

The Minnesota Libertarian

January/February 1996
Volume 24, Number 1

The Official Newsletter of the Libertarian Party of Minnesota

State Convention May 18

The Libertarian Party of Minnesota's annual state convention will take place on Saturday, May 18, 1996, at the Hopkins House, site of last year's convention.

Jo Jorgenson the Libertarian vice-presidential candidate is tentatively scheduled to be our key-note speaker. Other speakers are in the works. The March/April 1996 Minnesota Libertarian will have the final details. Details will also be posted on the LPMN WWW site as soon as they are confirmed.

Morning business this year we will be taking up By Law changes. (Please see notice on page 3.) We will also be electing the twelve LPMN delegates for the 1996 Libertarian Party Presidential Nominating Convention in Washington, D.C. July 3-7, 1996.

This year we will be in a bigger room at the Hopkins House. We expect to have a good sized group of like minded organizations with us again. Let's top last year's attendance record again. Please plan on coming.

Minnesotan Running for President

By Larry Hubner

While Libertarian presidential candidate Harry Browne has garnered the most media attention, a former Minneapolis man intends to give him a run for his money. Rick Tompkins, 55, of Arizona, was born in St. Louis Park and attended the University of Minnesota in 1961-62. He established his Arizona residence in 1975.

In press material requested by ML, Tompkins declares a six-tiered campaign focus, with a foundation based on "the non-aggression principle." Observes Tompkins, "It is always wrong to take someone's property or infringe on their liberty without their informed and voluntary consent."

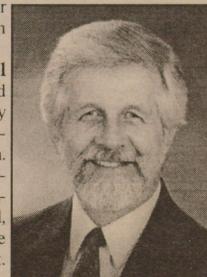
Other campaign issues are:

* **Taxation is slavery:** "He (the modern American worker) gives up half the product of his labors to pay multitudes of taxes, and loses even more to the burdensome costs of thousands of counter-productive government regulations. The abomination of personal slavery was finally abolished in the 19th century, only to give way to universal, institutionalized slavery in the 20th. We are all serfs today, and our master is the very government that was intended

ed only to protect our rights, not to violate them."

* **The human right of self-defense:** "One of the most important aspects of the right of self-defense is the necessity for a free people to protect themselves from the potential tyranny inherent in any government, in order that they may remain free."

* **Separation of school and state:** "It is beyond the scope or capability of government to provide quality education. Any massive, bureaucratic program is necessarily standardized, designed in a "one size fits all" format. Children and parents are not the same. They do not all have the same needs, priorities or desires. Children do not all learn most effectively in the same ways, at the same ages, or in the same sequences."



Rick Tompkins

(Continued on page 8)

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UPCOMING EVENTS

Monthly Libertarian Forum

In the Learning Center at Hamline University 7:00-9:00 PM.
(Snelling & Hewitt in the St. Paul Midway area)
For the next date : See Schedule on page 7 or call Anthony Sanders (612) 641-2505

Next Executive Committee Meeting

For exact date and details, call Caryn Cohen at (612) 377-9614

Cable Access

For meeting schedule, contact Rory McGovern at (612) 644-4053. Please call him if you are interested helping or attending

Outreach

Meetings are the first Monday of each month, for location contact Mike Strand at (612) 779-8593.

1996 Libertarian Party Presidential Nominating Convention

July 3-7, 1995 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel Washington, D.C.

AFFILIATES

Mankato LP

Third Saturday of each month 3:00 P.M. at the Wagon Wheel Cafe, 609 South Front Street, Mankato. For details, contact Emmett Smith: (507) 388-7699.

Chapter Building & Recruitment

Alva Anderson plans to visit every county within Minnesota this year to set-up local chapters and recruit new members into the party. If you can assist him in one or more counties please call him at 484-0372.

The Minnesota
Libertarian
The Official Newsletter of the Libertarian Party of Minnesota
P.O. Box 580774, Minneapolis, MN 55458-0774



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A MESSAGE FROM YOUR PARTY CHAIR



Charles Test resign as an editor.

First, I'd like to thank Brent Jass for setting up and maintaining the LPMN's new World Wide Web site. It's been one of our goals for a while and now it's been met. THANK YOU! Another hearty thank-you goes to Stacey Lang Anderson for her work on the Minnesota Libertarian. Other duties force her to

It's 1996 and income tax protest, convention, ballot access petitioning and then State Fair time again already. 1995 was a year of solid growth for the Libertarian Party of Minnesota. Membership grew by 50% and we have a healthy balance in the bank. Our national LP membership is up over 33%. We'll be able to send a bigger than ever before delegation (12) to the 1996 Libertarian Party Presidential Nominating Convention.

During 1995, we participated in more outreach than ever before. For example, we added regular fax and e-mail Libertarian press releases and information forwarding to the media and our supporters. In January 1996, we launched our own metro wide cable access show LIBERTY and the LPMN WWW site. More people will be hearing from us than ever before.

April 15 will be here before we know it as many a self-employed worker or small business owner already knows. Millions of Americans are spending millions of hours and millions of dollars book-keeping, accounting and delivering tribute to politicians in Washington, D.C. and St. Paul who are dead-set on deciding how, where and to whom to redistribute our money. On the evening of April 15, Libertarians will be down at the Main Minneapolis Post Office along the Mississippi River calling for the repeal of the Income Tax and the abolishment of the Internal Revenue Service. We will hand out million dollar bills. The bills represent the million dollars every 5 seconds (or is it 4 or 3 seconds by now?) the government spends of our money. Come join us.

Our State Convention will be May 18 this year at the Hopkins House, just west of Minneapolis on Highway 7. Our tentative key-note speaker is Jo Jorgenson, a Libertarian Vice-Presidential candidate. Other local speakers are in the works. More in the March/April 1996 *Minnesota Libertarian*. We will be making By Law changes and endorsing candidates at this convention. Please contact Bob Kuhn concerning By Law changes. Please contact me about running for political office. The National Party is encouraging Libertarians to run for U. S. Congress. A Libertarian President will need a friendly House of Representatives to return to limited constitutional government.

With all of our new candidates we'll need a lot more volunteers to help ballot access petition during those two short weeks of July 2-17 that Minnesota allows minor parties. We'll need lots of help state-wide to get our candidates on the ballot. It will be time for Minnesota Libertarians to put action behind their words. It will be time for all of us to contribute much more money and/or time to the cause of freedom. Each election cycle can get us closer to turning America around from the Collectivist road of good intentions progressing to Hell. We must do our best to speed this correction because our children and grandchildren are depending on it.

The mortgaging of our posterity's future must not just end; it must be reversed. Only the Libertarian Party believes this must be done. All the other political parties say we haven't re-distributed enough or we just need to "slow down" the growth of the Welfare State. They are wrong. The Welfare State is immoral, counter-productive and doomed to fail. It wastes too much human creativity and energy. So please plan on committing more of yourself to the cause of liberty and opportunity.

Thank you.

Charles Test

Charles Test, Chair Libertarian Party of Minnesota
Please contact me at 612 874-8531 or
chasdtest@aol.com

Call 1-800-788-2660 Today!

(The following originally appeared as a letter to the editor in the *Star Tribune*.)

What privacy?

"Minnesota keeps the promise of privacy," read your editorial subtitle Dec. 17. If only it were true.

Consider medical privacy in its broader sense. Senate File 845 of the 1995 session, enacted into law with the signature of Gov. Arne Carlson, calls for collection of "data obtained directly from the patient or from patient medical records"...with or without patient consent."

If your doctor refuses to divulge your most private of all information, "The intentional failure to provide the data requested under this chapter is grounds for disciplinary or regulatory action against a regulated provider or group purchaser. The commissioner may assess a fine against a provider or group purchaser who refuses to provide data required by the commissioner. If a provider or group purchaser refuses to provide the data required, the commissioner may obtain a court order requiring the provider or group purchaser to produce documents and allowing the commissioner to inspect the records of the provider or group purchaser for purposes of obtaining data required.

Orwellian government cameras now effectively gaze down on you in Minnesota's examination rooms. They are your doctor's eyes.

Who, besides our big brother government, gets to see any of this collected "patient identifying data?" The list is already expansive. "The health data institute may disclose patient identifying data only as follows: 1) to research organizations that meet the requirements set forth in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), but only to the extent that such disclosure is also permitted by section 144.335, subdivision 3a, paragraph (a); or (2) to a contractor of, or vendor of services to the health data institute for the purposes of conducting a survey or analysis."

May we the people of Minnesota stand up for our natural right to true medical privacy.

Charles Bowman, Minneapolis, board member, Citizens for Choice in Health Care.
<http://www.winternet.com/~crbowman/cchc>

Call for Proposed Bylaw Amendments

A major item of business at the next State Convention will be updating and amending the by-laws. Proposed amendments will be reviewed by the By-laws Committee and printed in the newsletter prior to the convention.

If you would like to propose any amendments or attend the committee meeting, please contact Bob Kuhn at (612) 953-6616, or e-mail at bobkuh19@mirage.skypoint.com. A copy of the current by-laws can be downloaded from our Web site, which can be reached at:

<http://members.aol.com/brentjass/lpmn>

Or, call Kuhn and he will send you a copy.



Minnesota Libertarian Newsracks Available

Help increase the visibility of the Libertarian Party while distributing the *Minnesota Libertarian* \$2750 per rack or 4 for \$100.

To order write:
Eric Johnson can be reached at
612-436-8183
1795 Queens AVE South
Lakeland, MN 55043

HELP WANTED

- + Desk-top publishers for production of the *Minnesota Libertarian*
- + Writers for the *Minnesota Libertarian*.
- + Delivery people for expanded circulation of the *Minnesota Libertarian*.
- + YOUR e-mail address for the LPMN "E-Mail Tree."
- + Volunteers to be traveling companions with Alva Anderson for county organizing.
- + Libertarian Party for Chapter organizers every county in MN.
- + Candidates for local and state offices.
- + Volunteers for a LPMN "Telephone Tree"
- + Volunteers for a monthly LPMN public meeting/event.
- + Volunteers for LPMN table at Gun Shows.
- + Researcher for work at State Capitol research.
- + If you're interested in volunteering for any of these events or activities please call Charles Test at (612) 874-8531.

1996 PARTY CANDIDATES

President

Harry Browne for President

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World Wide Web: <http://ares.ath.com/~dirasian/jo/jomain.html>

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience has shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

from the Declaration of Independence

Government must end attacks on electronic privacy, says Libertarian Party

WASHINGTON, DC - The Justice Department's decision not to prosecute Philip R. Zimmermann for violating encryption law is a victory for the First Amendment - but unfortunately won't end the government's attack on electronic privacy, the Libertarian Party warned today.

"The battle for free speech and privacy still rages on the electronic frontier," said Steve Dasbach, Chairman of America's third largest political party.

"One hero - Phil Zimmermann - won a great personal victory. But government laws restricting cryptography still threaten the privacy and security of everyone on the Internet. As long as the government has the power to obstruct encryption use, the electronic privacy of all American citizens will be in danger," said Dasbach.

After a three-year investigation, the Justice Department announced late last week that it would not prosecute Zimmermann, a software developer, for posting a cryptography program to the Internet in 1991.

Zimmermann's program - entitled Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) - was an immediate hit, gaining worldwide popularity as "encryption for the masses." It was among the first programs to give ordinary computer users the power to protect sensitive communications.

PGP and similar encryption software turns electronically transmitted information - such as personal e-mail - into undecipherable gibberish. Messages can then be securely sent across networks, using "keys" that are almost impossible to crack.

Under current federal law, complex encryption software such as PGP is considered a "munition," and is restricted under the International Trafficking in Arms Regulations (ITAR). Exporting such software requires a license from the government.

"Unfortunately, the government's decision to drop the Zimmermann case leaves unanswered the question of whether posting such materials to the Internet constitutes a violation of ITAR export regulations," said Dasbach.

"And the laws that were used to harass Zimmermann were not changed. So, developers of cryptographic programs still run the risk of investigation, prosecution, and jail time. For Americans working to protect their electronic privacy, the threat remains."

"The government justifies such restrictions by saying that law-enforcement agencies would be hindered in their efforts to stop terrorists, spies, drug-dealers, and pomographers without them," noted Dasbach.

"These regulations do nothing of the sort, since strong encryption technology is freely available worldwide. All these laws do is put U.S. software companies at a competitive disadvantage, and chip away at the First Amendment's protection - which apply even to 21st century communications. The Justice Department needs to remember that before they launch their next investigation."

The Libertarian Party platform includes a forceful statement in support of electronic privacy: "We oppose all regulations of civilian research on encryption methods. We also oppose government classification of such research, or requirements that deciphering methods be disclosed to the government."

The Best Philanthropy

The best philanthropy, the help that does the most good and the least harm, the help that nourishes civilization at its very root, that most widely disseminates health, righteousness, and happiness, is not what is usually called charity.

It is, in my judgment, the investment of effort or time or money, carefully considered with relation to the power of employing people at a remunerative wage, to expand and develop the resources at hand, and to give opportunity for progress and healthful labor where it did not exist before. No mere money giving is comparable to this in its lasting and beneficial results.

John D. Rockefeller (1839 - 1937)
from Random Reminiscences of Men and Events

Why Americans Need a New Monetary System Part 3

By Gregory K. Soderberg

Conclusion

Once all the wealth money is removed from circulation there is no money to pay interest on the bank credit. The interest we all think we have been paying simply comes from another person's loan. For this system to function without depression, the debt must constantly grow. Congress created the Federal Reserve as the lender of last resort.

This brings us to how government debts are used to create new bank reserves. Marketable Treasury securities are sold at competitive public auctions. The Treasury issues three types of marketable securities - Treasury bills, Treasury notes and Treasury bonds. These securities are direct debt obligations of the United States Government. The primary distinction between a T bill, a T note and a T bond is the length of time before the government must pay back the money (credit) it borrowed with the issuance of it debt obligation. T bills are issued for one year or less. T notes are issued for more than one year but always less than ten years. T bonds are issued for more than ten years.

Security dealers go to the Treasury auctions and buy the Treasury's Marketable Securities. Marketable Securities means that after the government originally issues the securities, investors can turn around and resell them. These auctions are different from other auctions. In most auctions the one that bids the most is the successful bidder. Treasury Securities are sold to the bidder who bids the lowest rate of interest they will accept on the money (credit) they are willing to loan to the government.

Where do the Security dealers get the money that they use to buy the securities? It all must come from money (credit) created as a bank loan to someone. It may come directly from a bank that created the money, as an investment in debt. It may come from money that the banks created and loaned to someone in the past, that the dealers obtained through past business deals. It may come from bank loans made directly to the dealers to buy the securities.

When the Federal Reserve decides to increase the money supply, it buys Treasury's Securities from Securities dealers. The Fed pays for them with money(credit) they create by simply going to its book-keeping department and making a book-entry on their ledgers. It would look like this on a Tee Chart:

Government loan account	
Securities dealers	checking account
debit	credit
\$1000	\$1000

In the above process, only the principal is created, not the interest.

This newly created money (credit) becomes new reserves (high powered money) for the commercial banks. Once the commercial banks receive the new (free) reserves, they can create roughly ten times that amount in new loans to their customers. The commercial banks however are not limited to just those reserves. If the commercial banks make more loans than they have reserves they can go the Fed. and borrow reserves. The Fed. will again create the new reserves by simply making a book-entry on the bank ledgers. The only difference is that these new reserves are not free to the banks. They are interest-bearing loans. In this process, only the principal is created - not the interest.

The Minnesota River has become a blemish on the State's cherished quality-of-life image and is an area that frankly needs tremendous improvement. Our goal is that within 10 years, our children will be swimming, fishing, picnicking and recreating at this river.

Governor Arne Carlson Minneapolis Star Tribune September 23, 1992

The extravagance of government rhetoric is inversely proportional to the seriousness of the act involved.

George F Will in Newsweek
from March 1994 Reader's Digest

Who's Libertarian?

By Dean Russell

Those of us who favor individual freedom with personal responsibility have been unable to agree upon a generally acceptable name for ourselves and our philosophy of liberty. This would be relatively unimportant except for the fact that the opposition will call us by some name, even though we might not desire to be identified by any name at all. Since this is so, we might better select a name with some logic instead of permitting the opposition to saddle us with an epithet.

Some of us call ourselves "individualists," but others point out that the opposition often uses that word to describe a heartless person who doesn't care about the problems and aspirations of other people.

Some of us call ourselves "conservatives," but that term describes many persons who base their approval of an institution more on its age than on its inherent worth.

Many of us call ourselves "liberals." And it is true that the word "liberal" once described persons who respected the individual and feared the use of mass compulsions. But the leftists have now corrupted that once-proud term to identify themselves and their program of more government ownership of property and more controls over persons. As a result, those of us who believe in freedom must explain that when we call ourselves liberals, we mean liberals in the uncorrupted classical sense. At best, this is awkward and subject to misunderstanding.

Here is a suggestion: Let those of us who love liberty trade-mark and reserve for our own use the good and honorable word "libertarian."

Webster's New International Dictionary defines a libertarian as "one who holds to the doctrine of free will; also, one who upholds the principles of liberty, esp. individual liberty of thought and action."

In popular terminology, a libertarian is the opposite of an authoritarian. Strictly speaking, a libertarian is one who rejects the idea of using violence or the threat of violence—legal or illegal—to impose his will or viewpoint upon any peaceful person. Generally speaking, a libertarian is one who wants to be governed far less than he is today.

* A libertarian believes that the government should protect all persons equally against external and internal aggression, but should otherwise generally leave people alone to work out their own problems and aspirations.

While a libertarian expects the government to render equal protection to all persons against outright fraud and misrepresentation, he doesn't expect the government to protect anyone from the consequences of his own free choices.

* A libertarian holds that persons who make wise choices are entitled to enjoy the fruits of their wisdom, and that persons who make unwise choices have no right to demand that the government reimburse them for their folly.

* A libertarian expects his government to establish, support, and enforce the decisions of impartial courts of justice—courts which do not recognize or refer to a person's race, religion, or economic status. If justice is to be rendered, the decisions of these courts must be as binding upon government officials and their actions as upon other persons and their actions.

* A libertarian respects the right of every person to use and enjoy his honestly acquired property—to trade it, to sell it, or even to give it away—for he knows that human liberty cannot long endure when that fundamental right is rejected or even seriously impaired.

* A libertarian believes that the daily needs of the people can best be satisfied through the voluntary processes of a free and competitive market. And he holds the strong belief that free persons, using their own honestly acquired money, are in the best possible position to understand and aid their fellow men who are in need of help.

* A libertarian favors a strictly limited form of government with many checks and balances—and divisions of authority—to foil the abuses of the fearful power of government. And generally speaking, he is one who sees less, rather than more, need to govern the actions of others.

* A libertarian has much faith in himself and other free persons to find maximum happiness and prosperity in a society wherein no person has the authority to force any other peaceful person to conform to his viewpoints or desires in any manner. His way of life is based on respect for himself and for all others.

* A libertarian doesn't advocate violent rebellion against prevailing governments—except as a last resort before the concentration camps. But when a libertarian sees harm rather than good in certain acts of government, he is obligated to try his best to explain to others who advocate those measures why such compulsory means cannot bring the ends which even they desire.

* A libertarian's goal is friendship and peace with his neighbors at home and abroad.

Reprinted, with the permission of the Foundation for Economic Education, from: *Essays on Liberty*, Volume III, pp. 9-12 (Irvington-on-Hudson, New York: FEE, 1958).

Editors Note:

Although this essay was written 40 years ago it still reflects the attitudes of Libertarians today. We hope that it reflects your attitude as well and urge you to join the Libertarian Party. We need your support, both financially and as volunteers. The more members we have the more stronger and effective we will be in our fight for less government and greater individual responsibility.

Are You A Libertarian? Find Out, Take... The Political Position Quiz

Civil Liberties

National

- Government should stay out of health care _____
- You don't need to own a gun, the police can always protect you
- Drug addicts are criminals and should be incarcerated.
- The War on Crime is making our streets safer _____
- The powers of government agencies need to be limited

Yes Maybe No

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Minnesota

- Juries should be informed of their right to judge a law as unjust
- Wearing seat belts and motorcycle helmets should be mandatory
- Voters should not be able to vote on referenda and initiatives
- "None of the above" should be an option on ballots _____
- We should not be allowed to vote on term limits _____

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Economic Freedoms

National

- To cut debt, we need to scale back government spending
- Government should tax US imports to protect US business
- US citizens should have a national ID card _____
- The United States Postal Service should be privatized
- Income Taxes are legalized theft of your earnings

Yes Maybe No

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Minnesota

- Property taxes are the only way to pay for government services
- Placing caps on liability doesn't get to the heart of tort reform
- The Minnesota government should regulate all land use
- Public schools should be privatized and deregulated
- Government regulations will stop pollution

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Libertarian Positions Civil Liberties: 1Y 2N 3N 4N 5Y 6Y 7N 8N 9Y 10N
Economic Freedoms: 1Y 2N 3N 4Y 5Y 6N 7Y 8N 9Y 10N

Civil Liberties

1. National Health Care

Current plans, which call for increasing the role of government in health care, would destroy consumer choice and lead to the rationing of care.

The LP plan, Project Healthy Choice, would:

1. Establish tax-deductible medical savings accounts.

2. Deregulate health care and eliminate mandated benefits.

3. Privatize the FDA, Medicare, and Medicaid.

2. Right to Keep & Bear Arms

When the lives and property of individuals are threatened, they have the right to defend themselves and their families. The cause of America's rising tide of violence is the government undermining of American values, not guns. We oppose all laws at any level of government that restrict the ownership, manufacture, transfer, or sale of firearms or ammunition. We are the only political party that supports your right to keep and bear arms 100%!

3. The War on Drugs

In recent years, politicians have diverted law enforcement resources from pursuit of violent offenders toward victimless crimes. Law enforcement should be used against violent criminals and property offenders. Drug addiction is a medical problem, not a criminal problem. We should let addicts seek help, and use prisons not for those with problems, but for those who seek to prey upon others.

4. Rising Crime

Government spending on crime and on anti-poverty programs has increased sixfold since 1960 (in constant dollars), yet our serious crime rate has increased more than 200%. The solution is to hold people responsible for their actions. We need to return our government to its rightful purpose: keeping violent and property offenders behind bars, and leaving the law-abiding free to lead their own lives.

5. Government Agencies

When government agencies make and enforce their own rules, they wield enormous power. The effects of unchecked, unaccountable government agencies have been disastrous. For example, regulations add \$3,000 to the cost of the average new car, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics own data. The Libertarian Party wants to restore the rights our Constitution guarantees.

6. E.J.A. (Fully Informed Jury Amendment)

When citizens are asked to serve as jurors, they may be asked to convict someone for an offense that they do not think is wrong (drug possession, for example).

The Libertarian Party supports the Fully Informed Jury Amendment, which would require judges to inform juries of their traditional right to decide the rightness or wrongness of the law in the given case, as well as the guilt or innocence of a person relative to the law.

7. Seat Belt/ Helmet Laws

Laws regarding the mandatory use of seat belts and motorcycle helmets infringe upon the rights of citizens to decide for themselves how much risk is appropriate for themselves. Many motorcycle enthusiasts feel that helmets increase their danger, because they block vision and reduce hearing. Individuals have the right to determine the level of their own safety.

8. Referendum & Initiative

When voters think they can make a difference, they will take the time to do just that. It's time that legislators asked voters to express their opinion in referenda and initiatives. This means that government will finally have to listen to the voters, rather than giving lip service to them. Voters will be able to make a difference about the issues that matter to them the most.

9. None of the Above

Many voters will look at their ballots this year and discover they do not like any of the candidates that are available to them. The Libertarian Party supports the addition of an alternative "none of the above is acceptable" to all ballots. In the event that "none of the above" wins, the elective office for that term will remain unfilled and unfunded.

10. Term Limits

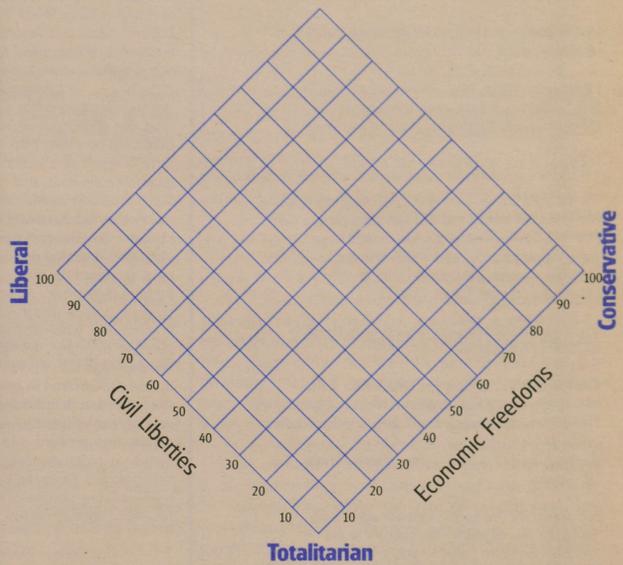
Incumbent legislators have access to a wide array of perks and privileges that make it extremely difficult for a newcomer to challenge them successfully. While the Libertarian Party of Minnesota does not take a stand on term limits directly, it believes that Minnesotans should have the right to choose their form of government. The LPM supports the rights of citizens to vote on this important issue.

Economic Freedoms

1. National Debt

The federal government spends \$1.5 trillion annually. Government at all levels now spends roughly half of our gross domestic product. Most of the expenditure is financed through taxation, with the remainder financed through the sale of government debt. The only way to cut the national debt and to reduce our tax burdens is to scale back spending.

Libertarian



Instructions:

Agree with LP position: 10 points

Maybe: 5 points

Disagree with LP position: 0 points

Check your answers then add up your score for Civil Liberties and plot

2. International Trade

When taxes and tariffs are placed on imports, the whole U.S. economy suffers because people have to pay higher prices for the goods they want, and have less money left over for savings or to buy additional goods. Consumers and industry, not the government, should determine what is a fair price for goods and services.

3. Right to Privacy

The Clinton administration recently proposed a "general purpose" identification card for every American. The proposed "U.S. Card" would have enough magnetic storage space for health care, financial, tax, and other personal data. The Libertarian Party defends the right of individuals to retain their privacy. Instead of spying on the law-abiders, the government should focus on protecting our rights.

4. Postal Service

The U.S. Postal Service operates as a government-sanctioned monopoly. Under this system, "service" is slow, expensive, and likely to become only slower and more expensive in the future. The success of private services such as Federal Express have shown that a competitive system works. It's time we allowed the American people access to a mail delivery system that truly offered value and service to its customers.

5. Income Tax

Americans currently pay one of every three dollars of their income in taxes. The average American family now pays almost \$6,000 in federal income taxes, double the 1950 amount in constant dollars. The Libertarian Party advocates systematically replacing taxation with a contractual means of financing the government services which individuals want. Only individuals can rightfully decide how their money can be spent.

6. Property Taxes

Property owners have the full right to control, use, dispose of, and enjoy their property without interference unless the exercise of their control infringes the valid rights of others. When property owners are forced to pay taxes to the State, they no longer have control over their property, but instead, rent it from the government. The Libertarian Party wants to put an end to taxation of privately owned property.

7. Tort Reform

Tort reform must involve more than just placing caps and limits on liability, which does nothing to slow the rate at which new lawsuits are being filed, and does not address the content of these suits. While citizens have th

Interview With Freakman, SysOp of the Needful Things BBS

Conducted by Logan Quinn

LQ: With the demise of the Libertarian Party of Minnesota, many
LQ: libertarians have turned to the Needful Things
LQ: BBS for their internet communications

LQ: Freakman, can you tell us about the Needful
LQ: Things BBS?

FM: Needful Things is a 2 node BBS running 24
FM: hours/day, 7 days/week. It has been
FM: successfully running for close to two years.

LQ: What is the origin of Needful Things?

FM: Needful Things started out with very low funds,
FM: and later blossomed as I got more experienced
FM: as a SysOp. Basically, a friend and I were
FM: playing around with the BBS software one night,
FM: and a month later we were up and running the
FM: board, Needful Things.

LQ: What kind of computer system does Needful
LQ: Things operate on?

FM: Needful Things runs on a Macintosh IIci w/
FM: cache card, 8 megabytes of ram, 10+ gigabytes
FM: of hard drive space, and 2 28.8 SupraFAXModems.

LQ: What kind of audience does Needful Things
LQ: attract?

FM: Generally the 18-25 audience age, I really
FM: don't like all of the little kids out in the
FM: BBS world, so I tend to only keep user accounts
FM: with ages above 18.

LQ: Where did you get the alias "Freakman"?

FM: Freakman just came to my mind one day when I
FM: was just sitting around trying to think of an
FM: alias.

LQ: What are your future goals/plans for Needful
LQ: Things?

FM: My future goals/plans for Needful Things are to
FM: get it on the Internet, which means that anyone
FM: with an Internet connection in the world could
FM: access it for messages, e-mail, files,
FM: whatever. That will be the ultimate goal for
FM: Needful Things, therefore allowing up to 6 or 7
FM: users online at a time.

LQ: Besides a BBS, what other options does Needful
LQ: Things have?

FM: Fidonet network messages, Usenet network
FM: messages, Internet e-mail (e-mail address only
FM: cost \$5/year!).

LQ: How do people connect with Needful Things?

FM: You need a computer, at least a 2400 baud
FM: modem, a communications program on your
FM: computer, and you dial either of the two BBS
FM: lines. There are extensive help files online
FM: for the inexperienced users to get used to the
FM: BBS commands, and it generally takes a week or
FM: so of constant usage to get familiar with the
FM: commands.

LQ: Any final thoughts you'd like to share?

FM: There is still plenty of room for expansion
FM: either in file space or message conferences, I
FM: take requests on any/all Usenet & Fidonet
FM: conferences as well. If you know of a Usenet or
FM: Fidonet conference that is not on Needful
FM: Things, ask, and I will put it up!
FM:
FM: Needful Things
FM: 28.8 v34
FM: Line 1: (612) 688-8599 [Public Line]
FM: Line 2: (612) 405-0823 [Subscriber Line]
FM: info@ntbbs.mmbbs.com

FM: F R n /4 k /\ /4 /\ / freakman@ntbbs.mmbbs.com

LQ: Thank you for your time Freakman.

< 010 >
LQ: SEE YAL- V[-J]

Libertarian Party of Minnesota By Laws Adopted in Convention June 1994

1. Purpose

The purpose of the Libertarian Party of Minnesota shall be to function primarily as a political party to elect people to political office in order to achieve the values in the Statement of Principles. Its secondary purpose is educational work for the same goal.

2. Statement of Principles

We, the members of the Libertarian Party of Minnesota, hold that all individuals have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives, and oppose the initiation of force or fraud as a means of achieving political or social goals. We are dedicated to the right of all individuals to live in whatever manner they choose, as long as they do not forcibly interfere with the right of others to live as they choose. Governments throughout history, including our own, have operated on the principle that the state has the right to control the lives of individuals and confiscate the fruits of their labor. All other political parties in this country grant government these powers. We, however, hold that governments, when instituted, have only one legitimate function: to protect the rights of the individual.

We challenge the concept that governments have the right to become involved in any activity not directly related to the protection of individual rights. Governments should exist only to ensure the right to free speech and action, the right to own property, and the right to engage involuntary contractual arrangements with other individuals. No individual should be forced by the State, or another person, to relinquish any portion of his or her life or property for the benefit of another person.

2.1. Conditional Existence: In recognition of the importance of the foregoing Statement of Principles the duration of the Libertarian Party of Minnesota shall be conditional upon its adherence to the Statement of Principle.

2.2. Change Approval: The Statement of Principles shall not be changed without the approval of more than 80% of the membership and 80% of the Executive Committee and if challenged, 80% of the Judicial Committee.

2.3. Platform: The Statement of Principle shall head the Libertarian Party of Minnesota platform and all planks in the platform must be consistent with it.

2.4. Changes to By Laws 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4 require an 80% vote of the registered delegates to the convention. Changes to all other By Laws require 80% of the vote of the registered delegates. No By Laws changes shall take effect until the next convention, or 90 days, whichever is later. This By Law does not abrogate any power of the Judicial Committee to review or amend any By Law.

3. Affiliation with the National Libertarian Party

The Libertarian Party of Minnesota shall remain affiliated with the National Libertarian Party and shall endorse their candidates as long as it and they remain consistent with the Statement of Principles.

4. Membership

Membership in the Libertarian Party of Minnesota shall be open to all who subscribe to and sign a membership application pledging to oppose the initiation of physical violence (coercion) as a means of achieving political or social goals, and pay such dues as decided by the Executive Committee. Regular Members pay annual dues. Lifetime Members pay a one-time larger fee.

4.1. Suspension or Termination of Membership: The Executive Committee may suspend or terminate the membership of any member who by action or advocacy, contradicts the Statement of Principle. The member may appeal his termination or suspension to the Judicial Committee.

5. Officers and Executive Committee

The Executive committee shall be comprised of:

5.1. The Chair, who shall preside at the meetings.
5.2. The Vice Chair, who shall preside in the absence of the Chair.

5.3. The Secretary, who shall keep record of the proceedings of the meetings. At each meeting the Secretary shall present the minutes of the previous meeting for approval.

5.4. The Treasurer, who shall receive and give receipts for all monies paid to the Libertarian Party of Minnesota and shall deposit same in such bank as shall have been designated by the Executive Committee. The Treasurer shall present a written report whenever at least two members of the Executive Committee so request; in addition, the Treasurer shall present a written report to the Executive Committee on at least a quarterly basis. Expenditure of funds shall be made only in accordance of the decisions of the Executive Committee.

5.5. Executive Committee Members Representing Affiliate Parties: In addition to the Executive

Committee members described elsewhere in this section, one member shall be eligible for Executive Committee membership from each affiliate party or organization and shall be chosen by the affiliate.

5.6. Executive Committee Members at Large: Up to four voting members at Large are authorized to be elected in convention to the Executive Committee.

The rules of the Executive Committee are:

5.7. The Executive Committee may revise its quorum requirement and set its policy for voting by proxy, on specific issues and for appointing alternates. A minimum of five Executive Committee members are required for a quorum. If a majority is not required, then a quorum must require either the Chair or Vice-Chair to be present.

5.8. The Meeting Dates and Agenda shall be decided by the Executive Committee. Executive Committee meetings shall be run according to Robert's Rules of Order. Meetings shall be open to Party members.
5.9. Vacancy and Succession on the Executive Committee shall be decided by the Executive Committee.

5.10. Term of Office: Executive Committee members shall be elected for a term of 2 years.

5.11. Nomination and Election: Executive Committee members shall be nominated from the floor at convention and shall be elected by majority vote of the delegates.

5.12. Offices and functions may be combined.

5.13. The Executive Committee shall not go into debt in the name of the Libertarian Party of Minnesota.

5.14. The Executive Committee and its duly appointed subcommittees shall administrate the functions of the Libertarian Party of Minnesota to achieve its purpose.

5.15. The Executive Committee may, without notice, remove any of its members who misses two consecutive regularly scheduled meetings without notifying the Chair or Secretary. Failure to exercise this provision shall not limit the right of the Committee to exercise it in the future.

6. Judicial Committee

The Judicial Committee shall be comprised of the Life Members of the Libertarian Party of Minnesota, and shall conduct its business according to Robert's Rules of Order. Its purpose shall be to decide on any challenge to the Executive Committee's or Conventions ruling relative to consistency with the Statement of Principle. Any member of the Libertarian Party of Minnesota shall have the right to so challenge. The Judicial Committee shall have the right to decline to judge the challenge thus leaving the Executive Committee's ruling as final.

6.1. If the person whose action or position is being challenged is also a life member, they shall not be part of the Judicial Committee for the decision on that action or position.

6.2. The Judicial Committee shall have the power to impeach officers and members of the Executive Committee challenged for violation or action inconsistent with the statement of principles. Such impeachment shall require at least 80% committee approval.

7. Convention Rules

The convention shall convene at least every two years to endorse candidates, to elect Executive Committee officers and members, and to consider Platform and By Laws changes. The general timing for the next convention will be decided at each convention.

7.1. The specific date, location and agenda of Libertarian Party of Minnesota conventions shall be set by the Executive Committee or a convention committee designated by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee may designate platform, by laws, and issues committees to prepare and prioritize items for convention consideration.

7.2. All members of the Libertarian Party of Minnesota shall be eligible to register to be delegates to the state convention.

7.3. The convention shall be run by Robert's Rules of Order.

7.4. The convention shall require any endorsed candidate to support the Libertarian Party of Minnesota platform.

7.5. Unless renewing their membership, no one joining the party the days of the convention may be a delegate until the next convention.

7.6. Additions and modifications to the Platform and By Laws and deletions of the Bylaws, except Section 2 By Laws, require a two thirds vote of all registered delegates present and voting at the convention. Deletions of entire Platform planks require a majority vote of the registered delegates to the convention.
7.7. Changes to the By Laws take effect at the close of convention business.

8. Affiliate Parties and Organizations

Those consistent with the Statement of Principles and goals of the Libertarian Party of Minnesota may be affiliated with the Libertarian Party of Minnesota at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

What Became of the Revolution?

by Kevin Knight State Representative District 40B Hennepin County

When Congress and President Clinton finally agree on a seven-year balanced-budget proposal, my Republican colleagues in the U.S. House and Senate will undoubtedly claim victory for fulfilling many of the "revolutionary" pledges made during the 1994 election.

But let's be frank. The GOP revolution has bombed. In November 1994, the populace believed the experiment of big government was a failure, and the GOP was given the opportunity to reduce the size and scope of government. But Congressional Republicans have since crumpled under the weight of political pressure, pork and privilege. It appears we voted for Dime store Democrats (we can do it ten cents cheaper).

At the outset of 1995, House Speaker Newt Gingrich and the 73 fresh-faced, first-term House Republicans excited the public with their goal of smaller government. Targeted for elimination were the federal departments of Commerce, Education, Energy and Housing and Urban Development. Headed for the trash heap were the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Legal Services Commission and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, to name a few welfare-state agencies.

A cynical public had faith that finally, someone was going to do something about wasteful big government. At the start of the Republicans' first one hundred days, House Speaker Gingrich set the marching orders: *Cooperate, yes. Compromise, no.* But as *Boston Globe* columnist Jeff Jacoby said, "...Right after that, the compromising began."

The revolution wasn't derailed by predictable Democratic demagoguery- tales of children not learning, seniors starving, Big Bird out of a job- but by Republicans, "moving to slow," according to Republican pollster Frank Luntz. The challenge, he said, was to "produce reform people can point to."

Business as usual

Unfortunately, what people can point to is business-as-usual. While GOP leaders should have

proposed balancing the budget in two years, reducing COLAs to preserve and then privatize Social Security and demanding affluence testing for other entitlements, long-time Republicans in the House and Senate have become infatuated with their new-found seniority status. As committee chairs, they've embraced Democrats in a celebration of pork, be it for building courthouses and highways or B-2 bombers the Defense Department does not want. A conspicuous example was the federal ethanol subsidy. Senator Bob Dole and House Speaker Gingrich fought tooth and nail to preserve this \$770 million pork-laden farm welfare program.

Even the 73 freshmen, the spearhead of the GOP revolution, have become embroiled in the business of Washington, abandoning their promise to abolish agencies and programs that regulated, subsidized or redistributed. As *Time* magazine noted, these "one-time absolutists are giving ground to the sordid realities of getting re-elected and to a larger realization that the incomplete victory of nudging the government in a new direction is better than the total defeat of bringing it down."

David Boaz, executive vice-president of the Cato Institute, accurately assessed the current political mood of the populace: "Americans feel they are faced with a choice between Democrats who want to tax productive citizens to subsidize both a non-working underclass and a new class of cultural elitists, and Republicans who project an image of intolerance and don't actually cut government."

Failure to educate

To a degree, the GOP revolution stalled because members failed to educate. It's a challenge to decipher trillion-dollar economics for a populace justifiably more concerned with balancing a hundred-dollar checkbook. Members failed to adequately explain the big picture, that to help the homeless, the poor and children, we've got to balance the budget. And members failed to illustrate the degree that government borrows to finance current spending. As Robert Eisner recently wrote in the *Wall Street Journal*, "...voters

would not permit increased spending if it had to be financed by taxes rather than painless borrowing."

Perhaps most important, members failed to clearly redefine the role of government. As Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute said, "...no matter how long one searches the Constitution, it is impossible to find any language that authorizes at least 90 percent of the civilian programs that Congress crams into the federal budget today."

By reducing the deficit, we strengthen the economy for future generations of Americans, rich and poor. If the federal government borrowed less to sustain its spending programs, there would be more money available for business to create jobs, boost productivity and deliver better paychecks. Less government borrowing means lower interest rates. Homes, autos and college tuition could be financed cheaper, saving Americans billions of dollars.

We have to stop borrowing from our children and start investing in their future. If the message isn't compelling, the fault lies with the Republicans themselves.

Many elected officials here in Minnesota have riled against the hard-fought spending reductions proposed in the federal budget, crying that such reductions place unfair burdens on state, county and city governments. But remember, we are all federal citizens. I welcome the reductions; I welcome the opportunity to take responsibility for our own.

As Republicans, we have to be willing to make austere changes in the way we spend your money. Even if the revolution in Congress has stalled, we must be prepared to reduce the size of government here everywhere, quickly and expeditiously.

Authenticity

The GOP must rediscover its mandate and continue the revolution, putting aside the spoils of office. As GOP freshman Rep. Mark Neumann of Wisconsin said, "This is about the future of our kids and what's going to happen to them...You've got a group of people here who want to fix this country and go back home and live out their lives."

The voters sent revolutionaries to Washington, not cheerful co-conspirators. Unless Republicans move the revolution faster, voters will be sending them home a lot sooner than they imagined.

Libertarian World Wide Web Sites

The Libertarian Party of Minnesota's World Wide Web (WWW) Home Page is at:
<http://members.aol.com/brentjass/lpmm> or
<http://www.cris.com/~bwjass/lpmm>

National Libertarian Party World Wide Web site:
<http://www.lp.org/lp/>

Online Libertarian Party News:
<http://www.lp.org/lp/lpn/>

Libertarian State Party Information:
<http://www.lp.org/lp/lp-aff.html>

Online Libertarian Party Platform:
<http://www.lp.org/lp/platform/>

Libertarian Party Presidential Candidates:
<http://www.lp.org/lp/lp-cand-pres.html>

Libertarian Party 1996 Presidential Nominating Convention:
<http://www.lp.org/lp/lp-conv.html>

World's Smallest Political Quiz:
<http://www.self-gov.org/lp-quiz.shtml>

Weekly TV Show

LIBERTY

The Libertarian Party of Minnesota's
1/2 hour cable access show
on Metro Cable Network (MCN)
Channel 6.
Weekly on Sundays at 11:30 AM
(repeated at 4:00 PM on Sundays)

UPCOMING EVENTS

Libertarian Party of Minnesota

Wednesday evening February 28 (7:00-9:00 PM):
Libertarian Forum with Bill Gray of the Gun Owners Action League at Hamline University.

Saturday March 23:
LPMN table at the Mid-west Singles Convention '96 at the Medina Ballroom on Highway 55.

Wednesday evening March 27 (7:00-9:00 PM):
Libertarian Forum with Mr. Wilkinson of the River Warren Research Foundation speaking about Minnesota geology and property rights.
Details: Forrest Wilkinson 612 253-1019
in Sartell, MN

Saturday April 13
LP of Wisconsin State Convention
in Peewaukee, Wisconsin
Information: 800 236-9236
E-mail: ronemery@aol.com

Monday evening April 15 (5:00 PM-11:00 PM):
Annual income-tax protest at the Main Minneapolis Post Office

Wednesday May 1:
May Day on the Minnesota State Capitol grounds in St. Paul.
Sponsored by the River Warren Educational Foundation.
Details: Colin Wilkinson 612 478-6949 Hamel, MN

May 18: LPMN State Convention
Hopkins House Hopkins, Minnesota

Saturday & Sunday June: 22 & 23:
Gay Pride Weekend in Loring Park, Minneapolis
We'll be in the Parade too.

Monday July 2-16:
Libertarian Party State & Federal candidate PETITIONING period.

Wednesday July 3-7:
National Libertarian Presidential Nominating Convention
at the Hyatt Regency Hotel on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C.

July: Hubbard County Days

Thursday August 22 - Labor Day September 2:
LPMN Booth at Minnesota State Fair, on the first floor of the Grandstand

Tuesday November 5: General Election

Get On the Libertarian E-mail Information Line

Please send us your e-mail addresses. You can instantly be connected to the *Minnesota Libertarian* Information system. You'll receive National Libertarian Party press releases, Harry Browne for President news and *Minnesota Libertarian* and libertarian minded group information of many kinds. Libertarian groups and friends are invited to forward announcements to the above address for further forwarding.

All you have to do is e-mail:
chasdtest@aol.com

and request that your e-mail address be added to one of several categories of LPMN e-mail lists: LPMN members, prospects or Media

(Rick Tompkins Continued from page 1)

* **End prohibition:** "The insanity of the misnamed 'war on drugs' must be stopped. It is wrong in principle, both because it is unconstitutional, and because you own your body and have the right to do with it as you choose. It is not a war on drugs. It is a war on the Bill of Rights."

* **Truth and justice in our courts- informed juries:** "Juries serve justice for the people, not government edicts."

In his biography Tompkins writes that he became active in the Libertarian Party in 1988 after learning about it through seminars on money, taxation and the history of the Constitution in 1980.

In July of 1988 Tompkins became State Vice-Chairman and LP candidate for the for the U.S. Senate. He received over 20,000 votes for his campaign effort, or, over five times the Arizona LP registration.

In 1989 he was named State Chair and served again from 1992-94. In 1994 he was elected to a two-year term. "I am a dedicated advocate of individual liberty, and do not shrink from any issue. Compromising principle is, in my view, not an option," states Tompkins.

Libertarians will select a presidential candidate at their national convention on July 4. Harry Browne, the front runner, has been profiled in earlier ML editions. Attempts to reach Irwin Schiff, a candidate from Ohio, were unsuccessful. Jo Jorgensen, South Carolina, is the lone entrant for vice-president.

To learn more about the Tompkins for president campaign, he can be reached at 8129 North 35th Avenue; #2-262; Phoenix, Arizona 85051. His phone number is (602) 930-1268.

Libertarians are "IN," says newsletter

WASHINGTON, DC - In 1996, Libertarians are IN, according to an influential newsletter.

In the January 1996 issue of Privacy Newsletter, a monthly publication addressing privacy issues in the computer age, editor John Featherman listed his "privacy-related INs and OUTs for the year."

On the IN list: Libertarians.
On the OUT list: Republicans and Democrats.
Why did Libertarians make the IN list?

Libertarian Party National Director Perry Willis speculated, "In 1995, the LP was the only political party to join a coalition to fight Internet censorship laws proposed by Republicans and Democrats. And, this year, we're the only party to speak out against government attempts to restrict private encryption programs."

"Libertarians have always been in support of privacy, in favor of free speech, and in the forefront of the technological revolution," said Willis. "It's nice to know that now we're just IN."

Taxes

Every tax ought to be so contrived as both to take out and to keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury of the state. A tax may either take out or keep out of the pockets of the people a great deal more than it brings into the public treasury, in the four following ways.

First, the levying of it may require a great number of officers, whose salaries may eat up the greater part of the produce of the tax, and whose perquisites may impose another additional tax upon the people.

Secondly, it may obstruct the industry of the people, and discourage them from applying to certain branches of business which might give maintenance and employment to great multitudes. While it obliges the people to pay, it may thus diminish, or perhaps destroy, some of the funds which might enable them more easily to do so.

Thirdly, by the forfeitures and other penalties which those unfortunate individuals incur who attempt unsuccessfully to evade the tax, it may frequently ruin them, and thereby put an end to the benefit which the community might have received from the employment of their capitals. An injudicious tax offers a great temptation to smuggling. But the penalties of smuggling must rise in proportion to the temptation. The law, contrary to all the ordinary principles of justice, first creates the temptation, and then punishes those who yield to it; and it commonly enhances the punishment, too, in proportion to the very circumstance which ought certainly to alleviate it, the temptation to commit the crime.

Fourthly, by subjecting the people to the frequent visits and the odious examination of the tax-gatherers, it may expose them to much unnecessary trouble, vexation, and oppression; and though vexation is not, strictly speaking, expense, it is certainly equivalent to the expense at which every man would be willing to redeem himself from it. It is in some one or other of these four different ways that taxes are frequently so much more burdensome to the people than they are beneficial to the sovereign.

Adam Smith (1723 - 1790)
from Wealth of Nations

**Annual Libertarian Party of Minnesota
Income Tax Protest
Monday evening April 15
(5:00 PM-11:00 PM):
Main Minneapolis Post Office
Million Dollar Bills to be handed out.**

Libertarian Party of Minnesota		Subcommittees		Moorhead State Univ. Affiliate*	
Outstate	(800) 788-2660	Outreach Chairs		Sue Blondo	(218) 236-3345
Metro Area	(612) 223-0995	Mike Strand	(612) 779-8593	E-mail	blondo@mhd1.moorhead.msus.edu
Fax	(612) 874-6803	Legislative		Big Stone County Affiliate	
National Libertarian Party		Mike Strand	(612) 779-8593	Arnold Souba	(612) 839-2908
2600 Virginia Ave NW, Suite 100	(202) 333-0008	Publications & State Fair		Winona Affiliate	
Washington, DC 20037		Charles Test	(612) 874-8531	Howard Krueger	(507) 454-8153
New member information only	(800) 682-1776	Social		* Registered affiliate	
Executive Committee		Caryn Cohen	(612) 377-9614	Libertarian Party Region 7 Contacts	
Charles Test		Local Affiliates and Organizers		Libertarian Party of Illinois	
Chair	(612) 874-8531	Alexandria Affiliate		Mike Ginsberg	(708) 934-9706
E-Mail	chsdtst@aol.com	Paul Widmark	(612) 763-2909	Libertarian Party of Iowa	
Paul Streeter		Bemidji/Park Rapids Affiliate		Tim Hird	(515) 285-7942
Vice Chair	(612) 934-0093	Edward Ness, P.O. Box 261, Akeley, MN 56433		Libertarian Party of Kansas	
E-Mail	pdsreter@mim.com	Duluth Affiliate		Dale Wilson	(913) 232-9863
Caryn Cohen		Greg Goldman	(218) 727-8030	Libertarian Party of Missouri	
Secretary	(612) 377-9614	University of Minnesota-Duluth Affiliate		Phillip Horas	(417) 886-3328
E-Mail	cohe0006@gold.tc.umn.edu	David Erickson	(218) 624-9565	Libertarian Party of Wisconsin	
Bob Kuhn		E-mail	dencks4@umn.edu	Ron Emery	(414) 377-0325
Treasurer	(612) 953-6616	Ely Iron Range Affiliate*		Libertarian Party of North Dakota	
E-mail	bobkuh19@mirage.skypoint.com	Geraldyn Obear	(218) 365-3160	Martin Ruske	(701) 241-9687
Logan Quinn		Isanti Affiliate*		Libertarian Party of Nebraska	
At Large	(612) 644-4053	Lawrence Fuhol	(612) 444-9008	Andy Miller	(402) 332-4734
E-mail	Logan.Quinn@ntbbs.mnlibbs.com	Mankato*		Libertarian Party Region 7 Representative	
Anthony Sanders		Emmett Smith	(507) 388-7699	Robert H. Franke	(708) 934-3800
At Large	(612) 641-2505				
E-mail	asanders@piper.hamline.edu				
Mike Strand					
At Large	(612) 779-8593				
E-Mail	gull2112@aol.com				

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home phone _____ Work Phone _____

Fax _____ E-Mail Address _____

Occupation _____

Employer _____

(Response is optional. The Federal Election Commission requires that we ask. The IRS requires that we print *contributions are not tax deductible.)

The Minnesota Libertarian
The Official Newsletter of the Libertarian Party of Minnesota

P.O. BOX 580774, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55458-0774

Copies of this form are acceptable

"I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the initiation of physical force or fraud as a means of achieving personal, social, or political goals."

(Signature required for LPMN membership)

I'd like to join the Libertarian Party of Minnesota.

I'd like to make a Contribution of:

\$25 \$60 \$100

\$250 Other _____

\$ _____

I'd like to know more about Libertarian activities in my area. Pass along my name to my local affiliate.

Please do not give out my name, address, or phone number to my local affiliate party or the National LP. (It is already our policy not to give our list to other organizations.)

All levels includes 1-year subscription to The Minnesota Libertarian.

\$12 Subscription only

\$15 LPMN Student

\$25 LPMN Regular

The following also includes a 1-year membership to the National LP and a 1-year subscription to LP News.

\$40 Combo (LPMN & National LP membership)

\$60 Donor

\$100 Sustaining or

\$250 Sponsor or

\$1000 Life Benefactor or

or a \$5 monthly pledge

\$10/month

\$25/month

\$100/month

other \$ _____

New member Renewal (See mailing label)

Payment enclosed—make check payable to: _____

Libertarian Party of Minnesota

Please bill my Visa/MasterCard Expires _____ / _____

Account # _____

Signature _____

I'd like to pledge the monthly amount indicated above.

Please send a reminder notice each month.

Please change my Visa/MasterCard (number above).

Send me info on automatic checking withdrawal.

NOTICE

A Minnesota Libertarian Subscription NOTICE

If your mailing label "expires" says

May 1, 1994 (5/1/94) or BEFORE

this IS your last issue of the Minnesota Libertarian.

If your mailing label "expires" says

December 1, 1994 (12/1/94) or BEFORE

this IS your next to last issue of the Minnesota Libertarian.

PLEASE subscribe, contribute or join the Libertarian Party of Minnesota, today, to continue to receive the Minnesota Libertarian.