck Morgan, writer E. Scott Royce, Scootch Pankonin, Wainwright Dawson, and Alan Bock. Administrations, governments and institutions were thoroughly denounced, and a good time was had by all. *Audio Forum* was on hand to record the evening's chatter, and plans to market cassettes of the event.

High Court's Election Ruling

(Continued from page 1)

mass society requires the expenditure of money.

"The distribution of the humblest handbill or leaflet entails printing, paper, and circulation costs. Speeches and rallies generally necessitate hiring a hall and publicizing the event.

"The electorate's increasing dependence on television, radio, and other mass media for news and information has made these expensive modes of communication indispensable elements of effective political speech.

Substantial Restraints

"The expenditure limitations contained in the Act represent substantial restraints rather than merely theoretical restraints on the quantity and diversity of political speech."

After finding that spending limits were totally unconstitutional, the court went on to hold that the "weighty" interest of preventing corruption or the appearance of corruption justified limiting freedom of association via contribution limits. But the court could find no connection with corruption that would justify limits on what candidates spend on themselves and so threw out all limits in such cases.

Some defenders of the campaign finance reforms had argued that the laws ought to guarantee equality of political voice and to suppress the "wastefulness" of high spending in campaigns. But the court firmly rejected such approaches because of their inherent tendency to abridge speech.

Foreign Concept

The opinion said: "The concept that government may restrict the speech of some elements of our society in order to en-

hance the relative voice of others is wholly foreign to the First Amendment... (Also) the First Amendment denies government the power to determine that spending to promote one's political views is wasteful, excessive, or unwise."

The most nearly libertarian opinion was that of Chief Justice Burger. Burger contended that contributions and spending were two sides of the same First Amendment coin and that neither should be limited.

Word Games

Burger could not accept the court's differentiation between contribution limits (which the court allowed) and limits on a candidate's spending on his own campaign (which the court threw out). "We do little but engage in word games," Burger said, "unless we recognize that people — candidates and contributors — spend money on political activity because they wish to communicate ideas, and their constitutional interest in doing so is precisely the same whether they or someone else utter the words."

In his dissent, Burger also termed unreasonable the law's requirement of disclosure of the names of contributors of relatively small amounts of money. "Congress has used a shotgun to kill wrens as well as hawks."

Burger questioned the appropriateness of subsidizing with tax money "the actual political dialog of the people." The proposed federal funding of elections, Burger argued, would discriminate against minor parties.

On this point, Justice William Rehnquist agreed. He wrote in his dissent: "I find it

impossible to subscribe to the court's reasoning that because no third party has posed a credible threat to the two major parties in Presidential elections since 1860, Congress may by law attempt to assure that this pattern will endure forever."

Rehnquist's alternative to permanent Establishment of the Republicans and Democrats was public funding for minor parties which showed a significant modicum of support. Rehnquist's view here ran directly counter to the view of Burger and the LP that federal funding itself was inappropriate.

Burger also noted that federal funding would probably bring government violations of political liberty as a matter of course. He said that government money will bring government control and surveillance into the political arena. Government regulation follows government money. "The flag tends to follow the dollars."

Burger concluded his dissent with a magnificent denunciation of the curbs on First Amendment freedoms that are authorized by the court's opinion. Burger wrote: "I doubt that the Court would tolerate for an instant a limitation on contributions to a church or other religious cause; however grave an 'evil' Congress thought the limits would cure, limits on religious expenditures would most certainly fall as well."

"To limit either contributions or expenditures as to churches would plainly restrict 'the free exercise of religion.' In my view, Congress can no more ration political expression than it can ration religious expression."

Out Of Our Past

English Libertarians Battled War, Tariffs

Ralph Raico

As absolute monarchy — that prototype of totalitarian government — arose in the early modern period, the kings of Europe were concerned to extend their power and direction to all spheres of social life. They interfered with religion and freedom of thought, subsidized the arts so that they would glorify the State, and attempted to destroy local government in order to centralize political power at the Court.

The chief area of their activity, however, was economic life. Thus was born the enormously complex system of State regulation, subsidy, prohibition and control known as *mercantilism*, usually involving an alliance between the Crown and select privileged groups from among the upper classes. From the royal point of view, it should be noted, the end-goal of all this was the strengthening of the State so as to make it better able to wage war — from time immemorial the true "sport of kings."

By the early part of the nineteenth century, however, the Western world had undergone an earth-shaking reaction against absolute monarchy and its mercantilist policies. A revolution in thought, followed by revolutions in politics (the latter accompanied by great armed struggles) demolished a large part of the Old Order. Everywhere, it seemed, the ideas of the Classical Liberals (or, as we would now say, Libertarians) were making headway. These ideas were spread by a novel phenomenon on the political scene, a class of articulate middle class men and women impassioned by an ideal of a new kind of society, and excited by their growing confidence in their capacity to bring it into existence.

Use Of Older Parties

Sometimes the Classical Liberals used the traditional parties in their plans. In England in the 1820s, for example, much of the remaining mercantilist legislation was swept away by — of all people — the Tories, who had temporarily been won over to free trade.

By the 1830s, the last remaining redoubt of mercantilist privilege were the Corn Laws ("corn" here means any cereal), the protective tariffs on the importation of grain into Britain. The British political system at this time was structured in such a way as to insure control to the "landed interest": that is, to the great land-owners and their hangers-on. Both major parties, the Tories and the Whigs, were in their tow; and if the former had been able to follow rational economic policy on freedom for tea and timber, they had to draw the line at freedom for corn.

The great industrial working class would have enormously and obviously benefited from repeal (in those days, as throughout most of recorded history, bread was literally the single largest expenditure for working people). But most of them at the time were misled by protectionist and nationalist arguments, and more interested in trying to raise their incomes through politics and trade unionism than in decreasing their cost of living through free trade.

Businessman's View

In any case, they didn't have the vote.

Businessmen, on the other hand, whose overseas markets were reduced because foreigners lacked the means of trading with Britain, tended to favor repeal, but they displayed a curious timidity in attacking aristocratic privilege. The most they could bring themselves to do was form a few organizations to promote the cause through occasional discreet lectures, and send free trade petitions to Parliament. The assembled stewards of the great land-owners — otherwise known as the House of Commons — glanced at their petitions and put them aside. Annually, John Villiers, a free trade member, introduced a motion for immediate and complete repeal of the Corn Laws, and each year it was overwhelm-

ingly defeated.

Clearly, a change of tactics was called for if England was ever to be rid of the "bread tax." In 1838, a group of Manchester businessmen and other persons interested in the Classical Liberal philosophy set up a local Anti-Corn Law League, and the next year it was widened to take in all of England and Scotland. The purpose of the League was to put direct pressure on Parliament for repeal by the election of free traders to Commons, by the conversion of the MPs who were open to argument, and by threatening the others with the power of an aroused and quite serious public opinion.

Sizeable sums of money were raised for the manufacturers of the north of England and elsewhere to finance the agitation. On this score, it might have been possible to raise objections, but no one in the League thought to do so: they all realized that nothing would have pleased the power brokers of the Whig and Tory parties more than a "purism" which left the free traders theoretically correct but politically powerless.

Political Leadership

Very soon two men emerged as the leaders of the League: Richard Cobden and John Bright, both textile manufacturers from the Manchester area. Cobden was a theorist and polemical writer of the first order; and Bright was simply the greatest British orator of his time. They met in 1841 — the beginning of a period in English history known as the "Hungry Forties" — and at the close of their first conversation, Cobden said to Bright: "I would advise you to come with me, and we will never rest until the Corn Law is repealed."

To them it was above all a moral crusade: the tariff on grain, they believed, was nothing more or less than a tribute levied on the producing classes of Britain by "the great Lords and proprietors of the soil" (as Bright called them) the caste of aristocratic parasites who were the main beneficiary of the British State of those days. Intensely moral men, outraged at the spectacle of injustice erected into a system of society, tribunes of the people in the truest sense of the term, Cobden and Bright saw that a standing political crime such as the Corn Laws required a remedy through the political process. They gambled that the balance of social forces had arrived at the point where they could fight against the landed interest and win. In the process, Britain was turned upside down.

For the modern methods of political agitation and propaganda had never before been used on such a scale as the League now applied them. Millions of pieces of literature were distributed, new journals and newspapers founded, speakers sent to all corners of the country. In London, Covent Garden and the Drury Lane Theatre were rented for weeks at a time, and meetings held almost daily. In keeping with their strategy, the major effort was concentrated on Parliamentary elections. By 1843, Cobden and Bright had been elected to the House of Commons as Radicals, to join the other free traders there, and their talents and forcefulness soon distressed the protectionists.

Gladstone's Prediction

During Cobden's maiden speech, Gladstone (who was still a Tory and a protectionist at the time) nervously turned to Robert Peel, the Tory Prime Minister, and said: "He looks to be a dangerous man on corn" (perhaps the understatement of the nineteenth century). In another speech, Cobden pointed out that the Corn Laws cost a nobleman's family one half-penny on every one hundred pounds of income, while it cost a workingman's family twenty percent of its income; he then challenged the protectionists to introduce an income tax law with such rates and put it to a vote

of the House.

The sessions of the House of Commons now became running lectures in elementary economics. The politicians, used to the more exciting business of directing a world Empire and dividing the spoils gathered by the tax-man now had to hear middle-class radicals on the dull science of how a society survives and grows rich.

The Tories retaliated by demanding the suppression of the League as a seditious organization. A Tory newspaper, reporting



Roy Childs talks with Ralph Raico

on a session of the House, stated: "Melancholy was it to witness Monday the land-owners of England, the representatives by blood of the Norman chivalry, the representatives by election of the industrial interests of the empire, shrinking under the blows aimed at them by the Manchester money-grubber."

Origins Of Factory Acts

Out of spite, the protectionists introduced factory legislation aimed at regulating the hours and conditions of work particularly in the textile industry. Never having been noted as friends of the toiling masses when it was a question of sending them to fight in an unending series of imperialist wars, or of subjecting them to merciless taxation — even to a tax on the windows of their homes — the aristocrats now bewailed the "inhuman" conditions in the new factories.

This was at a time when all a League speaker had to do to amaze any assembly of farm hands was to tell them what wages actually were for industrial workers — by agricultural standards the factory workers were affluent. Nonetheless, the Tories were able to pass their Factory Acts, giving some comfort to their supporters now faced with defeat on corn.

For the League strategy was working. The Prime Minister, Robert Peel, was an intelligent and honorable man. At the conclusion of Cobden's great speech of March 13, 1845, Peel put aside the notes for his rebuttal, turned to an aide, and said: "You must answer this, for I cannot." And now circumstances became decisive. The fall of 1845 was an unusually wet one in England, and the harvest suffered; afterwards, people spoke of "the rains that washed away the Corn Laws." That year, too, the system of mercantilist and semi-feudal oppression that had tortured the people of Ireland for centuries bore its final, bitterest fruit: the Irish famine and the death of literally hundreds of thousands of the Irish people.

Splits In Ruling Caste

Under such conditions, even the iron will to exploitation of the aristocratic caste began to crack. Lord John Russell, leader of the Whigs, announced his conversion: "I used to be of the opinion that corn was an exception to the general rules of political economy; but . . ." In October, Peel came over. The last hold-out was the aged Duke of Wellington, who complained: "Damned rotten potatoes put Peel in his fright!"

But Wellington and his friends were

frightened in their turn, when it was reported that, in the event that the Tories in the House of Lords continued their resistance, Peel would feel compelled to advise the Queen to ask Cobden to form a government! The Corn Laws were suspended by Peel's order in January, 1846, and final repeal was voted in June of that year. The descendants of the Norman chivalry had been humbled by the producing classes of England, led by two "money-grubbing" cotton spinners from the north. British

politics would never be the same again.

Their aim having been accomplished, the Anti-Corn Law League disbanded, although the Radicals remained a force in Parliament until the end of the century. Cobden and Bright retained their libertarian principles to the end of their lives, and these principles are more radical than is often understood. Cobden, for instance, looked forward to the day in the far distant future when free trade would have led to the dismantling of states and empires, and people would live in self-governing "municipalities" (an interesting echo of the great French anarchist Proudhon); and Bright, always the outspoken Quaker, held it as a deep belief that "almost all the greatest crimes of history have been committed, and all the greatest calamities have been brought upon mankind, through the instrumentality of monarchs and statesmen."

In the next decades, both men turned to other causes: Bright, to enfranchisement of the workingmen, since he cherished the grand design of a coalition between workers and the middle class to smash finally the whole aristocratic establishment; Cobden, to pacifism, which had anyway been his chief motive in promoting free trade all along.

Both men bitterly opposed the bloody, senseless Crimean War against Russia, and paid for their philosophy of non-intervention and peace by losing their seats in the House (they were subsequently re-elected). Their further efforts did not have the success anticipated: enfranchisement of the workers did not lead to the powerful coalition of producing classes that Bright envisioned; and England (and Europe) soon gave up the search for peace and turned to imperialism and militarism (that harvest came in August, 1914).

But their free trade work enjoyed as much permanence as is ever allowed by politics, and that in two ways: when protectionism threatened to return in 1906, the Liberals unanimously opposed it, achieving a landslide in the elections of that year. It took the Great Depression to end free trade for Britain, in 1932. Finally, the example of Richard Cobden and John Bright, two heroes of freedom and peace — whom even their enemies in the end admitted were two rather noble individuals — is there for all of us, and for those who will come after.

Conservative Darling

Schlesinger: Spokesman Of Interventionism

Conservatives were distressed at the dismissal of James Schlesinger from his post as Secretary of Defense. Conservative Republican Ronald Reagan and conservative Democrat Sen. Henry Jackson share Schlesinger's penchant for global interventionism and hence have been quick to mimic Schlesinger's foreign policy analysis.

Schlesinger follows a pattern which is time-honored among conservative warhawks. First, statements by foreign leaders are distorted in order to create the impression that America's global interventionism is merely a response to an implacable foe bent upon world military conquest. Once Germany served as the foreign threat in the warhawks' apologia for intervention; now it is Russia.

Second, Schlesinger defines as an area of vital American interest virtually the entire globe. In his account, America's interests turn out to be raw materials, investment outlets and markets.

Schlesinger apparently believes in his own way the old Leninist canard that the capitalist system necessarily must be imperialistic, that obtaining natural resources and exporting capital and goods abroad are necessary to the survival of a market economy and require military threats and intervention.

Sharp contrast

Schlesinger's interventionism stands in sharp contrast to the Libertarian Party's foreign policy goal of avoiding entangling alliances and abstaining totally from foreign quarrels and imperialist adventures.

Schlesinger's discussion of the Soviet notion of peaceful coexistence in the February issue of *Fortune* shows how he distorts reality.

All Soviet leaders have ever said was that renunciation of war between states was a necessity in a nuclear age. Yet Schlesinger treats as a major revelation the fact that the Russians have not totally abandoned ideological propaganda, the fact that the Russians say they hope for changes in the domestic status quo in various countries around the world, and the fact that the Russians say they are on the side of anti-colonial political movements and do provide financial aid, but never troops, for a minority of such anti-colonial groups.

Izvestia editorials and Leonid Brezhnev's speeches regularly make these points, and it is no investigative reporting coup for interventionists like Schlesinger to string together quotations from such readily available sources. But such quotations are by no means the blueprints for world conquest some interventionists claim they are.

Deplore Soviet aggression

Of course, libertarians deplore Soviet aggression in borderland territories such as Czechoslovakia, just as they deplored American intervention in Southeast Asia. Libertarians believe governments should confine their activities to their own territories.

Since the time of Woodrow Wilson, though, American interventionists have argued that government guarantees of investments abroad, government promotion of exports, government subsidization of the costs of obtaining raw materials abroad,

and expansion abroad of American political institutions are all necessary to the survival of the American "system."

The following quotation from Schlesinger's annual report setting forth the objectives for the fiscal year 1976-77 Defense Department shows that Schlesinger shares much of this interventionist ideology:

"We live in an interdependent world economy, and our foreign economic interests are substantial. U.S. assets abroad amount to more than \$180 billion. Annually, we export more than \$70 billion in goods and services, and our imports are of an equal or greater amount. The oil embargo of 1973 is only the most recent and pointed reminder that we have a keen and growing interest in distant lands — their markets and their products.

More extensive

"Our foreign political interests are even more extensive. Within this century we have participated in two great wars to ensure that Europe did not fall under the domination of a single power. We have a similar interest in seeing that Japan remains independent and that the other nations of Asia are free to choose their own destinies.

"Our concern for the freedom of the Western Hemisphere from external domination now dates back more than 150 years. And, we have important economic and strategic interests in Latin America, including the Panama Canal.

"Even in a period of questioning and self-doubt, there remains a consensus within the country that we have vital interests in Western Europe, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, and Asia. Contrary to occasional suggestions, surely the right cure for what may seem an excess of commit-

ments is not the blind and hasty abandonment of all commitments. Our objective, as a great power, is to display a somewhat greater degree of steadfastness."

Several comments on economic matters are in order here, for some believe that what Schlesinger calls economic necessities are economic necessities. International trade is advantageous both to America and to America's trading partners. But in no sense is the further existence of a market economy in the United States dependent on foreign trade.

Formed bloc

If, for example, all the less developed countries formed a bloc that refused to trade with the United States, some comparatively inexpensive source of raw materials would no longer be available. But, in the words of Edward Banfield, "at some additional cost, we could either produce these raw materials ourselves or find substitutes for them from within our own borders."

The continued existence of a developed market economy in the United States is not dependent upon new frontiers for investments and products. The belief that new frontiers are necessary stems from under-consumptionist economic fallacies.

Furthermore, those who fear that economies around the world may become closed to U.S. trade seem to forget that, in Banfield's words, "the present restrictions on East-West trade . . . are mostly of our making." A recent example is the invitation from the new communist government in South Vietnam to American banks and oil companies to resume operations in that country. A resumption of American business in South Vietnam remains blocked at present by the U.S. State Department.

Paradoxically, some Reagan conserva-

tives who fear the closing out of U.S. trade also wish to prohibit East-West trade. The Libertarian Party, in contrast, favors the repeal of all prohibitions on individuals or firms contributing or selling goods and services to any foreign country or organization.

Military option

As Defense Secretary, Schlesinger was not only a proponent of U.S. intervention around the world, he was also a proponent of nuclear warfare as a normal military option. "I was delighted to see Ford fire Schlesinger," commented Ambassador Averell Harriman at the time. "I think Schlesinger's idea of a limited nuclear war is little short of insanity."

Throughout his career as Defense Secretary, Schlesinger promoted a "counterforce" nuclear strategy for the United States (building what looks like a preemptive, first-strike capacity) and opposed the other Establishment nuclear strategy—deterrence via "mutually assured destruction." Neither of the Establishment nuclear strategies—counterforce or assured destruction—is in accord with the LP platform's call for prudently negotiated nuclear disarmament.

A final indication of Schlesinger's fundamentally conservative values can be found in his article in the February *Fortune*. There he specifically attacks straightforward applications to international affairs of Lord Acton's famous libertarian dictum that power tends to corrupt.

It is almost as if Schlesinger had deliberately decided to provide us with a perfect illustration of Kenneth Minogue's observation that "from a government's point of view, particularly in international affairs . . . freedom is nice, but national strength and discipline are even nicer."

Tax Refusal Not A Good Tactic

By KARL BRAY

The tax plank of the new LP platform states, in part, that, "we recognize the right of any individual to challenge the payment of taxes on moral, legal and constitutional grounds," and that, "we support the eventual repeal of all taxation."

But what of the means to that end? What strategy will bring us zero growth of taxes and the eventual removal of taxing mechanisms? What are the risks of various paths toward that end?

Tax monies, let's face it, are the life blood of the state, and present attempts to interfere with or thwart the system will be viewed by the collectors, administrators, and recipients of those tax monies as tantamount to going after their jugular veins with a sharp knife. That is today's political reality.

Therefore, it would be a mistake at this time for any LP leaders to violate the tax laws of the United States. Such action would surely bring all the resources of the federal and state governments to bear upon us in an attempt to discredit, destroy, and humiliate our party and impugn our motives.

The Liberation Party will have time to make official, organized legal challenges to the tax system, after our educational work

has undercut the philosophical and electoral support of our "mixed" economy. The LP must at present fight for individual liberty on a broad front. We must not have our across-the-board support for liberty discounted by solely following in the wake of the tax rebellion movement. We must not become disproportionately involved in the issues of taxes.

What about individual tax refusal at present? This is a decision you have to make for yourself. But if you are a politically-active libertarian attempting to transform society, tax refusal is not the tactically best use of your abilities. Having libertarians in jail or financially destitute because their property has been seized is not in anyone's self-interest, and the waste of time and talent while sitting out a jail sentence is counterproductive.

It may feel good to take a swing at the nearest tax collector; but as things stand now, he would strike the last blow. If the issue of property rights vs. the tax collector can be won in court, then that is the better and safer forum for doing battle. But you must know what you are doing.

Libertarians should by no means ignore the on-going tax revolt. The LP cannot become ensnared in the tax rebellion movement because any illegal conspiracies would be the end of the LP as an active, above-ground political organization, operating in the electoral process. But individuals on their own can certainly direct information about the libertarian philosophy to participants in the tax rebellion. This would not involve the LP in advocating, aiding, or abetting tax refusal. It would simply be attempting to change the ideological perspective of people who are ripe for libertarian views.

We should remember that crises and pressures like a rapidly increasing tax burden are experienced by many people as external forces impinging on them, as un-

fortunate acts of God, or as mere bad luck. The fact of the matter is that often many people will give up and accept tyranny as inevitable. "Nothing in life is certain but death and taxes," they say in resigned tones.

Many others will simply try to explain trouble (like high taxes or New York City's fiscal crises) in terms of the dominant views pervasive in the newspapers or on TV (what does John Kenneth Galbraith, George Wallace or Howard K. Smith think?) or in terms of what they remember from social studies in high school.

People confronted with a crisis will not spontaneously adopt a libertarian analysis of the problem, especially when they live in a culture filled with many anti-libertarian ideas. They need to have the correct analysis brought home to them time and again in example after example.

Even now some ultra-conservatives are attempting to influence the tax rebellion movement. There is every reason to try to acquaint tax rebels with libertarian ideas. They are ripe for them. They are part of a rebellion with tremendous historic potential. If the tax rebels don't pick up libertarian ideas and adopt them, they will make use of some other less appropriate ones, and they will be lost as a force for liberty.

We should take advantage of tax resentment to talk about principles. The principle of non-coercion (or the objective necessity of freedom of action) should be stressed as a firm, unassailable foundation for objection to taxation. Such an emphasis by libertarians will alert outsiders (the tax rebellion movement and elsewhere) to the good sense and consistency of other libertarian positions, and we will begin to hear aspects of the full libertarian position and even the whole libertarian package being advocated by leaders in other political movements.



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Violate First Amendment

Gag Orders: Wave Of The Future?

One of the greatest dangers to the First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of the press is the ever-increasing issuance of "gag orders" on journalists.

In the past few months an alarming number of judges throughout the country have forbidden journalists to publish stories in cases where these judges believe prejudicial publicity might hinder a defendant's fair trial protections.

In Nebraska, a judge gagged reporters covering the pretrial proceedings of a defendant charged with murdering six people. The trial court judge in that case then refused to allow journalists or members of the public to be present for jury selection.

Later that judge rescinded his ruling and allowed members of the public to attend, but barred three journalists who said they would not follow his restrictions banning

reports about the jury selection.

After other journalists boycotted the jury selection in protest of the judge's ruling, he explained to the reporters why he would still allow the public to be present.

"I don't fear the public as I do you fellows."

In Massachusetts, a judge has forbidden journalists from reporting anything concerning the past record of Susan Saxe, an anti-war radical recently arrested by the FBI and charged with murder.

Such action is not only a severe abridgement of the First Amendment, but also hinders the press in its role as a check on government.

Gag orders on the press also present a danger to present judicial safeguards. The gag order in the Neraska case was followed by a jury selection which was nearly closed. It is only a short step to closing a

trial to both the press and the public. Gag orders may well be a precursor to the return of the Star Chamber.

On the other hand, press coverage before and during a trial does not abridge a person's fair trial protections. The Sixth Amendment, along with the Fourteenth, says that the government must follow due process of law and customary procedural safeguards — it does not guarantee that a trial will be free of publicity.

Libertarians must be alert to the arbitrary power that is in the hands of the judiciary. Judges have numerous powers at present to cite persons for contempt in matters in which no individual rights are violated.

Judges have abridged freedom of the press lately via gag orders and demands that journalists turn over their personal notes and reveal their sources. Gag orders constitute censorship. Demands for journalists'

notes invade their property rights. Demands that they reveal their sources violate their right to remain silent. In contrast, the Libertarian Party firmly opposes censorship and affirms the inviolability of property rights, citizens' privacy, and the right to speak or not to speak.

Libertarians should support those journalists who have expressed disapproval of gag orders — and refused, in some cases, to obey the orders. In a recent case, the New York Times announced it could not abide by a gag order and would publish information concerning a trial.

Reporters in this case will face contempt citations with penalties of jail sentences or fines. Yet constitutional challenges in such cases are necessary to bring to light the way in which gag orders imperil the First Amendment.

MacBride Press Releases...

Statement by Roger L. MacBride on the Supreme Court decision concerning the Federal Election Campaign Act—delivered at a new conference at the Press Club in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Feb. 5, 1976

The Supreme Courts' decision which upheld the constitutionality of most of the features of the Federal Election Campaign Act is dramatic evidence of how rapidly we Americans are now losing those liberties that were gained at such great expense 200 years ago. It also underlines the need for a new direction in politics if we are to preserve what liberties we have left or hope to regain those that Congress and the courts have so irresponsibly taken from us.

As the Presidential candidate of the Libertarian Party, which was a co-plaintiff in the suit that brought the election law before the Court, I have followed its progress with great interest and concern. We have contended from the beginning that the Federal Election Campaign Act — and particularly the 1974 amendments to it — tramples First Amendment rights and is designed in large part to institutionalize the Republican and Democratic Parties. The Supreme Court decision has failed to protect the American people from Congress' gross abridgement of our inherent rights to free expression and association.

Areas Of Disagreement

The following are the major areas in which I strongly disagree with the Court's decision:

First, public financing of Presidential candidates and major party conventions must lead inevitably to government control of the content of political debate in this nation — a perverse answer to the abuses of Watergate, I must say. In addition, this provision of the law puts new and minor parties at a gross disadvantage to the major parties.

Second, the disclosure and reporting provisions are a blatant infringement on the right to privacy and place an untenable burden on the administrative staffs of minor parties. If the public truly desires full disclosure of campaign contributions they can get it by simply refusing to vote for those candidates who do not present audited reports.

Contribution Limits

Third, the limitations on contributions to candidates and political parties are a clear infringement on every American's inalienable right to free speech and association. Moreover, by leaving these contribution limitations intact while correctly removing independent expenditure limitations the Court has placed wealthy individuals at an obvious advantage over the less wealthy who are denied their traditional redress of pooling of assets.

I am, of course, delighted that the Federal Election Commission has been found un-

constitutional. In its brief history the FEC has demonstrated a totalitarian bent matched by few of its brethren in bureaucracy. It seemed determined to regulate and control virtually every aspect of our once free private electoral process. I urge all Americans who value their freedom to write their Congressman demanding that no agency be created to replace the FEC when its existence happily terminates at the end of this month.

The solution to the abuses of Watergate (which Congress ostensibly was concerned with when it drafted this unfortunate legislation) is not more government controls. The solution lies in the platform of the Libertarian Party which calls for a dramatic reduction in the size and power of government. The disease is government power itself and attempts to buy that power represent only a symptom of the disease.

Ford 'Confused'

DENVER—"The President of the United States is confused." So said Libertarian Party Presidential candidate Roger L. MacBride Jan. 22 at a news conference here. MacBride, on the last leg of a four state Western campaign swing, labeled President Ford's State of the Union address as "the ramblings of a man with a very limited grasp of the significance of what he is saying."

The Libertarian candidate was highly critical of Ford's speech. MacBride listed several issues brought up in the speech which he said were "self-evidently contradictory and which indicate the President is hopelessly confused about which direction he wants to take."

"Rather than being a State of the Union address," said MacBride, "that speech more properly should have been called the 'State of the Republican Party.' And the state of the Republican Party is grim, indeed," he concluded.

Speaking at a news conference at the Statehouse in Denver, MacBride delivered the following prepared remarks: "Having had time to analyze Mr. Ford's State of the Union address, I can only conclude that the President of the United States is confused.

"He is confused when he correctly cites the need to eliminate the 'tyranny of massive government regulation' of the economy in one breath and in the next calls for a multi-billion dollar boondoggle called the Energy Independence Authority."

"Mr. Ford is confused when he correctly states that 'government must stop spending so much and borrowing so much of our money' and then proposes a budget increase of \$21 billion.

"He is confused when he correctly points out the need to 'control violent crime' and then informs us that he will 'step up enforcement' of drug laws when such laws are the major source of violent crime.

"The President is confused when he correctly warns us that 'the Social Security Trust Fund is headed for trouble' and at the same time says its 'value is no longer debatable' — knowing full well that it is a cruelly fraudulent and bankrupt program.

"He is confused when he correctly states that 'America has had a unique role in the world' since its independence and then grotesquely distorts that role by claiming that it requires covert intervention in the affairs of other nations."

"But above all President Ford is confused when he correctly cites the need to return to 'the sound principles' on which

this nation was founded and then claims that his program of foreign intervention, nationalization of the energy industry, prosecution of victimless crimes, socialized health insurance, government housing projects and a \$400 billion budget follows the 'truly revolutionary American concept.'

"The Libertarian Party and only the Libertarian Party among today's political organizations can lay claim to the heritage of the American revolution. Mr. Ford's audacious attempt to associate the spirit of Thomas Paine with his own bizarre blend of freedom and fascism is contemptible."

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News Notes & Campaign Comments

DEFICIT SPENDING: Alabama's total state debt has grown 206 percent since George Wallace became governor, compared with 63 percent for the federal government during the same time.

BUCKLED DOWN: In commenting on the compulsory seat belt law recently passed by the House of Commons, the London *Economist* wrote: "This year a command to wear seat belts. Next year, a ban on smoking? Then, no sugar in your tea? How long before the Government orders everyone out for a run before breakfast? Think of what that will save the health service in coronary treatment foregone."

SOCIALIZED MOBILITY: Reagan is now pushing job indexing and subsidized geographical mobility as a proper government cure for unemployment. This same plan was proposed during the Kennedy Administration by then Asst. Labor Secretary Daniel P. Moynihan and others. Under this proposal, a government-maintained national job index is combined with tax-financed population redistribution.

GOING UP: Beginning Apr. 1, Israelis, already the most heavily taxed people in the world, will pay 70 percent of their income in taxes. Israelis' tax bills now amount to 64 percent of the national income. Norway ranks second in income tax rates, with a burden of 47 percent.

FREEDOM NOT LICENSE: A Pennsylvania automobile club executive has suggested that the state issue licenses for joggers. The proposal calls for the state to issue an annual jogging registration card made of reflectorized cardboard, to be placed on the back of a jogger's shirt.

SEND THEM A MESSAGE: In Alabama,

Gov. George Wallace has used both the Commission to Preserve the Peace and the State Sovereignty Commission to send a message to his opponents. Those Alabamians who disagreed with Wallace were subjected to relentless investigation and harassment by these Wallace-sponsored commissions. . . It was Wallace who at one time regularly promised crowds that he would use his presidential limousine to run over any "anarchist" who lay down in front of it to protest.

PARENS PATRIAE: The recent case of "little Birgitte" in Denmark is a dramatic example of child stealing in the name of child welfare. In 1972, the government kidnapped Birgitte from her parents, not because they had physically attacked her, but merely because a social worker judged them to be unfit.

Now the parents on their own have removed their child from a government institution and have fled to the office of Dr. Eva Graungaard, a physician who has campaigned against such child seizures by welfare officials.

"The state says they are the big mother and father to everyone," says Dr. Graungaard. "The state says they know what's best for your children, and they can take your child away on the whim of a social worker. . . These people have a terrifying authority."

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL POLICE: On Feb. 10, 1969, then Gov. Ronald Reagan addressed the orientation conference for CABLE SPLICER II. In the audience were generals from the Pentagon, the Sixth Army, and the National Guard, dozens of lesser officers, police chiefs, and sheriffs from as far east as Washington, D.C., California state legislators, a dozen military intelligence officers, and executives from tele-

phone, utility, and munitions companies.

CABLE SPLICER is the code name for the Sixth Army's plan to stamp out domestic disturbances. (The national master plan is called GARDEN PLOT.) Reagan's speech was the kickoff for a series of joint military-police war games in 1969. Soberly considered, such coordinated Army-National Guard-police plans undermine the separation of military from police activities, and provide a regular channel for putting the central government in charge of all proclaimed emergencies. Yet isn't Reagan the candidate who talks about taking decision-making out of Washington and returning it to states and localities?

GOOBER PEAS: In foreign affairs, Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter supported the Vietnam war through 1971. . . declares that recent investigations have "crippled" the CIA. . . has as his advisers two interventionists — Dean Rusk and Zbigniew Brzezinski. . . urged Georgians to protest William Calley's conviction in the My Lai massacre. . . opposes full, across-the-board amnesty for war resisters (Carter: "The right thing to do is to go and fight even if you think a war is immoral.")

LITTLE LIVER PILLS: On domestic matters, Carter has supported preventive detention. . . supported (though he now opposes) right-to-work laws, which deny employers their right to make a closed shop contract. . . favors full-scale socialized medicine. . . favors a massive public-works program (though less massive than many of those proposed by other Democratic candidates). . . favors handgun control. . . favors elimination of the mortgage-interest deductions on the federal income tax as part of a general tax reform. . . State

spending under Carter increased 50 percent during his first three years in office, from \$1.6 billion in FY 1971 to \$2.4 billion in FY 1974. During the four years of Carter's administration, the total number of state employees increased 30 percent, from 52,000 to 68,000.

CURSES: A worker was sentenced to a week in jail in Goulburn, Australia for swearing at a dog. . . The newspapers of Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, have accepted state guidelines that forbid printing photographs of females in see-through clothing, in bikini bathing suits, or naked.

EDIFICE COMPLEX: In Star, Mississippi, it is against the law to ridicule public architecture. . . A Danish court has ruled that women who walk seductively are soliciting and may be arrested and fined as prostitutes.

WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS: "We have taken a position of opposition to and non-cooperation with the Anti-Inflation Board," says Joseph Morris, President of the Canadian Labor Congress. The source of Canada's inflation, Morris argues, is excessively expansionist fiscal and monetary policies.

SUPERHEROES: "Batman" and "Mighty Mouse" comic books along with *Cosmopolitan* magazine were recently designated contraband that cannot legally be imported into Peru. A total of 24 comic books and magazines were banned for allegedly "attacking the intellectual, moral, and civic formation of the Peruvian people" as well as draining funds from the country.

Campaign Progresses

(Continued from page 1)

ing engagements in Tulsa and Oklahoma City to campus, libertarian and business groups.

During a short break from his work on his book, MacBride spoke to 115 people at the New Jersey state LP convention. At the convention the Mayor of Matawan, N.J., formally endorsed Roger L. MacBride for President of the United States.

MacBride's running mate, Dave Bergland, the articulate California attorney, has been anything but idle while the presidential campaign toured the country. In January, Bergland had a highly successful

trip to the Midwest. Coordinated by Execom member Dale Hemming, the tour included three days in Illinois, four days in Iowa and two days in Wisconsin. As with MacBride, Bergland's statements to the media were reported locally and nationally.

In February, Bergland spent several days at the California LP convention and spoke to over 300 people at the convention banquet. He spent the last weekend of the month at the Oregon LP convention. Bergland will campaign for three days in Alaska in March and plans a five-state tour of the East Coast in April.

Party Line LP Items & Events

The 1976 National Convention of the Libertarian Party will be held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. Sept. 24-26. Make plans to be there — it will be the largest and most publicized LP event in history. . . Please note that there are two order forms in this issue and that they require separate checks. . . The cost of the small recruiting cards is now 1.5 cents each with a minimum order of 200. New position papers on government and business and "self-protection" laws are now available. . . If we had our druthers we'd prefer that you order MFPC neighborhood kits rather than separate material — saves us lots of time. . .

Roger MacBride's new book, *A New Dawn for America: The Libertarian Challenge*, is completed and will be available around May 1. . . Over 200,000 pieces of MacBride/Bergland literature have been distributed. . . The LP needs petition drive helpers. If you are available to work part- or full-time collecting signatures write to national headquarters. . . When ordering materials keep in mind that we prefer to

ship UPS which requires a street address rather than a P.O. Box. . . A Center for Libertarian Studies is being organized by Murray Rothbard, Walter Grinder, Leonard Liggio, Bill Evers, Walter Block, Ralph Raico and others. . .

A series of tapes by Roger MacBride are in the works. They will be distributed by Audio Forum this Spring. Available now from Audio Forum (901 N. Washington St., Arlington, VA. 22314) for \$9.95 is a tape of Roger MacBride's initial news conference at the Washington Press Club. . . The Mar. 6 issue of the *National Observer* newspaper has a feature on MacBride. . .

LPers may wish to join local ACLU units around the ACLU plan to control the intelligence agencies. The ACLU plan parallels the national LP platform position on governmental secrecy, calls for an end to covert intervention abroad, and calls for a ban on government spying on American citizens. President Ford's plan authorizes the intelligence agencies to do all the things they did in the past — except assassinations. . .

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