



FREE LIBERTARIAN

Monthly Newsletter of the Free Libertarian Party

Vol 2, No 3

March 1973

STATE CONVENTION

March 30 - April 1

The following is the preliminary agenda for the FLP State Convention. All scheduled events will be held at the Williams Club; 24 East 39th Street.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30:

- 6:00 PM — Concurrent meetings of the following committees:
 - Rules Committee
 - By—Laws Committee
 - Credentials Committee
 - Platform Committee
- 8:00 PM — Opening Ceremonies
- 8:30 PM — Election and installation of Convention Chairperson and Keynote address by a well—known libertarian
- 9:30 PM — Reports
 - Credentials
 - Convention Rules
 - Treasurers Report
- 11:30 PM — Recess for the night
- 11:05—12:00PM — Caucuses

SATURDAY, MARCH 31:

- 10:00 AM — Report from the By—Laws Committee and adoption of any By—Laws amendments
- 3:00 PM — Report from the Platform Committee and adoption of Platform
- 7:00—12:00 PM — Caucuses

SUNDAY, APRIL 1:

- 11:00 AM — Opening Address
- 11:30 AM — Election of FLP officers
- 3:30 PM — Endorsement of candidates for public office at the 1973 general election.

On Saturday and Sunday there will be time for lunch and supper. All members of the FLP are urged to attend the convention. It is the Convention that will determine the future of the FLP for the coming year. If you want to have a say in electing party officers, in endorsing candidates and in the content of the Party Platform, then you must be there as a delegate.

NOTICE: Article IV, Section A of the FLP Bylaws states: "Each FLP member in good standing 30 days prior to any FLP Convention shall be entitled to one vote at said Convention provided such member has registered at least 14 days prior to such Convention. No voting by proxy shall be permitted."

IF YOU INTEND TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL CONVENTION MARCH 30, 31, AND APRIL 1, OR IF YOU THINK YOU MIGHT, PLEASE NOTIFY C. DeROSA, ACTING SECRETARY, FREE LIBERTARIAN PARTY, 15 W. 38TH ST., RM 201, NYC 10018.

ALL REGISTRATIONS MUST BE POSTMARKED BY MARCH 15TH TO BE ACCEPTED.

ANY MEMBER NOT REGISTERED WILL NOT BE ABLE TO VOTE AT CONVENTION SO DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER.

NATIONAL LP NEWS

The 1973 National Convention of the Libertarian Party will be held in Cleveland, Ohio on June 8—10.

Three major sessions are scheduled. One on the use of mass media. One on using specific issues to gain public support for the libertarian movement. And one on fundraising. Each of these sessions will be led by a panel of people who have actually done these things...and successfully. But the panelists won't be the only ones talking; everyone who has something to contribute will be given an opportunity to do so.

In addition, there will be a number of "special interest" workshops...social events...and plenty of free time for informal rap sessions.

Don't miss out on *the* libertarian event of the coming summer. Register now; you don't even have to be an LP member to attend. Registration fee for LP members is \$8 prior to May 15, \$10 after that date. For non-members, it's \$10 prior to May 15 and \$12.50 after that date.

Send your registrations to:

LIBERTARIAN PARTY

7748 Lowell Boulevard
Westminster, CO 80030

In our April issue we will be having articles by Kenneth Kalcheim on Tax Rebellion, the continuation of Paul Hodgson's article on the National Libertarian Party, and the first part of Spencer Pinney's article on Abolishing the City.

Plus the usual assortment of news items and notices

Volunteers are needed to staff the party office. If you want to help out, contact Mike Nichols.

PLEASE NOTIFY US OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY & STATE _____ ZIP _____

TELEPHONE: A/C() _____

PLEASE SEND FLP INFORMATION TO:

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

STATE COVENTION MISC

Persons who are candidates for Party or public office are urged to notify the Acting Secretary, Chuck DeRosa, and to be sure to have someone at the Convention to nominate them.

Volunteers are needed for work before the convention (i.e. typing, running the mimeo, collating, etc.). Also, any persons who have crash space available.

Persons who will be needing housing facilities during the Convention should contact Mike Nichols at the Party office, and should indicate whether they would be using a hotel room or crash space. If the latter, indicate if you will be bringing a sleeping bag.

Attention: All clubs wishing to place notices in the FLP Newsletter must submit exact written copy by the 20th of the preceding month. No copy will be accepted over the phone.

Those not heeding this advice will find force being initiated against them.

Because we hope to have the April Newsletter ready in time for the convention, we will definitely have to observe the 20th of the month deadline for club notices

THE FLP NOW HAS A TELEPHONE AT THE PARTY OFFICE: IT IS (212) 354-0292

THANK YOU * THANK YOU * THANK YOU

To Mike Shaw for the use of his typesetting equipment.

To Howard Katz and Martin Nixon for helping with the typesetting

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platform: pro & con

Three platform alternatives have come under consideration to date among those who have participated in platform work, and these will apparently be the alternatives presented to the convention. They are:

No platform, or only a statement of principles such as the one presently in the By-laws;

Adoption for the working document of the minority report which is allegedly neither limited-government nor anarchist in content and language, and which deals primarily with concrete issues;

Adoption for the working document of the majority report, which begins in its preamble with a consistent development of fundamental principles of limited government and carries them through uniformly in the main document (including the foreign policy and pollution minority reports) to the most specific issues, with a structure which will accommodate as much detail as the convention cares to write into it.

In the space allotted me for this statement I can only give the basic outline of the pro and con arguments, along with some questions which I hope the reader will carefully consider in order to reach his own conclusions.

A party with no platform has no agreement by mutual consent of the members on what general policy and specific positions that party's funds and other resources will be used to promote, nor on what that party's name will stand for in the political forum. It has no consistent and continuous means of soliciting support between campaigns, nor explicit non-contradictory criteria by which to judge a prospective candidate's merit for nomination (i.e., representing the party) and continued support. The only possible exception to this is literature written by particular candidates and party officers (which has been suggested), with party resources for promotion and official sanction, thus giving them in fact the power to dictate party policy and positions and inevitably resulting in conflicting public statements on behalf of the party. *Fait accompli* would be the order of every day in policy, positions and publicity, with those least active or most distant from New York City the losers; the result would be an elitist party, not a democratic one. Thus, far from its alleged effect of ameliorating factionalism, this choice would intensify it and discourage party growth.

I trust it is apparent to most that a statement of principles only, especially that now in the By-laws, would not substantially answer these objections. Indeed, factional splits are now rising despite the statement in the By-laws. As for relying on the National Platform, it is just that — national — and it needs much improvement.

I could not support such a party in any way, especially under present conditions; I could never be sure what it or its candidates would do next. Would you?

I find no basis in the present minority report for the claim it is a neither-nor document, nor is such a document either possible or desirable in the nature of the case. It is rather one thing in one place and the other in another place, and is essentially foggy in between, lacking both a development of (and therefore a basis in) principle and any coherent structure. It deals in flat assertions and pragmatic (or at best utilitarian) concretes, a formula which its authors have claimed will relieve us of the burden of agreeing on political principles and will relieve the voter of any consideration of principles or philosophy. That it

will do this, I heartily agree. That it is desirable, I do not agree. It will give voters (and prospective party supporters or members) nothing more to justify their support of libertarianism than they have had for over a century of the decline of individual freedom; history records the results, and it has been quite rightly said that it is the alleged defenders of individual freedom who are responsible for those results by their failure to defend it *on principle*. As to the internal splits which this document is alleged to avoid by avoiding agreement on principles; these splits will only be resolved *by* such agreement, and further avoidance will only intensify the problem. In addition, the substitution of pragmatic concretes for principled solutions will result in forfeiture of support from those who thought they were joining a party of principle. Finally, the concretes given are not nearly a sufficient program to show the voter what the party is *for* in place of what it proposes to abolish, nor why the latter *must* be abolished; nowhere is mentioned either the *philosophy* (i.e., principles) of individual rights and its basis or that of capitalism. The terms are used without any explanation of *what* they are of *why* we support them; and all the terms used are generally imprecise. Why should a voter accept this, especially in an atmosphere of crisis?

An examination of the majority report will show it to answer all the prior objections — beginning with its basis in the necessity for the individual's sovereignty over his own life, developing this into the principles of absolute, inalienable and inseparable rights, to the sole legitimacy of law and government being protection of these rights as mandated *only* by those subject to such laws and their enforcement, and on into every specific plank by way of introductory paragraphs of principle to each of the three broad areas of politics.

I do not yet so undervalue the intelligence of the "common man" — whoever that entity may be — as to think him incapable of rational consideration of these principles. For one thing, he has a basis in the history of his country for understanding them even beyond the historical statement of the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." For another, experience has shown me that *when principles are related directly to concrete issues* a great number of Americans at least show interest, if not instant agreement, and more so as problems mount. It is these people who hold the key to our success, both in support of our party and of our candidates in their campaigns and in office. They have not yet been offered a *consistently* rational choice in a campaign. Should we deny them any basis for that choice that we can possibly give them? Can we succeed without a long-range effort to win *their* support? Will any less of a document help win that support? I submit the answer is no, and this is far more important than an illusory and temporary party unity.

Paul Hodgson

At next month's convention, party members will adopt either the majority or minority platforms, or choose to have no platform at all. In this brief piece I would like to make the case for the minority report.

First, in order to dispel any misconceptions as to the titles of the reports, let me note here that the terms

"majority" and "minority" reports have little if any significance. In its early sessions, the platform committee was composing a compromise document which, in my view, would be similar to the final minority draft had it been completed; but several changes in the committee membership prevented this from happening. In the end, the committee split on the relative merits of the two final drafts by a close 5 to 4 vote, with one proxy cast on the majority side. Thus it is harder to imagine a closer finish, and the final vote might be more accurately be labeled a tie.

I believe the party needs a platform for two reasons. First, for public relations purposes, to be presented to outsiders in general and the media in particular. Used in this manner, the platform could serve to garner publicity and win new members. Secondly, it could serve as a focus for party unity by expressing as concisely, clearly and visibly as possible the consensus of the membership on the issues of the day. A platform which enunciates this consensus while skirting the issues on which there is as yet no consensus — such as questions of foreign policy and limited government versus anarchy — would serve as an invaluable party focal point. I do not accept the arguments of those who charge that a platform will be decisive. The party must take positions on the issues. Exactly where it does is of secondary importance, for if this deviousness were not to center on the question of a platform, then it must occur on the level of a particular candidate or position paper. My hope is that the party membership is mature enough not to demand total agreement from party candidates at all times.

I believe that the minority platform has certain specific advantages which commend it over the majority report. In the first place, it deliberately avoids discussing those issues on which there is no "libertarian consensus" such as foreign policy matters. Secondly, it is worded in such a way as to permit it to be readily understood. Complex jargon and philosophic terms are generally avoided, a desirable feature in a document addressed to "the man in the street." Thirdly, the authors of this draft have consistently sought to keep it flexible as to style and substance, and have avoided taking dogmatic stands. We therefore believe our draft is more in harmony with the views of the general membership.

On each of these points, the majority report falls far short of our standards. It is openly pro—limited government, and therefore unrepresentative of a significant portion of the party membership. It is worded in an all but unintelligible style, which will cause it to be either ignored or laughed at by the public at large. And finally, its author has stubbornly refused to alter it in any way, apparently feeling that his own views are infallible and in no need of alteration. For these reasons, the poor reception given to the majority report at the open hearings was entirely warranted. It is our hope that the general membership will react in a similar way and adopt our report as the party's platform.

Joe Castrovinci

Among the various proposals concerning the consideration of a platform by the FLP has been the advocacy of "no platform." As one of the instigators of this position, although not necessarily the cause of the growing groundswell for this position, I have been asked to present some of the arguments in favor of the "no platform."

Firstly, while Libertarians agree on the basic philosophy of Libertarianism, the application of the basic principles generates much discussion and debate. On many specific issues there is more than one validly debatable libertarian

point of view. For example, the issue of educational vouchers is seen by many libertarians as a major step away from government control of education, while many others consider it an insidious plot to strengthen government control over education. Of course, there are many issues where debate is virtually nonexistent, but on those issues there is often debate over the best way to achieve those goals. Some libertarians think that it is bad strategy and bad public relations to state publicly the libertarian position on certain controversial issues. They usually concede that the libertarian shouldn't hide it if it comes up, but still why flaunt it. Others say every position should be put forward for public scrutiny.

Secondly, a platform represents only a particular position of a particular number of individuals at a particular time at a particular place. Ten seconds later it may not represent the same conditions. It is possible that a large majority of members may disagree with many various planks of the platform even though that platform has been adopted. Consider the situation of two planks and 100 delegates. Plank one receives a vote of 51 yeas and 49 noes. Plank two receives the support of the 49 opposed to plank one and 2 of the supporters of plank one. The other 49 supporters of plank one vote 'no' on plank two. That leaves 98 persons opposed to the existing platform as written and two in favor. Yet the platform has been passed.

A third objection is that platforms are generally worthless as political documents since no political candidate is ever expected to support it. Political platforms usually are written only to satisfy lobbying interests. And consider this problem: Since many libertarians may disagree with platform planks, can you require a candidate to support the entire platform? And if he disagrees, how does "The Party of Principle" justify support for a candidate who disavows the platform. Does the candidate lie about his views to cover the disagreement? Think of the possibilities.

And finally, the failure to adopt a platform does not mean there is no position taken by the Party. First there is the statement of principles in the Party By—Laws. You should read it. It is enlightening. Secondly, there is, already, a national platform. What do we need the state platform for?

Gary Greenberg

Next month we will feature articles on the platform question by:

Jack Brookner

Howard Katz

Lynda Marchetti

For those who may be interested, the following is the calendar for the 1973 Community School Board elections:

Tuesday, February 20 First day for signatures or Nominating petitions for Community School Board — 200 signatures minimum are required, which

must not appear on petitions for any other candidate. (Call the Board of Elections; 80 Varick Street; Manhattan. Telephone CA 6—2600 for petition forms.)

Tuesday, April 3 — File School Board Nominating Petitions with Board of Elections.

Tuesday, May 1 — School Board Elections.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ON NATIONAL

by Paul Hodgson

I have heard many questions (and misconceptions) about various aspects of the National LP since returning to N.Y. last fall, and Andrea Millen has requested a general commentary on the list below for the FLP paper. Herein, some answers.

Her questions:

1. What is the relationship between National and the state parties — e.g., what help is provided, what restrictions made, what requirements for setting up state parties?

2. How does National see its function vis-a-vis state parties? (I'll interpret that as a different question.)

3. What is National working on now, and what are its plans?

4. How does the National Executive Committee work?

Bear in mind that some of the answers to such questions will be my own evaluations, not a statement of LP policy, especially where goals and the nature of political parties per se are concerned, as well as interpretation of documentary and organizational fact. The latter will be clearly recognizable as fact, however.

First, such questions must be answered within the framework of the LP Constitution, which is the basis for the functioning of the National LP and therefore of the Executive Committee. I strongly recommend that anyone interested in the nature and operations of National obtain a copy of its Constitution, by-laws and rules from Denver. Essential relevant extracts, in order:

Art. III

The purpose for which the Party is organized is to implement and give voice to the principles embodied in the Statement of Principles by:

- a. Nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States and supporting candidates for political office.
- b. Promoting, chartering and coordinating affiliate parties throughout the United States.
- c. Entering into political information activities.

Art. V

Section 4. The Executive Committee shall have the control and management of all the affairs, properties, and funds of the Party consistent with this Constitution.

Art. X.

Section 1. The Executive Committee . . shall charter affiliate parties from those organizations requesting such status in each state (and D.C.). No organization shall be so chartered which does not ratify the Statement of Principles of the Party. No affiliate party shall endorse a candidate for (Pres. and V.P.) other than those elected to candidacy at a Regular Convention of the Nat'l Party. The autonomy of the affiliate parties shall not be abridged by the Executive Committee or other committee of the Party except as provided herein.

Section 2 and 3 deal with procedures for suspension by the ExecComm (2/3 vote) and revocation or reinstatement by the Judicial Committee, with due process and safeguards.

The following summarizes the composition of

delegations to Regular (i.e., business) Conventions (which are mandated every even-numbered year) and for National Committees, as mandated by the Constitution. (Odd-year conventions are workshop meetings plus ExecComm meetings. All conventions and ExecComm meetings are open to all members of National and state LP's who wish to observe.)

Regular Convention delegates:

Each state (and D.C.) is apportioned two delegates and two alternates, plus one delegate for each 1% of total membership (Nat'l plus all affiliates) held by a state party as of six months prior to a convention. These delegates are chosen by the state parties by their own procedures, or by state meetings called by regional reps. of ExecComm in states having no party.

Each state chairman, Nat'l officer, ExecComm member, and Party member holding public office is a delegate from his respective state.

ExecComm:

The four elected officers of the Party (Nat'l);

Four at-large members elected by all delegates at the Regular Convention;

One member from each of eight regional divisions plus one additional member from each region having at least 15% of total membership, elected at the Regular Convention by regional caucuses according to their own rules. Total: 18, with one slot (N.E.) vacant.

Judicial Committee:

Nine members, appointed by and exclusive of the ExecComm, serving the same term.

Platform Committee:

Two delegates from each region, elected in regional caucus at least sixty days prior to convention.

Four delegates, including chairman, appointed by the ExecComm.

Constitution, by-laws and Rules Committee:

Ten delegates, including chairman, appointed by the ExecComm. In particular, the *only* requirements and restrictions by Nat'l on the state parties are those stated above. In that context, *the states run the National LP*, and *what comes out of the states will determine* what National does in the long-term effort, including its function vis-a-vis state parties and its particular relations with them.

National itself is essentially an association of state affiliates with, however, an additional base of those who are members only of National and are independent of a state party if there is one in such a member's state. The effect of the L.P. Constitution, By-laws and Rules as of now is that, where there is a state party, such members are not eligible for delegate status except through their state party, although they may serve on National committees by appointment or through regional caucus election, and if elected to the ExecComm (or to any public office) they are delegates at the next Regular Convention.

National's nature as an association of state parties pursuing and based on the same fundamental principles is obviously maintained by the requirement to endorse the National Statement of Principles (which can only be changed by a 2/3 vote at the '74 convention and 7/8 thereafter). This is the basis for a contractual (viz. constitution-based) association which leaves its participants their autonomy and their determining voice in National's policy and administration — e.g., the National Platform,

campaigns, literature, ExecComm, etc. At the same time it ensures each of them against finding itself in a national organization composed of a majority which does not actually support libertarian principles, or having a vociferous and destructive minority which can so disrupt a convention or campaign as to render the National L.P. ineffective or destroy it in the political forum by substitution of anti-libertarian policies and actions under the name of the National L.P. It also prevents such a state party in general from deriving undeserved publicity and other benefits from its association with National and its publicity in the national press, media, etc. To the extent of the growth of the National L.P., and its various affiliates separately, this will become a more and more critical point of L.P. organization. In illustration, I'll sketch a dilemma which could manifest itself at any time (and may be happening in Calif. now from what I've heard since the Nov. ExecComm meeting). It will become increasingly likely as party membership grows beyond the body of people presently associated in various ways with the libertarian movement — perhaps into the "civil libertarian" group or even New Left elements, who have no great liking for capitalism, or people from the "silent majority of middle America" (a powder keg Nixon doesn't know he's sitting on, for which I hope we have a match) who are silent out of total disgust with the Demos. and Repubs. alike. There are always the would-be political "pros", too, who may not find a place in any other party which suits them.

(to be continued in the April issue)

OPEN FORUM

A COMMITMENT TO FREEDOM

You have been told that the war is over, but don't you believe it. The war has just begun with the fight ahead of you for amnesty for all those men who refused to serve in the armed forces, or, once serving, left without official permission. Make no mistake about it, the battle for amnesty will indeed be about the most difficult libertarians have ever undertaken. Except for some New Left groups, almost everyone is against granting amnesty. Even some libertarians have expressed mixed feelings on the subject, and no less than Ayn Rand has publicly stated that these men should have to serve the state for at least two years before being allowed to resume living their own lives.

Back in 1963, however, Miss Rand herself defined the right of life as "the freedom to take all actions required by the nature of a rational being for the support, furtherance, the fulfillment and the enjoyment of his own life." She further wrote that this means "freedom from physical compulsion, coercion or interference by other men." If,

like myself, you accept this principle, it follows that any action a person takes in his own self—defense, when his individual sovereignty is threatened, is an action that is valid proper and moral.

Military conscription is the most flagrant threat to individual sovereignty that can exist. It demands that an individual sacrifice his life to and for the state, even to the point of death, because someone decided that the cause was a good one. He is given no choice — he must serve in the military or he must serve in jail, but he must serve. It doesn't matter if he has no desire to be killed; it doesn't matter if he has no desire to kill others; and, it doesn't matter if he has no desire to violently disrupt his life. At the point of a gun, the state demands that he comply with its plans for his life.

It takes a brave man of both physical and moral courage to stand up to this organized governmental force and loudly shout, "No. you have no right to my life." But the price paid for that action has been a great one. To prevent the government from arbitrarily disrupting his life, he has to disrupt it himself. In many cases, it was necessary to leave the country which meant to leave his studies, his career, his girlfriend or wife, his family and friends. It meant, for many, cutting off his arms to save his life. It was indeed a high price, but did save his own life. Over 46,000 other men were not brave enough to take the same action are now dead. Another 153,000 men were wounded or permanently disabled. And for what?

It has been argued that to grant unconditional amnesty would be a betrayal to these men dead, wounded or permanently disabled in the fighting. But no matter what your view of that war was, this cannot be the case. If you maintain that the war was justified, and that these men did fight for individual liberty, then not granting amnesty would be a betrayal of the very principle that they fought for. If on the other hand, you hold that the war was unjustified, and the state had no right to force these men to fight, then not granting amnesty would be a further violation of the same principle.

The men who were wounded, disabled and killed were betrayed, but it was done by the state when it decided that it had a right to control a man's life. If there is a price to be paid, it should be paid by every individual responsible for military conscription, not by the innocent victim who did nothing more than take action to protect his own life. Thus the question of amnesty is not a question at all. These innocent victims deserve your support. A commitment to freedom requires that you advocate unconditional amnesty for them.

Robert Casella

CLUB NEWS

If you wish to organize an FLP club, contact Howard Rich at 111 Constitution Drive, Orangeburg, N.Y. or (212) 299-0686. An organizing kit will be provided which consists of model bylaws, instructions for organizing, literature and PR handbooks, party literature, names, addresses and telephone numbers of members and prospects in your area, speaker(s) for organizing meetings, charter application, etc. The FLP Membership Committee will provide as much help as needed to get you started. It will even suggest projects for those clubs requesting ideas.

If you wish to join a club, the choice of existing clubs follows. If none suits you, you'll have to sit around and wait for someone else to form one in your area or **YOU'LL HAVE TO DO IT YOURSELF!**

THE AGORA LIBERTARIAN CLUB (TALC) (Manhattan) (Chartered) TALC has started work on a major project—the NYC housing crisis. The club expects to develop, as its first result, a campaign position in time for next year's city elections. The full study and report is expected to require two or more years for completion. All FLP members and others with experience and expertise in history, construction, zoning or other housing law, building codes, architecture, labor relations or any other discipline bearing on the problem are urged to contact Jerry Klasman at (212) 687-1070 (days) or (212) 686-3986 (evenings).

ALBERT JAY NOCK FLP CLUB (AJNFLPC) (Queens)(Chartered). This will be an oral reading club of libertarian literature. Contact Robert Cohen at (212) 762—3203.

BROOKLYN LIBERTARIAN PARTY CAUCUS (Chartered). The Brooklyn Libertarian Party Caucus met at the home of Gloria Johnson on Feb. 21st. The new officers of the Club are Gloria Johnson, Chairperson, Ray Goldfield, State Committeeperson. A By—Laws amendment specifying the office of Alternate State Committeeperson was passed for the first time. If it passes at the next meeting, it will become part of the Club's By—Laws.

The BLPC has endorsed Ray Goldfield for the position of City Councilman from Brooklyn. The district for his candidacy will be decided after more information about party primaries is available. A lunch—caucus is planned for Saturday of the FLP Convention. We will attempt to hold an official business meeting of the BLPC at this caucus.

After the Convention, the next meeting of the BLPC will be Wednesday, April 3rd at 7:30 PM at the home of Paul Tanzer, 164 Prospect Place; (212) 857—6751.

BRONX LIBERTARIAN CLUB (BLC) (Chartered). The Bronx Club had its third meeting on February 26th. The Club discussed the upcoming convention, particularly platform and By—Law changes. The next meeting will be held on April 15th at 7:00 PM. For information contact Tom Avery at (212) 584—5493.

DEVELOP ALTERNATIVES FOR NEW YORK LIBERTARIAN CLUB (DAFNY) (Queens)(Chartered). Contact Mike Higgins at (914) YO8—1485 or write to him at 17 Summit Street, Yonkers, N. Y. 10701.

GREENWICH VILLAGE LIBERTARIAN CLUB (GVLC). (Manhattan)(Chartered). For information contact George Jacobs at (212) 989—7351

LIBERTARIAN ABORTION ACTION GROUP (LAAG) (Manhattan)(Chartered). The Club is devoted exclusively to the abortion issue, but will also be dealing with contraception law repeal, and is open to men as well as women. The next meeting will be on Wednesday, March 14th, 7:30 PM at the FLP office: 15 West 38th Street. For further information contact Fran Youngstein at (212) 223—4136 (9—5) or (212) 249—0172 (evenings).

MID—HUDSON LIBERTARIAN CLUB (MHLC) (Poughkeepsie)(Chartered). The four goals which guide the activities of the MHLC are: 1)Educate ourselves, 2)Educate the electorate, 3)Influence the elected, 4)Elect Libertarians.

In working toward the goal of educating ourselves, we have formed a lending library from the resources of our members, and have heard members on such topics as eminent domaine, state interference in education and on John Stuart Mill. In addition, we have heard from a panel on the candidates in the November election and most recently we were addressed by a local Assemblyman. This last event was also an opportunity for us to "influence the elected."

In working toward the goal of educating the electorate, MHLC members over the past few months have given talks to groups in high schools and colleges, church and civic groups. We have a member serving on a committee to evaluate the purposes of public education for a local school board. Other members are writing articles for local papers and magazines, (hint: weeklies are generally advertising vehicles looking for editorial copy. Libertarians can fill the vacuum.)

Finally, we have a declared candidate for Congress, Sanford Cohen, who has decided that 22 months is *not* too far ahead of the election to start working!

The MHLC meets every third Thursday of the month at 8:00 PM THE Unitarian Church; 67 Randolph Avenue; Poughkeepsie. Next meeting: Thursday, March 15th. For further information contact Guy Riggs at (914) 462—0613.

FLP RADICAL CAUCUS (FLPrc) (Unchartered). Contact Sam Konkin at 635 East 11th Street or J. Nell Schulman at (212) 595—9143.

KID LIB CLUB (Manhattan) (Unchartered) The prime purpose of this club is to discuss and promote the Kid Lib movement. Contact Andrea Millen at (212) 988-7814.

LIBERTARIAN EDUCATION ISSUE CLUB (LEIC) (Unchartered). For information contact Noah Fuhrman at (212) 737—8851 or write to him at 35 East 85th Street; New York, N.Y. 10028.

LIBERTARIAN TAX REBELLION COMMITTEE (LTRC) (Unchartered). The LTRC seeks people interested in the tax rebellion to aid the committee in its goals. Contact Kenneth W. Kalcheim at (212) 288—0327.

NASSAU LIBERTARIAN CLUB (NLC) (Unchartered). NLC is concentrating on the issue 'Legalization of Drugs to Aid in the Control of Crime.' The Club will be having a Colloquium with various community groups on the subject of "Crime and Drugs." It will be held on Monday, March 19th at 7:30 PM at the Unitarian Church of Freeport; 228 South Ocean Avenue. We will appreciate the support of Libertarians for this event. It is our first important undertaking and you will be helping us to get off to a good start. For further information write P.O. Box 32; West Hempstead, N.Y. or call Mary Jo Wanzer at (516) 481—6010.

STATEN ISLAND LIBERTARIAN CLUB (SILC) (Staten Island) (Unchartered) For information, contact Timothy Killoran at (212) 761-5596.

SUFFOLK LIBERTARIAN CLUB (SLC) (Suffolk County) (Unchartered) For further information, contact Richard Lerner at (516) 543-9463 (evenings).

FREE LIBERTARIAN PARTY, INC.
15 West 38th Street
New York, N.Y. 10018

Janet Ackerman
537 Wadleigh Avenue
West Hempstead
New York 11552

MISCELLANY

NYLA MEETINGS

Held the first and third Friday of each month at 8PM at the Laissez Faire Bookstore in Greenwich Village.

LAISSEZ FAIRE BOOKS; 208A Mercer Street — will celebrate its First Anniversary on Saturday, March 10 from Noon to 9 PM. Murray Rothbard will be there in the late afternoon to autograph his new book, *For a New Liberty*. Jerry Tuccille will be there to autograph his new book, *Here Comes Immortality*. Free refreshments will be served.

Howard Katz says thank you to all who participated in the Committee to Reestablish the Gold Standard's Jefferson-Jackson Day demonstration on Feb. 24.

Answer to last month's riddle: The surgeon was the child's mother.

CLASSIFIED

WANTED: OFFICE FURNITURE - desk, chairs, file cabinets, chairs, lamps, chairs, conference table, chairs, accessories, waste paper baskets, trays, supplies, refrigerator, chairs, chairs. Donators should contact the NEW OFFICE of the FLP (15 West 38th St, NYC 10018) or Howard Rich at (212) 299-0686.

LIBERTARIAN TAX REBELLION COMMITTEE: We offer a **TAX REBELLION KIT** for a donation of \$10 which will show you how to avoid paying income taxes, telephone taxes, etc. legally and to defend yourself in Federal court with the U.S. Constitution to keep out of jail. Also, we will send you information on other individual tax resisters around the country and how they are progressing. Please send donations to: Kenneth W. Kalcheim; Libertarian Tax Rebellion Committee; 349 East 65th Street—Apt. 5C; New York 10021

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The *Free Libertarian* costs money to print and mail. And there ain't no such thing as a free newsletter, although there is such a thing as the *Free Libertarian*.

A subscription to the newsletter costs \$4 per year. The newsletter is included in membership fees to all FLP members. Friends of Libertarianism who wish to continue receiving the newsletter on a regular basis are urged to fill out and return the coupon.

INDEPENDENT LIBERTARIAN COMMENTARY: Articles, newsnotes and current libertarian events. Sample copy free. Robert Cassella, 60 Broad Street, Staten Island, N. Y. 10304 \$4/per year.

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NEW LIBERTARIAN NOTES: Articles, news, theory for East coast radical libertarians and science fiction reviews for freedom fan. \$3.00/12 issues. Checks payable to Samuel E. Konkin, III, 635 East 11th Street, New York, N. Y. 10009

OUTLOOK: The Libertarian Monthly: The liveliest, most provocative political magazine, featuring leading libertarian writers and thinkers. \$6/year. **OUTLOOK.** Box 1027, Newark, New Jersey 07101.

We will give a gold sovereign to anyone securing 10 subscribers to **GOLD NEWSLETTER**. National Committee to Legalize Gold, 1524 Hillary St., New Orleans, La. 70118. Offer unlimited.

FREE LIBERTARIAN PARTY

THE PARTYARCHY SLATE

Over the past year the Free Libertarian Party has begun to take shape as a viable political organization. During the coming year we propose to use the lessons of this just-concluded first year to increase the efficacy and "clout" of our organization so that it can begin to have an impact on the politics of New York State. Toward that end, we are running on the following platform:

1. In order to become a credible political force, the FLP needs more members. Accordingly, we propose an all-out drive to at least double membership over the next year.
2. The FLP can no longer remain a predominately Manhattan organization. We propose an effort to provide the party with a strong, independent upstate organization by dividing the state into six districts with a coordinator in charge of organizing each district through membership drives and the establishment of clubs; and by holding at least two State Committee meetings each year upstate, one probably in the Poughkeepsie/Albany area, and one further upstate, perhaps in Buffalo. We also propose a drive for the establishment of independent, grass-roots organizations in each of the boroughs and in Long Island.
3. We propose to mobilize all the resources of the party to get a maximum number of candidates on the ballot this year.

4. It is vital that we get our message across to the public. We intend to stress publicity and media contact and to build an effective and exciting speaker's bureau as well as pressing for more editorial reply, interviews on talk shows, magazine and newspaper articles. We are news and we intend to present the FLP in such a way as to capitalize on this.
5. To give members a clearer picture of party finances, we propose monthly treasurer's reports to appear in the newsletter and to be read at general meetings.
6. To facilitate party functioning, we propose the establishment of clearly delineated responsibilities for each party officer, and the setting up of an effective intraparty communications system.
7. We pledge to build a giant bureaucracy - a partyarchy - which will include every FLP member willing and interested in contributing his/her time and talents to our effort.

THE SLATE

Chairperson: Andrea Millen
Vice Chairperson: Howard Rich
Vice Chairperson: Ray Strong
Secretary: Mike Nichols
Treasurer: Jerry Klasman
Committeepersons-At-Large:

Joe Castrovinci
Martin Nixon

THE PARTYARCHY SLATE

ANDREA MILLEN (Chairperson), presently Vice Chairperson, has been heavily involved with the FLP since its inception. Andrea, a free-lance TV producer, was very active during last year's petition campaign and subsequent Board of Elections fight, arranged most of the FLP's successful parties, coordinated FLP speakers during the recent City Charter Hearings, edited the Newsletter for two months, and has acted as general trouble-shooter, filling in wherever required. There are few more dedicated FLP members than Andrea who feels, "this is the second biggest turn-on in my life."

HOWARD RICH (Vice Chairperson), our Rockland County candidate and current Vice Chairperson, is no newcomer to libertarianism. He has been a SIL member for many years and was a New York delegate to the first national convention of the LP in Denver. Howie was overall coordinator for the Congressional petition drive and Walter Block's campaign manager for Assembly. Enough valid signatures were gathered to put us on the ballot although we were disqualified on a technicality. Howie's successful efforts at fund raising resulted in enough pledges to pay the rent for the FLP office for the first year.

RAY STRONG (Vice Chairperson) has been an active member of the FLP since last summer. He participated in the petition drive for Greenberg/Block and in the drive through the Board of Elections. Ray organized and was first chairperson of the Brooklyn Libertarian Party Caucus. He is presently serving as State Committee-person-At-Large.

MIKE NICHOLS (Secretary). Initiated into the workings of the FLP by a midnight phone call to help check and assemble petitions gathered during last summer's campaign, Mike remained actively involved through the challenges and the election itself. Since he was always at work sessions anyway, he soon afterward was named Operations Chairperson for the FLP to coordinate manpower for

the various party activities. To those who, in turn, have received midnight phone calls, Mike needs no further introduction. Mike has a strong interest in expanding the membership base of the FLP and intends to become vigorously involved in working toward this goal in the coming year.

JERRY KLASMAN (Treasurer) is currently Chairperson of the FLP.

JOE CASTROVINCI (Committeeperson-At-Large) is a graduate student at CCNY. He was treasurer and researcher of Walter Block's Assembly Campaign Committee last year and was very active in the petition drive. As a member of the Platform Committee, Joe is one of the authors of the minority platform. Joe's forte is research and he wants to establish a research system for the Party that will enable us to keep up-to-date on statist activities around New York with an eye to mobilizing our forces (excuse the word) to combat them.

MARTIN E. NIXON (Committeeperson-At-Large), who is currently nursing the FLP Newsletter, has been wandering about the farther shores of politics for more than a decade. He was Secretary of the CCNY Young Conservative Club, President of the CCNY Ayn Rand Club and Vice President of the Upper Manhattan Young Republican Club. He has also been a member of the John Birch Society (1965), the West Side Conservative Party Club ('67-69) and the Community Development Corp. of the Lower West Side ('67-70). Martin is an inveterate writer of letters to the editor and has had them published in Evergreen Review, The Advocate, New York Post and the Free Libertarian. He was the Republican-Conservative candidate for State Assembly in the 67th AD this past year, where he ran on a platform of abolishing New York City. Martin is currently on the Executive Committee of the Coliseum Republican Club, and is a member of the National Geographic Society. He sums up his basic philosophy by saying, "I like money."