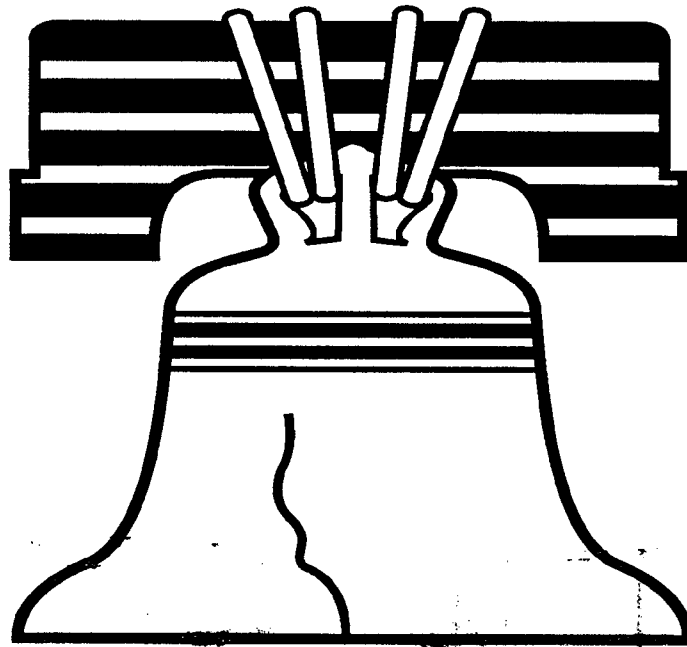


Republican Liberty

Caucus

Goals & Strategy for the '90's



by
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edited by
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November 1990
Tallahassee, Florida

"There's no question that the appeal of libertarian views is the fastest growing phenomenon. There's a consensus out there that's going to bite people in the ass."

Republican Political Strategist
and former Party Chairman
Lee Atwater
Cato Institute Conference
April, 1985

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Supplemental Materials include:
Republican Liberty; Vol. I, No. I, II; Vol. II, No. I.
By-Laws and Statement of Principles

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Republican Liberty Caucus is a libertarian political organization dedicated to promoting the ideals of free enterprise, individual freedom, and limited government.

BACKGROUND

The Republican Liberty Caucus is a modern day heir to the philosophy of America's Founding Fathers who believed that, "government is best, which governs least." As such, the organization traces its roots to the American Revolution.

The Libertarian Heritage

The American Colonists who rejected the tyranny of British rule were the first libertarians. These Revolutionaries fought for complete self-rule, believing in the principles of private property rights, free trade, and limited taxation. Other early proponents of laissez-faire capitalism, such as British Philosopher John Locke, French Economist Frederic Bastiat, and the Father of Modern Economics Adam Smith, contributed greatly to the development of libertarian thought.

The contemporary libertarian movement had its roots in the early 20th Century. During that time, the spread of Marxism gave rise to a counter force of principled capitalists. So-called Austrian economists such as Ludvig von Mises, Frederich Hayek, and Henry Hazlitt challenged collectivist orthodoxy, and the doctrines of the New Deal Era. The Movement for Liberty grew in the '40's and '50's as other great free market thinkers such as Ayn Rand, Milton Friedman, and Murray Rothbard gained popularity through their writings. In the 1964 Republican Presidential Campaign, Barry Goldwater brought the views of limited government advocates into the American mainstream.

The Contemporary Libertarian Movement

In the late 1960's, a split within the conservative coalition over the Vietnam War and civil liberties caused the emergence of the modern day libertarians. During the 1970's and early '80's libertarian ideals became increasingly popular. A number of libertarian institutions and organizations gained prominence, most notably; The Mises Institute, the Council for a Competitive Economy, Institute for Humane Studies, and the Washington based Cato Institute. Reason Magazine out of California became the premiere libertarian periodical.

On the political front, the introduction of wage and price controls by Republican President Richard Nixon in 1971, was the impetus for the formation of the Libertarian Party. In 1972, a Republican Elector from Virginia, Roger MacBride, made history by casting his vote for the first Libertarian Presidential ticket which included a woman. Subsequently, the former Vermont Legislator, ran as the Party's Presidential Nominee in 1976, placing fourth with over 176,000 votes. The Party peaked in popularity in the early 1980's with the election of many of its members to public office, and the 1980 Presidential Campaign of Ed Clark, who gained ballot status in all 50 states, and received nearly 1 million votes. Internal factionalism plagued the Party throughout the '80's, and despite high hopes, and a moderately successful Libertarian Presidential bid in 1988, by former Republican Congressman Ron Paul (TX), America's Third Largest Party failed in its attempt to gain major party status. In the mid-term 1990 Elections, while other third party and Independent candidates won election to major offices, including U.S. Congress and State Governor's seats, the Libertarian Party lost ground, failing to elect any of its members to partisan office.

A Caucus for Liberty

The late 1980's saw the emergence of a "New Breed of Republican." The Baby Boomer voters, born between 1946 and 1964, became an increasingly influential voting population. Their views however, defied conventional labels. On economics, as young executives, and proponents of America's new entrepreneurial spirit, they took a fiscally conservative stance. On social issues, because of their 60's upbringing, they took a relatively tolerant stance. In a *Fortune Magazine* article (August 5, 1985), Thomas Moore of the Cato Institute, first identified the Baby Boomers as the "New Libertarians." He wrote, "As a group they are neither liberal or conservative... What they tend to be, in attitude if not ideology, is libertarians; people who believe in maximizing personal liberties and minimizing government controls." Despite their social liberalism, the predominance of economic issues caused these New Libertarians to vote for Republicans and identify with the Party throughout the '80's. Today, they make up a substantial wing of the GOP.

Meanwhile, many libertarians within the Libertarian Party had become disenchanted with the third party route. In the late '80's, an increasing number of its rank and file, and even many Party stalwarts began to join, or rejoin the Republicans. (Two unsuccessful efforts had been made to get the Libertarians to join the GOP by the former Libertarian Republican Alliance in the mid-70's, and Libertarian Republican Organizing Committee in the mid-80's.)

In 1988, in Raleigh, North Carolina, a small group of libertarians decided to join the Republicans, and form a libertarian organization within the major Party. They soon linked up with a number of "socially tolerant conservatives," and in 1988, the coalition officially formed the Republican Liberty Caucus. Their immediate task was to help elect Republican candidate Art Pope to the North Carolina Legislature. They provided volunteer support, as well as financial assistance. Pope, a self-described "conservative in the libertarian tradition," won the election. (Rep. Pope won reelection in 1990.) RLC contacts were made in other southern states. In early 1990, an affiliate was formed in Florida, and soon after, a decision was made by the Chairs of the NCRLC and the FLRLC to expand the organization nationwide.

BELIEFS

A "Neo-Libertarian" Agenda

The Republican Liberty Caucus represents the new (neo) libertarian movement. The New Libertarians believe that individuals own their own lives, and should be free to do as they please, so long as they do not infringe upon the rights of others. Specifically, that government at all levels is far too large, and far too intrusive. That the overall size of government, and the amount of government intervention in our lives, must be reduced. However, these "enterprisers" as they are sometimes called, (See Appendix A for a profile of Enterprise Republicans), are more moderate, taking a gradualist approach, and using rhetoric designed to attract support for libertarian ideals. They reject the more "extreme" elements of the libertarian movement, identifying with "mainstream" America. "Few however, belong to the utopian Libertarian Party," wrote Moore in his *Fortune* article. "The new libertarians are realists who have little interest in leading or following lost causes."

Former California Congressman Ed Zschau was the first individual to be identified as a New Libertarian. In his 1986 run for the U.S. Senate Zschau emphasized fiscally conservative/socially tolerant themes and used the term "New Libertarian," frequently in describing his beliefs. In addition, he epitomized the Enterpriser profile.

as a Baby Boomer entrepreneur from the Silicon Valley. Said Zschau Campaign Manager Jim Lemunyon in a 1986 interview, he takes "a small 'l' libertarian position on free trade and free market orientation, and on issues like equal rights, abortion, and school prayer, where the government should get out of people's lives." While Zschau was unsuccessful in his '86 bid to unseat Sen. Alan Cranston, it is widely believed that the "Father of the New Libertarian Movement," will run again for the seat in 1992, which Cranston is vacating. Others who represent the New Libertarian image and beliefs include: Florida Senator Connie Mack, Iowa Congressman Fred Grandy, New Jersey Congressman Richard Zimmer, Massachusetts Governor William Weld, and White House Aide James Pinkerton.

The Issues

Within the Republican party, on economic issues, the RLC is the strongest advocate of America's Free Enterprise system. The organization takes a fundamental libertarian position, opposing in general, government intervention in the economy. This translates into opposition to excessive regulations on business, massive government welfare programs, the social security system which allows individuals no choice to opt out, and to tax increases across the board. In social areas, the organization is more accurately defined as "socially tolerant" rather than socially liberal. The RLC takes a "Live and Let Live" attitude opposing laws designed to regulate people's personal lifestyles. The RLC is essentially pro-choice on everything, whether it be abortion, education, substance use, sexual orientation, or the right to decide what to read, watch, and listen to.

It is in the area of foreign policy and defense, where the organization deviates from the standard libertarian line. The RLC favors a strong defense, and efficient military. While generally skeptical of foreign intervention, neo-libertarians recognize that in certain instances, such as when America's vital interests are at stake, military action may be necessary. These views are in contrast to the fledgling "paleo-libertarians" who eschew foreign military intervention, under any circumstance.

The following are some specific stands taken by the Republican Liberty Caucus on six issues which promise to be the burning issues of the Nineties:

- 1) Reducing Taxes and Spending - While Democrats, and even some Republicans call for tax increases to reduce the budget deficit, the RLC fundamentally opposes such moves. The problem does not lie with a lack of revenue, as some liberals suggest, but rather with massive government spending. Government programs, across the board must be cut back or completely eliminated. The Federal Government should explore alternative measures such as privatization, especially in areas where it is most inefficient, like providing Postal Service, Housing, Social Security, and Welfare. If anything, tax cuts are needed to relieve the overburdened taxpayer, and to stimulate the economy.
- 2) Choice in Education - The Nation's inner-city schools are inundated with crime and drugs. Standardized test scores are down. High School drop-out rates are at an all-time high. Problems in our schools cannot be solved through traditional methods, such as raising teacher salaries, enforcing compulsory education, and reforming curriculum. Rather, competition is the answer. Parents should be given a choice as to where to send their children. In addition, tuition tax credits should be given to those parents who wish to send their children to private schools. The Federal Government should get out of the business of education. In addition, school systems should be decentralized with greater emphasis on local controls and even self-managed schools.
- 3) A Rational Policy on Abortion - The RLC firmly supports a woman's right to choose. Politicians should not dictate personal morality in this area. Laws

restricting abortion rights are not practical, nor are they consistent with a philosophy of limited government interference. Government should stay out of this area, (with the exception of limited parental consent laws.) Abortion should not be outlawed/severely restricted, nor should it be funded. Roe v. Wade is the best possible compromise, and should be preserved.

4) Alternatives to Fighting Crime - Society needs to be protected from violent criminals. This will not occur with revolving door policies, early release programs, and light sentences for those who violate the rights of others. Individuals convicted of rape, manslaughter, assault, and armed robbery should do their time, and the death penalty should be enforced for those who commit murder. However, resources should not be wasted on violators of victimless crime laws such as sellers, and especially users of drugs, but rather spent on catching violent criminals. Further, in order to solve the problems of prison overcrowding, non-violent offenders should be given alternative sentences such as community service, "electronic arrest," and restitution. The RLC is an explicit supporter of American's Second Amendment Right to keep and bear arms.

5) Protecting the Environment - The RLC emphasizes private solutions to protecting the environment, rather than reliance on government. The way to prevent pollution is through private property rights. Strict liability laws, not arbitrary standards set by government agencies, should be relied upon to prevent environmental damage.

6) Defending America - With the ending of the Cold War, new threats have arisen to the peace and stability of the World. The United States should enact a strict policy of engaging in military conflict only when its vital interests are at stake. To that end, the RLC supports the maintenance of a strong and efficient military with emphasis on defensive capabilities like the Strategic Defense Initiative. However, this objective should be met as cheaply as possible. Accordingly, overseas military bases should be closed, and defense subsidies to rich allies should be eliminated. Germany and Japan should provide for their own defense, instead of the American taxpayer footing the bill. Manpower should be reduced to levels adequate for defending America's borders, and for limited conflicts abroad. The RLC is a staunch defender of volunteer armed forces, and opposes all measures to enact a military draft.

THE ORGANIZATION

Membership

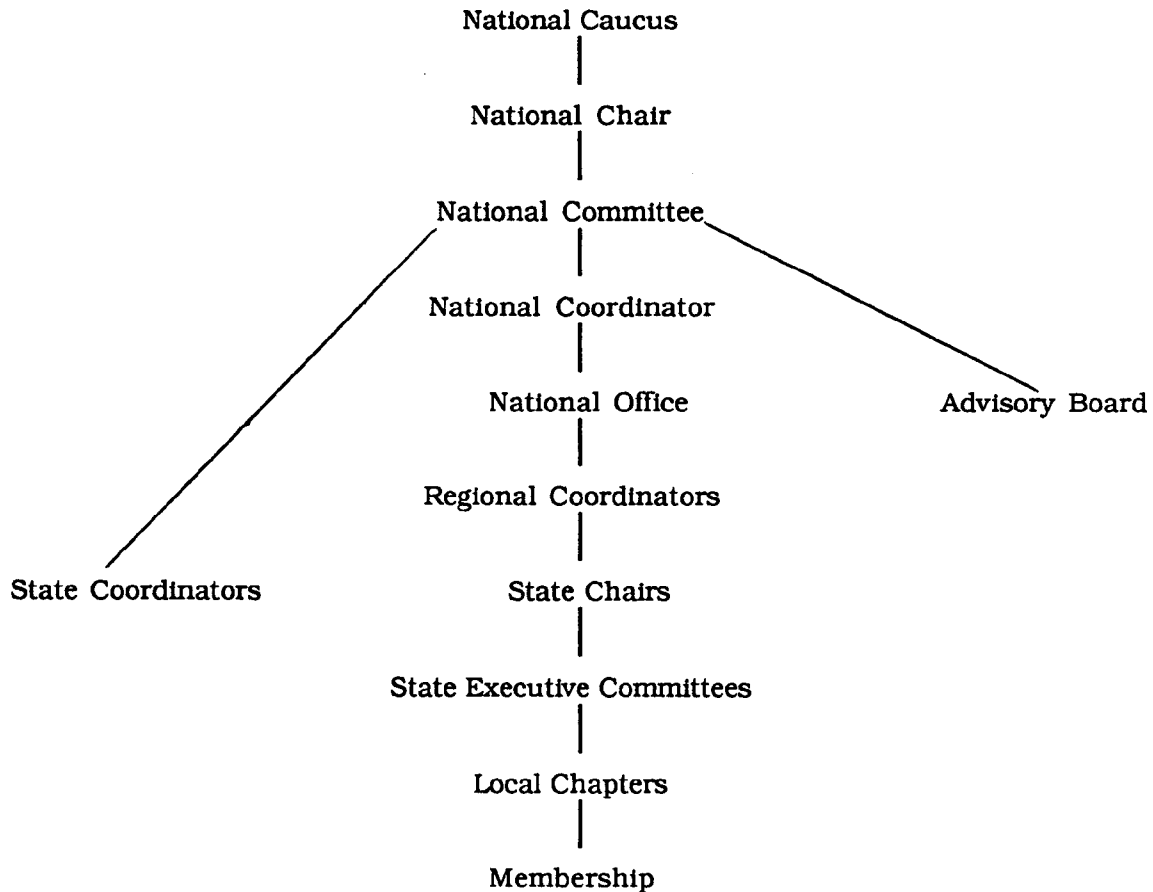
Members of the Republican Liberty Caucus represent a diversity of the populous from virtually all regions of the country. All age groups are represented, but a majority of members are under the age of 40. They are from a wide array of mostly professional occupations; Attorneys, Doctors, Journalists, Computer Programmers, Small Businessmen, Entrepreneurs, Academics, and also, full-time College Students. Many are employed in politics as Campaign Workers, Party Workers, Interest Group Staff, Legislative Staff, and Public Officeholders. Most, however, are part-time political activists who participate in the system as campaign volunteers, Party Officeholders, Delegates, lobbyists, and of course, as candidates. These individuals all have differing motivations for their involvement in the organization. However, one common thread binds them all. Members of the Republican Liberty Caucus hold strong political convictions, and are genuinely concerned about the political process.

RLC membership is open to all individuals who are in general agreement with the organization's program and principles, abide by the rules and by-laws, and pay membership dues yearly. The membership structure includes five different categories;

Student (\$10.00), Regular (\$20.00), Sustaining (\$100.00), Patron (\$500.00), and Lifetime (\$1,000.00). All paid members are entitled to receive the RLC's National Newsletter, "Republican Liberty," published quarterly, plus election and activist bulletins, (at least two a year.) In addition, those who join at the Sustaining level and above receive all minutes of RLC National Committee Meetings, and have full voting power at State and National Conventions, for the period of their membership.

Organizational Structure

The highest governing body of the organization is the National Caucus which meets in convention every two years. The National Caucus is made up of delegates from the states, elected by the general membership. The body develops platforms, strategy, and policies. It has the power to endorse Presidential candidates. In addition, the body elects seven members of the National Committee; Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary, Treasurer, and three At-Large Members.



The National Committee oversees the regular activities of the organization. The body meets on a regular basis, and decides organizational policies in accordance with the By-Laws. The National Chairman convenes and conducts the meetings, acts as the Spokesperson for the organization, and supervises the day-to-day activities of the National Office and Staff. A National Coordinator, appointed by the National Committee, runs the office. Other office staffers are employed by the National Committee as it deems necessary. In addition, the National Committee appoints Coordinators in ten geographical regions of the country, to carry out the political work of the National Office, direct activities in the Region, and to assist the State and Local

Chapters. An Advisory Board of prominent libertarian Republicans, appointed by the National Committee, serves to give guidance to the Officers, and Coordinators of the organization.

State Chapters of the RLC are chartered by the National Committee. They are the basic units of the organization, and carry out its political work through a variety of activities, most notably, political campaigns. State Chapters elect their own officers, and are governed according to their own by-laws, which must be compatible with the By-Laws of the National Organization. Chapters usually meet monthly, and hold yearly conventions. Local Chapters are chartered according to the rules set forth by the State Chapter.

SETTING THE AGENDA

Objectives of the Organization

The premiere goal of the Republican Liberty Caucus is to become an active and influential force within the Republican Party. The organization seeks to convert those Republicans who share its views, into principled libertarians, and to educate other Republicans who do not believe in limited government, as to the benefits of a free society. In addition, to elect its members, and political allies to Party offices, and as delegates, in order to influence the Republican Party towards a more libertarian direction, such as in the development of the Party Platform.

The ultimate objective of the RLC is to influence public policy so as to reflect greater support for libertarian positions. The organization seeks to convince Republican elected officials to adopt greater libertarian positions. In addition, the organization seeks to elect its members to public office at all levels and to identify other Republican candidates who hold similar views, and to assist in electing them to office.

Finally, it should be noted that the RLC shares the common goals of the Republican Party. The goals of the organization cannot be realized, unless the Republican Party is successful. For instance, having an organized "Liberty Caucus" within the U.S. Congress will not be as effective, if Republicans remain as the Minority Party. To that end, the RLC supports the entire GOP ticket, and works to promote the Republican Party.

THE CAUCUS STRATEGY

Building the Caucus

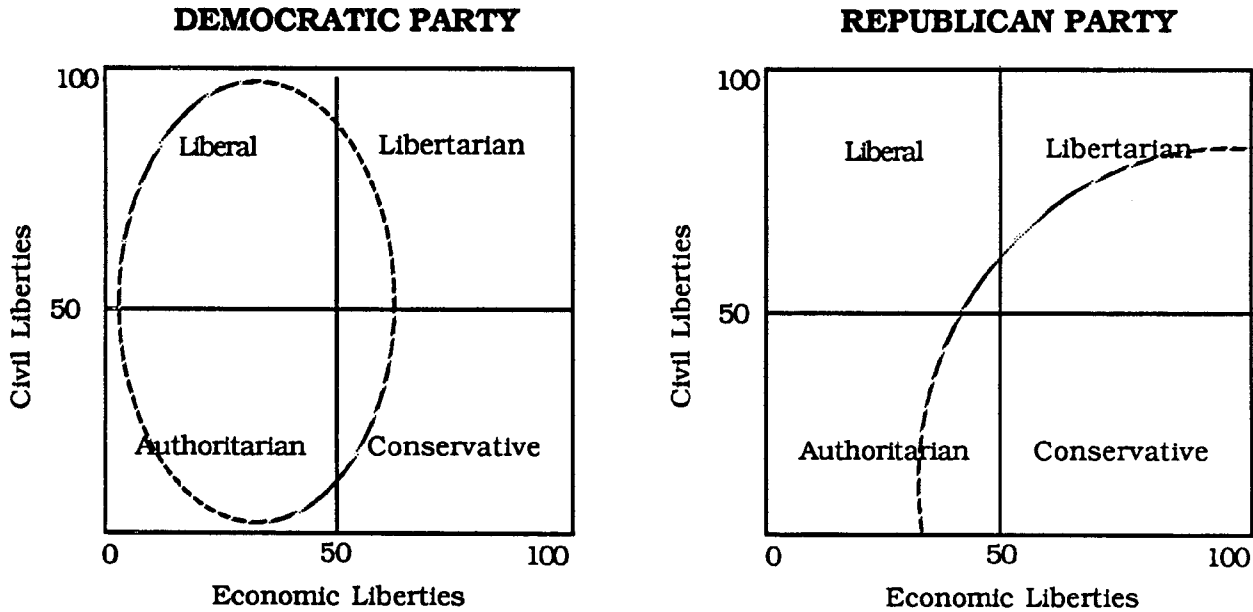
As a first step, it will be necessary to build a large and effective organization nationwide. A solid network of libertarian Republicans will be established in different regions around the Nation. Contacts will be made with those libertarians who have recently joined the Republican Party, through extensive outreach efforts; direct mailings, list prospecting, advertising, phone calls, and correspondence. These methods will then be employed to convince Libertarian Party members to "make the switch" to Republican. Both groups will be heavily solicited for membership within the RLC. Building the membership at this stage is crucial for two reasons; 1) A large membership base will create a National presence within the GOP, and 2) The membership will provide the funding base necessary to carry out future activities of the organization.

Following the membership recruitment effort, the organization will then strive to build viable Caucuses in as many states as possible. Capable individuals will be recruited from its ranks to serve as Regional and State Coordinators, so as to effectively coordinate the efforts of the National Organization. Their main objectives

will be at first, to promote the RLC, recruit members to it, and to set up State and Local Chapters. National will assist their efforts by providing lists of members and contacts, and other means.

Education and Outreach

Once a viable organization is in place, then the RLC can begin to carry out its political objectives within the GOP. The organization will, target its activities towards the GOP's fiscally conservative/socially tolerant wing. Although its numbers have been growing within the last few years, this group has been unorganized, and without direction. An effective coalition between libertarians and Enterprisers will present a major challenge to GOP adversaries. The RLC will seek out, and recruit those Republicans who have been searching for an alternative to the Religious Right, and Establishment wings. Extensive outreach efforts will be undertaken, in order to convince the group to identify more closely with libertarians, and subsequently join the RLC. Meetings of the College and Young Republicans will be attended by RLC members. RLCers will be encouraged to pass out literature at these meetings, and give talks on libertarianism and the RLC.



Staking out the territory of the RLC: A recent study of voting records of the 435 U.S. Congressmen by University of Baltimore economist Clifford Thies found that 19 Congressmen, all Republicans, could be classified as libertarians or "leaning libertarian," (printed RL, Vol. II, No. 1) Other surveys have suggested that nearly 30% of Republicans hold libertarian views.

Many of the same activities used for outreach to political allies will be undertaken to attempt to educate those unfamiliar with libertarian ideals, and even those within the GOP ranks hostile to the philosophy, as to the benefits of economic and individual freedom. Literature tables at GOP functions will be critical to meeting this objective. In addition, talks by RLC representatives, and participation in forums and debates will take place.

Engaging in Party Politics

Members of the organization will be urged to become active in Party politics, and recruited to run for Party offices; Precinct Committees, County Executive Committees, and State Party Offices. Many Party apparatuses on the local level, and even some State Parties, are weak and ripe for a takeover. But even in those areas where the apparatus is entrenched, RLC members can have an influence beyond their small numbers, simply by acting in a coordinated effort. Also, by making allies and working with other factions. Endorsements of candidates for Party offices will be made. A specific Party committee in which libertarians can have a major impact is the platform committee. Also, efforts will be made to influence, and in some cases take over Republican organizations such as the College and Young Republicans.

State and National GOP Conventions are where the action takes place. Prior to the Conventions, the RLC will seek to elect as many of its members as possible as delegates and alternates. The RLC will then organize efforts to gather large forces of members and allies at the Conventions. Literature tables will be set up. Special attention will be paid to hosting successful hospitality suites. Demonstrations on the floor will be organized when necessary. Finally, caucuses will be held as often as is needed to strategize and coordinate activities.

CAMPAIGNS & ELECTIONS

Elections Strategy

The Republican Liberty Caucus is in business to elect libertarian Republicans to public office. In order to achieve the organization's primary objective, a Campaign Plan shall be developed within the first 6 months following each two year election cycle which shall outline strategy, and target specific races in which the RLC can have an influence.

The first priority will be those specific races in which RLC candidates have the best chance of winning the primary and general election. After the races have been targeted, the National Organization will recruit the most capable candidates from its ranks, to run for these offices. The second priority, will be those races which have not been targeted by the National Organization, but RLC members have thrown their hats into the ring. These candidates will not only be encouraged to run, but shall be given as much support as possible from National, and will be the focus of activities of the State Chapters. Even candidates who are viewed as having a slim chance of victory, so-called lineholders, and symbolic candidates shall be supported. These types of campaigns provide platforms in which to espouse libertarian ideals, build name recognition for future races, and help in promoting the Caucus.

Another category of races includes, "Friends of Liberty." These are Republicans who are fiscally conservative/socially tolerant, and may have identified with libertarians, or even identified themselves as libertarians. Whenever possible, these candidates shall be supported by the RLC. State and Local Chapters shall make official endorsements of these campaigns, in the primaries and general, according to the rules set forth by the particular State GOP. The final category of races includes candidates who run on general Republican themes; conservatives, moderates etc... RLC Chapters or individual members may wish to assist such campaigns, especially in areas where no candidates from the first three categories exist, in order to influence the campaign towards greater support for libertarian ideals.

Campaign Activities

The Republican Liberty Caucus shall assist its candidates, who have been endorsed by the organization, to the fullest extent of its capabilities. Assistance will be provided in a variety of ways. Most of the members of the organization, are experienced political campaigners, and some are professional political consultants. Consulting shall be provided. Research services will include; Demographics, Issues, Voter History, Survey, and Opposition Research. The National Office shall assist in locating experienced Campaign Staff, and perhaps even more importantly, shall undertake extensive efforts to recruit campaign volunteers. The National Office will develop literature and position papers which will be made available to candidates. In essence, the National Office will serve as a Campaign Headquarters providing a host of candidate services.

Whenever possible, the national Organization will undertake both free and paid media on behalf of targeted candidates. Media releases will be issued, on both the National level, and in the candidate's district. Joint press conferences for RLC slates will be done, especially in areas with high concentrations of RLC candidates. Of course, candidates will receive free coverage in the RLC's National and State Newsletters, and will be encouraged to write regular campaign updates. Depending upon funding during the particular election cycle, the RLC will carry out limited paid media efforts including; television, newspaper, radio advertising, and direct mail.

SPECIFIC PROJECTS

Communicating with Members - A major priority. Correspondence with members, by the National Coordinator and Office Staff will be a prime activity. Those who inquire about membership in the RLC will get a timely written response, plus basic literature. Activist and Elections bulletins will be issued on a regular basis. Regional Coordinators will be encouraged to set up extensive phone trees with State and Local Coordinators and Chairmen. Recorded weekly updates will be made by the National Office for use on an answering machine or rented voice box.

The Newsletter - The prime communications tool of the National Organization. "Republican-Liberty" (RL) is published quarterly (8-12 pages) and includes; Election News, Activist News, Editorials, News of Interest to Libertarian Republicans, Directory, and Membership form. In addition, State Chapters will be encouraged to publish Newsletters.

Advertising - Other Libertarian periodicals such as; Reason, Liberty and even Libertarian Party News will be the major focus of advertising effort: Different size Ads designed to inform readers as to what the organization is all about, and recruit them into the RLC will be developed. Advertising by State and Local affiliates using different mediums may be used.

Literature Development and Dissemination - Attractive literature shall be developed which will present the goals and beliefs of the organization in a clear and concise manner. Literature will include but is not limited to: A Statement of Principles, Basic Organizational Brochure, Lists of Elected Officials, Quotes from Prominent Libertarian Republicans, Position Papers, and of course extra copies of RL. State and Local Chapters will be encouraged to develop their own literature and/or to stamp local RLC addresses onto Literature Nationally developed. Literature will be made available to State and Local affiliates, however, they will be asked to help with cost for bulk orders.

Paraphernalia - Buttons and Bumper Stickers will be developed on a regular basis, and for special events. Also, at least 12 Banners, (two for the National Office, and one for each region), will be made with the slogan "Republican Liberty Caucus: Government is

best, which Governs Least!" A half-erect Elephant with a "Don't Trend On Me" flag in his trunk, shall be the official RLC insignia. Standard organizational colors will be "Sunbelt" tan, orange and yellow.

Field Operations - The National Coordinator will serve in a dual role, as Office Manager and as Field Operations Coordinator; traveling to different regions and states, particularly those close to the National Office, meeting with Local Coordinators, attending local RLC meetings; speaking on behalf of the organizations and assisting in RLC activities. Regional Coordinators will also act as Field Operations Coordinators under the direction of the National Coordinator.

Liberty-PAC - The single most effective way to influence the outcome of elections is to provide funding. Recognizing this need, the Republican Liberty Caucus has set up a political action committee, "Liberty-PAC," with the Federal Election Commission, to assist targeted candidates in their efforts. Direct mail, and tele-marketing will be conducted during the election cycles to increase the coffers of the PAC, thus providing for greater contributions to a wider range of RLC candidates. Contributions for candidates shall be made by the National Committee in compliance with the bi-annual Campaign Plan.

THE BUDGET

The objective of the Republican Liberty Caucus cannot be accomplished without adequate funds. The bulk of funding for the basic operations and specific projects of the RLC will come from membership dues and subscriptions to Republican Liberty. Of course, the more funding the organization receives, the more effective it will be. Therefore, a variety of additional fundraising efforts shall be employed by the National Office and/or hired fundraisers. They will include; Personal appeal, phone solicitation, events, and direct mail.

A detailed Campaign Budget shall appear in the bi-annual Campaign Plan which will outline fundraising goals and expenditures for basic operations and projects, plus fundraising goals and expenditures for Liberty-PAC. (See Appendix B for a general outline of the Campaign Budget for 1991/92.)

Appendix A

THE ROAD TO THE TYPOLOGY

(published 1988)

ENTERPRISE REPUBLICANS ("Enterprisers")

10% ADULT POPULATION

16% LIKELY ELECTORATE

SUMMARY: Affluent, educated, 99% white, this group forms one of the two bedrocks of the Republican Party. As the name implies, Enterprisers are pro-business and anti-government. But what may surprise some is their tolerance and moderation on questions of personal freedom.

WHO THEY ARE: 60% male, married, Northern European ancestry, suburban.

KEY ATTITUDES: Top concern is budget deficit, but overwhelmingly disapprove of tax increases to cut deficit. Oppose increased spending for health care, aid to homeless and programs for the elderly. Oppose more restrictions on abortion and quarantine for AIDS patients. Support "Star Wars" and aid to the Contras.

LIFESTYLE NOTE: Group most likely to belong to a fraternal or civic organization; enjoy classical music.

VOTING LIKELIHOOD: High

PAST VOTE: '86 Congressional—89% Republican
'84 Presidential—96% Reagan
'80 Presidential—93% Reagan

INFORMATION LEVEL: Very high

HEROES: Ronald Reagan, Lee Iacocca

KEY EVENTS: Vietnam, the Reagan presidency

Appendix B

**PROJECTED BUDGET
SHORT TERM - 1991/92**

Basic Operating Expenses '91

1.	\$3,060	Newsletter; Production, Printing, and Mailing
2.	200	Special Mailings Election and Activist Bulletins Correspondence Prospect mailing (variable)
3.	1,200	Phone Charges Membership Solicitation General Business
4.	300	Literature Statement of Principles RLC Brochure Paraphernalia; Buttons, Bumper Stickers etc...
5.	84	Post Office Box Rental
6.	200	General Office Supplies
7.	500	Field Operations (variable)
<u>8.</u>	<u>2000</u>	Advertising (variable)
	\$7,544	

Campaign '92

1.	\$9,044	Basic Operating Expenses
2.	7,000	Computer (Macintosh - Scanner & Printer)
3.	500	Office Furniture
4.	450	Copy Machine
5.	400	Fax Machine
<u>6.</u>	<u>\$12,000</u>	Salaries (One Part-time)
	\$29,394	