



Libertarian Party

NEWS

Volume 2, Number 2

Liberty Enlightening the World

March/April 1987

The Race Is On: Three Seek Nominations Means, Paul, And Marrou Announce

The recent California Libertarian Party convention, held in San Francisco in mid-February, produced a flurry of political activity, as three men announced their intentions to seek the nominations for national office for the 1988 election.

Andre Marrou, long-time Libertarian Party member, and two newcomers to the Party, Ron Paul and Russell Means, declared themselves candidates for Party nominations. Paul and Means announced they were seeking the Presidential nomination, while Marrou declared for Vice President.

Brief statements from each of the candidates are printed here, with more detailed information concerning their campaigns to follow in the next issue of the Libertarian Party NEWS.



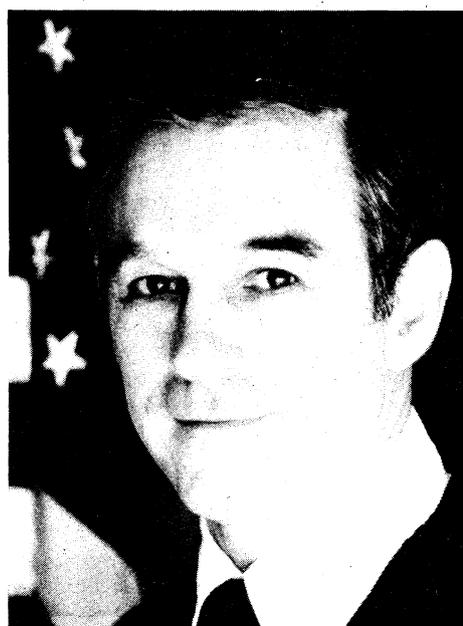
Russell Means

On February 15, 1987, long-time American Indian Movement activist Russell Means announced his intention to seek the Libertarian Party nomination for President of the United States.

Means, a Lakota Sioux from South Dakota, said his decision to run as a Libertarian came after discovering how much his philosophy and goals as an Indian matched those of the Libertarians.

Means says that his goal of self-determination for Indian people has not been sidetracked by his decision to run for President. "Actually," Means said, "the only thing that has changed is the scope of my goal. I now realize that all Americans, not just Indians, desperately need to regain control of their own lives."

The Russell Means organization can be contacted at: Means for President, 1412 West 9th Street, Austin, TX 78703. The telephone number is 512-320-0801.



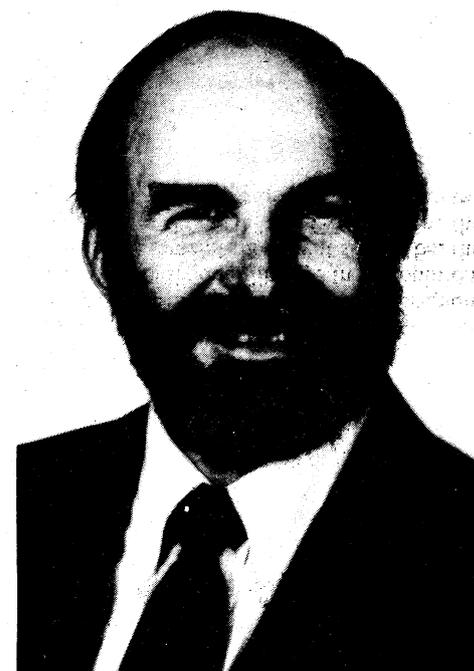
Ron Paul

On February 16, 1987, Congressman Ron Paul announced his candidacy for the Libertarian Party nomination for President of the United States.

Paul said he wants to challenge "big banks' privilege and the Federal Reserve; federal deficit spending in all areas, from social welfare to the Pentagon and corporate welfare; a run-amok IRS and outrageous tax system; government lying about everything; the vicious attack on our liberty and financial privacy; and the foreign policy that drains our wallets, enriches our enemies, shreds the Constitution, and kills our children."

"In 1988," Paul said, "Americans will be faced with Bush or Kemp, Hart or Cuomo, or some other big-government types. I intend to make sure the people have a choice for freedom. That's why I am seeking the nomination of the Libertarian Party for President."

The Ron Paul organization can be contacted at: Ron Paul for a Free America, Box 580387, Houston, TX 77258. The telephone number is 415-348-8215.



Andre Marrou

Andre Marrou, former Alaska state legislator, announced at the California Libertarian Party convention that he would seek the Libertarian Party nomination for Vice President of the United States.

Marrou said, "The two major parties obviously are far more interested in government power than individual liberty. In my opinion, this is the reverse of the way it should be, the reverse of the intent of the Constitution, the reverse of the Libertarian philosophy, and the reverse of my own philosophy."

"So my fight for the last several years in state government in Alaska has been against government power and for individual liberty, and I will continue this fight as a candidate for Vice President."

The Andre Marrou organization can be contacted at: 1630 Ottawa Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89109. The telephone number is 702-731-5794.

Inside

Letters.....	page 2
Process Teaching.....	page 3
Ballot Access.....	page 6
Turney.....	page 6
The Solution.....	page 7
Gleanings.....	page 8
Poland.....	page 9
Paul Letter.....	page 11
Big Sale.....	page 12

Libertarian Unity Endorsed

Writing in *Nomos* magazine, five libertarian activist-strategists have made a strong case for libertarian unity despite differences.

To Dave Bergland, 1984 Libertarian Party candidate for President, the rule should be "Thou shalt not trash other libertarians."

Continuing, Bergland writes that libertarians should:

"Keep the ultimate goal in mind and don't confuse various means with that goal. Avoid the 'one true way' fallacy. Libertarians engaged in one type of activity, which pleases them, too frequently act as if what they are doing is the only valid way to freedom. Some add a moral dimension and accuse other libertarians of being immoral betrayers of the cause. Most

important, avoid the 'Pygmalion' fallacy. Everyone isn't like you. Different types of people differ dramatically in basic motives, perceptions, how they communicate, and how they relate to others. You cannot change that. You can become aware of those differences, accept people as they are, and appreciate their positive qualities as you encourage their libertarian development.

"Each of us should find the activities in the freedom movement that appeal to us, and do them. A person is much more likely to be productive when engaged in activity that he or she believes is productive and that is personally rewarding because it allows that person to use his or her strongest attributes. Let's

encourage other libertarians to do well and keep developing while we help create new ways for more people to participate in the movement on their own terms."

Dave Walter, co-founder of the Society for Individual Liberty and a member of the Libertarian Party national committee, focused on the charge that libertarians, by engaging in politics, are sanctioning the very process that inhibits liberty:

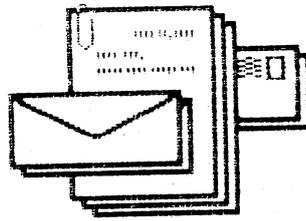
"If one can't easily avoid using the mail or the roads or a subsidized airport, then what duty does a libertarian have to avoid 'sanctioning' government? The duty to speak out in favor of ending government's monopoly of a service and the provision of services through

coercively obtained funds! If one wishes to avoid traveling on Amtrak or can afford a septic tank instead of hooking up to the government sewer line he'll have to pay for when it runs by his house anyway, that's fine. Let nonlibertarians know why you are refusing to use the township park or garbage collection. But please avoid the 'holier-than-thou' attitude toward active, outspoken libertarians whose circumstances lead them to use such services when the alternatives are outlawed or financially prohibitive...

"It would be hard to argue that all Libertarian candidates have avoided sanctioning violation of rights. But that's not to say that

Continued on Page 4

Letters to the Editor



emphasize major tax reductions rather than tax abolition, so that moderate libertarians might join with radical libertarians at least part of the way along the road to liberty.

W. William Woolsey
Charleston, SC

Research

As administrative assistant to the office of the Libertarian National Committee, I deal with inquiries from around the country and around the world.

It would be of great assistance to me if those of our members who run across research documentation which could be used to support Libertarian positions would mail *clear* copies of such materials to the office, along with information as to where and when it was published, and addresses from which I might obtain reprint rights.

Among the issues most often questioned are our stands on decriminalization of victimless crimes, privatization of government services, and our non-interventionist foreign policy.

I need specific information—facts, figures, statistics—on what did and did not work, and what is and is not effective.

For example, documentation of drug use/drug trafficking in England before and after legalization, health statistics in countries where prostitution is legal compared with statistics of societies where it is a "crime," inefficiency of government in the business sector, and so on, would be very useful.

Those Libertarians who hold differing opinions on "hot topics" such as abortion, capital punishment, and defense could send information backing up their position and an address where like-minded individuals might contact them, so that I could better handle the rest of the "I agree with you Libertarians about everything but..." inquiries.

Sharon Mitchell
Houston, TX

Veto

Voters do not seem to appreciate the link between spending and taxes. They will vote for almost any noble-sounding enterprise. But, when given the opportunity, they will also vote to protect their right to vote on issues, as seen in the recent California election results. I believe they would usually vote to limit government powers if able to vote on specific issues, as opposed to authorizing broad powers to achieve noble-sounding promises.

One solution would be a "veto initiative" process at all government levels, which would make the opportunity to veto any government action by placing it on the ballot. This could require far fewer signatures than an initiative to pass a new law (say 2 to 5 percent of those voting in the last election as opposed to 10 percent), since the threat of misuse would be far less. There is a legitimate distrust of the potential of initiatives for new laws to be used by one group to repress another. A veto initiative would cause no such problems, and could be clean and specific so that political

interference by the courts to stop such an initiative would be minimal. The political climate is good for working toward such a veto initiative process, since the process of purchasing votes in return for reelection support is becoming widely understood.

The solution to stopping the progress toward a totalitarian state has to be to provide the people with a *direct* means of vetoing government actions and regulations. Such a proposal could gain wide support because it does not sound radical, and is consistent with the vision most Americans have of their ideal relation to "their" government. It could be drafted and tested at local levels, and would create its own pressure to expand to higher levels of government if well drafted and with good results. I believe it could then be used to achieve most Libertarian goals. There is the "minor" problem of getting from here to that point.

William C. Marmon
Los Altos, CA

Killing

We have always had wars because most people believe that some things are worth dying for—or killing for. Sometimes there is no other way, or no better way, to protect your freedom, or those close to you, or the things you've worked all your life for.

But what if there was another way to defend those values, a way as effective as warfare but less dangerous and costly?

Recent research has shown that there are techniques of struggle which do not use violence, but which have often been just as effective. These techniques operate out of the insight that rulers, even terrorist rulers, are thoroughly dependent on their victims' acceptance of the submissive role. The largely nonviolent overthrow of Baby Doc in Haiti and Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines dramatically illustrates this dependence.

There are hundreds of similar examples in history of people using nonviolent techniques of struggle to resist both domestic and foreign oppression. Most of these cases have been surprisingly effective. They are not limited to struggles against "democratic" societies, such as Gandhi's. They include Poland's Solidarity movement, Czechoslovakia's seven-month defiance of Russian occupation troops in 1968, Denmark's refusal to comply with Nazi radical edicts, and the overthrow of the dictators of El Salvador and Guatemala in 1944.

This is a particularly fertile subject for libertarians for two reasons. First, the strategies and tactics of civilian based defense are designed specifically to undermine the legitimacy of ruling groups' actions. And second, if civilian based defense proves capable of deterring or defeating foreign aggression, it is a defense

program that can be carried out by private groups as well as by governments.

For those who want to explore the subject further, there is ample published material. The following are a good place to start:

- Introductory Packet on Civilian Based Defense, by the Association for Transarmament Studies.
- *National Security Through Civilian Based Defense*, by Gene Sharp.
- *The Politics of Nonviolent Action*, by Gene Sharp.

They are all available from the Association for Transarmament Studies, 3636 Lafayette Ave., Omaha NE 68131.

Neil Steyskal
Washington, DC

Defense

The January/February *Viewpoint* was excellent. The LP must emphasize areas where libertarians agree rather than areas where they disagree. Still, it was unfair to suggest that the LP platform is inconsistent. The plank advocating an adequate defense is consistent with the plank demanding the abolition of involuntary taxation. There only appears to be an inconsistency if two different controversies are confused.

The anarchist-minarchist controversy debates whether it is desirable to have an organization similar to a traditional government; an organization that promotes common interests, seeks universal participation, and is governed by a democratic process. The radical-moderate libertarian controversy debates whether it is desirable for this organization, this "government," to ever initiate force.

While the wording is vague, the LP platform gives no hint of the "wholly denationalized, privatized defense" required by the anarchist position. Instead, the defense plank suggests government provision of "sufficient military force," implying the minarchist position. Still, as long as the government collects resources to "defend the United States from aggression" without confiscating property, attaching wages, or imprisoning tax resisters, the defense plank is consistent with the radical libertarian position demanding the abolition of involuntary taxation.

Moderate libertarians believe that "forcible collections" are sometimes necessary, and they often emphasize the resources the government must collect to provide for defense. It is this moderate libertarian position that is inconsistent with the LP platform. In the spirit of the January/February *Viewpoint*, the LP might

Terrorism

WARNING: ANY AMERICAN CITIZEN TRAVELING OUTSIDE THE PROTECTED TERRITORIES OF UNITED STATES BOUNDARIES DOES SO AT THEIR OWN RISK AND PERIL. THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SAFETY AND WELFARE OF INDIVIDUALS OR AMERICAN ENTERPRISES LOCATED ON FOREIGN SOIL.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ENGAGE IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS OR OTHER GROUPS FOR THE PROTECTION AND SAFETY OF INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, PRIVATE ENTERPRISES, OR OTHER FOR-PROFIT CORPORATIONS BEYOND PROTECTED U.S. TERRITORIES.

Suppose this kind of warning were posted in prominent positions at every airport, shipline terminal, and border crossing in the United States! What implication would it have on terrorists or would-be terrorists throughout the world?

While the politicians in Washington keep struggling with the problem of international terrorism, they continually overlook the obvious solution.

International terrorism, like any other problem, has a root cause. And the only way a problem can be eliminated is to eliminate the cause.

American citizens have become prime targets of terrorists because: (a) They are readily available; (b) they are extremely vulnerable; and (c) terrorists are fully aware that they can bring a world power government to its knees by taking hostages.

Would terrorists have this same advantage if individuals who chose to travel throughout the world were made to accept responsibility for themselves? Absolutely not!

Richard Whitelock
Ionia, MI

Connecticut

My goals as Libertarian Party candidate for state treasurer were to maintain ballot status and convey to as many people as possible the types of things an honest treasurer would do. Unfortunately, I failed the former, but did a pretty good job getting the idea across. My vote percentage was about 0.77 percent, less than the 1 percent needed. I did, however, mail out over 10,000 brochures, we distributed another 13,000, and I had articles published in all the major papers. In the meantime, freedom loving people from around the state mailed in more than enough money to get the job done. Given the chance I would gladly do it again.

Thomas S. Ross
Woodbridge, CT

Continued on Page 10

LIBERTARIAN PARTY MEMBERSHIP

- \$15 Basic \$40 Sponsor \$100 Patron \$250 Associate Life \$1000 Life Benefactor

MEMBERSHIP INCLUDES SUBSCRIPTION TO LP NEWS!

New Member

"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: _____

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

Name _____

Add. _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Payment Enclosed

Bill My

Bill My

Credit Card No. _____

Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

*Occupation _____

*Employer _____

*Optional. Federal Election Commission requires we ask.

Renewal



THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY *Liberty Enlightening The World!* 301 West 21st. • Houston, Tx 77008

DEFEND YOURSELF

AGAINST GOVERNMENT HARASSMENT:
CALL THE RADAR DETECTOR ARMY
Bel Vector micro.....\$165
Bel XKR-7 Express.....\$185
Bel Remote Express.....\$195
Cobra RD-3110 micro.....\$140
K40 (no tickets guarantee)\$270
TMS ELECTRONICS
14 Capitola Road
Danbury, CT 06811
(203) 746-7252

Viewpoint

The Second Front

By Karl Hess

Most libertarians, if asked to locate the first front in the political battle for liberty, probably would agree that it is in attacks against the state's currently unlimited power to tax. That power is the politics of the state. Without it, its power to suppress liberty would, in fact, wither away. Whatever government remained would be there solely by consent of the governed.

I'd like to suggest a second front, one which offers as many opportunities for libertarian influence as does the taxation front. Also, it is a second front which, if won, would have as profound an effect as a victory against taxation. The second front is education, particularly at the lower school levels.

It is not by chance or by some genetic flaw that so many Americans have come to accept the thrall of government authority and to listen uncritically to the most absurd statements of its administrators.

Americans have come to accept authority, and give up liberty, because they have been taught to do it in their earliest years, their years in school.

Critical thinking and inquiry have been written out of popular education ever since Horace Mann and the other designers of state popular education decided that the most important role of such education was to create national citizens, actually obedient subjects of the nation state, rather than thinking individuals.

Today, for the first time in my memory, there is opposition to this notion that is of sufficient significance to say that an actual second front already has opened in the field of education.

It isn't an easy second front for libertarians. The good instinct of practically every libertarian would be to say that the proper frontal

assault in the field of education would be to oppose compulsory education of any sort and to advocate an absolutely free and volitional market in education.

There is another dimension to education, however, beyond the political and the administrative. That dimension involves the nature of the education itself. And it is in precisely that area that the second front of which I write, already has opened.

The struggle is simply stated. One side holds that the purpose of education, public or otherwise, is to teach facts so that pupils may acquire specific skills, accept conventional wisdom, and later become employable. This is known as *content* teaching. The other side holds that the purpose of education is to encourage independent reasoning power so that data may be understood, not just memorized. This is known as *process* teaching.

Conservatives like content teaching because it reinforces habits of obedience to traditional values. Liberals, although not wildly enthusiastic about content teaching, by and large support it because they have special reasons to oppose process teaching. Many of them consider process teaching to be elitist and to encourage the advancement of individual students rather than serving the favorite liberal purpose of education which is to make all students equal. Liberals and conservatives both seem to equate content teaching with the increasingly popular notion of "getting back to basics."

The usual definition of getting back to basics is a demand for rote drill in reading, in the multiplication tables, and in the sequence of historical events.

Process teaching emphasizes understanding

of how the processes work and their applications to real-world problems. Process teaching, in effect, adds Reasoning to the traditional three R's. Content teaching not only ignores reasoning but actively discourages it in favor of "teaching to the test."

In schools themselves, young, eager and enthusiastic teachers are likely to want to teach process, to engage their pupils, even in the earliest grades, in the process of thinking rather than the process of memorizing facts, or content. Older teachers may prefer the order and predictability of content teaching.

Administrators, by and large, favor content teaching for several reasons: because so many parents approve of it and find it reassuringly familiar, because it is easily quantifiable for record keeping, and because they wish to avoid any hint of favoring bright pupils—a favoritism that is almost guaranteed to bring howls of outrage from the professional representatives of the disadvantaged. (The disadvantaged, for the purposes of government education, never include bright, energetic students denied a chance to move at their own speed and for their own purposes.)

Libertarianism—a doctrine of absolute personal responsibility, consensual agreement, and non-aggression—is the politics or, better, ethic of people able to think independently, reason in regard to consequences, and plan for their own futures. Process teaching supports the emergence of such people. Content teaching, emphasizing authority and regimentation, discourages it.

So long as education is largely a government monopoly its administrators will reflect government attitudes. The most gifted teachers, today, are being discouraged by the constant growth of administrative staffs and demands and the declining attention to classroom activity. The schools accurately reflect the same sort of growth in the federal government. Any legislative changes that encourage private schools and home schooling will help break the monopoly that government schools now enjoy

over a crucial aspect of our very future.

Perhaps the most radical proposal ever made along those lines has come from MIT's Seymour Papert who developed the computer language LOGO, for very young children. In an eye and mind-opening book called *Mindstorms: Children, Computers and Powerful Ideas* (Basic Books, 1980), he argues that a personal computer being made available to a child may provide a more productive learning atmosphere than any formal classroom.

His book includes this truly revolutionary view of education, the free market, and individualism:

"Increasingly, [computers] will be the private property of individuals, and this will gradually return to the individual the power to determine patterns of education. Education will become more of a private act, and people with good ideas, different ideas, exciting ideas will no longer be faced with a dilemma where they either have to 'sell' their ideas to a conservative bureaucracy or shelve them. They will be able to offer them in an open marketplace directly to consumers. There will be new opportunities for imagination and originality. There might be a renaissance of thinking about education."

Libertarian Party members should seriously consider becoming active on this second front. If we cannot immediately abolish state schools, we might at least take what steps we can to introduce into them, and into all schools, and into all of our own relationships with children, the most subversive educational notion of all: that children be encouraged to think critically, analytically, and creatively.

LIBERTARIANS FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS

Libertarians who support animal rights and oppose abortion, please write for more information:

Libertarians For Animal Rights
7829 Cayuga Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20817

DISCOVER THE SECRET OF TURNING PEOPLE INTO LIBERTARIANS

The Essence of Political Persuasion A Powerful, Intense 3-Hour Audio Cassette Training Resource by Michael Emerling

In just six short weeks, I will double your skills in one-to-one political persuasion. Or refund your money. Value for value. If I don't deliver, you don't pay.

You'll learn how to:

- Develop the Attributes of Effective Persuaders.
- Create and Build Rapport.
- Isolate and Identify the Real Issue.
- Ask Mind Altering Questions.
- Use Applied Epistemology.
- Leverage Liberty Through Language.
- Employ Shock and Surprise Techniques Effectively.
- Use the New, Enhanced Political Cross-Dressing.
- Introduce Intellectual Judo. Use their objections to defend liberty.
- Use Metaphors, deceptively powerful tools.
- And Much More.

ONLY \$29.95 – 45 DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.

Make Check or Money Order Payable to:

Michael Emerling • Box 28368, Dept. 2 • Las Vegas, NV 89126

Unity

Continued from Page 1

some haven't and can't continue to denounce taxation as theft and government activity as immoral and inefficient. An election promise to always allow citizens to voluntarily participate and pay for any non-monopoly government program they like should remove the contention that Libertarians have no right to force our ideas on others. Establishing a blind trust fund with a CPA firm and asking voters who support an elected Libertarian to contribute to it can effectively defuse the 'would you accept stolen money for your salary?' question.

"Properly fashioned, a Libertarian campaign for office can avoid appearing to sanction statist rule. If, through education, the state collapses because citizens no longer participate, fine. Some libertarians feel most comfortable with that route. Some very few others may advocate that the modern state can only be defeated through armed revolution. But most activist libertarians have, for now, chosen the political route as their best hope for maximum freedom in their lifetime. Perhaps they are wrong, but they aren't necessarily evil."

Gary Shilts, 1986 Libertarian Party candidate for governor of Illinois, writes "a view from the trenches":

"The only reward of a campaign as a Libertarian is had when, while talking to an 'average citizen,' one sees a flash of insight in her eyes, and she says something like, 'I never thought of it like that!' Once that happens, you know she will never again be able to listen to a politician espouse a statist position without there being at least a nagging tug in the back of her mind. If the Libertarian Party can accomplish anything, it can make people think.

"I fully understand that the purists of the world aren't impressed by this argument. They don't need to think anymore. They have, after all, completely worked through their political philosophy and have correctly concluded that politics is nothing more than a lot of small-minded people clawing for power over a lot of other small-minded people and even voting is giving sanction to this vile system.

"Until everyone has come to that conclusion, however, and until everyone abstains from government, it will be necessary for us, as the brilliant Anne McCracken wrote, '...to use every means available to protect our life, liberty and property...including political action.'

"Political action is not for everyone, of course. The freedom movement, however, is big enough to utilize the talents of all her children."

Richard Kleinow, co-founder of the Libertarian Party of Minnesota, wrote:

"After about 20 years of working part time at advancing libertarian goals in every way I could think of, including helping found the Libertarian Party of Minnesota, running for governor, teaching classes in high schools and universities, petitioning, working on Libertarian presidential campaigns, talking with folks at state fair booths, trying to make headway in a major party, being a speaker at functions, going one on one, writing letters to editors and congressmen, networking, and dozens of variations of the above, plus a ridiculous number of hours debating the best strategy and tactics, I came to the conclusion as to which is best some time ago.

"It's all of them!

"Not all at once from everyone, but let the market decide. I've come to encourage each to use the strategy he thinks best for three reasons: *motivation, understanding, and perspective.*

"Motivation because if an individual is going at it in the way he thinks best, he will work one heck of a lot harder at it, and so accomplish much more than he would be giving half-hearted support to someone else's plan.

"Understanding because if he goes at it his way he will do things in a way he understands, and so will make fewer mistakes and accomplish more with less wheel spinning.

"Perspective because each person sees the problem differently, and so will communicate to those who see things from his angle, while others with a different perspective won't be so successful with 'his' audience—even if those others are more experienced and knowledgeable.

Arthur Hicks, a libertarian writer, stressed the matter of rights in libertarian politics:

"The Libertarian Party is a 'rights' party, supporting the rights and beliefs of various individuals.

"While I'm opposed to drug use and prostitution, I do understand the Party's support for individuals who practice either, because they are individuals with rights. The Party supports gay rights, and I do also—even though the majority of Americans are opposed to that.

"If an individual with strong beliefs is supported and elected by the Party, it's entirely up to Party members to periodically check the official's performance. If he hasn't kept his commitments, it then becomes the Party's responsibility to replace that official by mustering opposition from within its ranks.

"I suspect critics are right about the flaws in a political party system, but I also suspect that the Libertarian Party has more to offer the voter than any other party. Other parties ignore 'individualism' issues and sidestep controversy. The Libertarian Party, with its focus on individualism, uniquely touches upon the daily lives of Americans. It is the only Party that truly recognizes people as individuals with rights, needs, wants, liberties, and problems to be resolved."

The Future of the Movement

For its first anniversary issue, "Free Marin," a California "journal of ideas for the libertarian/free market community," asked four libertarians, here and abroad, to share their thoughts on the future of the movement.

• One of the contributors was Andre Spies, who describes himself as "the most radical libertarian in the world." Creator of Free-network, an international association of libertarians, Spies recently moved the group's headquarters from Belgium to Douglas, on the Isle of Man (P.O. Box 107).

The heart of his comments were these "freedom keys":

"1. Take those practical steps that will increase the quantity and quality of your positive options (improve your health, knowledge, skills, power, wealth, happiness, etc.);

"2. Make contact with other freedom-lovers (particularly those who apply different approaches to freedom), and initiate exchanges of ideas, mutual aid, joint projects."

• Jack Dean, immediate past chairman of the Libertarian Party of California, wrote optimistically of the increasing attention being paid to such free-market think-tanks and educational organizations as Reason, Cato, Institute for Humane Studies, and the Pacific Institute and the work of "movement entrepreneurs" such as Marshall Fritz and David Bergland. Attention to libertarian ideas from such widely circulated papers as the *Wall Street Journal* and *USA Today* also were cited by Dean as good signs. He spoke specifically of political activities in predicting that "the Libertarian Party will develop more effective means of attracting libertarian-minded Americans into the movement."

"I look at the marketplace of ideas," Dean wrote, "much as I do a river: If it took 50 years to pollute it, it will probably take just as long to clean it up. We have to start back at the source—all those tiny tributaries that feed it—in order to make it clean and pure again.

"So we must continue to attract new people. Not quantity, mind you, but quality. People who believe in our ideas. People who will work to help spread them."

• Bill Forster, chairman of the Libertarian Movement of Australia, wrote:

"A movement which promotes...voluntary kindness, bans oppressive compulsion, and allows people to deal with each other according to a doctrine of free will, must succeed.

"Today the libertarian philosophy seems out of step and way ahead of its time. Many people tell us 'we are idealists and an ideal world will never exist.' This abstract concept called world, actually consists of millions of real, living, loving, fighting, hoping, struggling individuals. Just talk briefly to some and you become aware

that hardly anyone really likes to be pushed around by force or coercion; no one wants to be cheated by fraud. In short, most people are believers in freedom of thought and expression.

"This is what libertarianism is all about. 'No man has the right to initiate force, fraud, or coercion.' That is why I maintain the world is full of libertarians."

• From Fred Foldvary, publisher of the "Libertarian Digest," came a strong challenge to the entire movement:

"The biggest obstacle to freedom today is the libertarian movement.

"You know the saying—you are your own worst enemy? Or, we have met the enemy and they are 'us'?" Just as the biggest obstacle to world peace is the misguided and misinformed "peace" movement, which drains resources into futile activity, the major reason why the world is not progressing toward liberty is that the "libertarian" movement, especially the publicly visible "Libertarian Party," has become frozen in orthodoxy and is too often interested in the power of big fish in a small pond rather than in challenging ideas. The recent lack of progress by the Libertarian Party and allied organizations is therefore not surprising.

"The future for freedom, though, is bright, so bright it is blinding. The world is at the edge, and all the solutions have failed, except liberty. One hundred years ago, Henry George predicted that all the irrational methods would have to be tried before rational ones would ever be considered, and he was dead right. China, for example, had to experience the failure of socialism before it could move away from it.

"Now, socialism, facism, pseudo-liberalism, and conservatism have been exposed as failures. The world is ripe for liberty, but the libertarian movement cannot seize the time unless it is itself liberated from its premature old age, its failure to welcome allied movements such as the naturists and the Georgists, and the lack of openness in many of its organizations.

"The future for liberty is promising, but libertarians must widen their scope and be willing to challenge their fundamental beliefs if they are to succeed in liberating the world. We must first liberate libertarianism."

DECENTRALIZE!
Non-Violent Radical Decentralist
Strategy -- Carol Moore, Editor
\$3.00 for 4 issues. Sample \$1.00
Box 106, 632 Cloverdale,
Los Angeles, CA 90036

Libertarian Party NEWS

Libertarian Party NEWS is the official newspaper of the Libertarian Party of the United States. Opinions and articles contained herein do not necessarily represent official Party positions unless so indicated.

KARL HESS
Editor

RANDY LANGHENRY
Managing Editor

THERESE HESS
Production Manager

BILL EVERS
MURRAY ROTHBARD
Associate Editors

JENNIFER ROBACK
DAVE SCHOLL
PAT WAGNER
JANE WILLIAMS
Contributing Editors

BLUELINE GRAPHICS
Charles Town, WV
Typesetter

COMPRINT
Gaithersburg, MD
Printer

ADDRESS CHANGES
LP NEWS Address Changes
c/o Libertarian Party
301 W. 21st St.
Houston, TX 77008
713-880-1776

NEWS/PHOTOS/LETTERS
Libertarian Party NEWS
P.O. Box 173
Kearneysville, WV 25430
304-263-7526
703-662-3691

Permission is granted to reprint material from Libertarian Party NEWS unless material is marked "copyright." Publication credit and tear sheets are requested for all material printed.

PUBLISHER
Lysander, Inc.
P.O. Box 173
Kearneysville, WV 25430
304-263-7526

Gay? Lesbian? Or Simply Concerned?

Libertarians for Gay and Lesbian Concerns is the only group in our movement that focuses on gay/lesbian issues. For a sample copy of **LGLC Newsletter**, Send SASE to: LGLC, 1800 Market St., Box #210-A, San Francisco, CA 94102

PRO-CHOICE LIBERTARIANS

PRO-CHOICE libertarian network forming to support women's rights in L.P. Platform, at conventions. For information, to order buttons contact Carol Moore:

PRO-CHOICE LIBERTARIANS
Box 106, 632 Cloverdale
Los Angeles, CA 90036
213) 931-9239



Speechwriting For Business Men & Women

Michael Emerling

P.O. Box 28368
Las Vegas, NV 89126

(702) 873-1213

To control the biggest threat to liberty in our country - government - we must reduce taxes. I do my part, and maybe I can help you do yours.

Richard Winchell
Bookkeeping and Tax Service

ROUTE 2 • BOX 303
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29210

(803) 781-5427

Austin Slate

Incensed over the collectivist policies of the city council, Austin Libertarians are fielding a full slate of opponents to the incumbents in the April 4 election.

Pledged to vigorous, no-holds-barred campaigns are Gary Johnson, Fred Ebner, and Erich Schwarz.

Johnson, 33, an investor, is the Texas LP secretary and an at-large representative to the Libertarian National Committee. Ebner, 62, a retired textbook publisher's representative, a former college political philosophy instructor, and recent Travis County LP chair, is a native Texan and a graduate of the University of Texas in government. Schwarz, an entrepreneur and a student at the University of Texas, is a native Texan and co-founder and president of the University Libertarian Group.

Each is committed to accept all speaking engagements, answer all questionnaires, be available to the media, and, in short, to run a serious campaign to win.

Because Austin is a media center, this campaign is important to Libertarians all over Texas. It could change what your legislators read over their morning coffee during the legislative session. Instead of a unanimous, uninterrupted chorus praising collectivism, three voices of reason will be heard singing the praises of liberty.

The present politics of the Austin City Council are so intrusively interventionist that Fred Ebner has dubbed it "the Council of Commissars of the People's Republic of Austin" in his numerous letters to local newspapers.

This city council has interfered with individual freedom of choice by banning smoking

on private property in "public accommodations" and trying to zone adult-oriented businesses out of existence. In a city with the highest per-capita debt in the United States, they favor extravagant new spending for a convention center and "affordable housing" boondoggles.

A mass transit authority unanimously endorsed by the present city council has brought nothing but a government monopoly, empty buses, and higher taxes. A cable television monopoly has been rendered inordinately expensive by six government access channels.

Austinites are furious over the council's costly hiring of consultants to avoid taking the heat for its decisions. In disregard of the plain language of the city charter, the council voted to issue bonds without voter approval.

Ebner and Johnson lead the opposition to the establishment of the Capital Metro mass transit fiasco and its sales tax. They spearheaded a movement to recall the entire city council after it violated the city charter. Capitalizing on their enhanced name recognition, Ebner and Johnson plan to take full advantage of Austin's numerous radio talk shows and TV interview programs.

LGLC

This is another in a continuing series of brief profiles of non-party, and even anti-party groups which in some way support libertarian and/or free market positions. The series is presented, not necessarily to endorse any of the groups, but to assure Libertarian Party members of access to information about others who, each in their own way, are involved in the cause of liberty.

Libertarians for Gay and Lesbian Concerns is an organization of gay women and men who want to introduce their fellow gay people to a "new and exciting way of thinking about public issues...libertarianism, a political and social philosophy in the classical liberal tradition which holds that individual rights are the fundamental bases of civilization, and must be completely respected.."

"The libertarian movement has much to offer gay people."

The Connection, a New York newspaper for

gay people, described the group this way: "Libertarians for Gay and Lesbian Concerns is a national organization that works to show members of the gay community that libertarianism is a viable, moral, and effective alternative to traditional party politics in the left-right spectrum. The members of LGLC believe that libertarianism provides a rational, moral, and believable framework for freedom, prosperity, and peace."

The group lists the Association for Libertarian Feminists, the Libertarian Party, and the Libertarian International as associated and supportive groups.

LGLC has chapters in Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, and San Diego and publishes a bi-monthly newsletter. For a sample issue write to LGLC, P.O. Box 953, San Francisco, CA 94101.

By All Means

"Shall we dance?" said the politician to the lie.

"By all means," came the knowing reply.

"My point exactly," the politician said.

"In the end, as you well know, we'll all be dead."

—Chris Brockman

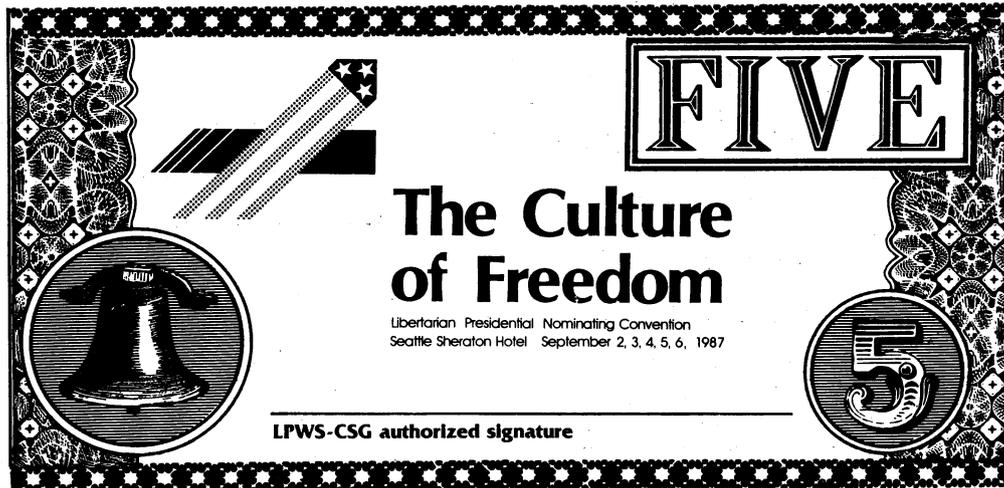
LIBERTY BUCKS

The fun and excitement of the 1987 Libertarian National Convention is only months away. We are busy putting together what will be remembered as the most fun and memorable LP convention yet. To help you save money a 10% discount on pre-registration for convention packages is offered from June 1st to August 1st.

But smart libertarians can save an additional 15% with a purchase of Liberty Bucks. This is our system of scrip which we will honor at par in any combination with cash for convention registration, exhibitor's booths, advertising in our promotional tabloid, and goods at the Washington State booth.

Act soon. The 15% discount will decrease to 10% after March 31. On May 31, Liberty Buck sales will cease. These attractive notes are individually signed and come in denominations of hundreds, twenties, tens, fives, and ones. They cannot be redeemed for cash by federal law.

Plan ahead for a week of liberty in Seattle!



FULL PACKAGE \$325
All activities and speakers, meal functions, a Puget Sound cruise, film festival, Presidential Banquet, Keynote Address and convention floor access.
Pre-registration \$295.

DELEGATES PACKAGE \$275
All activities not running concurrently with Convention floor business. Includes all meal functions, Puget Sound Cruise, film festival and Keynote address.
Pre-registration \$250.

ECONOMY PACKAGE \$175
All activities and speakers including the Presidential Banquet, film festival, Keynote Address and convention floor access. Excludes the Puget Sound cruise and other meal functions.
Pre-registration \$160.

BASIC PACKAGE \$50
Keynote Address, Convention floor access and film festival.
Pre-registration \$45.

Pre-registration begins June 1st, and ends August 1, 1987. Individual event prices will be announced.

A Major Advance In Economic Theory

THE PURE LOGIC OF CHOICE

by
Richard D. Fuerle

If economics is a science, it must explain economic phenomena. To explain is to give the cause. Causation implies the existence of a law: if A changes, then B changes. The "A" and "B" in the law can be attributes that we sense or concepts that we create. Thus, there are four types of natural laws—physical laws, conceptual laws, psychological laws, and praxeological laws. The praxeological laws are given and explained, both when coercion is absent and when it is present.

THE PURE LOGIC OF CHOICE demonstrates that economics, like geometry, is a set of laws logically deducible from a few simple premises. 221 pages, hardbound. \$13.95.



Through bookstores or from
VANTAGE PRESS, 516 W. 34th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10001

Curious to know what is said at National Committee meetings?
Who said what?
What issues were voted on?

To obtain copies of official Libertarian National Committee Meetings' Minutes, send \$5.00 (plus one dollar P&H per set, check or M.O.) to:

Libertarian Party National Headquarters
301 W. 21st St.
Houston, TX 77008

Be sure to specify the particular meetings' minutes you wish to receive.

Foreign orders add \$1.00 for extra postage.

Please send me the following package(s) of Liberty Bucks.

300 Bucks ___ @ \$255 ___

200 Bucks ___ @ \$170 ___

100 Bucks ___ @ \$85 ___

50 Bucks ___ @ \$42.50 ___

Other* ___ Bucks x .85 = ___

TOTAL ___

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State/Zip _____

Phone _____

Make checks payable to LPWS-CSG.

LPWS Convention Services
P.O. Box 23108
Seattle, WA 98102

*After March 31, 1987 the discount rate is reduced to 10%. Multiply the amount of Liberty Bucks desired by .9 to obtain your price.

Vital Reminder Updated Concerning Ballot Access

By Richard Winger

Two years ago, in the Libertarian Party NEWS, I wrote an article on the vital importance of early beginnings and tough lobbying for campaigns to make it possible for the Libertarian Party to get on ballots. That article, which is reprinted below, is still valid and presents a vital reminder that the ballot challenge to the Libertarian Party goes on and on, giving us no chance to rest on our laurels or relax our efforts.

To be a political party we have to be on ballots. It's as simple as that.

When the original article appeared, two state parties, Texas and Georgia, headed the challenge for early starts and hard lobbying. Today we are in far better shape in those two states than we had been earlier. Texas has ballot status for 1988 and Georgia's petition requirement has been reduced from 62,000 to 25,000. Those are the only two states in which we are in better ballot shape today than we were in 1983.

The message needs to be heeded and heeded fast: We need more successful lobbying of our ballot access message and now is the time to start. A month or so before an election is just too late!

Our most urgent needs are in Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Happily, campaigns are already getting started in Kansas, Ohio, Florida, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, and Indiana.

At any rate, here is my two-year-old report on efforts to gain ballot status along with my heartfelt hope that libertarians will take it seriously in 1987.

On February 11, 1987, the Kansas Senate Elections Committee approved our bill to lower the number of signatures needed for a party to get on the ballot from 2 percent (16,000 signatures) of the vote in the last election for governor, to 1 percent.

In all but a handful of states, *now* is the time to start working to persuade your state legislature to improve your state's election laws.

In a few months time, it will be too late. Legislative deadlines are quite strict; many states require that all new bills be introduced within a few months of the session's opening. Many legislators agree to introduce a certain number of bills, and by the time the session opens they already have committed themselves to introduce that number, and feel they have no time or energy for any others. If we don't act soon, we will have missed the "window of opportunity" that opens only once every two years.

The Libertarian Party needs improvements in election laws in approximately half of the states. Persuading state legislatures to improve the laws is the best hope we have to get these improvements. The U.S. Supreme Court unanimously upheld Georgia's ballot access requirement of a petition signed by 5 percent of the number of registered voters in 1971. It has not backed away from that ruling yet. Consequently, we can't expect federal courts to help with the basic problem that many states require far too many signatures. State courts sometimes will act when federal courts won't, but our best hope lies with lobbying state legislators.

It can work. In 1979 the Georgia American Party persuaded Georgia's legislature to lower the requirement from 5 percent to 2½ percent (still far too high, but it was progress). In 1983 the New Mexico Libertarian Party persuaded New Mexico's legislature to lower the petition from 3 percent to one-half of 1 percent, an outstanding achievement. In 1984 the Kansas Libertarian Party persuaded the legislature to set the requirement for staying on at 1 percent

of the vote for any statewide office, the best level we can hope for in any state.

So how do you start?

First, the person responsible for the lobbying project in each state should buy a copy of *Third Parties in America*, an excellent paperback published in 1984 by Princeton University Press, 41 William St., Princeton, NJ 08540, written by three Yale political scientists (lead author is Steven J. Rosenstone). The book makes a strong case that the U.S. political system needs functioning third parties. Since the book is written by academics with no partisan tie to any third party, it will give you confidence when you encounter legislators who say "We need to make ballot access difficult in order to protect the two-party system." No expert political scientist has written any book which agrees with that statement. (If you think I'm wrong, I challenge you to find any such book.)

No expert ever says "We need to make ballot access difficult in order to protect the two-party system" because any expert knows that the United States had a two-party system in the 19th Century, yet there were no ballot access barriers back then whatsoever. There were no state-printed ballots, and the government had no control over which parties could participate; yet we still had a two-party system. "Two-party system" is a political science term which means that two parties win practically all the elections.

You can cite the example of Minnesota between 1920 and 1942 to make the point. During the period, the only parties with a chance to win Minnesota elections (other than for presidential electors) were the Republican and the Farmer-Labor Parties. Out of 207 election contests for federal or statewide state office in that period, the Democrats won only four, and those were only for Congress. By contrast, the Farmer-Labor Party won the governorship four times, a U.S. Senate seat five times, and other statewide offices 12 times. Yet the Democratic Party of Minnesota, weak though it was, did have a role to play, and I predict that any Democratic legislator you're talking to would agree that it would be foolish to have kept the Democratic Party off the Minnesota ballot in that period, just because it wasn't one of the two major parties. Generally, major party politicians of both parties would probably agree that Minnesota was well-governed, and no one could seriously argue that Minnesota should have kept the Democrats off the ballot.

What should you ask for?

Despite the fact that, as recently as 1948, there were 14 states which required no petition whatsoever for a new party to get on the ballot, don't ask that petition requirements be completely dropped. There are today more political parties in the United States than ever before, because Marxists continue splintering and forming new parties, yet never merge. In 1984 there were three Trotskyist presidential candidates (Socialist Workers, Workers World, and Workers League). Since mechanical voting machines have trouble accommodating more than nine parties, I agree that some ballot access barriers are necessary, for the practical reason of keeping the ballot from overcrowding. But no state needs a petition requirement greater than one-half of 1 percent of the last vote cast, to achieve this. This can be demonstrated with historical data. Write me at 3201 Baker St., San Francisco, CA 94123, and I will supply it; I can also draft a proposed bill for any ballot access-related issue you may be interested in.

If we are diligent, if we get the attention of the press, if we draft the proposals ourselves and then marshal the evidence, we can persuade state legislators to improve ballot access laws. And we must initiate our proposals very soon.

Richard Winger, a San Francisco libertarian, is the LP's preeminent researcher of ballot data.

Chair's Column

By Jim Turney
National Chair, LNC

February 1987 will go down in Libertarian Party history as the watershed point between the 1984 and 1988 campaigns. This month the LP finished paying the debt incurred for ballot access in 1984. **We now owe no vendors, creditors, or contractors—all current and past due bills are paid!** More money will be put into the TV Commercial account, but thousands of dollars are now available to start production. We can provide more money faster than it can be spent—so expect results in the next few months.

The kick-off for 1988 was at the California State LP Convention. Three candidates announced their intention to seek nomination in Seattle. Two of them—Russell Means and Ron Paul—have had extensive "public lives." It is a credit to the party that we can attract candidates who have public reputations from both sides of the political spectrum. Both men have broken ties with their previous political friends to endorse libertarianism. Both are new members of the national LP. Both are charismatic and articulate speakers for our cause. Both are candidates for the LP nomination of President of the United States.

Andre Marrou, former Libertarian legislator in Alaska and equally effective proponent of our cause, announced for the Vice Presidential nomination. Andre's entire "public life" is as a libertarian. Never before has a publicly elected Libertarian sought our nomination to national office.

These characteristics are a sure sign of a maturing political party. We have, after all, just celebrated our 15th anniversary (Dec. 11).

So now an exciting race is on for the nomination in September—a sure sign of a healthy political party.

Competition is healthy for the party and the candidates. Both candidates should be encouraged and appreciated. Both should be questioned and tested.

Emotion can run high in a contest like this one. We have a history of hard feelings left after such experiences. Where is Bill Hunscher who challenged Ed Clark in 1979

or Gene Burns from 1983? Earl Ravenal has proven to be a genuine part of the party by continuing to contribute since losing to Bergland in 1983. But we all know the hurt of losing many of his supporters in that confrontation.

Fortunately, there is plenty of time before the nominating convention. We can all make a careful selection of who will represent us in the 1988 campaign. But let's not weaken our party by splitting our numbers.

Threats to leave the party if the wrong candidate wins are childish. I believe the delegates to our convention can be trusted to make a proper decision. The candidates should be and will be forthcoming about their pasts and their principles.

We should give a candidate (or any libertarian) latitude on interpretation if he or she is consistent on principle. It is more important to know if a person is using libertarian principles in their reasoning than to simply know their position on an issue.

There are some important aspects of each candidate to consider which are not matters of principle. I hope none of our candidates are thinking of their personal ambitions as a primary reason to run—even though I hope all benefit from the experience. It is important that we all strive foremost to promote libertarian solutions to our society's problems. But there are now many organizations that offer that objective. Our candidates should be convinced that the LP is worth their best effort to help us grow into the influential organization we can be.

The chance of winning the 1988 Presidential election is very small. Our impact on the politics of the winner could be significant. Vote totals are not to be ignored, but the important result of the 1988 campaign must be a larger and stronger LP. **The party should set some growth objectives for this campaign and know that our candidate is committed to them.**

We should all know by now that our cause will not triumph overnight. It is a long time until we select a candidate in September—it is even longer from September until election day 1988. **We want candidates who are here for the whole race—a marathon to the finish of the state, not just a sprint to September.**

Simplified 1040

Latest Revision for:

1040 Federal Income
Tax Form

1987

Department of the Internal Revenue Service

Name _____ Your Social Security Number _____

1. How much money did you make last year? () ()

2. Send it in. () ()

Compliments of CopyQuick Printing
8841 Highland Road Baton Rouge, LA 70808
(504) 769-7777

Sound Familiar?

I do not choose to be a common person. It is my right to be uncommon—if I can. I seek opportunity—not security. I do not wish to be a kept citizen, humbled and dulled by having the state look after me.

I want to take the calculated risk, to dream and to build, to fail and to succeed.

I refuse to barter incentive for dole; I prefer the challenges of life to the guaranteed existence; the thrill of fulfillment to the stale calm of Utopia.

I will not trade my freedom for beneficence nor my dignity for a handout. I will never cower before any master nor bend to any threat.

It is my heritage to stand erect, proud, and unafraid; to think and act for myself, to enjoy the benefit of my creations, and to face the world boldly and say:

This, with God's help, I have done. All this is what it means to be an Entrepreneur.

"The Entrepreneur's Credo"
American Entrepreneurs Association

See you in Seattle in September!

Libertarian Presidential Nominating Convention
Seattle Sheraton Hotel • September 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1987