

Libertarian Party NEWS

September-October, 1981

A Publication of the Libertarian National Committee

LP/10 A Rousing Success Alicia Clark Elected New National Chair

By anyone's standards the Libertarian Party's 10th anniversary convention was an unqualified success. From August 26th to the 30th, nearly 1,000 ardent Libertarians from across the country convened at the Denver Hilton to determine the course the Party would take over the next two years. Convention Director Ruth Bennett told *Libertarian Party News* that "The convention not only allowed us the opportunity to conduct important party business, but it also gave many Libertarians an opportunity to meet with their fellows from other states and cement new friendships. It was an educational experience. We learned a lot and the convention also turned a profit. By most standards it couldn't have gone any better."

One of the most important items of business on the convention agenda was the election of the party's new National Chair. Four days of hard and exhausting campaigning preceded Sunday's crucial vote on the issue. After three tense rounds of balloting, Alicia Clark, wife of 1980



Libertarian presidential and vice-presidential candidates starting from right: Tonie Nathan, John Hospers, David Bergland, Ed Clark, Roger MacBride, David Koch.

presidential candidate Ed Clark, was elected to the Party's top office. Following Alicia Clark's election, long-time party activist Sheldon Richman was elected Vice Chairman. Frances Eddy and Vivian Baures were also elected, respectively, to hold the

positions of Secretary and Treasurer.

Two days of debating and voting resulted in a recodification of the Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules and the redrawing of lines for National Committee regions. New planks were

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Ludwig von Mises: Centenary of Liberty's Champion

by Sheldon Richman

His favorite motto was said to be Virgil's injunction: "Do not yield to the bad, but always oppose it with courage." And no one lived up to it like Ludwig von Mises, the great Austrian economist and champion of individual liberty.

September 29 marked the 100th anniversary of Mises's birth. Though Mises died in 1973, he remains one of the consciences of the modern libertarian movement. His death left a gap that has never been filled.

Every libertarian owes it to himself or herself to become acquainted or re-acquainted with the magnificent collection of works he left us. His greatest works, *Human Action*, *Socialism* and *The Theory of Money and Credit* are somewhat advanced, but worth the effort to understand them. And Mises wrote a host of books for intelligent laymen, such as *Liberalism*, *Planning for Freedom*, *Omnipotent Government*, *Bureaucracy*, *Theory and History* and *The*

Anticapitalist Mentality. All of them offer unique insights into politics, economics, history and human action in general.

To appreciate Mises and for immense enjoyment, libertarians would do well to read two essays by one of Mises's greatest students, Murray Rothbard. These are "The Essential Von Mises" (in the fourth edition of Mises's *Planning for Freedom*, Libertarian Press) and "Ludwig von Mises and the Paradigm for Our Age" (in Rothbard's *Egalitarianism as a Revolt Against Nature and other essays*, LR Press). Both clearly explain Mises's contributions in economic and social thought.

Libertarians tend to be interested in economics because the role of the free market is paramount in the libertarian vision. But Mises and the Austrian view he perfected are more than economics. He offers a way to understand social reality. As such, it is "value free" and non-political. To

elaborate: What Mises offered the world is a methodology capable of yielding explanations and expectations about the social process. As such, it does *not* prescribe anything. When it shows by logical deduction that price controls lead to shortages of products it does not tell us that price controls are *bad*. Ethics are necessary to make such judgements. So strictly speaking, Austrian economics is not free-market or libertarian economics: it is simply economics.

Austrian methodology is, of course, highly compatible with libertarian and free-market advocacy. First of all, both are methodologically *individualistic*: they regard the individual human being as the essential focus of attention. Second, the Austrian framework is capable of validly demonstrating that liberty is practical, and, further, that abrogation of free exchange subverts people's ability to achieve their ends.

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That Was The Decade That Was!

This 10 minute, 6 projector slide film shown at the Tenth Anniversary Libertarian Banquet reviews the history of the Libertarian Party. An exciting and funny overview of the major events of our ten year existence, this film is a good prelude for fundraising events and rallies. It is the only visual history of the Party in existence.

Your state party or organization can purchase this film in whatever form you want. What a great way to inform newcomers about our conception and growth.

Order your copy now!

VHS or Beta-Max Format is only \$59.95, 3/4" Video tape is \$99.95 and slides with audio tape is only \$299.95 (100 Slides for a 6 Projector Presentation).

Fill out the order blank below and send with your check to Colorado Libertarian Party, 1041 Cherokee, Denver, Colorado 80204, Att'n: Jan Prince.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

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\$ 59.95 VHS BETA-MAX 1X or 2X Please circle one

\$ 99.95 3/4" Video Tape

\$299.95 Slides with Audio Tape

Your check and order will be processed when we have a total of 25 orders. If we do not reach our quota for reproduction within 6 weeks, we will return your check.

CAMPAIGN REPORT: *Jones for Mayor of New York City*

by Gary Greenberg

With a 14,000 signature petition drive completed in two weeks and financial support from Libertarians all across the country, the Judith Jones campaign for Mayor of New York City is shifting into high gear for the autumn effort.

Coverage of the campaign has already appeared in the *New York Times*, *Newsday*, the *Amsterdam News*, *Community Herald*, and most of the major New York City radio stations as well as media in several other states.

Several media interviews and appearances have been booked.

The campaign theme is "Let's Stop Big Government Where It Starts—New York City." Four hard-hitting television commercials with that theme have been produced. The spots were shown to Libertarians from across the country at the recent LP National Convention. The ads, along with Judith Jones herself, were a big hit with the delegates. Jones received invitations to fundraising events on her behalf from Libertarians in California and other states.

Each of the spots focuses on a different issue—taxes ("if city hall can't get along without coercive taxation, who needs it?"), victimless crime laws, rent control and de-municipalization of city services. If enough money is raised to air the commercials often enough, they could alter the approach of the political problems in New York City and elsewhere.

Backing up the commercials will be a set of four white papers providing a Libertarian analysis of municipal government monopolies, along with Libertarian alternatives. Modeled after the 1980 Clark for President White Papers, the Jones papers will gather together a wealth of information that can be utilized effectively by Libertarian candidates for local office

all across the country. The four papers will cover municipal services, crime, human resources and taxation.

In addition, an excellent campaign brochure has been prepared for mass distribution. A goal of 250,000 handouts has been set.

The Jones campaign offers the Libertarian Party one of its best opportunities for significant media coverage this year. Since the incumbent Mayor, Ed Koch (rhymes with "botch") won both the Republican and Democratic primaries, Judith Jones may well emerge as the only visible alternative, giving us an exciting opportunity to gain public exposure for the Libertarian alternative. That is why it is so important to raise significant contributions to finance our commercials.

As indicated, the campaign is focusing on several key issues, and the message is getting through.

The *New York Times* outlined her program as a call for "the speedy elimination of income, sales and business taxes" as well as an end to victimless crime laws. "To cut the cost of government and improve services," the *Times* wrote, "the Party would let competing private companies provide those services."

Newsday, the only daily newspaper serving Long Island, quoted Judith as follows: "In cities all over the country, local governments are experimenting with private police, fire protection and education . . . and the experiments are working."

In an interview published in the *Amsterdam News*, the leading publication in New York's Black community, Judith pulled no punches as she skewered many of the paper's pet programs. "Among services that the Free Libertarian Party would throw out to private enterprises are police,

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Judith Jones

"When the desire of the business man for free enterprise is so strong that he will risk bankruptcy for it, he cannot be denied. When youth prefers prison to the barracks, when a job in the bureaucracy is considered leprous, when the tax-collector is stamped a legalized thief, when handouts from the politician are contemptuously rejected, when work on a government project is considered degrading, when, in short, the State is recognized to be the enemy of society, then only will freedom come, and the citadel of Power collapse."

— Frank Chodorov

Revisions in Platform and Rules Take Place During 1981 Convention

Platform Revisions

by Sheldon Richman

New planks addressing women's rights, agriculture, international travel, balanced budgets, space exploration and juries highlighted the changes in the Libertarian Party Platform approved by the 1981 National Convention at Denver in August. Shortness of time prevented the convention from considering many other recommendations of the Platform Committee.

Here is a summary of the new planks:

Women's Rights: Until now the platform's pro-choice abortion language was in the Population plank. The Platform Committee believed that this timely issue deserved to be emphasized by placing it in a newly created Women's Rights plank. The plank supports "the right of women to make a personal choice regarding the termination of pregnancy" and opposes "the undermining of that right via laws requiring consent of the pregnant women's parents, consent of the prospective father, waiting periods, or compulsory provision of indoctrination on medical risks or fetal development." The plank concludes, "However, we oppose all tax funding for abortions. It is particularly harsh to force someone who believes that abortion is murder to pay for another's abortion. We also condemn state-mandated abortions." The new plank opens by declaring, "We hold that individual rights should not be denied or abridged on the basis of sex." It goes on to call for repeal of all discriminatory laws, such as marriage, divorce and "protective" labor laws and opposes reverse-discrimination laws. Proposals endorsing and opposing ERA were rejected by the Committee.

Agriculture: For the first time, the platform explicitly addresses this important issue. The plank notes that many farmers are *victims* of government, while others are beneficiaries of coercive programs. It condemns all government meddling with farming, including embargoes on exports. "Farmers and consumers alike should be free from the meddling and counterproductive-measures of the federal government—free to grow, sell and buy what they want, in the quantity they want, when they want." It calls for the immediate abolition of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and price supports, subsidies and regulations; deregulation of transportation; repeal of inheritance taxes, and an end to government pest-control programs. (Private pest-control, with strict liability, is sanctioned.)

International Travel and Foreign Investment: This new plank makes clear the extent to which Libertarians hold to their noninterventionist policy in foreign affairs. While condemning all rights violations of American (as well as other) citizens by foreign governments, the plank nonetheless opposes U.S. government attempts to redress such violations because they would involve "potential military intervention." It calls on the government to adhere to the "principle that all U.S. citizens travel, live and own property abroad at their own risk. In particular, we oppose—as an unjust tax-supported subsidy—any protection of the foreign investments of U.S. citizens or businesses." The plank also calls for abolition of U.S. passports, looking forward to a time when people can cross borders without papers. But so long as passports are issued, the plank reads, they should be issued to all and should never be revoked. This is a reference to the recent Supreme Court decision that held that the Secretary

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Rules Changes

by I. Dean Ahmad and Sylvia Sanders

Two days of the 1981 Libertarian National Convention were devoted to the debate of the Party's governing rules. The Committee on Constitution, By-laws, and Rules turned out a report with essentially two sets of recommendations. First, the recodification of the Constitution, the By-Laws, and the Rules, into a set of By-Laws and rules only, not differing in substance from the old set. Second, a list of specific changes in the recodified rules.

The recodification removed redundancies and ambiguities, and was accepted on Thursday morning. Discovery of a remaining ambiguity in the recoded documents led to a reconsideration of that vote on Friday morning. This was corrected and the revised recodification passed.

Of the anticipated changes in the rules, perhaps the most widely discussed was the matter of the rule restricting national conventions to odd numbered years. Some had suggested that a 1984 convention, closer to the time of the other parties' conventions would lead to greater media

coverage. Others held that any potential gain in media coverage would be dwarfed by the inconvenience of the shorter time such a change would leave for ballot drives. The constitution, By-Laws and Rules Committee made no recommendation on this question and the old rule stands: the next presidential nominating convention must be held between July and September of 1983.

Among the CBR Committee recommendations that passed is a \$10,000 limitation on unauthorized party debt. Any debt in excess of \$10,000 must now be explicitly authorized by the National Committee.

The CBR Committee's detailed guidelines for NatCom oversight of the Presidential campaign was amended on the floor to a single sentence that NatCom support the candidate as long as the campaign is in accord with the platform.

Concern that certain state laws may result in non-libertarians becoming involved in LP conventions led to a by-law requiring that convention

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Delegates seated on convention floor during panel discussion.

Achieving Ballot Status High Priority in Five States

Ohio LP Starts Tough Ballot Drive

The Libertarian Party of Ohio Executive Committee voted unanimously in July to undertake a petition drive for state-wide LP ballot status for the 1982 elections. Ohio has difficult ballot access requirements for new parties, with easier requirements for state-wide independent candidates. Libertarian presidential candidates Roger MacBride and Ed Clark ran as independents in Ohio because of the tough "new party" requirements.

This drive will be the first attempt at actual "Libertarian Party" ballot status in Ohio. To succeed, the LP of Ohio needs to file 43,000 valid signatures by February 3, 1982. To assure 43,000 valid signatures, about 75,000 total signatures must be collected.

State-wide ballot status offers several important advantages over pursuing separate drives for individual "independent" candidates.

a.) Gaining official LP ballot status will make the LP the third official party in Ohio, next to the Republicans and Democrats. This will increase LP credibility with voters and with the media.

b.) With the LP on the ballot, petition drives for individual candidates are easy, requiring about ten percent of the signatures needed for in-

dependents seeking the same office.

c.) "a" and "b" above will make it easier to recruit more and better Libertarian candidates.

d.) Voter familiarity with the LP and voter association of Libertarian ideas with the LP itself will increase with a "Libertarian" line on every ballot.

e.) The eventual gaining of permanent ballot status will be moved forward by all of the above factors. Permanent status may even be gained in 1982: five percent of the vote in the gubernatorial race is the percentage needed.

This ambitious ballot drive will cost as estimated \$25,000-\$30,000. Its success depends on the success of both Ohio LP and National LP ballot drive fund-raising efforts.

Ohio state chair Ann Leech is currently organizing the drive. Carl Nennerfelt is the Fund-Raising Director, and National Committee member Sandy Burns is the Volunteer Coordinator. Volunteer and paid petitioners, along with financial contributions, are urgently needed. If you can help, please contact Ann Leech or LP National Headquarters. (See directory at center of this issue for addresses and telephone numbers.)

Indiana Nears Completion of Ballot Drive

The LP of Indiana's drive for state-wide ballot status in 1982 passed the 11,000 signature mark in mid-October. This put them well over the 7,000 minimum number of valid signatures needed for ballot status, and close to their 15,000 signature goal.

State Chair and Ballot Drive Coordinator Kevin Grant hopes the drive will be finished by the end of November. The deadline is in early March, but Grant wants to avoid the need for winter-time petitioning.

If the drive succeeds, the LP has an excellent chance of gaining permanent ballot status in the 1982 elections. A state-wide candidate needs a percentage of the vote which equals only 60 percent of what Ed Clark gained last fall. If this hurdle isn't cleared in 1982, the state government has an even tougher one waiting: effective in 1984, signature requirements and petitioning requirements will be quadruple the current figures—but as far as the Indiana LP is concerned, this apparent effort by the government to

thwart their progress was "too little, too late."

Montana Ballot Drive Advances

After a slow start, volunteer petitioners in Montana are accelerating their efforts. Over 2,000 signatures have been collected in a drive which needs 9,771 valid signatures by early spring.

A successful ballot drive in Montana will put the Libertarian Party on the ballot, allowing individual Libertarian candidates to obtain ballot status without petitioning. State Chair Duncan Scott expects about thirty Libertarian candidates to take advantage of state-wide ballot status. Among these candidates will be Larry Dodge, who is already actively campaigning for the U.S. Senate, receiving strong support and excellent media coverage. Dodge plans to campaign full-time from January 1 until the November 1982 election.

Other 1982 Montana candidates will be incumbent Troy City Council member Mike Tanchek, who plans to run for State Senate, and former National Committee member Westley Deitchler, who recently received 34% of the vote in a two-way race for mayor in Forsyth.

The Montana LP missed permanent ballot status by only 150 votes in 1980. Prospects are good that the Dodge for Senate campaign will lead the LP to permanent ballot status in 1982. Please contact Duncan Scott if you can help with the drive. (See Directory at center of this issue.)

Oklahoma, Utah Ballot Drives

The Oklahoma LP recently decided to undertake one of the most difficult ballot drives in the country. They need to collect 57,400 valid signatures in a 90 day period. Because petitioning started in late September, they have until late December to complete the effort.

If you can help with contributions or petitioning, please contact state chair Lynn Crussel. (See Directory at center of this issue.)

A much different ballot drive is nearing completion in Utah, where 500 valid signatures are needed for ballot status. State chair Steve Trotter reports that candidate recruitment has begun to take advantage of ballot status in 1982. Permanent ballot status can be gained if any candidate gains 2% or more of the state-wide vote.

HELP WANTED

Paid full-time petitioners are needed now in selected states around the country. After ballot drives are completed in these states, petitioners will be needed in many other states. Work will be available continuously from now through Labor Day of 1982. You can work for one week, one month, or six months.

States where petitioners are currently needed include Ohio, Montana and Oklahoma. States which will probably need petitioners in 1982 include Texas, New York, New Mexico, Nebraska, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and others.

Travel and housing will be arranged. Pay is good and varies in different states. If you are interested in collecting signatures to place Libertarian candidates on the ballot, or if you would like more information on petitioning, please complete the attached form and return it to:

Libertarian Party
2300 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Petitioner Inquiry Form

I am interested in petitioning for part of the coming year. Dates I am most likely to be available: _____

States I am most interested in petitioning in: _____

Name _____ School-year address: _____

Address _____

City/State Zip _____ School: _____

Home Phone _____ City/State/Zip _____

School or Office Phone _____

Alicia Garcia Clark
National Chair
Leslie Graves Key
Finance Chair
Eric O'Keefe
National Director

October, 1981

TO: Readers of Libertarian Party News
FROM: Leslie Graves Key
SUBJECT: Nationwide 1982 Campaign

Nationwide ballot status was one of the great accomplishments of the Libertarian Party in 1980. It gave voters across America the chance to vote Libertarian. It helped bring the Libertarian Party to a new level of seriousness in national politics. And it allowed over 500 Libertarian candidates to speak out for our principles.

With your help, we can continue the Libertarian Party's dramatic growth by improving on 1980's impressive accomplishments. We can:

- ** Place over 1,000 Libertarian candidates on the ballot.
- ** Have Libertarian candidates in all fifty states.
- ** Gain permanent ballot status in 15 more states, bringing our total to 26.

But we need financial support right now to beat early petition filing deadlines in order to meet the above goals. Ballot drives are already underway in the tough states of Indiana, Montana, Ohio and Oklahoma. These drives require a total of 117,000 valid signatures.

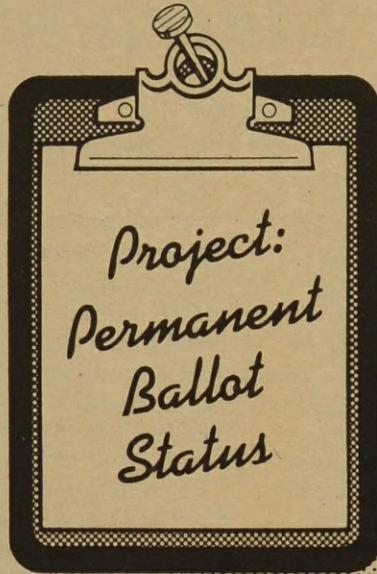
With your generous help, dozens of enthusiastic Libertarians in these and other states will be able to run for office.

The Reagan administration, with its tax and spending "cuts" which leave taxes and spending at record high levels, its militaristic foreign policy, and its call for government enforcement of Moral Majority views must be challenged by Libertarians across the country in 1982.

Your decision to contribute now will determine how much impact we'll have in the 1982 campaigns.

Please use the enclosed business reply envelope, or the attached coupon, to make your most generous contribution today. Or, better yet, you can help us through the critical next 6 months with a monthly pledge toward our ballot drive efforts.

Libertarian Party
2300 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 333-8209



I agree. We can successfully communicate Libertarian ideas to the voters *only if* our candidates are on the ballot across the country.

Enclosed is my contribution for "Project: Permanent Ballot Status" (Make check payable to: Libertarian Party.)

\$1,000 \$500 \$250 \$100 \$50 \$25 \$10 Other _____

Please bill my VISA/MasterCard Acct.#: _____
Exp. date: _____ Bank #: _____

Name on card: _____

I would like to pledge \$ _____ per month for the next six critical months of ballot drives.

Please send me monthly reminders.

Please bill my credit card.

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

*Occupation _____

*Election law requires us to ask for this information.

Paid for by the Libertarian Party. Vivian Baures, Treasurer. A copy of our report is on file and available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.

September-October, 1981

D.C. Libertarians Push Tax Credits

Despite a series of desperate legal maneuvers by government officials, D.C. voters will have a chance to vote on a Libertarian supported Educational Tax Credit measure this November. On August 28 the D.C. Court of Appeals overturned a ruling by the D.C. Board of Elections that had disqualified 22,624 of the over 27,000 signatures collected on behalf of the initiative due to a technicality which the Board's own precedent indicated should not constitute a disqualification.

The original challenge was filed before the Board of Elections by a group calling itself "Save Our City" and composed almost entirely of government officials (including the Mayor, who appoints the Board of Elections). The initiative, which has been officially endorsed by the District of Columbia Libertarian Party, would allow up to a \$1200 income tax credit for anyone donating to the education of any child, whether the donor is the parent or not. In addition, the initiative would allow cor-

porations to donate up to 25% of their income tax liability in scholarships and other educational donations. If passed, millions of dollars would be made available for the education of lower and middle income children, who are presently forced into the government schools. The proposal is almost identical to the one proposed by Libertarian presidential candidate Ed Clark in 1980.

The D.C. Committee for Improved Education, a coalition group that is supporting the measure, has indicated growing support within the District's large black community, whose members stand to gain most by a proliferation of alternatives to the D.C. government school system. Many of the initiative's most vehement opponents, such as City Council Chairman Arrington Dixon, send their children to elite private schools presently not within reach of the District's many lower income parents. Dixon has publicly stated that he "would do anything to keep this proposal off the ballot."

"I'm Running in '82" Say 122 Libertarians

by Sylvia Sanders

In an effort to get an early start on the 1982 elections, several dozen Libertarian activists have begun recruiting candidates. Much of this activity stems from "I'm Running in '82!", a grassroots project that now has co-ordinators in thirty states.

At the recent national LP convention, co-ordinators made good use of "I'm Running in '82" buttons, flyers, and pledge-cards, and a short brainstorming session was held. By the convention's end, we had 122 candidates pledged to run in 1982. Pennsylvania, with 22 committed candidates, leads the list.

The tally of candidates at the end of August was:

Alaska 14	Michigan 8
Arizona 5	Missouri 2
California 11	Montana 5
Colorado 5	Nevada 1
Connecticut 2	New Jersey 1
D.C. 1	New York 3
Florida 3	N. Carolina 1
Georgia 1	Tennessee 5
Indiana 1	Texas 7
Iowa 3	Utah 6
Kansas 1	Virginia 1
Louisiana 1	Washington 1
Maryland 4	

If you would like to get involved with this project, contact LP National Headquarters. Materials (buttons, flyers, and pledge-cards) are available, and a candidates' network newsletter is being planned.

Jones for Mayor *cont. from pg. 2*

fire protection, mass transit, sanitation and education" reported the interviewer. For good measure Judith also called for the legalization of heroin and an end to rent control.

It's clear that Judith's articulate and uncompromising presentation of the Libertarian message will be generating much news coverage. The four white papers will be equally forceful in making that presentation. The White Paper on City Services, for example, calls for the sale of the subway system, an end to the government's taxi monopolies, and deregulation of private community police patrols. The White Paper on Crime will demonstrate the link between increasing crime rates and the enforcement of heroin prohibition laws.

The White Papers will also document how to cut the budget so that we can eliminate the many taxes plaguing New Yorkers. For example, the city gives all police detectives a \$265 uniform allowance. But detectives don't wear uniforms.

All in all, the Judith Jones for Mayor campaign promises to be one of the most exciting efforts recently conducted by the Libertarian Party.

Campaign contributions should be made out to *Judith Jones, Libertarian for Mayor* and mailed to the Free Libertarian Party, 225 Lafayette St., New York, NY 10012.

Rules *cont. from pg. 3*

delegates be elected by members of the national or affiliate parties as defined in the national or affiliated party constitutions only.

There are now 19 instead of 18 regions in the party, and, due to an amendment from the floor, the by-laws now allow each region to elect, in addition to a regional representative, an alternate for that representative. (The California-Hawaii region is still entitled to three representatives.)

The Judicial Committee may now veto NatCom decisions on appeal by a petition signed by 5% of the National party members.

No more than five members of the by-laws committee may be NatCom members.

Not all CBR Committee proposals passed. Among those defeated was a change in the delegate allocation procedure that, among other things, would have increased the number of delegates assigned to a state for its Presidential vote totals by a factor of five. A proposal to change the condition for national party membership from the current pledge to a statement of agreement with the statement of principles also failed.

LP/10 Convention

On behalf of Libertarian delegates and other Libertarians from around the country, *Libertarian Party News* extends congratulations and thanks to all of the people who contributed to the success of the LP/10 National Convention in Denver. Dozens of speakers, panelists, and volunteers made the success possible. Especially important contributions to the success of the

convention were made by the following convention organizers:

Paul Grant, Chairman,
Convention Committee
Ruth Bennett,

Convention Director

Len Jackson	Linda Barth
Beth Sennet	Alice Ragona
Brian Peterson	M. L. Hanson
Jerry Hatch	Lyn Sapowsky
Carolyn Felton	Jan Prince
	David Nolan



WHEN THE DOLLAR IS WORTH NOTHING, WHAT WILL YOUR RETIREMENT INCOME BE WORTH?

1. Unmasking the Great Retirement Hoax.

Americans tend to be trusting people. When government leaders, employers and union officials all assure us over and over again that our financial preparations for retirement are adequate, we assume that it must be true.

Well, don't believe it! *We've all been victims of a gigantic hoax*—and it's about time someone blew the lid off the whole incredible mess.

The Social Security system is on the verge of bankruptcy. Newspaper headlines regularly announce pension fund problems. Insurance policies, savings accounts, stocks, real estate and other investments are ravaged by inflation and taxes.

If you're depending on any of these sources to provide you with a retirement income, you're in for the shock of your life. Prudent, reasonable people who made what they thought were ample preparations for their retirement years are now barely managing to stay afloat. *And it's going to get a lot worse!*

This is what we call The Great Retirement Hoax: telling people that Social Security or dollar-denominated investments will guarantee their financial security in the years ahead.

The truth isn't always pleasant to hear. But you're better off knowing the facts. That way, you can take action to protect yourself while there's still time.

2. ANNOUNCING "The Swiss Franc Retirement Plan."

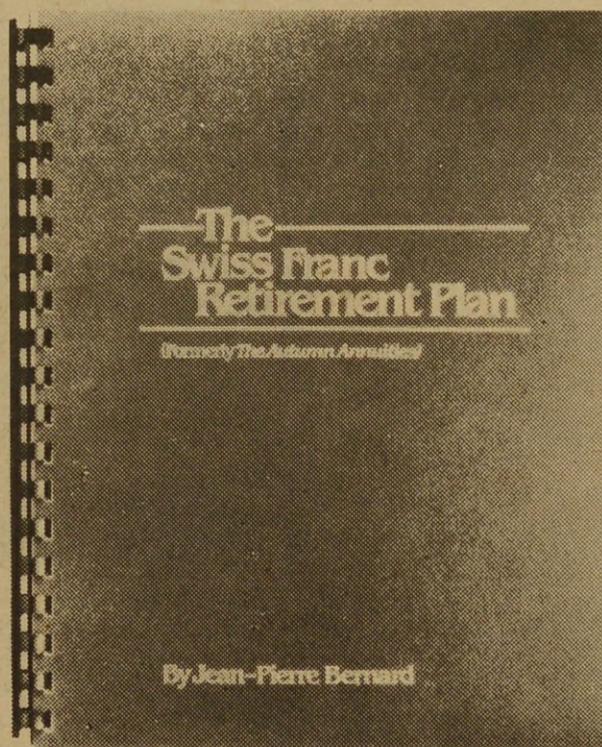
Fortunately, *there is a solution: Swiss franc annuities.* A life income guaranteed you by a Swiss insurance company—and paid to you not in depreciating American dollars but in strong, stable Swiss francs.

In the Spring of 1970, two men retired. Both began receiving life incomes of \$1,000 a month. Today, one man's monthly income is still \$1,000—but it's worth only \$647 in purchasing power. Meanwhile, the other man's monthly income has *more than doubled*—to \$2,150. And his purchasing power is correspondingly greater.

Why the difference? The second man bought a Swiss annuity policy. His life income is paid in Swiss francs—which he converts to dollars as each payment is made.

Here are some of the advantages of The Swiss Franc Retirement Plan:

- The Swiss franc is the world's strongest currency.
- Swiss franc annuities keep you well ahead of inflation.
- Their dividends alone can raise your life income by 10 to 15 percent.
- Of all Swiss franc investments, annuities offer *the highest safe yield.*
- The policy you purchase can begin paying immediately—or payments can be deferred until you retire.



- If you wish, you may select a policy that covers your beneficiary as well.
- You are exempt from all Swiss taxes.
- There is no U.S. financial reporting requirements for annuities or insurance contracts.
- You *diversify* a portion of your assets *internationally*—an important hedge in these uncertain times.
- No medical exam is required.
- *And the income is guaranteed as long as you live—in Swiss francs!*

3. The stability of Switzerland is behind you.

Switzerland's reputation for financial stability and integrity spans more than two centuries. Many Swiss insurance companies have been in business for more than 100 years—and *not one has ever failed.* They are all governed by the world's strictest insurance regulations and the same privacy and confidentiality laws that apply to Swiss bank accounts.

But is the Swiss Franc Retirement Plan *legal*? Absolutely! There are no U.S. laws whatsoever that prohibit Americans from investing their funds in a Swiss annuity. And neither is there anything "unpatriotic" about protecting yourself and your family from the destruction our government has wrought upon the dollar. Self-defense is more than your *right*—it's your *obligation.*

4. The next step.

Will your insurance broker help you set up a Swiss Franc Retirement Plan? Not likely. He probably knows little or nothing about the subject.

But now there's an authoritative book that tells you everything you need to know. It's called *The*

Swiss Franc Retirement Plan.

Simply, clearly, in step-by-step "how-to" language, *The Swiss Franc Retirement Plan* spells out:

- Exactly what Swiss franc annuities are and how they work.
- The kinds of annuities available.
- How to obtain a policy tailored specifically for your needs.
- How to receive payments.
- Names and addresses of Swiss insurance companies.
- Forms you can tear out and mail to receive information and quotations from each company.
- Valuable charts and tables.
- A sample policy and application.
- And much more.

In short, *The Swiss Franc Retirement Plan* is the complete, comprehensive guide to Swiss franc annuities. It was researched and written by Jean-Pierre Bernard, a Swiss financial writer with many years' experience in this area.

5. Unconditional money-back guarantee.

Here's what *Harry Browne*, best-selling financial writer and advisor, says about Swiss franc annuities in his classic *Complete Guide to Swiss Banks*:

"If there's runaway inflation in the U.S., all life insurance contracts and annuities would become nearly worthless. Since the Swiss franc is independent of the dollar, it isn't likely that hyper-inflation in the U.S. would spread to Switzerland. The Swiss contracts would hold their value."

To order your copy of *The Swiss Franc Retirement Plan*, just send a check or money order for \$19.95 to Kephart Communications, Inc., Dept. G139, 901 N. Washington St., Alexandria, VA 22314. The price includes postage and is tax-deductible. If you're dissatisfied with the book for any reason, simply return it within three weeks for a full and prompt refund.

When the U.S. dollar is worth nothing, what will your retirement income be worth?

It's worth thinking about. And isn't \$19.95 a small investment when your future financial security is at stake? Take the first step towards establishing your own Swiss Franc Retirement Plan. Order this important book today.

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Send \$70 for a full year of *Personal Finance*, the award-winning, hard-money advisory and we will send you the book FREE. Featuring writers like Douglas R. Casey, Harry Browne, Mark Skousen and many others, *PF* deals with all inflation-survival strategies for the 80's.

GUARANTEE: Read just 3 issues. If you are not completely satisfied we will send you a full refund for undelivered issues upon request. The book will be yours to keep even if you cancel.

Platform cont. from pg. 3

of State can revoke passports when their holders undermine U.S. foreign policy.

Balanced Budgets: The Libertarian Party is firmly on record for a constitutional amendment requiring balanced budgets, with four provisions: Neither Congress nor the president shall be permitted to override the requirement; all "off-budget" funds are to be included in the budget; the budget is to be balanced by cutting spending, not raising taxes, and no exception may be made for "national emergencies."

Space Exploration: This plank begins with LP opposition to "all government restrictions upon voluntary peaceful use of outer space." It specifically calls for repudiation of the U.N. Moon Treaty and for the abolition of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Juries: The convention rectified an unfortunate omission by adopting this plank, which opposes forced jury service and favors all-volunteer juries. The plank goes further, though, by adopting a favorite principle of Lysander Spooner: "In addition, we urge the assertion of the common-law right of juries to judge not only the facts of cases, but also the justice of the criminal law." This would mean that someone charged with committing a victimless crime could admit the act but argue to the jury that the law is unjust; the jury would have the authority to acquit. Although this principle has never been formally abolished, judges routinely tell juries they may not judge the law, only the facts.

Here are the highlights of revisions to current planks approved by the convention:

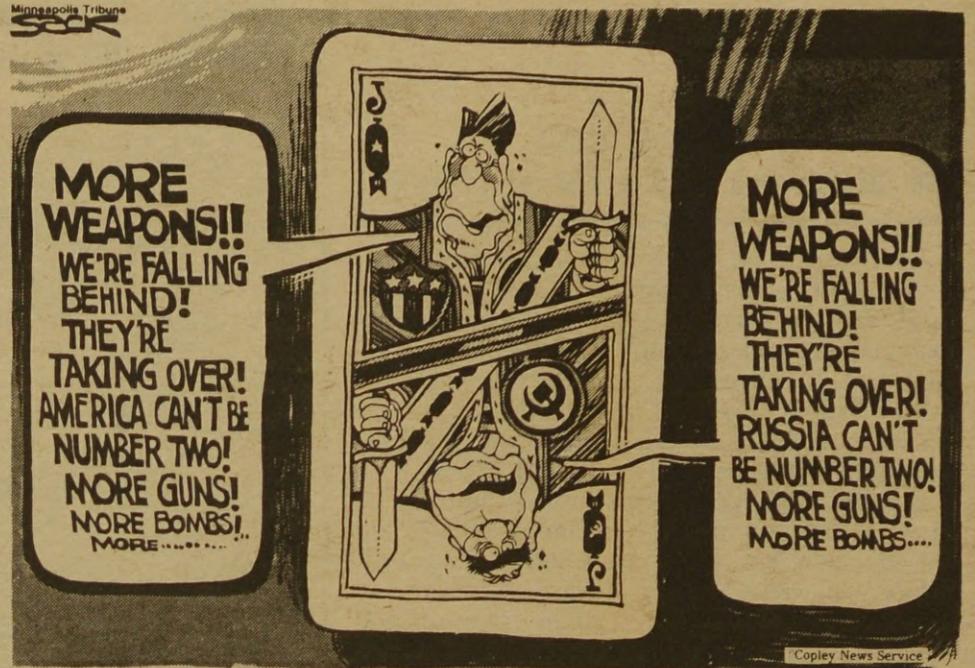
Secession: Our strong plank on secession was made stronger still with a new sentence specifying the "right of secession by political entities, private groups or individuals." "Political entities" was included so that the voters of Alaska, where secession is a live issue, can see exactly where the LP stands.

Unowned Resources: This is a revision of the former Unclaimed Property plank. It calls for the recognition of homesteaded claims to private ownership of such things as ocean transportation lanes, broadcast bands, mineral rights, etc.; condemns all treaties that prevent homesteading, and calls for an end in U.S. participation in the Law of the Sea treaty negotiations.

Foreign Affairs Preamble: (Formerly Foreign Policy) The changes here again drive home the principle of nonintervention. U.S. foreign policy should defend Americans and their property on American soil only. Incidents such as the embassy take-over in Iran should not be an excuse for intervention.

The Middle East: This plank is updated to address developments of the Carter and Reagan administrations: "We oppose the incorporation of the Persian Gulf and the countries surrounding it into the U.S. defense perimeter. We oppose the creation of new U.S. bases and sites for the prepositioning of military material in the Middle East region. We condemn the stationing of American military troops in the Sinai peninsula as a tripwire that could easily set off a new world war. We condemn the expenditure of billions of American tax dollars to buy Israeli and Egyptian participation in the Camp David Accords."

Conscription and the Military: This plank contains important new material. First, it opposes adding women to the pool of people eligible for a draft "because we believe that this step enlarges the number of people subjected to government tyranny." (This was a controversial item on the convention floor because some delegates felt that singling out women was improper. The proponents persuaded the convention that the section addressed a topic currently on people's minds.) The plank also calls for "the destruction of all files . . . compiled by the Selective Service System."



Victimless Crimes: A revision here now lists laws against sexually-explicit material among those we want repealed. Previously, this was only mentioned in the plank on free press. The plank also demands "the use of executive pardon to free and exonerate all those presently incarcerated or ever convicted solely for the commission of these 'crimes.'"

The Right to Property: In the spirit of addressing timely issues, revision of this plank calls for the "return of lands taken from Americans of Japanese ancestry during the Second World War."

Justice for the Individual and Crime: These two planks were revised to include statements applauding the trend toward private provision of arbitration and protection services.

Freedom of Speech and Press: The plank now names the FCC's "reasonable access" provision on political advertising in the list of regulations singled out for opposition. It also demands an end to all FCC regulation of political coverage and advertising. Private homesteading of broadcasting rights is explicitly endorsed. Moreover, we call for an end to federal funding and contracting of ads produced by the National Ad Council "so that no individuals be forced to pay to support issues or ideas to which they would not voluntarily contribute." The plank ends with our opposition to interference with "pay TV" and cable facilities.

Shortness of time prevented the convention from considering other important changes recommended by the platform committee. For at least the second straight time, changes on children's rights, repudiation of government debt, health care, and pollution were not reached. Also not reached were new planks calling for an end to all military alliances, the closing of U.S. embassies, and U.S. withdrawal from Latin America.

The most controversial subject of all—unilateral nuclear disarmament—was also never taken up. A

majority of the platform committee members reported out a plank condemning nuclear weapons and calling for "total unilateral nuclear disarmament by the United States government." Pending this, the plank called for a no-first-use pledge; elimination of "counterforce" and "limited" nuclear war strategies; revival of disarmament negotiations; a halt to the development and deployment of all new nuclear weapons (MX, neutron bomb, etc.); a freeze on testing, production and deployment of so-called defensive systems "at least until such time as the United States government has completed unilateral nuclear disarmament."

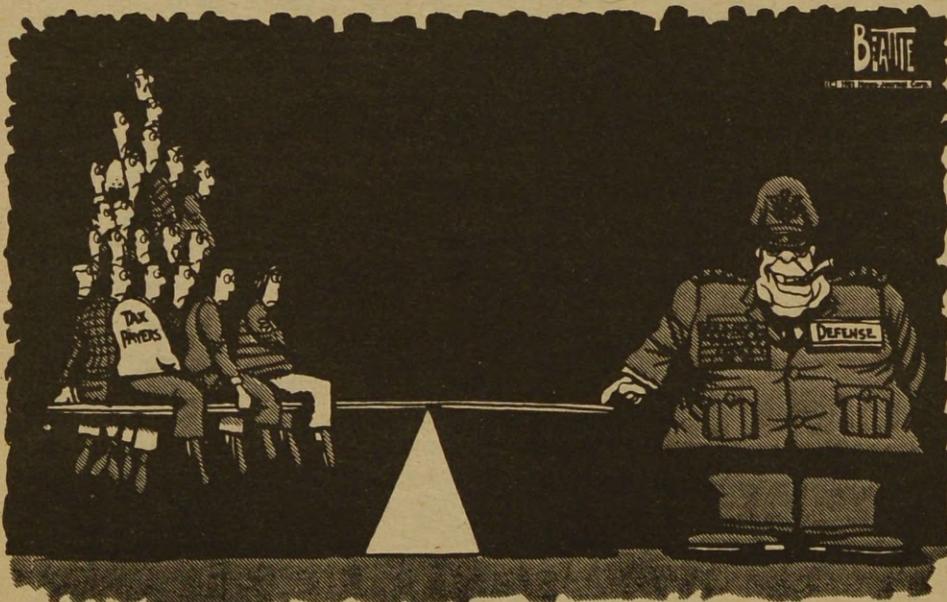
The minority report on this issue (the only minority report on any issue) called for multi-lateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament—along with many of the interim measures named in the majority report. However, the minority report called for development of an effective non-nuclear defense against nuclear attack, "to be followed by unilateral nuclear disarmament."

All planks in the 1980 platform left untouched by the 1981 convention remain intact.

I would like to express my deep appreciation to the platform committee: I. Dean Ahmad, Lew Beyer, Paul Bilzi, Toni Black, Paul Dillon, Larry Fullmer, Ira Gottlieb, Bruce Green, Mike Grossberg, Jeff Hummel, Kathy Jacob, Ann Leech, Ross Levatter, Bill Mitchell, Scott Olmsted, Dale Pratt, Jenny Roback, Murray Rothbard and Joan Kennedy Taylor.

I would also like to specially recognize Patricia Donohue Shortridge of the Colorado Libertarian Party for her competent and gracious execution of the arduous duties of committee secretary. Thank you all.

Sheldon Richman was the Chairman of the 1981 Platform Committee and a member of the 1979 Platform Committee.



A "Balanced" Budget

GOLD & SILVER

7 Questions you should ask before buying...

The individual seeking to purchase gold and silver faces a bewildering array of dealers. Prudence and rationality demand that you carefully evaluate your current or prospective dealer. Whether you have already established a relationship with a precious metals dealer, or are seeking a firm to do business with, you should measure the firm's abilities and character.

Ask yourself the following questions about your current or prospective firm. Consider the abilities and character of R. W. Bradford & Company. Discover whether your interests would be better served by dealing with RWB & Co. If you are seeking a reliable, competitive firm, investigate RWB & Co and its competition.

Consider the following:

1. Price: Are the prices you pay consonant with the size and nature of the transaction? Or do you pay full retail prices from your current dealer? Are exorbitant "commissions" added to the prices quoted?

RWB & Co keep its operation efficient, its overhead trim, and its advertising under control. In ten years of operation, no representative of RWB & Co has ever made an unsolicited sales call. Direct ("junk") mail solicitations are not used. Toll-free phone calls are limited to established RWB & Co clients. These efficiencies are passed on to its clients in the form of lower prices - prices that are the lowest in the precious metals trade.

To make your own comparison, telephone RWB & Co and its competitors after 2:30 pm eastern time, when U.S. bullion markets are closed. Ask for prices on a few specific items. Be sure that all prices include commissions and delivery charges.

2. Delivery: Is safe delivery of the goods you purchased guaranteed? Is delivery frequently delayed for reasons not specified by your current dealer? Are your inquiries about shipments treated with bureaucratic hassle?

RWB & Co offers fast, guaranteed delivery: over 95% of all purchases from RWB & Co are shipped within 8 hours of receipt of payment. Unlike many sales-oriented operations, RWB & Co maintains inventory at levels sufficient so that delays almost never occur. And RWB & Co guarantees safe delivery of all goods sold.

3. Reliability: Does your current dealer have an established track record of smooth operation, efficient delivery and reliability during the massive bear markets as metals have seen during the contractions of 1972, 1975, and late 1980, as well as the bull markets of 1971, 1974 and 1979-80?

RWB & Co has been in business since 1971. It has over ten years experience in the world of precious metals: over ten years of low prices. Over ten years of quoting firm prices every trading day. Over ten years of deliveries made on time. Considering the ease with which firms enter (and leave) the business, ten years is a long time. It is a track record that RWB & Co is proud of: over a decade of satisfied clients.

4. Professionalism: Is the salesman you deal with a professional? Does he have extensive experience in precious metals? Can he answer your questions correctly and concisely? Or does he just push sales to increase his commissions?

RWB & Co is staffed by precious metals professionals - not high pressure salesmen. Its staff is experienced and expert in gold and silver, with backgrounds in economics, numismatics and economic history - not sales. RWB & Co traders average 9 years experience with the firm. And no one on the staff is paid a commission on sales. So when you call RWB & Co you speak with someone who can actually answer your questions in a helpful manner.

5. Service: Are your inquiries answered promptly and correctly? If an order is late, can your dealer advise you quickly the date shipped and registration number? When you write a letter asking a question, is it answered promptly?

RWB & Co doesn't lose you in the shuffle. RWB & Co has purposely controlled its growth so that it can maintain a high level of individual service to its clients. Client inquiries are answered promptly - without bureaucratic hassling or delay.

6. Selection: Does your dealer offer the whole world of precious metals? Or does he limit you to Krugerrands, Maple Leafs, Mexican 50 Pesos, Austria 100 Coronas, U.S. silver coins and silver bullion? Or even fewer items? Does he offer U.S. \$20's, British Sovereigns, French 20 Francs, Colombian 5 Pesos, Swiss 20 Francs, and other gold coins heavily traded in other world markets? Does he offer the whole variety of U.S., Canadian, and world silver coins, as well as silver bullion?

RWB & Co offers the widest range of precious metals. In addition to gold bullion coins, RWB & Co buys and sells the whole gamut of U.S. and world gold coins, including gold coins commonly traded on European markets but not widely known in American. And in addition to silver bullion and U.S. silver coins, RWB & Co buys and sells the silver coins of Canada. So you are not limited to the opportunities available amongst the popular trading varieties; you have the whole world of opportunities in physical gold and silver available to you.

7. Bait & Switch: Has your dealer tried to sell you other exotic "investments" like colored gemstones, antique guns, diamonds, porcelain, jojoba beans, rare coins, rare stamps, or other "investments"? Have you ever suspected that he deals in gold and silver only to gain your confidence to attempt to sell you other, higher profit items?

Precious metals is the only business of RWB & Co, not a loss leader to build up a credibility with clients in order to sell other "investments." RWB & Co does not sell colored gemstones, diamonds, rare porcelain, jojoba beans, rare coin portfolios, antique guns, or rare stamps.

About R. W. Bradford & Company. . . .

R. W. Bradford & Company is the successor to Liberty Coin Service, a pioneer in the precious metals brokerage field. It was founded by R. W. Bradford in 1971 to specialize in the sale of hard assets to investors. It regularly advertised in libertarian periodicals since its inception in 1971. From 1972 to 1981 it was operated in Lansing, Michigan, in conjunction with a retail precious metals and coin store.

Its first advertisement promised, "LCS hopes to prosper by offering the small and medium lot investor first quality coins and services at prices as low as those available to larger and more sophisticated investors." During the ensuing decade, the firm has prospered by handling transactions from 2 figures to 6 figures for its clients, ranging from college students to corporation presidents.

On July 1, 1981, Bradford liquidated the retail operations and moved the business to Port Townsend, Washington, where the business has returned to dealing exclusively in its original specialty of precious metals brokerage. "The name was changed," Bradford says, "to emphasize our nature as a private business. We stand on our record as a profit-making enterprise without hiding behind an institutional name or limited liability corporate structure. During the past decade we have grown from a modest brokerage firm to an efficient operation with clients in nearly every state and a dozen foreign countries. Our record speaks for itself."

In addition to dealing with whole array of precious metals, the firm publishes a newsletter about precious metals, "Analysis & Outlook," now in its eleventh year of publication.

For information about the purchase and sale of gold and silver, call RWB & Co at 206/385-5097 or fill out and return the coupon below.



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September-October, 1981

Von Mises cont. from page 1

This second point is the corollary of perhaps the most significant contribution of Mises, his intellectual forebears (Menger and Bohm-Bawerk) and his students (notably Hayek). This is the principle of the *undesigned order*. Elaborating on Adam Smith's metaphor of the "invisible hand," the Austrians have taught that order does not presuppose a designer. In human life, there are institutions that are the consequence of human action, but not human design (to use the phrase of Smith's contemporary, Adam Ferguson). Language, money, the price system and markets are all examples of institutions produced by countless individuals pursuing not the establishment of institutions but their own purposes. The larger institution emerges in the wake of their narrowly aimed actions. A simplistic example would be a person walking through virgin woods. His only conscious purpose may be to get through the woods. But by so doing, he inadvertently

persuades people that undesigned or spontaneous orders exist. As long as people mistakenly believe that all order is imposed from above, they will not trust the free market. They will be unable to believe our claim that the market creates order. To them, if there is no overall designer, there must be chaos.

To illustrate: Making the case for the free market to a nonlibertarian is like trying to persuade him that if you remove a table, the vase on it will not fall to the floor. He sees the table holding up the vase, so he will not be persuaded that you can remove the table and preserve the vase. Similarly, in his view, the government is responsible for the order he sees. If you propose to eliminate the government, he will demand that you demonstrate how there will be order in its absence. But remember what he means by order: something *imposed by a central designer*. Since the market and a central designer are incompatible, he is satisfied that you cannot have order

“... the Austrians have taught that order does not presuppose a designer.”

tantly begins the process of making a path. The next person to come along, seeing the results of the first person's trek (downed bushes, etc.) may take the same route because of the lesser effort required. And so on. No one of them intended to clear a path, but it is done. (This is a grossly simplified model that doesn't begin to illustrate the complexities of the institutions named above. Paths can be consciously designed; language and economic systems that serve human needs cannot.)

This is more important for us than many people realize. I agree with Walter Grinder, of the Institute for Human Studies, that the movement's progress likely hangs on its success in

and completely free markets.

This is why Grinder is right: We will not win until many people grasp the principle of the undesigned order. And this is why Mises and the Austrian theorists are so important to us.

This anniversary is an opportune time for us to rededicate ourselves to the struggle for liberty, trade and peace, the things Mises struggled for all his life—without bitterness, pessimism or compromise. The contemporary movement has its disagreements with Mises on such things as natural rights (he was a Benthamite utilitarian). But his intellectual achievement and passion are indispensable to us. Read him and profit!

Sheldon Richman was recently elected Vice Chairman of the Libertarian Party.

Thanks. . .

In this libertarian revolution of ours, there are volunteers and then there are VOLUNTEERS. Paul Hite of Falls Church, Virginia happens to fit into the latter category.

Paul has been the LP's dedicated computer programmer since election day. Volunteering as many as twelve hours a week, Paul has "hand-led" the computer department through many a nightmare and just plain frustration.

For all his efforts and brilliant programming masterpieces, the LP would like to extend its appreciation and sincere thanks.

An invitation to join the Aloha Caucus

Aloha is a word Hawaiians use as both greeting and farewell. While the most common translation of aloha is simply love, it holds rich connotations of good will, respect, cooperation, tolerance and patience. This attitude is called the Aloha Spirit.

At the heart of libertarian values is a deep respect for oneself and others. On the political level, that translates to respect for other people's rights.

But the Aloha Spirit goes beyond merely not initiating force against others; it calls for a conscious effort to build good will and harmony. People will always, of course, have differences, and Aloha Caucus members welcome this diversity. But they work to air their disagreements in an open, caring manner.

The Aloha Caucus has no dues, no officers, no official spokespersons, no hierarchy and no rules. The Caucus meets whenever two or more members gather. The secret handshake of the Aloha Caucus is rumored to be the hug.

Membership in the Aloha Caucus is self-selecting. Anyone can choose to be a member. If you would like to join the Aloha Caucus, we welcome you and wish you well in spreading the Aloha Spirit.

Aloha! pass it on. . .

To help spread the message, Aloha Caucus cards (with the above text), buttons and T-shirts are available. An Aloha card is a soft-sell, positive introduction to libertarian values. Give them to friends, family, business acquaintances, petition signers, . . . anyone. If you're wearing an Aloha button or T-shirt, you often get questions regarding it—a perfect excuse to whip out a card!

Prices, postage paid: 10 cards for 50¢, 100 cards for \$3, buttons \$1 each, T-shirts (S,M,L,XL, 50% cotton, 50% polyester), \$6 each. Send your order and check to: Ben and Syl, RR 1, Box 114, Pocahontas, IA 50574.

Convention cont. from pg. 12

Cooley and Craig Franklin, heated up with the addition of two more candidates Sunday morning: Sheldon Richman and Scott Olmsted. This election, which began at about 1:00 in the afternoon, took two ballots and was very close.

The first ballot results were: Richman-184 (39.2%); Franklin-169 (36%); Cooley-98 (20%); Olmsted-8 (1.7%), and NOTA-10 (2.1%) with 3 abstentions. Following the tally, Olmsted dropped out under the rules and Cooley withdrew his name from the second ballot.

Second ballot results were: Richman-237 (52.2%); Franklin-208 (45.8%); NOTA-9 (2%). Richman was elected, and another cheer went up from the floor.

The elections for Secretary and Treasurer were uncontested, and both were filled by voice vote. Elected were Frances Eddy and Vivian Baures.

The next election was for 7 seats to the National Committee. Approximately 35 candidates were nominated, with the top seven elected. The tally was: Dick Randolph-221; Kent Guida, 187; Andrea Millen Rich-179; Murray Rothbard-175; Chris Hocker-162; Michael Emerling-160; and M.L. Hanson-147.

Finally, Regional Representatives to the National Committee were chosen by state caucuses on the floor of the convention. Regional Representatives and a map of the newly approved

regions are included in the Directory in the center of this issue.

Conclusion

The convention received some media attention nationwide. The *Washington Post* printed two solid pieces on the event and several wire stories from UPI and AP were picked up in many cities. The convention received good play from the Colorado press. Paul Grant commented, "We had continuous coverage in the Denver paper and from the *Rocky Mountain News*. They are taking our efforts seriously."

The impact of the convention will be felt long past its last day. LP National Director Eric O'Keefe said, "The convention generated great enthusiasm and confidence about the future of our Party. I expect that much of the energy generated at the convention will find an outlet in the 1982 election campaigns and will result in even greater strides forward for us."

Newly elected National Chair Alicia Clark summarized the spirit of the convention saying, "We need everybody's help to build our Party. While respecting our differences, let's work together to reach our common goal."

The next National Convention, the Presidential Nominating Convention, is scheduled for early September, 1983 in New York City.

Taxation: A Moral Issue

by State Rep. Dick Randolph (L-AK)

Too often questions of taxation before the Alaska legislature are cast exclusively in pragmatic terms: "How can we end the oil companies' tax suit against the state without *really* lowering the taxes?" Or, "Wouldn't it be more *effective* just to give a lump sum to the municipalities and let *them* decide whether or not to grant property tax relief?"

But taxation is a moral issue!

Taxation is actually a confiscation of property, an act which is considered a crime when committed by an individual. How is it that government escapes moral condemnation for such forcible seizure of property when individuals do not? What process of reasoning can justify acts of government which are not justifiable for people?

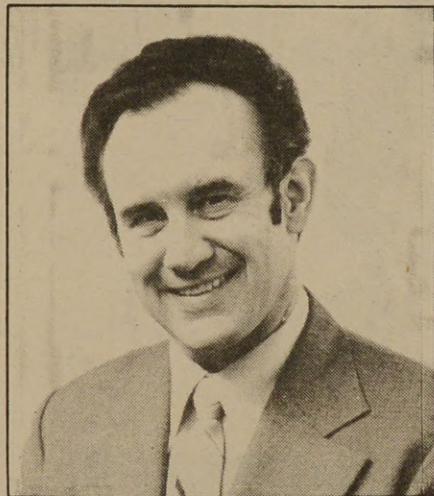
These may sound like unusual questions, but they must be faced squarely if we are to have any hope of preserving the ideal of limited government. After all, we do pay lip-service to the principle that we live in a republic. A republic is a form of government which is limited to the function of protecting the equal rights of all of its citizens. A government which consistently violates these rights, instead of protecting them, is not a republic nor is it a *limited* government. The power to tax is the power to violate human rights, and it must be opposed on moral grounds by all concerned for human liberty.

A very reasonable objection could be made at this point. How could any government function without the power to tax?

The answer is that most of what our government currently does would *not* be possible without taxes, and rightly so. Government could not redistribute wealth without the power to tax, and rightly so. Government could not bail out Chrysler and Lockheed without the power to tax, and rightly so. Government could not afford to lock up the public lands or bribe special interest groups without the power to tax, and rightly so. Government could not meddle with our private lives, our private homes, our private bank accounts, or our private businesses without the power to tax, and rightly so. The power to tax is the power to destroy; taxes have already gone a long way toward destroying our economy, our money, our incentive, and our freedom.

"But," you might persist, "how could government do *anything* without the power to tax?"

When we have eliminated all the things a government should *not* be doing, like violating our civil and economic liberties, there is little left. What remains are the legitimate func-



Dick Randolph

tions of a *limited* government: protection of individual rights. For Alaska's state government this consists of roughly three categories of functions: police, to protect us from criminals; courts, to furnish an objective means to settle disputes; and a legislature to provide an ongoing process of elaborating the best means to protect our rights.

“. . . the legitimate function of a limited government: protection of individual rights.”

These three functions are services which society simply cannot do without. Not one person in a thousand would seriously suggest that we fire all the peace officers or that we settle disputes by armed combat. Isn't it a bit absurd, then, to suggest that people would not willingly support such admittedly vital services. If you were faced with freely deciding between supporting a police force and permitting muggers and rapists to roam at will, which would you choose?

But this is not the choice we face today. Our government, with powers to seize property, with powers not limited to guaranteeing our rights, forces us to support programs we would not use or value had we the opportunity to choose for ourselves, and prevents us from pursuing other, non-aggressive goals.

The immediate question which we face is *not* how to support a government without taxation. Realistically we face the more critical, moral problem of how to survive a government whose power to tax has removed its restraints and left it unlimited.

Dick Randolph represents Fairbanks in the Alaska House of Representatives. He is the Libertarian candidate for Governor of Alaska.

SLS Elects Jacob Director, Sets Plans

Students for a Libertarian Society held its National Convention at New York University over the weekend of August 14. Delegates elected Kathleen Jacob, formerly Executive Director of the Libertarian Party of Michigan and a seasoned veteran of the 1980 LP ballot drives and presidential campaign. Jacob is a recent graduate in journalism from Michigan State University. She replaces Jeff Friedman, who was elected chair of the organization by the delegates. He will return to Brown University, where he plans to be active in their SLS chapter.

The convention also elected a new student board and passed a series of resolutions focusing on three topics: resistance to draft registration (and the draft itself, should it be imposed); nuclear disarmament; and the perpetuation of poverty and a permanent "underclass" due to government interventions.

Along with an impressive background of political activism, Jacob brings some big plans to SLS. "One of my first goals is the revamping of SLS's outreach literature," says Jacob. "We intend to distribute, through our 70 chapters and dozens of other contacts, at least 100,000 pieces of effective Libertarian literature, not just for the sake of distributing literature, but as a recruitment project to bring

thousands of new members into local SLS chapters." Jacob has already prepared an attractive but inexpensively produced recruiting brochure, copies of which are free of charge from SLS (2262 Hall Place, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007, 202-965-6997). An in-depth booklet on the nuclear arms race, written by SLS activist and graduate student in history Jeff Hummel, is in preparation, along with a planned booklet on government and poverty.

Jacob also sees an active role for the newly produced SLS Study Guide. The Study Guide—composed of 10 chapters with readings, each covering a major topic—offers perhaps the most thorough introduction to Libertarian thought available. It can be purchased for \$14 (see ad in this issue). "The Study Guide will be used by discussion groups on at least 30 campuses this fall," says Jacob, "and we hope to increase that to 75 by the spring." The Study Guide can also be used by local LP organizations (for discussion groups) or individual libertarians.

Considering the talents and past achievements of SLS's new national director, and the political opportunities presented by Reagan's burgeoning welfare/warfare state, SLS should have a good year.



Does Your Campus Need Some Excitement?

Join Students for a Libertarian Society!

- I want to find out more about Students for a Libertarian Society. Send me some free information.
- I want to bring some excitement to my campus. I agree with the SLS *Declaration of Principles* and want to join:*
 - \$5 High School
 - \$10 College
 - \$15 Non Student
- I want to expand my knowledge of libertarian principles and analysis. Rush me my SLS Study Kit, including syllabus and readings. Enclosed is \$14 (includes postage and handling).

Name _____ Phone _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Campus _____

*SLS membership includes a one-year subscription to *Liberty*, SLS's exciting and informative newspaper written by and for students, discounts on SLS literature, voting rights at SLS's yearly convention, and 50% off on a subscription to *Update*, the newsletter that keeps you informed about what's going on inside the libertarian movement.

Students for a Libertarian Society, 2262 Hall Place, N.W. Wash., D.C. 20007 (202) 965-6997

Declaration of Principles

I believe that all individuals have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives and have the right to live in whatever manner they choose, so long as they do not forcibly interfere with the equal right of others to live in whatever manner they choose. All organizations and institutions in society must be voluntary forms of organization.

Signed: _____

Convention cont. from page 1

added to the party platform dealing with women's rights, agriculture and international travel, among others.

Running concurrently with the action on the floor were a series of over twenty-five speeches, panels, and workshops that provided party activists with detailed information on the nuts and bolts of political organizing and thorough coverage of a number of key issues.

The convention wasn't all work however, as the many delegates who attended the varying receptions, meals, and hospitality suites can testify. An undisputed convention highlight was the Tenth Birthday Banquet where attendees enjoyed fine food, an exciting slide-show history of the Party, and a comic history of the LP provided by entertainer Ed Nichols. LP conventioners also had the unique opportunity to meet all of the Party's past Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates at a cocktail reception held in their honor. Another convivial social event was the "thank you" luncheon for people who worked on the Clark campaign.

The convention proved to be a financial success in many ways as well. Committee Chairman Paul Grant told *Libertarian Party News*, "The convention made a profit in the neighborhood of \$20,000, half of which will go to the Colorado LP." An additional \$20,000 was also raised at the Saturday night banquet, all of which will go to the national party. Dick Randolph's campaign for governor of Alaska also received a substantial shot in the arm from convention fund raising. At the convention breakfast which featured Randolph as speaker, some \$27,000 was raised for his gubernatorial bid.

An Evening With Murray Rothbard

One of the entertainment high points of the convention was the Wednesday "Evening with Murray Rothbard." A huge crowd filled the ballroom to hear the intellectual godfather of the modern libertarian movement regale it with tales of his younger days. Rothbard said that when he was growing up in New York City, most people fell into one of two categories: members of the Communist Party and those wrestling with the decision to join. His father was the exception, a man who opposed government and socialism. Rothbard hated his first school—a government school—so his parents transferred him to a private school where he got a scholarship. "I liked the private school, so this was an early lesson: public schools—bad; private schools good," Rothbard said. He found himself sympathetic to the free market even in grade school and can recall arguing against the capital gains tax in eighth grade, to the shock of all.

Later at Columbia University, he was again immersed in hostile surroundings. "The only student, besides

me, who was not a socialist was an English major; we didn't have much in common," Rothbard said. Columbia is where Rothbard was finally exposed to formal free-market thought. University of Chicago economist George Stigler gave guest lectures, refuting such interventions as rent control and price controls. The lectures outraged the post-war Columbia socialists, but they delighted Rothbard, who up until then was more of an "emotional" free marketeer. Now he had arguments. Through Stigler, Rothbard discovered the Foundation for Economic Education, Leonard Read, F.A. (Baldy) Harper, and of course, his "mentor" Ludwig von Mises, and the Austrian School he was soon to join.

Rothbard also told of his early association with others interested in the free market, such as some *National Review* people in the 1950's. But he split with this group over the Cold War. Recognizing that the Cold War with the Soviet Union could be waged only by sacrificing liberty and the free market, Rothbard and associates that included Leonard Liggio and Frank Chodorov renounced the pro-war forces and promoted strict noninterventionism as the only policy compatible with freedom.

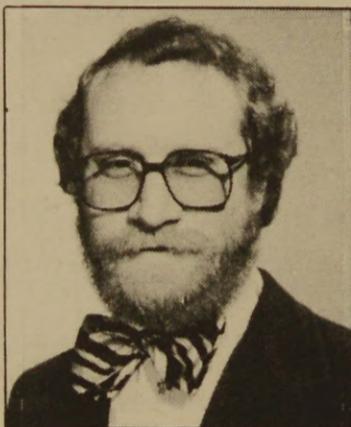
Rothbard's talk was followed by a lively question-and-answer session, in which he was quizzed on his early association with Ayn Rand, his love of bow ties, and many points of libertarian theory.

An Evening With Karl Hess

Karl Hess, one of the great practitioners of anti-statism, was the star of the big night out during the Denver LP convention. Several buses took the



Alicia Clark



Sheldon Richman



Frances Eddy

conventioners to Central City, an old silver-mining town in the mountains, for an evening of eating, souvenir hunting and good talk. Hess began by showing the Academy-award film about himself, "Karl Hess: Toward Liberty." The film chronicles Hess' life from his Republican speech-writing days, through his Students for a Democratic Society protest period, to his present life in West Virginia, where he lives in a community that has reduced its links to the state to virtually none.

After the film, Hess talked about growing up with his mother in Washington, D.C., his appreciation for self-reliance and his well-known contention that people ought to be able to do more than express correct opinions. "You don't have to know everything," Hess said. "But you should know *something* about almost everything."

Hess, a popular speaker on the libertarian circuit, floated easily from topic to topic, emphasizing his dislike for big organizations, which he believes are inevitably stupid—especially the state.

The 10th Anniversary Banquet

The convention banquet lived up to its advance billing: an exciting evening full of surprises.

The Grand Ballroom of the Denver Hilton was quickly transformed from a packed convention floor to an elegant dining room . . . right down to LP/10 commemorative coffee cups. The meal, complete with a steak entrée and champagne was exceptional. Then came the surprises. The first was a huge, golden Statue of Liberty, wheeled to the front of the room accompanied by birthday cakes,

candles, and "Happy Birthday" sung by the audience. Next, a screen to the right of the room lighted, chronicling the ten year history of the Libertarian Party from its beginnings in 1971 through the Presidential campaigns of John Hospers, Roger MacBride, and Ed Clark.

A voice then boomed over the loudspeaker system, introducing with great fanfare Ed Nichols, a comedian who doubled as Master of Ceremonies for the evening. Nichols' routine included imitations of famous people (Jimmy Carter, Billy Graham, William F. Buckley and others); playful jabs about the Libertarian movement, current events, and leading Libertarians; and an awards ceremony "honoring" well-known Libertarians for their gaffes. Nichols concluded his portion of the program with the recitation of a parable about the Libertarian Party's beginnings entitled "David of Nolan." The crowd responded throughout with frequent outbursts of laughter, and standing ovations for David Koch, Ed Clark, Roger MacBride, Dick Randolph and others.

Chris Hocker then led off the fund raising effort with an analogy between the 1978 and 1982 campaigns. Hocker was followed by Wainright Dawson, Dick Randolph, and outgoing National Chairman David Bergland, who also received a standing ovation for his four years of service.

The evening closed with a song by Don Ernsberger, followed by dancing and conversation.

The Elections

Following months of active campaigning by three candidates for National Chair and two candidates for Vice-Chair, the showdown came Sunday morning.

On the first ballot, following nominating and seconding speeches, the vote was: Clark-198 (36.4%); Mason-159 (29.2%); Guida-153 (28.1%); late entry Sapowsky-7 (1.3%); and none of the above-27 (5%), with 3 abstentions. Under LP convention rules, the lowest vote-getter is dropped (except for none of the above), so the second ballot saw Clark, Guida, and Mason facing off.

Second ballot totals were: Clark-194 (35.9%); Mason-165 (30.5%); Guida-161 (29.8%); NOTA-21 (3.9%), with 7 abstentions. Guida finished with the lowest number of votes, so was dropped. He instructed his supporters to "vote their consciences" on the third ballot.

Third ballot totals were: Clark-273 (50.9%); Mason-228 (42.5%); NOTA-35 (6.5%); with 8 abstentions. Alicia Clark was elected Chair. Clark, in response to the ovation from the delegates, walked to the podium and joined with Guida and Mason in a show of unity.

The Vice-Chair's race, which up until Saturday included only Dallas

continued on pg. 10

Region 19: Alabama, Georgia and Florida

Florida Libertarians Active

Florida has been a hot-bed of Libertarian activity recently. Under the leadership of Pan Am pilot and attorney Doug Ramsay the Party has begun an ambitious registration drive, experienced a surge of local activism, opened an office with a full-time executive director, and undertaken numerous educational and electoral activities.

Two candidates have already announced their intention to be the first Libertarians to run in Florida for an office other than President or Vice President. Prof. William Marina of Florida Atlantic University is running for Florida Commissioner of Education. Marina is likely to be the only candidate in the race besides incumbent Democrat Ralph Turlington. Alan Turin, a Miami businessperson, has announced for the Florida House of Representatives.

These two candidates (and maybe more) will receive plenty of expert aid from new executive director Dotti Swanson, a long-time activist in "major" party politics who recently joined the LP. Swanson has implemented an effective program of grass-roots activism as well as an on-going fund raising effort.

The Party has begun a registration drive to reach their long-term goal of registering 5% of the electorate as Libertarians in order to attain permanent ballot status. Party chair Doug Ramsay recently succeeded, after a persistent lobbying effort in Tallahassee, in changing the state Election Code to allow party affiliations to be changed by mail.

The Party Executive Committee has retained the American Civil Liberties Union of Central Florida as legal counsel in its attempt to gain ballot status for Libertarian candidates in the November, 1982 elections. The case will be handled by ACLU attorney Robert Smith and will incur no legal costs for the LPF. Central Florida ACLU chair Larry Pino, a member of the LPF Executive Committee, said, "The ultimate objective is to secure permanent ballot status for the LP and to obviate the necessity for long and costly petition drives."

The LP Speaker's Bureau now has nine active regional coordinators in Florida. LP spokespeople have been appearing regularly before student audiences, civic and professional clubs, and radio and TV talk shows. Among the regional coordinators is Clark Hodge of Gainesville, newly elected member of the Libertarian National Committee. Local bureaus are also operating in Miami, Tallahassee, Bonita Springs, North Palm Beach, Deerfield Park, Tampa, Orlando, and Jacksonville. LP activists are also actively supporting the Florida Tax Cap Amendment, which would severely limit state government taxing and spending. The Tax Cap drive is being

REGIONAL REPORTS

coordinated by LPF Executive Committee member Raul Costales.

New newsletter editor Albert Zlabinger, a professor of economics at Jacksonville University, has been producing an excellent information-and-motivation-packed newsletter. Prof. Zlabinger has also been active in the Duval County LP and the Speakers Bureau, as well as international libertarian activities (including translations of libertarian works into other languages for foreign publication).

Florida Libertarians have good reason to be proud of their accomplishments and to look forward to even more successes in the future.

Region 14: Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware

Dorn Campaign Energizes PA Libertarians

Electoral competitiveness runs high among Pennsylvania Libertarians, who are running 13 Libertarian candidates in "off-year" 1981. David Dorn, Libertarian candidate for congress in Philadelphia's Third District, received a higher percentage of the votes in the District in the recent July 21 election than did Ed Clark (.7 vs. Clark's .5). Unofficial election results, as reported in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and *Congressional Quarterly* had reported Dorn at 3.8, but the government's later official tally showed .7, which is disputed by Philadelphia Libertarians.) Dorn also set a high standard for professional campaigning. Meanwhile, Pittsburgh voters will also witness several professionally run Libertarian campaigns this November. Russ Moon is running for Mayor along with candidates for each of the four council seats open this year. The council candidates are Carl Shelby, Keith Dudley, Charles Stutler, and North Alman. The slate has already received significant media coverage, with Dudley causing a stir with his outspoken opposition to coerced "affirmative action" and forced busing; Dudley is black.

Twenty-two candidates have already volunteered to run for state and federal offices in 1982, with over 50 hoped for by the deadline. 1980 congressional candidate Hans Schroeder has been appointed to coordinate candidate recruitment for the state. Pennsylvania Libertarians, under the leadership of state chair David Walter, are already laying plans for 1982 ballot status (via petition) and permanent ballot status after that (if at least one candidate receives 2% or more of the state-wide vote). The LP missed permanent ballot status in 1980 by only 9,500 votes and has vowed to make it in 1982.

Functioning county organizations have been formed in 12 counties, with 12 more in the organizational phase. Local groups are involved in an ambitious internal education program to make each member a better spokesperson for libertarianism as well as the speakers bureau, headed by state-wide Research Committee and Lee Anne Poynter, of Franklin and Marshall College Students for a Libertarian Society, has been appointed state-wide Campus Organizer.

Region 2: California

A Southern California "Mini-Caucus" for National Convention delegates and alternates was held in Anaheim on August 1, to acquaint delegates with the major issues and concerns expected to arise at the Convention. David Bergland discussed the Convention as a whole and anticipated Platform issues. Bruce Lagasse reviewed the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules, and told what to expect in the area of proposed changes. As an extra added attraction, the three candidates for LP National Chair, Alicia Clark, Kent Guida, and John Mason, were present for an extended question-and-answer session with the attendees.

A fund-raising raffle was recently concluded, with gross receipts of approximately \$3,000 (\$2,000 net); first prize was a full National Convention package plus round-trip airfare (or the equivalent in cash).

A drive will begin shortly to recruit new members in the California Libertarian Council (the California LP membership organization). Several Libertarian luminaries (including Ed Clark and Tom Hazelett) will comprise a "travelling road show" which will address rallies of prospective members in various locations throughout L.A. County in early October. The drive will work from lists of Clark Presidential Contributors, former C.L.C. members and national LP members who are not now C.L.C. members. The effort is being spearheaded by C.L.C. Membership Secretary Bob Lehman.

The 1982 California Libertarian Convention will be held aboard the ocean liner Queen Mary in Long Beach, Feb. 12-15. The theme, as suggested by West L.A. member Ellen Baker, will be "Destination Freedom." Tentatively scheduled to appear are Dick Randolph, Peter Breggin and Ron Paul.

Region 3: Washington, Oregon

by Craig Armstrong

Libertarians in Oregon spent the

last several weeks preparing for another successful State Fair exhibit. Despite voter apathy in a non-election year, Oregon Libertarians were still able to distribute approximately 2,000 pieces of literature at the Fair, including about 750 of the new Q&A brochure and copies of the Platform.

Several hundred fair-goers took part in the computerized "Plot Your Political Position" game—many Democrats and Republicans discovering they were "closet" libertarians and wanting more information on the Libertarian Party.

Washington Libertarian Party leaders are planning a campaign to increase individual membership, and several county organizational drives for the balance of 1981. David Brazier, Alternate Region 3 NatCom Representative, reports that the LP of Washington State Committee will meet regularly on the third Saturday of every month in different locations around the state.

Regions 4 and 6: Idaho, Montana and Utah

by Westley F. Deitchler

Much of the activity going on in Utah is centered in Salt Lake County. The Utah LP is organizing a Utah Resistance Committee to oppose the draft and is planning to organize on every campus in the state. They have a county newsletter, regular monthly activities, and are planning to contest every county office in 1982—at least 20. They were the only organization to oppose the county tax increase to support the zoo, and are active in opposing the MX missile system.

In other action around the state, there is a SLS chapter at USU and at the recent wedding of Steve Trotter, state chairman, and his wife Kathy, guests signed a petition rather than a guest book. The ballot drive is going well.

In Idaho the Ada County Chapter in Boise is the most active group.

The petition drive for ballot status in Montana is off to a slow start with only about 1000 out of about 15,000 necessary signatures having been collected.

Larry Dodge's Senate campaign against incumbent John Melcher has received major TV and other media attention in Montana.

The Montana Party is initiating a petition drive to abolish the beer and wine license quota system for restaurants. They'll be asking those restaurants which can't get such licenses at present to help us financially and with petitioning.

Della Scott arranged for fair booths and petitions at all the major fairs in Montana.

As soon as petitions are printed the Montana LP will be one of the major groups attempting to deregulate the price of milk. Some Democrats and Republicans are working with them on this project.

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September-October, 1981

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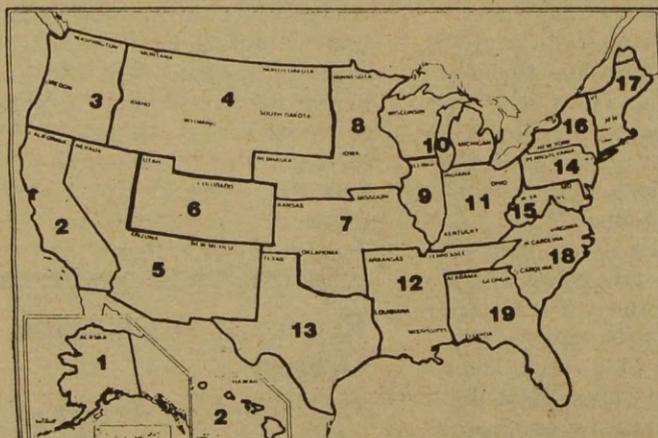
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REGIONAL REPORTS

Region 8: Iowa

Mal Iles to Run For State Representative

While many Libertarians were converging upon Denver for the National Convention, a special election was called for November 3 in order to fill Iowa's 42nd District State Representative seat being vacated by Republican Reed Crawford.

Within hours of Mal Iles' return from Denver, he decided to run for the vacated seat. Both the Republican and Democratic parties are running candidates, but Iles organized his campaign quickly in order to take advantage of the shut-down status of the major party organizations.

An Assistant Physicist at the Ames Laboratory, Iles perceives the major issue to be the continuation of local services in the face of state and federal cutbacks. "My solution is to force local services to be more responsive and accountable by eliminating their special status as government agencies. The real issue must be private responsibility versus public waste." Iles has an added challenge of having to direct his campaign towards both the rural population and the students attending Iowa State University.

If you are interested in helping Mal Iles with his effort, you can send contributions to: Mal Iles, 224 Hilltop, Ames, Iowa 50010.

Regions 9 and 10: Illinois and Wisconsin

by Leslie Graves Key

Illinois Libertarians have been concentrating on fundraising in order to get their party in good shape for the 1982 ballot drives and campaigns.

The Third Annual Bruce Green Picnic in July, a fundraising letter describing a new bill the Demopublicans are trying to pass in order to "toughen up" ballot requirements in Illinois, and continued membership recruitment have all added to their campaign coffers. In addition, a banquet is being planned for mid-October to serve as the official kick-off for their petition drive.

Illinois, which ran away with most of the awards for excellence in fundraising at the Clark Volunteer Awards Luncheon in Denver (awards were presented to Jim Johnston, David Padden, Ray Birks, and Michael Hepple for various outstanding fundraising events), should continue to do a great job in this critically important area.

In Wisconsin, over 50 contributors and volunteers worked together to pay for and man a tremendously successful Libertarian Party booth at the 10-day State Fair in mid-August. Thousands of people stopped by the booth to talk and pick up literature,

and several hundred wanted their name added to our permanent mailing list. Susan Pukay of Milwaukee coordinated this effort.

A letter has been sent to Libertarians in rural parts of Wisconsin offering organizational assistance, and a Candidate Search Committee is starting the process of recruiting top-notch candidates for 1982.

Regions 10 and 11: Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky

by Sandy Burns

State Chair-elect Kevin Grant, reports that Indiana has collected one-half of the signatures required to obtain Libertarian Party ballot status. (See ballot drive article for further details.)

More than 50 people attended Kentucky's state convention held in Louisville June 27 and 28. Featured speakers were Alicia Clark and Michael Emerling. David Gailey of Berea was elected new State Chair, succeeding Ernie McAfee; Linda Barrow was elected Vice-chair; Mitch Wayne was re-elected Treasurer; and Tom Bogel (newsletter editor) was elected Secretary.

Gailey reports that Kentucky is picking up more members as a result of the booth at the state fair. Thanks to Dan Murray's creative efforts, the LPK was able to use the same attractive booth which was so successful at last year's fair. The fair activities were spearheaded by Ken Heil and Mitch Wayne.

Kentucky's goal is to double its membership by year-end and to refine its organization in the larger cities. With three candidates running for state representative in November, Gailey is optimistic about attaining this goal.

Kathy Jacob, former Executive Director of the LPM, was recently elected National Director of the Students for a Libertarian Society at its national convention. LPM members give Kathy thanks for all she accomplished in Michigan and wish her the very best in her new position. Jacob is succeeded by former Nevada Clark for President Coordinator, Steve O'Keefe.

LPM Chair Fred Dechow testified before a reapportionment committee and gave a proposal for diversity of ideas to allow the voters of Michigan to be more fairly represented. He pointed out that our current system is automatically biased against minority parties. Dechow's testimony was covered in the "State Journal" and was picked up by the Associated Press.

Dechow reports that membership is

increasing as a result of the LPM's state fair booth in Ann Arbor.

Finance chair Shelia Hart conducted two successful fund raising events: \$500 was raised in a "Freedom Fighters" raffle and \$200 was raised at an auction. Bids were taken on a week's vacation at an LPM member's summer cottage.

LPO ACCESS/82 logo, designed by Central Regional Chair Carl Nennerfelt, was adopted by the LPO Ballot Access Committee at a meeting July 19. Ohio is soliciting paid petitioners to assist in obtaining the 65,000 to 70,000 signatures needed to ensure the validity of approximately 42,000 signatures required. Because of an early filing deadline of February 5, the ballot drive is in full swing already.

Jim Berns, candidate for City Council of Cincinnati, reports that his campaign is going well. Southwest Regional Chair Terry Younce attended a City Council meeting with Berns and reported that people are listening to Berns and want to hear more. Campaign Manager and State Chair Ann Leech reported that Berns is receiving favorable media coverage.

The Clark for President headquarters in Columbus has been remodeled and redecorated by Carl Nennerfelt into Libertarian Party of Ohio headquarters.

Region 13: Texas

by Ann Marie Perier

The highlight of the year in Texas was the Politics of Principle Conference held in Austin June 19-21. The State Executive Committee met at that time primarily to elect delegates and alternates to the National Convention in Denver, while others attended a Libertarian Film Festival or listened to Wendy McElroy, George Smith, Peter Breggin, and others speak. The candidates for National Chair were also on hand to answer questions and try and get delegate support. The Saturday banquet featured an analysis of the Reagan administration by Murray Rothbard and the presentation of the Texas Libertarian of the Year Award by State Chair Honey Lanham, to FREE TEXAS editor and Conference Director, Mike Grossberg. Congratulations, Mike, for a job well done. It must be said that this was the best conference ever held here and I hope that it can someday be repeated.

The Texas campus organizations are gearing-up for the school year. Members of the Denton LP will be at North Texas State University during registration handing out copies of FREE TEXAS and I'm sure other groups will be just as busy. The

members of the State Executive Committee are continuing to organize new County parties, and the Finance Committee is continuing to raise pledges to keep the State Party growing. Some activity has been curtailed due to vacations but will be back in full swing after the National Convention.

The Harris County LP is already gearing-up for an election. Peter Elloway will be running in the November 3rd Houston City Council election. Campaign plans are being made, money raised, and volunteers lined up for what should be an exciting race. This should also get everyone ready for the 1982 Ballot Drive and the November elections.

This is my last article as National Committee Representative and I'd like to thank everyone in Texas for their help in making my job easier, especially the State Chair Honey Lanham. I'd also like to wish the new Representative the best of luck in the next two years, I'm sure they'll enjoy themselves.

Region 15: W. Virginia, D.C. and Maryland

The Maryland Party continues the battle on the legal front against unreasonable ballot restrictions. The Supreme Court has dismissed an attempt by the state of Maryland to overturn the favorable ruling in the Mathers case that general election ballot laws can not be applied to special elections if they would be unreasonably restrictive. We are now asking the state to allow us to use a single petition to both qualify the party and its candidates for ballot status. We are prepared to go to court on this matter as well. *Please note:* a favorable decision in this case would apply to any other states requiring a separate petition to allow party affiliation to be shown. Please help by sending your donations to the Maryland Libertarian Party, 4400 East-West Hwy. #1111, Bethesda, MD 20814. Contributions of any size are gratefully accepted.

We now have four local groups organized, and expect three more to be affiliated over the next few months.

We have nominated a candidate for state legislature who is going to spend the next 14 months campaigning in a serious effort to win a seat. He has already established himself with several citizens groups in the area who, largely because of his Libertarian views on zoning, see him as a definite "good guy." This looks like it will be the most earnest Libertarian race in Maryland ever. Our candidate's name is Gerry Schneider. He is treasurer and one of the charter members of the Montgomery local group, and you may expect to hear more about him in the coming year.

In West Virginia, Gene Weaver has
continued on page 21

What's Available From Headquarters?

Qty./Amt. Pamphlets:

Question and Answer Brochure. The Libertarian Party's new brochure, which explains the positions and purposes of the Libertarian Party. (15¢ each)

Gay Rights: A Libertarian Approach. Booklet outlining Libertarian answers to gay rights questions, with applications to all "social justice" issues. (50¢ each, 100 or more @ 25¢)

Leaflet:

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

Books:

Local Problems: Libertarian Solutions. The popular community issues manual. (\$5.00 each)

Earth's Resources: Private Ownership vs. Public Waste. Libertarian answers to pollution and other environmental problems. (\$5.00 each)

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

A New Dawn for America by Roger MacBride (\$5.95 each)

A New Beginning by Ed Clark (\$4.00 each)

Issue Papers: 50¢ each, 10 or more, 30¢ each.

Conservation and the Environment

Poverty

Inflation

Government and Business

Women's Rights

International Trade

Election Laws

Controlled Substances

Health Care

Agriculture

\$.75

Posters:

"Vote Libertarian" cardboard poster 11" by 30" (See ad on back pg.) (\$4.00 each; 5 for \$10.00)

(\$2.00, 10 for \$10.00)

Libertarian Party Statement of Principles (inscribed on parchment-style, small poster, suitable for framing)

"No Draft — No War" (23" × 35")

"Clark for President" (18½" × 26")

"MacBride for President" (18½" × 26")

"Hospers for President" (18½" × 26")

Position Papers: (5¢ each, 100 or more @ 3.5¢)

Civil Liberties (#3)

Nuclear Power: A Question of Insurance (#4)

Pot, Helmets, Vitamins, and You (#6)

Government and "Mental Health" (#8)

Buttons: (50¢ each) 1¾" "Vote Libertarian" buttons

Bumper Stickers: (\$1.00 each)

Libertarian Party: The Party of Principle

Show Your Independence: Vote Libertarian

Stop the Draft: Vote Libertarian

Legalize Freedom: Vote Libertarian

Total Amount of Order

Add \$.75 for postage and handling

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Make Checks payable to Libertarian Party, 2300 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20007.

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Bill my Master Charge Visa

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Bank # (MC only) _____

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I want to join the Libertarian Party. Enclosed are my membership dues.

Regular (\$10) Student (\$5) Sustaining (\$20) Patron (\$100)

Associate (\$250) Benefactor/Lifetime (\$1000)

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

Signature _____

*Necessary for membership only.

JOIN THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY!

New National Committee Meets

by Frances Eddy

At a two and one half hour post-convention meeting the new National Committee considered several significant agenda items. NatCom members and state chairs have copies of the minutes which go into fuller detail than this summary permits, but here are the highlights.

Craig Franklin of North Carolina was elected Chairman of the Judicial Committee. Committee members elected were Jim Clarkson of Georgia, David Boaz and Frank Horn of California, Gary Greenberg of New York, John Mason of Colorado, Janet Nelson and Tom Palmer of Maryland, and Cissy Webb of D.C.

A resolution on Libertarian Draft Resistance, which had failed to reach

the convention floor, was passed. Its wording appears elsewhere in this issue.

On behalf of the Caucus of State Chairs which met during the recent national convention, Arizona State Chair Buck Crouch read several resolutions which will be considered at the next NatCom meeting. [See separate article on State Chair Caucus—Ed.]

Several votes authorized funds. As a "housekeeping" step \$65,000 was approved as the current debt limit, restricted to the present outstanding loans which amount to \$62,385.95 plus interest. The convention had passed a bylaw limiting to \$10,000 the loan commitments the party can

assume without NatCom approval.

To cover expenses of the Speakers Bureau which Marion Williams is handling on a part-time basis, \$800 per month was approved through January 1982.

Up to \$10,000 per month was budgeted for the remainder of the year to be spent to assist states with ballot drives, provided the funds are raised. Drives are currently underway in Montana, Indiana, Ohio, [and Utah.—Ed.]

A motion was passed to allow roll call votes at the request of three NatCom members. Only one roll call vote was taken at this meeting. A question was raised as to whether the LNC would be held liable for any debt incurred through forfeiture of the New

York Convention. NatCom members have requested an updated convention report and a copy of the contract with the forfeiture clause. Pending their receipt, further discussion and a decision on this question have been postponed.

The proposal of the Maryland Libertarian Party to host the next National Committee meeting was accepted. It is scheduled for November 7 and 8 at the Linden Hill Hotel and Racquet Club in Bethesda, Maryland. A reception for National Committee members is planned for Friday, November 6, at national LP headquarters. A banquet will be held at the hotel on Saturday, November 7.

September-October, 1981

Books For Libertarians

The Theory of Money and Credit

by Ludwig von Mises
published by Liberty Classics
1981, 526 pages
(hb, \$11.00, pb, \$5.00)

Reviewed by Tom Palmer

One of the most important accomplishments of the Austrian school and its unique understanding of social phenomena—by any accounting—would have to be *The Theory of Money and Credit* by Ludwig von Mises. Originally published in 1912, this brilliant work manages in one volume to: a) integrate monetary theory with the greater body of economic theory and marginal utility analysis (something which orthodox economists are struggling to accomplish to this day); b) present a coherent explanation of the rise of money out of “indirect exchange” in a market economy (without government intervention); c) analyze the inflation that has cursed various modern economies; and d) sketch out a radical and powerful theory of the business cycle of boom-and-bust.

Mises demonstrates that money is not the magical or mystical creation which many people see it as, but rather the most marketable of all commodities. It arises, not by government fiat, but out of the spontaneous order of the free market. Simple exchange begins with the unequal valuation of two goods by two parties. Person A has one bushel of corn which he values less than B's bushel of fish,

and vice-versa; exchange is the mutually profitable result. However, such an exact coincidence of wants becomes less and less common as the social matrix of production and exchange becomes more extensive. A has corn, while B has fish and C has fruit. A desires C's fruit, while C desires B's fish but B desires A's corn. Exchange can still take place if a *medium of exchange* can be found between A and C. The commodity that allows for such “indirect exchange” and fills that role comes to have an exchange value component added to its value in use (or use value.) (Historically, the market in our society has chosen metals such as gold or silver to fill its function, due to their durability, ability to be divided into small units, etc; other commodities, such as tobacco, animal hides, and shells have also filled this role in other societies.)

This market process analysis, unique to the Austrian school, shows how money arises out of the market, not government edict. (The monetary system can, of course, be “nationalized” by the state, which takes over and perverts money's function as a facilitator of voluntary exchange.) Mises proceeds to apply “marginal utility analysis” to money, showing why an increase in the supply of money (inflation of the money supply) leads to a decrease in its value, just as an increase in the supply of any commodity, other things being equal, leads to a decrease in its value. As the number of available units of a good increases, people can act to satisfy more remote or progressively less pressing desires; the value of the last additional increment of the good (the

marginal unit) determines the value of each unit, as any one unit is interchangeable with any other. In this respect, money is no different from wheat, oil, or any other commodity.

In another respect, however, money is different. When the quantity of any good on the market goes up, we are all better off; more desires can be satisfied. Money, however, derives its value from its role in facilitating exchange. Within limits, any amount of money is as good as any other amount in filling that function. An increase in its supply leads to no additional real wealth. However, the process by which it is introduced (via the government's printing presses or central bank, for example, the Federal Reserve System) can lead to gains and losses for different groups.

Those who receive the money first (that is, those with special access to political privilege) have their incomes increased before the prices of goods go up in response. The marginal utility of the money unit goes down for them, allowing them to bid more on goods than they could have bid previously, thus bidding goods away from others. This effect ripples through the economy, with each successive recipient of the new money reaping gains until it finally reaches those for whom prices have already gone up before they received the new money. In this way, purchasing power is transferred from the later recipients, typically those removed from the centers of political power (the poor and middle classes, the elderly, etc.) to earlier recipients (who maintain lobbying organizations in Washington, D.C. to press for “their share” of the booty). The latter

benefit from the exploitation of the former.

Further, the distortions introduced into the market by the process of central bank credit inflation (manipulation of the supply of credit through lowered reserve requirements, for example) leads to the transmission of misleading signals to entrepreneurs and investors. Funds are invested in enterprises which cannot be supported by the market, enterprises which will have to be liquidated through a painful and disruptive recession or depression.

The latter explanation of the business cycle was only sketched out in *The Theory of Money and Credit*. Fellow Austrian theorist F.A. Hayek expanded upon Mises' insights in *Prices and Production* and *Monetary Theory and the Trade Cycle* to produce a full-fledged explanation of the cycle of “boom-and-bust” which has plagued modern economies. (A recent cogent examination of this subject is Hayek's *Unemployment and Monetary Policy: Government as Generator of the Business Cycle*, available from the Libertarian Party Book Service.)

Mises' insights, built upon the solid foundation laid by Austrian theorist Carl Menger, provide a ready guide to the complex world of indirect exchange and monetary phenomena. Popular treatment of such subjects, including much of the financial press, is dominated to such a great extent by “money cranks” of left and right that it is a joy to read a serious economic discussion of the subject. We should be grateful to Liberty Classics for their timely republication of this path-breaking work.

Cutting Back City Hall

by Robert W. Poole, Jr.
published by Universe Books
1980, 202 pages

Reviewed by Eric O'Keefe

Robert Poole's book “Cutting Back City Hall” should be very useful to Libertarian speakers, Libertarian candidates, and to prospective Libertarians—people who like our ideas, but question their workability in practice. Poole takes us, department by department, through all of the areas and “services” traditionally regarded as the responsibility of local governments. Again and again, we see specific examples of things which characterize government in general: increasing costs (taxes), huge waste, lack of responsiveness to public demand, and the additional host of inefficiencies which come with bureaucratic, (as opposed to private, voluntary)

organizations.

As Poole discusses each area of government involvement, he provides documentation of the gross inadequacy of the “services” provided by governments today. He then discusses completely voluntary alternatives, and then various half-way measures, such as private contracting by governments, which might be more palatable to bureaucrats and their supporters.

One of the most important services this book provides is to discuss specific examples of voluntary, private, and often profitable solutions which are being applied *today* to solve problems thought by many to be the exclusive responsibility of local governments. In spite of varying degrees of legal prohibitions, political opposition and bureaucratic inertia, voluntary, free-market solutions are being successfully applied in communities across the nation—exploding with concrete examples the pro-tax and pro-government

arguments which Libertarians have already exploded in theory.

The examples range from services where cases of private operation are fairly common—for example, the fast-growing private hospital industry or for-profit ambulance and paramedic services—to more surprising and impressive accomplishments of the free market. Have you read about completely private, subscription fire departments, such as the innovative Rural/Metro Fire Department Inc. in Arizona? The department serves non-subscribers in the area also, tendering a bill for expenses after the fact; however, most people subscribe, in part because savings on fire insurance premiums exceed the subscription fee.

Similar examples are given in the areas of police protection, court services, social services, transit systems, schools, and more.

For the Libertarian speaking on local issues, running for local office,

or working in a local tax-cutting organization, the book provides the information necessary to help refute claims that cuts in local taxes are “unworkable” or will lead to the elimination of “essential services.” Even though we know that tax cuts are always “workable,” being able to point to specific departments that can be cut or privatized will help us to promote our program.

This very useful book left me encouraged by its examples of voluntary solutions to local problems. At the same time, it conveyed a striking impression of the pervasive waste, abuse, inertia, and injustice inherent in local governments. It strengthened my belief that the ultimate solution to the problems of city government is best expressed by the campaign theme of the Libertarian candidates for City Council in Apache Junction, Arizona (where they are fighting for disincorporation): “The only way to fight City Hall is to close it.”

Libertarian Party Book Service

The Theory of Money and Credit, Ludwig von Mises.

Reviewed in this issue. (hb., \$11, pb., \$5.00)

Cutting Back City Hall, Robert Poole.

Reviewed in this issue. Very useful for local activists and municipal candidates. (hb., \$12.50/pb., \$5.95)

Not to the Swift, Justus Doenecke.

Focuses on the opponents of the emerging cold war during the period 1943 to 1954. Shows that acceleration of the arms race and confrontation with the Soviet Union were not universally popular among American intellectual and political leaders. (pb., \$8.95)

The New Jim Crow Laws, Walter Williams.

Thorough analysis of how government intervention hurts minorities and the poor. Williams presents his argument with unassailable logic and thorough documentation. Highly recommended. (pamphlet, \$1.00)

Never Again: Learning From America's Foreign Policy Failures, Earl C. Ravenal.

Analysis of recent American foreign policy. Argues for a fundamental rethinking of foreign policy. Written by a leading analyst and primary foreign policy advisory to Ed Clark's 1980 presidential campaign. (pb., \$9.95)

The Draft: The Dynamics of Social Control, Milton Mueller.

Thorough examination of conscription, its purpose, its history, its impact. Argues that the draft is unnecessary to maintain national defense. (pamphlet, \$1.50)

Local Problems: Libertarian Solutions, William D. Burt.

In-depth treatment of local issues, focusing on municipal problems and libertarian, market solutions. Well documented and highly recommended for community activists and local candidates. (pb., \$5.00)

Rent Control: Myths and Realities, ed. by Walter Block and Edgar Olsen.

This study demolishes the case for rent control, demonstrating with sound logic and documentation that rent control leads to deteriorating neighborhoods and housing shortages. (pb., \$7.95)

Earth's Resources, Robert J. Smith.

Presents the case that conservation and environmentalism are more compatible with libertarianism than with statism. A pathbreaking work. (pb., \$5.00)

Educating the Worker Citizen, Joel Spring.

A prominent educational historian documents the domination of the American educational system by a government seeking to produce conformity and perpetuation of its own control. Important for understanding the way government has shaped social institutions. (pb., \$10.00)

The Regulation of Medical Care: Is the Price Too High?, John C. Goodman.

Reviewed in this issue. Demonstrates that the medical profession enjoys numerous legal privileges which raise the price of medical care and increase the incomes of doctors. Argues for a free market in medical care. (pb., \$5.00)

Race and Economics, Thomas Sowell.

Brilliant economist analyzes the effects of government intervention into racial relations, arguing that it leads to conflict and stagnation. (pb., \$11.00)

Strategic Disengagement and World Peace: Toward A Non-Interventionist American Foreign Policy, Earl C. Ravenal.

Two essays discussing the limitations on American world power and the need to diminish U.S. involvement around the world and the means by which the threat of nuclear war can be reduced. (pb., \$2.00)

Political Philosophy

A New Beginning, Ed Clark.

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

A New Dawn for America, Roger L. MacBride.

Introductory exposition of libertarianism with more emphasis on abstract libertarianism and less analysis of public policy than *A New Beginning*. Written by 1976 Libertarian presidential candidate. Excellent introduction. (pb., \$9.95)

For A New Liberty, Murray N. Rothbard.

In-depth presentation of libertarianism by a leading libertarian scholar. Includes libertarian heritage, philosophy, economic analysis, public policy, and strategy for achieving liberty. (pb., \$6.95)

In Search of Peace, F. A. Harper.

This eloquent pamphlet argues that force and coercion are inappropriate means to achieve social goals. (pamphlet, \$1.00)

Conscience on the Battlefield, Leonard Read.

Set in the form of a dialogue between a dying soldier and his conscience, this brief pamphlet discusses the nature of freedom and responsibility. Written in 1951 during the Korean War by a veteran of World War I and reprinted with a new introduction in 1981. (pamphlet, \$1.00)

The Libertarian Alternative: Essays in Social and Political Philosophy, ed. by Tibor Machan.

Wide-ranging collection of essays on libertarian theory and analysis, covering such areas as ethics, economics, foreign affairs, etc. Includes many important essays. (pb., \$11.95)

The Law, Frederic Bastiat.

Classic polemic against statism by nineteenth century French libertarian economist. Dated but excellent. (hb., \$2.50, pb., \$1.00)

No Treason, Lysander Spooner.

Written by a great libertarian abolitionist of the nineteenth century, this work argues clearly and persuasively that one is not bound by all of the dictates of government, but that government must be judged by the standards applicable to all. Focuses on constitutional arguments. (pb., \$2.00)

Vices Are Not Crimes, Lysander Spooner.

Written by a prominent constitutional lawyer, this book systematically demolishes the pretensions of "moral reformers" to regulate voluntary conduct. Distinguishes between immoral conduct that should be illegal (aggression) and that which should not be regulated by law. (pb., \$3.95)

Fugitive Essays, Frank Chodorov.

Collection of essays by a libertarian journalist of the 1940's and 50's. Cogently and consistently makes the case for peace and freedom. (pb., \$4.50)

Economics

Economics in One Lesson, Henry Hazlitt.

Readable introduction to an often difficult subject. Intended to help the reader understand the effects of government economic policy. (pb., \$4.95)

What Has Government Done to Our Money, Murray N. Rothbard.

Brilliant introduction to the economics of inflation. Explains the function, origin, and history of money, as well as the disastrous consequences of its control by the state. (pamphlet, \$2.00)

Man, Economy, and State, Murray N. Rothbard.

One of the great economic treatises of our time, this work provides a tour through economic science from first principles to applied economic policy. A masterful work; often times difficult to read. (pb., \$10.00/hb., \$30.00)

Power and Market: Government and the Economy, Murray N. Rothbard.

An extension of *Man, Economy, and State* that applies economic analysis to government intervention, arguing that intervention leads to monopoly, unemployment, and poverty. Presents a convincing case for the market. (pb., \$4.95/hb., \$15.00)

Techniques for Change

Winning Political Campaigns With Publicity, Hank Parkinson.

Introductory "how-to" book on local media relations, geared to campaigns at state legislative level or lower. Treatment of technique is superb; treatment of strategy is unprincipled and not recommended. (pb. reprint, \$8.00)

The Political Campaign Handbook, Arnold Steinberg.

Political Campaign Management, Arnold Steinberg.

These two books provide an exhaustive guide to campaign management. Recommended reading for Libertarian candidates and campaign managers. (*The Political Campaign Handbook*: hb., \$21.95/*Political Campaign Management*: hb., \$23.95)

How to Win Votes, Edward Costikyan.

A well-written and up-to-date manual by a top political adviser to New York City's Democratic mayor Edward Koch. Stresses opinion polling, TV ads, and mobilizing the non-voter, and pays particular attention to the importance of issues. (hb., \$12.95)

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Activists Notebook: Getting Local Media Coverage

by I. Dean Ahmad and Sandy Burns

The most fruitful investment a struggling local group can make is to cultivate relations with the local media. The small town and county newspaper should never be underestimated—neither in their importance nor their cooperativeness.

Local newspapers are extremely interested in the activities of local residents. Even if they aren't concerned with Libertarians or our philosophy, they are delighted to report on the activities of members of your local group because the individuals are from their area of coverage. For example, when Frances Eddy was elected NatCom Secretary, Montgomery County's biggest newspaper printed the local group's entire press release with a picture and a headline proudly proclaiming "Countian Elected by Libertarians."

The obvious first step in developing a cooperative media relationship is to create a local media list which includes the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the major local newspapers, radio stations and television stations. A telephone call to each media outlet will enable you to personalize your media list with names of assignment editors, political reporters and news directors. When a news release is issued or an event planned, the media coordinator can then follow up with a personal phone call to an individual news person. In a very short time, the two will be on a first-name basis.

We find that the more media people we know on a first-name basis, the more individual coverage we receive.

These relationships may take time to cultivate. Don't measure success by the size or favorability (or even existence) of a first story. One reporter talked freely with us throughout the Mathers-for-Congress campaign without giving us any particularly impressive coverage. Two months after the campaign was over, however, he attended our state convention and gave us a full page spread so beautiful that at first glance it looked like an ad for the Libertarian Party!

It is less important to persuade reporters that our views are correct, than that we are newsworthy. If we approach them in a forthright and honest manner, we can (and do!) receive fair and unbiased coverage. A media coordinator can establish credibility by being open, honest, considerate and presenting himself or herself with conviction. A reporter will be much more impressed with a Libertarian who says, "I don't know the answer, but I will find out for you," and who will follow through, than with a Libertarian who fakes an answer. The media respects an honest answer and appreciates a prompt follow-up.

Follow-ups are extremely important. Handing out press releases is important (and they should be hand-delivered whenever possible), but if the story is really important, call them up and talk about it. At the very least this will help the personal relationship develop.

Remember that news reporters are people. While one should never thank a reporter for covering a Libertarian event (news is news, and covering it is a reporter's job), there is nothing wrong with complimenting a reporter for the way he or she covered it.

Criticisms of reporters' coverage should be made in a positive, constructive manner. When a Washington radio reporter compared the Republican and Democratic Congressional candidate's stands on tax cuts but omitted the Libertarian candidate's view we called him with a friendly reminder that our man disagreed with both positions mentioned. In his next report he added a tag line that the Libertarian candidate called for much bigger cuts than either of the others. From then on the station always included our candidate in all stories.

Another advantage of getting to know news people on a first name basis is that you can call them at home and tell them about an event called at the last minute. News people appreciate getting a story which is somewhat exclusive to their station or newspaper. Be careful, of course, not to alienate other reporters by favoring one too greatly or obviously.

Reporters will often tell you they need news. Create Libertarian news for them. For example, during the last Presidential race, there was a small article stating that the City of Columbus had spent \$47,029 providing security for various candidates who had visited the city. Out of \$47,029, a total of \$7.37 was spent "to provide security for little known Libertarian presidential candidate, Ed Clark."

Since we did not request security from the City for Ed Clark, and didn't even know it had been provided, we reimbursed the City. We sent a check to the City Treasurer along with a copy of a news release which was delivered to the major media, stating that since the Clark campaign is financed solely by voluntary contributions, we felt the taxpayers of Columbus should be reimbursed for any security for Ed Clark for which they did not voluntarily provide.

We received radio coverage every hour for two days and had articles in both local newspapers. The City Treasurer, when interviewed, stated that this was the first time a candidate had ever reimbursed the City for security provided and ended the interview saying, "But I wish the other political candidates would do the

Lessons From the Mathers Campaign

by I. Dean Ahmad

In the space of ten weeks (March-May 1981), the Maryland LP, with fewer than one hundred dues-paying members and a treasury of less than \$400 conducted a fight in the courts, in the media, and on the campaign trail that at once smashed the state's power to exclude third party and independent candidates from special elections, placed a Libertarian candidate for Congress (Tom Mathers) as an equal to the major party candidates in the news, and increased the Libertarians' share of the votes 40% over that of the Clark campaign in that Congressional district. This article is written to communicate information on how this was done and its implications for other state parties.

I. Ballot Access in Special Elections

The Maryland Board of Elections interpreted the ballot law to impose the same requirements in special elections as in general elections. This meant that the 5,400 valid signatures that a candidate in Maryland's Congressional District 5 would normally have to gather in 10 months would have to be gathered in 10 days. We took the Board of Elections to court and obtained a decision in *Mathers vs. Morris* that sets a precedent that normal election requirements cannot be applied to special elections if they put an unreasonable burden on the candidates. The lower court ruling was upheld by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. *This federal court ruling should help Libertarians in any special election.* In that same case we also asked that the court allow us to identify the candidate, Tom Mathers, as a Libertarian, even though our ballot status had been taken away because Ed Clark did not get the required 12% of the votes in the Presidential election. The court ruled against us on this on the grounds that the state had a compelling interest in preventing the "proliferation of political parties." The Court did not appreciate our argument that listing candidates' political affiliation does not in itself proliferate political parties. Such a listing merely communicates to the voters the *fact* that the candidate is registered with a certain party label.

same."

When news reports came out that in one recent race the Democrat was spending \$300,000 and the Republican was spending \$160,000, we let the media know our candidate was spending \$6,000. This fact was included in all subsequent stories on campaign budgets.

If you have people in your group who like to write, let them write columns on local issues for your local paper. Submit them regularly, and if they're good enough, the editor may

In August, we filed to bring this question before the Supreme Court. (It will be a while before we argue the case). If we succeed on this point then candidates registered as Libertarians will be able to have their party affiliation on the ballot regardless of whether or not the state in which they run officially recognizes the Libertarian Party.

II. Media Relations

"There are three candidates in the race for Maryland's Fifth District seat," was heard over and over again on the local radio and television stations. And all three were usually interviewed or discussed together. Never have the media been so good to such a dark horse candidate. Here are a few pointers that are sometimes overlooked:

(1) Have news releases hand delivered as often as possible. For example, when our press secretary hand delivered a release to a local news station one night, they asked him to tape an interview on the spot.

(2) Appoint someone to the media staff who will cultivate the media contacts, by doing follow-ups to press releases. This is most important. Talk to the press frequently. If they fail to cover something important call up and find out why. If they fail to show up for a press conference, call and offer to give them the news they should have covered. Be friendly. Get on a first name basis.

(3) In dealing with television interviews, give them short pointed responses that can be pulled out of context without losing meaning, but will still sound powerful. Remember, they only run clips of 15-20 seconds from these interviews.

(4) Keep your ear to the ground and find out when on-the-air debates are planned. Explain to the planners why they should include your candidate. Don't give them some story about how you're going to win the election; tell them what a good show your articulate and radical candidate will put on their program and the enlightening and entertaining contrast he will make to the other candidates.

Continued on page 23

well give you a regular Libertarian perspective column to go with such Republican and Democratic columns often printed in those papers. Most people (especially readers of local papers) get most excited about local issues. The readers of such columns and of the general news about Libertarians will be most receptive to us when campaign time rolls around. They will have seen that we are real flesh and blood people, their neighbors.

Regional Reports cont. from page 16

taken charge of the brand new Speaker's Bureau. Speaking engagements have already commenced.

Chairman Chris Gundlach and member Gary Morrison have been engaged in a concerted drive to write letters to the editor stating libertarian views and mentioning the Party. Most of these have been published. Chris was an invited guest on a local radio talk show, giving the Libertarian perspective on taxes.

Jim Webb in Williamson is making plans to run for office, but has not yet decided between state senator and local office. This will be West Virginia's first local Libertarian campaign.

Region 16: New York

by **Andrea Millen Rich**

The New York Civil Liberties Union has indicated its willingness to represent the FLP in its ballot status

suit. If the NYCLU finds a good legal issue, the suit will be filed. A victory could give the FLP ballot status for 1982 with no ballot drive. Legal research is in progress.

Four "Judith Jones, Libertarian for Mayor" commercials have been videotaped and are ready for NYC broadcast in September and October. A thirty second generic commercial directed toward taxpayers, with the tag "Vote Libertarian," is also available for local use around the country. For more information, contact the National LP or Gary Greenberg at the FLP.

A series of five lectures on Free Market Economics, presented by Austrian economist Richard Ebeling and sponsored by the FLP of NYC, is available on video or audio tapes. The lectures are about two hours each and include question and answer segments. Write the FLP for more information.

New York has many Libertarian candidates running for office this fall. John Hren is the Suffolk County candidate for East Hampton Town Council.

The East Hampton newspaper endorsed FLP gubernatorial candidate Jerry Tuccille in 1974.

In Dutchess County Libertarian mayoral candidate Sandy Cohen has won some key endorsements. Jim Woods, a former Tioga County legislator, resigned his GOP membership in order to run this year on the FLP line for that office. He is considered a good possibility to win his race.

Ed Gowett, Binghamton mayoral candidate, has received substantial coverage already from the two daily papers and the local radio and television stations. Art Svensen is the first Orange County Legislative candidate the FLP has fielded.

Cornell University Libertarians may try to put a tax repeal initiative on their local ballot.

There are six races in the very active Rochester region. Ernie Phillips, a well-known local activist who last year received 18 on the Libertarian line, is running for Town Supervisor of Williamson. Jim Franz, David Miller and Tom Huddle are running for

Rochester City Council. The Monroe County legislative candidates are Dave Hoesley and Richard Ulch.

Recently new local FLP clubs have been chartered in Westchester County and the Southern Tier. FLP-chartered organizations now cover 90 of registered voters in the state. Three more local organizations are targeted for the near future, which will bring FLP coverage to 98 of New York State.

Loretta Weiss, Chair of the New York Presidential Convention Committee, and Steve Schneider, Editor of the New York PresCon Times, prepared an eight-page newsletter about the convention for distribution in Denver. In September the full committee will resume their monthly planning meetings.

Region 18: Virginia, North and South Carolina

by **Michael Burch**

Still basking in the success of their
continued on page 26



Alaska Campaigns Mean Success

With the goal of an elected Governor, Lt. Governor, 1 State Senator, 5 State Representatives, and 6 municipal officeholders, Alaska Libertarians are busy people. These goals are real possibilities — with your help. Please send your maximum contribution to:

INDIVIDUALS FOR RANDOLPH OR ALASKA LIBERTARIAN PARTY today.

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P. O. Box 72874
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Interning At Headquarters

by John Wahl

This past summer I was fortunate to have been a volunteer intern at Libertarian National Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Considering the people I met, the work I accomplished, and all the free meals I got, it was truly a productive and fulfilling experience.

Upon arriving at Washington's National Airport (my round-trip ticket from Chicago having been provided by Headquarters), I was met by National Director Eric O'Keefe and was promptly whisked away to Jule (National Taxpayers Legal Fund President) and Kristina (LP Headquarters Manager) Herbert's house where a dinner get-together was in progress: barbecue chicken and corn-on-the-cob.

Later that night I took up residence with the four other Libertarians already living in a townhouse that is situated a mere five-minute walk from

Headquarters. I was given free use of a small guest room. My housemates: Eric O'Keefe, Gillian Jewell (Director of Computer Operations at HQ), Bruce Majors (former HQ employee), and Tom Palmer (former LP Communications Director and libertarian answer-man—Tom gives remarkably articulate and well-reasoned answers to *all* the difficult questions about private property rights, economic theory, common law, and "Raiders of the Lost Ark").

The work experience I gained was quite varied, as my all-encompassing title of "Special Projects Director" suggests. One of my main duties was in the mailroom: filling all orders for LP literature, books, posters, and bumper stickers. This included using the postal meter machine for small orders, and packing large ones in padded bags and boxes for UPS delivery, as well as keeping the general area in

good working order.

I also spent a good deal of time typing letters, xeroxing, filing, making daily deposits at the bank, answering the phone, and running various errands around town. Of course, stuffing envelopes for bulk mailings was a common activity also.

One of my projects was to determine how much money had been raised, and how much was due to come in, as a result of the March-April phonathon in which about thirty-five state parties participated. Half of the funds raised in each state were to be retained by that state's party. I composed letters to the Chairs of the parties involved outlining the information and offering checks and/or credits to be used on specially discounted LP materials. Some follow-up phone calls and letters proved helpful, and eventually all complications were resolved.

Other projects included writing letters to several rock bands (e.g. *Rush* and *Foghat*) who had expressed interest in the Clark campaign asking if they were interested in doing fundraising concerts for the LP (unfortunate-

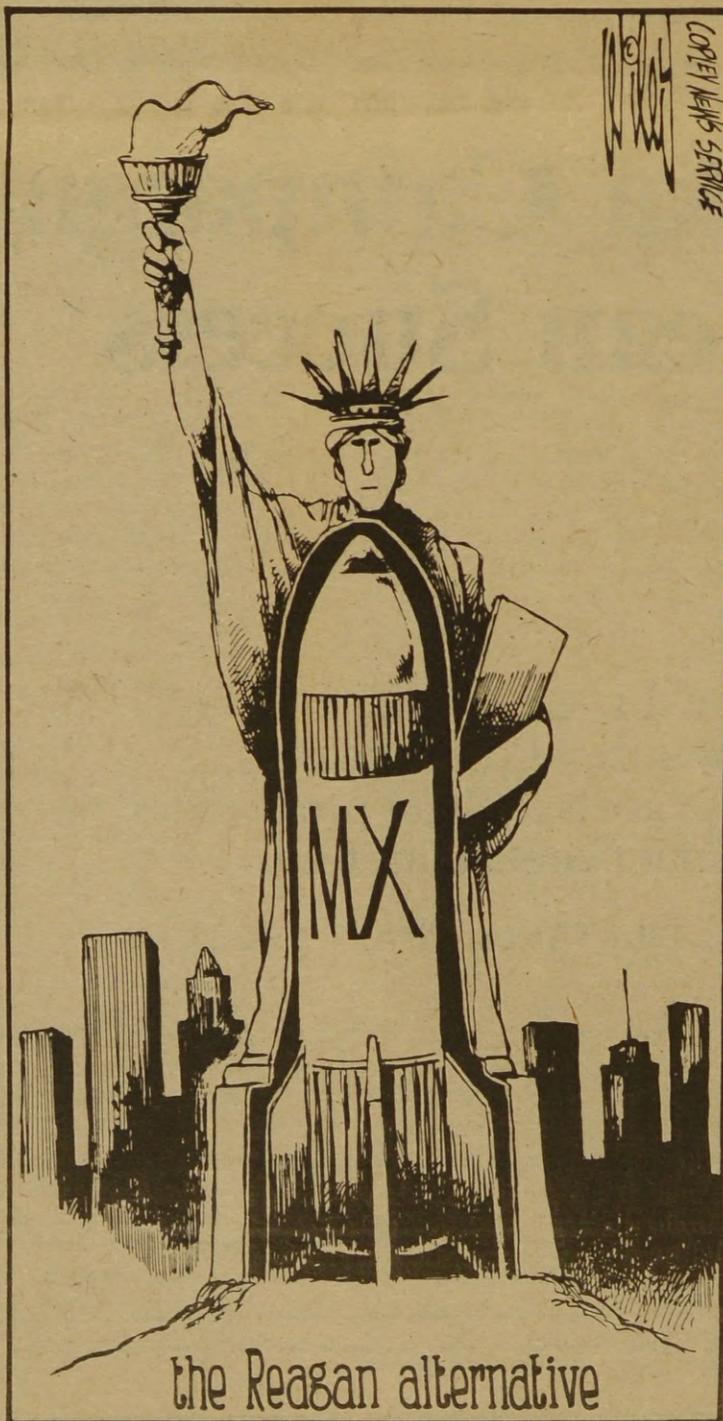
ly, they have yet to respond), and acting as "Headquarters Contact" for all the Libertarian members of the U.S. Senate.

From playing on the LP softball team on Sundays, to attending U.S. Rep. Ron Paul's (R-Tex.) "introduction to libertarianism" speech on Capitol Hill, to talking with Roy Childs (editor-in-chief of *Libertarian Review*) at dinner parties, my summer was fun and exciting. Finally, of course, I greatly increased my knowledge of the Libertarian Party and libertarianism.

Interning at LP National Headquarters was definitely a satisfying and worthwhile experience. I hope to work for a Libertarian cause again next summer.

If you are interested in interning at LP headquarters this winter, or in 1982, please write to Eric O'Keefe at National Headquarters.

John Wahl is a pre-med student at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. He will be a Sophomore this Fall.



LIBERTARIAN DRAFT RESISTANCE:

The following resolution was adopted by Libertarian National Committee on August 30, 1981.

WHEREAS: the draft is the ultimate form of government control; it enslaves young people in the name of defending freedom; and

WHEREAS: the draft, by guaranteeing the manpower to fight unpopular wars abroad, encourages dangerous foreign adventurism of the sort now being practiced by the Reagan administration; and

WHEREAS: by the government's own admission, more than half a million eligible men have refused to comply with the government's draft registration program; and

WHEREAS: the Reagan administration is threatening to prosecute a small number of such resisters; and

WHEREAS: at least one draft-age Libertarian, a delegate to the 1981 Libertarian Party Convention and an activist in the anti-draft movement, has been singled out for prosecution by the Selective Service System, that Libertarian being Paul Jacob; and

WHEREAS: his situation represents the fears of hundreds of thousands of other young people under 22 years of age who must decide whether or not to register for the draft;

BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That the Libertarian National Committee unconditionally supports his right to resist, and will continue to support his struggle against the state in whatever form it takes consistent with libertarian values; and
2. That the Libertarian National Committee supports the right of all draft eligible youth to resist registration and the draft.

Murray Rothbard on the New York City mayoral campaign.

Dear Libertarian:

This is an exciting year for the Libertarian Party! 1981 is a year for strictly local elections, but it is vital that we build on the momentum that we developed in 1980.

The New York City mayoralty race is by far the most important election this November; it provides us with a critical opportunity to increase the impact of the LP across the nation. New York City is the news media capital of the world. To make a greater national impact in the years to come we have to "crack" the media in a big way by doing well in New York City elections. A large vote for mayor this year will make the news media sit up and take notice and will increase the quantity (and improve the quality) of news coverage for the LP next year and for years to come. The Libertarian Party ran its first major local race in the New York City mayoralty contest in 1973. Fran Youngstein's 9000 votes was the LP's first dramatic step toward media awareness and general public recognition.

But getting on the ballot and running a good campaign takes money. There is no better libertarian investment for your dollar than the campaign of Judith Jones for mayor of New York City. A dynamic candidate, Judith intends to run a principled campaign, stressing the following positions:

- **Abolition of rent control.** It is rent control that has done so much to destroy the housing stock in New York.
- **Abolition of victimless crime laws.** Making peaceful actions "crimes" is not only immoral and despotic but it also diverts the police

from combating genuine crime. In particular, outlawing heroin makes that drug artificially expensive and forces addicts to commit countless robberies to pay for their habit.

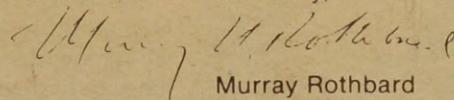
- **Drastic tax cuts.** New York Libertarians look toward repeal of the crippling city sales, city income and city real estate taxes, which injure the poor and repress improvements in housing.

- **Drastic cuts in the New York City budget.** We want cuts especially in swollen welfare and education expenditures.

- **Breaking up New York City.** Genuine decentralization is necessary to break up the New York City Leviathan, which grew by forcing the incorporation of surrounding towns and boroughs through the state legislature. This means the political breakup of the city structure, and the devolution of all "governmental" functions, including revenue and expenditures, to the neighborhood level.

The Judith Jones mayoralty campaign will be principled and hard-hitting. At this point, it looks as if Mayor Ed Koch will receive little or no major party opposition. This will leave a news vacuum which the Jones campaign could easily fill. But this means funding. Your dollars contributed to the Jones campaign could strike a blow for Liberty and against the Leviathan State.

Sincerely,



Murray Rothbard

Let's stop local Big Government where it starts—**New York City.** Here is my contribution to Judith's mayoral campaign. (Make checks payable to "Judith Jones, Libertarian for Mayor," c/o Free Libertarian Party, 225 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10012.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Occupation _____

Phone _____

\$1000 \$500

\$250 \$100

\$50 \$25

\$10 Other _____



Judith Jones LIBERTARIAN FOR MAYOR

Paid for by Judith Jones, Libertarian for Mayor Committee, Ira Gottlieb, Treasurer, c/o Free Libertarian, 225 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10012

Hawaii's Entrepreneurial Libertarians

Activists in the Libertarian Party of Hawaii have recently pioneered an exciting means of promoting the Libertarian message. In conjunction with several non-libertarians, three members of the LPH Executive Committee organized the Jefferson Society. The group is a non-political, non-profit organization which brings in speakers from the Mainland for luncheon speaking engagements. Recent speakers have included economics professor and free-market champion of the black underclass, Walter Williams, and the editor of *Reason* magazine and expert on de-municipalization of local services, Robert Poole. Both also spoke at the LPH's successful state convention.

The Jefferson Society sells tables (\$150 per table of ten or \$16 per seat) to individuals and local companies. The companies are able to write-off the expense as a tax deduction. The

proceeds pay for the cost of the luncheon as well as airfare and an honorarium for the speaker. The Williams appearance sold 22 tables, paying for his trip (and that of his family in lieu of an honorarium) and allowing him to appear before other Hawaii groups at no charge. The luncheon also attracts numerous attendees who would not normally be attracted by a partisan political event.

LPH Executive Committee member Tom Bosworth described the Williams and Poole appearances as "smash hits." Among the unexpected benefits of Williams' visit was an editorial by A.A. Smyser, a "dedicated liberal" and editor of the editorial page of the **Honolulu Star Bulletin**, on the harmful effects of minimum wage laws on the poor and disadvantaged. Bosworth encouraged other libertarians to help form their own "Jefferson Societies."

Mathers cont. from page 20

(5) Buy ads in small local papers. They appreciate the income more than you may realize, and in any case it shows to them that you're running a serious race.

III. Increasing Vote Totals

I am still engaged in a statistical study of the Mathers campaign results, but a preliminary study has revealed the following:

(1) The pre-existence of an active local group is more valuable than any particular campaign strategy. In the Montgomery County precincts, where the local group has been active since November, Mathers scored 2.1% compared to the 1.2% he received in Prince George's County where the local group just recently started.

(2) The relative importance of door-to-door handouts and handouts at the polls was reversed in this special election from the case in the last general election. In the Clark campaign, door-to-door handouts in this district had no measurable effects, while handouts at the polls increased the vote by 60%. In the Mathers campaign, handouts at the polls made no measurable improvement while door-to-door handouts made a 60% improvement over the control group, and a 90% improvement over the Clark vote in the same precincts.

(3) Mass mailing brought measurable results, but was not worth the cost of \$15 a vote.

(4) Sound trucks were a good value.

Our speaker systems brought in at least 47 votes at a cost of less than \$2 a vote.

(5) Telephone solicitation seems extremely valuable. In one precinct in which *nothing* was done except send literature to telephone contactees requesting it, we got 3.7%. Warning: This result is preliminary and results in other precincts may not have been so spectacular. Even so, all areas in which the telephone solicitation was tried gave a 2.0% vote compared to a .9% in the control precinct and 1.1% in the Clark campaign.

(6) The educational tax credit was the hot issue. We already knew this from voters who told Mathers that that was the reason they would vote for him, and the statistics seem to bear that out. Mathers talked to some voters from a Takoma Park precinct on this issue and got 3.3% there.

(7) Before the campaign began we selected one precinct in Riverdale for special attention. Handouts were taken to half the homes and someone manned the polls all day, and the sound truck was driven through. The result: 4.0% of the vote, compared to 1.9% in the same precinct during the Clark campaign.

One final note. The real source of any campaign is its people. We had a dedicated group of campaign workers and contributors, a hard working candidate with a patient family. We thank them all.

NatCom to Meet

The newly elected LP National Committee will meet November 6-8 in Bethesda, MD. The next issue of LP News will include the results of this meeting.

September-October, 1981

From the Director cont. from pg. 27

Grant Ujifusa, a highly respected reference book which is used by many political writers and politicians.

A section in the book called "Age-Groups, Life-Styles, and Fundamental Political Attitudes" discusses basic shifts going on in American voter attitudes, especially as a result of the entry of the baby boom generation into the electorate. They conclude:

"So we are heading, slowly, toward a reversal of the standard American political paradigm. It used to be that the typical American voter was liberal on economic issues and conservative on cultural issues. There are still plenty of such voters around, although they are outnumbered by those who are conservative on both sets of issues. But the growing number is of those who are conservative on economic issues and liberal on cultural issues."

That "growing group" is people with basically libertarian beliefs!

and liberal on economic issues: 30% (Called "populists" in Cato Policy Analysis).

Conservative on cultural issues and conservative on economic issues: 35%.

Liberal on cultural issues and liberal on economic issues: 10%.

Liberal on cultural issues and conservative on economic issues: 25% (Called "libertarians" in Cato Policy Analysis).

Barone and Ujifusa felt it necessary to break out of the one-dimensional mold. And they did it for the same reason that Lilie and Maddox propose doing it in the Cato "Policy Analysis": a large and growing percentage of American voters *don't fit* in the old political categories.

As we have seen, many of these voters don't fit in the conventional categories because they have basically libertarian beliefs.

These demands for new political categories are in part a result of the work of the Libertarian Party in the

"... many ... voters don't fit in the conventional categories because they have basically libertarian beliefs."

The authors go on to describe a two-dimensional political spectrum to provide "at least a beginning for an understanding of the complexity of American attitudes..." They use four positions as in the Cato Policy Analysis, although they don't assign names to the two positions added to the conservative and liberal ones. Based on their familiarity with American politics, they intuitively (unscientifically) assign percentages of the voters to each group as follows:

Conservative on cultural issues

past ten years. But they are more important in their implications for our future. They show that we already have a giant and growing sympathetic audience, and they indicate that this audience is about to help us smash the liberal-conservative spectrum so that we can take on our opponents without the obfuscating screen of a political spectrum that denies our existence.

(The Cato Policy Analysis by Lilie and Maddox is available free for single orders and for 15¢ in bulk from: Policy Analysis, Cato Institute, 747 Front Street, San Francisco, CA 94111.)

NOTICE

We have recently started renting our mailing list extensively to Libertarian and non-Libertarian organizations. Many people like receiving mail from a broad variety of organizations, but others don't.

We will be happy to exclude your name from these rentals if you wish. To have your name excluded, check the appropriate box below, fill in your name and address, and mail to:

Libertarian Party

2300 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

- I would like my name excluded from all list rentals.
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Name _____
Address _____
City, State, Zip _____

From the Chair cont. from pg. 27

acceptance and desire needed for major campaigns in 1984.

I urge each of you to decide how many candidates you can run. Concentrate on a few races, but also remember the benefits and exposure of running many candidates.

For congressional candidates I hope the National Committee can provide speeches, research, and brochures.

The State parties, Howie Rich's Congressional Committee and individual activists will help with ballot status, advertising money, and perhaps support teams for likely winners.

And equally as important as campaigns is the growth of state and local organizations. The National Committee, the Washington staff and I will try to provide the ideas, programs and materials you need to share the good ideas that each of you generates.

When we talk about making the ballot in all 50 states, or raising money to support federal candidates, running hundreds of candidates, etc., we are talking about local activists doing the work. So, the key to the growth of the Libertarian Party is to build the party as an effective grass-roots organization.

I am organizing a committee to help all those state organizations whose members are anxious to work hard and build.

Personally and directly, I intend to campaign extensively, and to get involved in the national fundraising effort to pay off the National Party debt. I will visit those places where local activists are willing to coordinate a one-day political action workshop followed by a fund-raising banquet which would cater not just to the workshop attendees, but to as many Libertarians, sympathizers and non-Libertarian friends as can be gathered together. A public relations program should be developed to get local media coverage. Any state or local organization interested in this activity that will increase their membership,

build their political skills and help their candidates should contact headquarters.

I hope each of you will participate fully in this entire program to bring peace and liberty in our time.

Speakers Bureau Report

by Marion Williams

The Libertarian Speakers Bureau is catching on and becoming a part of state organizations. In at least one state (Vermont) the coordinator, Jim Hedbor, literally started with nothing more than a list of names and created a state organization around the Speakers Bureau. In other states such as Florida, New York and South Carolina, the Speakers Bureau has become a focal point for activity. In 20 states the Speakers Bureau has made a significant difference. We've spent a lot of time getting started; our efforts are now starting to pay off. Most state parties are enthusiastic and committed to this project.

We now have Speakers Bureaus in 44 states, local Speakers Bureaus in 153 locations, and a total list of 465 volunteer speakers. I expect these speakers to present a total of over 500 speeches in the last three months of 1981, and an increasing number in early 1982.

If you can help with your state or local Speakers Bureau, either as a speaker, a coordinator, or someone who arranges speaking engagements, please contact the Speakers Bureau coordinator for your state. He or she is listed in the Directory of State Organizations in the center of this issue of *Libertarian Party News*.

Election Results Next Month

Watch for results from the November 3 election in the November/December *Libertarian Party News*.

Although there are no federal elections this year, some municipalities hold elections. Libertarians are running serious races in dozens of locations around the country. Active campaigns are being run by Libertarians in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Florida, New Jersey, Kentucky, Texas, Minnesota, Iowa, New Mexico, and Ohio, among others.

Libertarian Party NEWS

Editor:
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Anita Anderson
Deb Haws
Gillian Jewell

Production by Smith Graphics
N.E., Washington, D.C.

Printed at Newspaper Printers Inc.
La Plata, Md.

Letters and inquiries should be addressed to *Libertarian Party News*, 2300 Wisconsin Ave., N.W. Washington D.C., 20007. Unsolicited materials will be considered, but no liability for its handling or return will be assumed.

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September-October, 1981

State Chairs Caucus

by I. Dean Ahmad

The idea of a State Chair Caucus came to fruition at the Denver Convention. Due to conflicts it was rescheduled and business was conducted during a number of short sessions instead of one long one, but 20-30 state chairs managed to participate.

The participants discussed mutual problems and commissioned Arizona State Chair Buck Crouch, who presided over the caucus, to edit a new newsletter for state chairs.

Several resolutions were passed for presentation to the National Committee and/or the convention. One was a proposal that the regions select alternates for their regional representatives in order to minimize problems leading to large intra-term NatCom turnover in the past. This suggestion was adopted by the convention, and the alternates elected in the various regions are listed in the adjoining sidebar.

In resolutions presented to the NatCom, the caucus added support to the sentiment at the convention that Party debts must have explicit NatCom approval (the convention ruled that debts over \$10,000 must have such approval). They also proposed that future state caucuses be called on Tuesday night of every convention week. This would avoid conflicts and last minute rescheduling.

In another resolution, the state chairs requested publication of NatCom minutes in the LP News; and

that all votes of substance be roll call votes. Minutes are already available to any Party member at cost, and the NatCom has decided to make any vote a roll call vote at the request of any three NatCom members.

The most complex subject discussed by the caucus was the matter of changes in the manner of selection of the National Committee. Some state chairs favor replacing non-officer positions on the NatCom with representatives of the states. The caucus chose to make more modest recommendations at this time, merely passing a resolution stating that "the Caucus of State Chairs are in favor of moving toward individual party affiliate representation on NatCom," and proposing the abolition of at-large NatCom seats and increasing the number of regional representatives to 25 as a first step in that process. That proposal was defeated by the convention.

As a state chair participating in the caucus I was pleased with the open discussion and the strong sense of common goals. Honey Lanham, Texas State Chair, is preparing a proposal for another State Chair Caucus in March, 1982. It would be good if all state chairs could attend at that time and help improve the lateral communication between the state parties. Such a development would be another healthy sign in the continuing growth of a national Libertarian Party.

Alternate Regional Representatives

Region 1:

Judy Clarke
1177 Coppet Street
Fairbanks, AK 99701
907-452-3157

Region 2:

Sara Baase
4250 Cobalt Drive
LaMesa, CA 92041
714-460-9136 (H)
714-265-5231 (O)

Dan Wiener
4250 Yukon Avenue
Simi Valley, CA 93063
805-526-0958

John R. Vernon
1213 N. Cherokee Avenue
Hollywood, CA 90038
213-466-5432

Region 3:

David Brazier
5401 25th N.E.
Seattle, WA 98105

Region 4:

Westley Deitchler
P.O. Box 341
Forsyth, MT 59327
406-232-0182

Region 5:

Joe Minella
801 Ranchitos Road, N.W.
Albuquerque, NM 87114
505-897-2613

Region 6:

George Mercier
2300 E. 4535 S.
Salt Lake City, UT 84117
801-278-4633

Region 7:

Gordon Rogers
416 Hirth
Columbia, MO 65201
314-442-4337

Region 8:

Arnold Souba, Jr.
P.O. Box 38
Graceville, MN 56240
612-748-7145

Region 9:

Tom Verkuilen
5649 N. Drake Avenue
Chicago, IL 60659
312-327-0737

Region 10:

Sheryl J. Loux
904 Washburn Avenue
Kalamazoo, MI 49001
616-343-4737

Region 11:

Thomas Bogel
303 Sprite Road
Louisville, KY 40207
502-895-1106

Region 12:

Roger Bissell
4415 Lone Oak Road
Nashville, TN 37125
615-385-3560

Region 13:

Honey Lanham
414 North Post Oak Lane
Houston, TX 77024
713-682-1113 (H)

Region 14:

Frank Bubb
97 Swarthmore, PA 19081
215-544-1866
215-521-5000

Region 15:

Vacant

Region 16:

Michael Kessler
4 Sugar Plum Ridge
Clifton Park, NY 12065
518-371-1718

Region 17:

Lee Webber
141A-12 Broadmeadow Road
Marlborough, MA 01752
617-485-9373 (H)
617-467-5450 (O)

Region 18:

Linda Janca
P.O. Box 114
Mt. Mourne, NC 28123
704-892-3694

Region 19:

Todd Crowder
677 South Millage Avenue
Athens, GA 30601
404-543-0421
404-422-0025

Clark Campaign Awards

The following awards were presented at the Clark Campaign awards luncheon at the Denver National Convention. The selections were made to reward especially outstanding achievements from among a host of contributions by thousands of volunteers. Thanks and congratulations were extended to all Clark Campaign volunteers. They made the campaign possible and successful, and each one deserves an award. But in addition to the "awards" to all volunteers, the following people received special awards.

Winners of the highly coveted awards for outstanding success in the 1980 Libertarian presidential campaign were:

Outstanding Ballot Drives: California, Wisconsin, Montana, Oregon, Pennsylvania

Outstanding Volunteer Ballot Drive Coordinator: David Walter of Warminster, Pennsylvania

Best Individual Petitioner: Marion Williams

Best Clark Campaign Swing: Liz Barthlow of Houston and Chris Cooper of Dallas

Best Clark Campaign Events: Steve Buckstein of Portland Oregon and Gale Norton and Ruth Bennett of Denver, Colorado

Outstanding Local Media Coordinator: Sandy Burns of Columbus Ohio

Best Campus Clark Event: Paul Beckner, David Gaines, and Stephen Reed of Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois

Best Fundraising Cocktail Party: Martin Buerger and Carolyn Felton of Northern California

Best Campaign Banquet: Mike Hepple and Ray Birks of Chicago, Illinois

Best Individual Fundraiser: David Koch of New York

Best State Finance Team: Jim Johnston and David Padden of Illinois

Outstanding Literature Distribution Coordinator: Don Doig of Missoula, Montana

Outstanding Individual Literature Distributor: Jim Clarkson of Rome, Georgia

Outstanding Overall State Organization: Alaska

Outstanding State Chair/Coordinator: Linda Taylor of Minneapolis, Minnesota

Outstanding Advertising Assistance: Andrea Millen Rich of New York

Outstanding Intellectual Contributions: Sheldon Richman of Washington, D.C.

Outstanding Individual Volunteer: Howard Rich of New York

Regional Reports cont. from pg. 21

drive to get on the ballot, North Carolina Libertarians are busy in many directions. Seeking to further expand their grass roots organization, Tarheel activists are starting a local group in Gastonia. The new group is even putting out its own local newsletter. According to North Carolina Executive Committee member Linda Janca, the Moral Majority is on the warpath in North Carolina and is seeking to purify residents of the state by removing "immoral" books from local libraries. Local Libertarian activists are planning a counter-attack to show misguided zealots the error of their ways. North Carolina Libertarians are also actively recruiting candidates for local office and hope to have a candidate for city council in Shelby. North Carolinian Craig Franklin was recently elected by the National Committee to serve as the Chairman of the LNC Judicial Committee.

South Carolina Libertarians are also further regionalizing their activities. State Chair Tom Waldenfels said, "We plan to have regional managers in six cities initially and expand across the state. We now have managers for Clemson, Greenville, Spartanburg, Rock Hill, Florence, Columbia, and we hope to develop an

organization in Charleston." South Carolina Libertarians have also begun producing their own state newsletter. The editor is Tom Norman from Green, South Carolina. State Chair Waldenfels also added, "We're working on expanding our Speakers Bureau program as well and hope to tie it into a campaign to increase letters to the editors of state papers." One member of the S.C.L.P. who has been particularly active is Dr. Steve Kreisman from Spartanburg. In addition to running a thriving Speakers Bureau in Spartanburg, as well as running for Congress in South Carolina's 4th district, Steve has also been helping to put together an LP booth for the state fair.

In Virginia Libertarians are busy recruiting candidates for local office. State Chair Jerry Sklute is running for the Virginia House of Delegates as is Arlington County activist Rod McFadden. Tidewater Libertarian Al Anders is also contemplating a run for a delegate slot. Old Dominion Libertarians are also actively preparing for the state and local fairs. Booths are already scheduled for Arlington and Chesterfield Counties and preparations are underway to staff the state fair booth with materials and activists.

Perspective

From The Chair

Acceptance Speech of Alicia Garcia Clark at the Denver Convention

I thank each of you. All those who supported me and those who supported Kent and John, who helped to improve my understanding and put forth their many valuable ideas so well.

I have my own vision of a Libertarian Society. I first saw this vision when I was a little girl in Mexico, after I saw my father run and hide because the soldiers had come to take him, to kill him, because he dared to speak against the government. I dreamed of a place and a time where my father could be himself, where the government would not push him around.

My vision became clearer when at the age of 19, for the first time in my life I heard someone talk in a very disrespectful way about a Black, a baseball player I admired very much. We had an argument. I cried. I couldn't understand how people could be considered inferior because of the color of their skin. And I dreamed of a place where all individuals, black, brown, yellow and white, rich and poor, would be treated equally and with respect, and the law would draw no differences among them.

When I was 23 and started to work and support myself I saw my paycheck reduced by the government. I thought it a terrible thing to work 1/3 of my time for the government. I didn't know what the government did with my money, but I had a good idea. And I dreamed of a place where people could keep all their money and take the responsibility for their own lives in their own hands.

I always knew I could take care of myself and believed that others could take care of themselves too. I never learned to look at the government as the solution to any social, moral or individual problem. To the contrary, I saw the government meddling in my life and government employees and government officials committing all kinds of atrocities against individuals and their property. And I dreamed of a society where individuals would be free to work, to trade, to build their own lives and their own happiness.

I didn't have a name for the place I dreamed of, but in 1972 Ed and I found libertarianism and I knew that my place was in a Libertarian Society.

Each of you has your own vision of a Libertarian Society and how you will enjoy it. And each of us has a key role in achieving this vision. I think our strategy should be to build a prin-

cipled party, dominant in the United States, big enough to roll back the state and keep it rolled back. To do this we need thousands of active Libertarians. Our desire, and our unique individuality gives each of us a role to play in this party.

I want each of you to think of that role and how it fits in with what I believe should be our program for the next two years:

Always keep our principles in mind. Think of the unique goals and principles of the Libertarian Party, and how they contrast with the goals and principles of any other political party.

Our principles lead us to an era of peace. To the end of the war fever that seizes western society in every generation.

Our principles lead us to domestic peace, to tolerance and a growing economy.

The contradictory principles of the Republicans and Democrats lead to domestic strife, inflation, stagnation and the threat of nuclear war.

We have done much of our intellectual homework. We have most of the analysis and arguments we need to attack and destroy the monster state. But we need one more thing. We need the means to achieve our goals, we need a principled, mass party with educated, principled members engaged in activist programs.

To build this party we need to incorporate the recruits and enthusiasm generated by each election into hundreds and thousands of local organizations each one of which will greet new recruits at the door with:

An appropriate educational program and, an activist program consistent with our strategy of becoming a mass-based party.

That is why I believe our goals between 1981 and 1983 should be:

1. Substantial progress in educating all those who are members of our party or are registered Libertarian in the principles, ethics and policies of libertarianism.
2. An improved election effort in 1982, with candidates on the ballot in all 50 states, and as many candidates as possible across the country. To elect more Libertarians to office, including a governor in Alaska.
3. To increase our membership and probably to double it in the next two years.
4. To create the organization, public

continued on pg. 24

From The Director

by Eric O'Keefe

For far too long political labels in America have consisted of "left wing" or "liberal," "moderate," and "right wing" or conservative," all on a simple linear spectrum. This spectrum has been a major impediment to the advance of libertarianism, because it defines libertarians out of existence. To fit the accepted categories, people have often just identified themselves with the label they felt least uncomfortable with. For example, a person who feels very strongly about civil liberties might call himself a liberal, regardless of his views on economic issues.

Our being cut out of the conventional categories explains the common tendency of people unfamiliar with us to try to label us as "liberal" or "conservative." They understandably find it easier to believe that, despite our denials, we are some kind of liberals or conservatives, rather than that the political categories they have been brought up with are incapable of describing or encompassing "libertarianism."

But it now looks like a revolt against the inadequate "left-right" spectrum is beginning. And it is occurring in reaction to the massive number of people whose political views don't fit on the conventional spectrum. The work of the Libertarian Party should get much of the credit for creating pressures to abandon the current spectrum.

One of the leading attacks on the "liberal-conservative" spectrum is contained in a study just published by the Cato Institute. In it, political scientists Stuart A. Lilie and William S. Maddox argue that the present liberal-conservative dimension must be expanded to reflect four basic belief systems prevalent in America. They designate these positions as liberal, conservative, populist, and libertarian.

In their study, Lilie and Maddox used data collected in the 1976 election survey of the University of Michigan Center for Political Studies and analyzed it by new yardsticks. Based on respondents' answers to three civil liberties questions and three economic questions, they were placed in one of the following categories:

Populists, 24% (Opposed to expanding civil liberties; for government intervention in economic affairs.)

Conservatives, 16% (Opposed to expanding civil liberties; opposed to government intervention in economic affairs.)

Liberals, 16% (For expanding civil

liberties; for government intervention in economic affairs.)

Libertarians, 13% (For expanding civil liberties; opposed to government intervention in economic affairs.)

The remaining 31% is accounted for by people who were either inconsistent with any of these categories, or inattentive.

These results prove that the adoption of new categories, including "libertarian," is long overdue. They also bode very well for the Libertarian Party's potential in the coming years. The survey also showed that only a small minority of people held positions on all six of the questions fully consistent with their orientation, so the percentages above are based on "nearly consistent" positions.

This study led to an interesting article by columnist Kevin Phillips. In it he endorses the study's call for expanding beyond the liberal-conservative spectrum. And he goes further, offering an analysis of why we have been stuck with this one-dimensional spectrum:

"So why have neither pollsters nor politicians moved to expand the categories of U.S. ideological debate in these dimensions and directions? My surmise is cynical: Prevailing political and economic interests are served by the old liberal-conservative terminology and disserved by the four-category expansion.

Business and labor groups, Republicans and Democrats prefer to keep political constituencies, issues and nomenclature on the current level.

They are uncomfortable with the new moral-religious-personal behavior agendas pushed, albeit from different perspectives, by both the Libertarian Party and the populist conservatives of the New Right.

To broaden the categories of voter ideological self-identification in order to articulate these new divisions and loyalties would be a major concession, one not to be made lightly."

That's right! Establishment political leaders don't want to concede anything to us — not even a place in the language of politics.

Another recent reflection of the inadequacy of the liberal-conservative spectrum is contained in the newly published "The Almanac of American Politics 1982" by Michael Barone and

continued on pg. 24

Taking Liberties

by Scott Olmsted

Return To Sender

Everybody complains about the U.S. Mail these days—prices up and service down. But our Postal system seems like a winner compared with the Canadian one. Canada Post employs 53,000 people, processes 25 million items on an average day, and with a turnover last year of about \$1.5 billion, managed to lose \$230 million. Every Canadian has a list of horror stories, and here are a few collected by *The Economist*:

When the Toronto Globe and Mail tested the system last year (a favorite newspaper pastime in Canada) by mailing 30 letters to a town 15 miles away, three disappeared without a trace.

The ashes of a cremated man were lost in the post for over six years. When the post office wrote to the funeral directors' association to explain the loss, the letter never arrived.

Deliveries in Pickering, Ontario are suspended when the temperature reaches 78 degrees—"too hot" say the postmen.

San Francisco Examiner
July 26, 1981

Wartime Slice Controls

What would happen, if the government ordered all bakeries nationwide to stop slicing bread? The government did that, as every seasoned citizen will recall, on January 18, 1943. Pur-

portedly to save manpower during World War II.

San Francisco Chronicle
July 4, 1981

Sounds Pretty Shady

The first lady of the Phillipines, Imelda Marcos, wants the citizens of Manila to plant 64 million trees—eight trees for each of the capital city's eight million residents—or face the consequences.

Mrs. Marcos, who besides being the wife of President Ferdinand Marcos is Manila's governor and the nation's environment minister, ordered the creation of "mini-forests" on idle government land and an "oxygen belt of forest farms" to purify polluted air she says causes respiratory diseases.

A massive tree-planting program several years ago required every Filipino to plant at least three trees or face fines and disqualification from holding public office.

Peninsula Times-Tribune
July 16, 1981

The Postman Doesn't Even Ring Once

Six days a week, the mailman walks down Port Royal Avenue and Cumberland Court in a scenic, affluent neighborhood of Foster City.

But the mailman, usually a welcome sight, just irritates Daisy Burton and

29 of her neighbors on the east side of Cumberland Court—he delivers mail only to the other side of the street.

A 1978 federal law, designed to save money, requires curbside mailboxes in new housing developments, such as the year-old Port Royal development occupied by Burton and her neighbors. But a city ordinance prohibits curbside mailboxes for aesthetic reasons.

"It's just unbelievable," Burton said. "The mailman walks all the way up to the end of the street, turns around, passes right in front of our house, and still won't deliver the mail."

San Francisco Chronicle
July 4, 1981

And We Thought Nuclear War Would Bring At Least One Blessing

Six hundred and fifty feet beneath the Kansas prairie, in a mined-out section of a working salt mine, a man in a gray plaid suit sits at a telex machine typing out and receiving messages. This is only a test—the man comes to the salt mine two times a year for a communications drill. But if a nuclear attack had been launched against the United States, the messages he is sending and receiving would be devoted to re-establishing the services of the Federal Reserve

Bank in the devastated country.

These preparations are part of elaborate plans to keep business and finance functioning after a nuclear war.

"Emergency preparedness is directed not only toward physical survival but also toward preservation of the basic values of the nation," says the National Plan for Emergency Preparedness, issued in 1964 and now undergoing revision. "Consequently every effort should be made to . . . continue a basically free economy and private operation of industry, subject to governmental regulation only to the extent necessary to the public interest."

San Francisco Examiner
July 5, 1981

Capitalist Plot

A 10 ruble note—worth about \$6.50 American—was sold recently to a Minnesota collector for \$5000. No ordinary ruble; it was signed by Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin. Now, given British and U.S. inflation, we suppose Churchill and Roosevelt could be quite comfortable with this method of currency appreciation. Stalin, we suspect, would see only a dirty capitalist trick to expropriate the surplus value of his labor.

The Wall Street Journal
June 21, 1981

Quit Your Beefing

The health-food boom and erratic prices have weaned many Californians away from beef as a staple. This is bad for cattlemen. So they are asking the state government to impose a 25-cent fee on every head of cattle—including cattle raised outside California and shipped here—to be used to advertise and promote the eating of more beef.

What gives this measure extra interest is that its author is Assembly GOP leader Carol Hallett of Atascadero. Those who watch the Capitol know her to be a rabid foe of new taxes and one who believes taxes on businesses are especially insidious because they are passed on to consumers. This proposed cattle fee/tax is different she insists, because it is needed and because cattlemen aren't the kind to pass on added costs.

San Francisco Chronicle
July 18, 1981

Vote
Libertarian

FREEDOM:
An American
Tradition

Vote
Libertarian

© 1981 Libertarian Party, 4 Berris 1444 Teakwood Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45224 513-542-3066. Campaign signs for Libertarian Candidates and issues.

The above is a picture of a new poster available from headquarters. (See order form on page 17.) Actual color is a slightly darker blue. Actual size is 30" by 11".

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The Libertarian Party is working for a free society. Your support will make that free society a reality. Contribute to your own freedom—and that of all Americans—by contributing to the work of the Libertarian Party.

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