

American Libertarian

An Independent
Libertarian
Newspaper
Vol. 2 No. 7
February 1988
\$2.00

Paul Charts Strategy, Gains Momentum

Lake Jackson, TX - The Ron Paul Libertarian Party presidential campaign has stepped up its pace in early 1988, and is beginning to unveil key elements of its strategy to gain national prominence during the fall elections.

"Get 'Em On the Rebound" and "Hit 'Em Where They Ain't"

Throughout last fall, the Paul campaign leadership was reluctant to discuss anything so grandiose as campaign strategy, although undoubtedly the subject didn't entirely slip by unnoticed. In part, this attitude was the result of pre-occupation with the day-to-day chore of raising money and increasingly, an awareness that LP ballot access would ultimately rest on their shoulders. Also, until key primary results were in, the campaign would not know who the major parties were proposing.

As recently as the mid-February California LP convention, Paul campaign chair Burt Blumert (who also heads the LP Ballot Access Committee [BAC] since early November 1987) disavowed any knowledge of specific Paul campaign strategy, maintaining that "we're in a desperate struggle for ballot access, and that's our main priority." He stressed the achievement of 50 state ballot status was entirely dependent upon whether enough money could be raised soon enough to fund professionally led efforts in the seven or eight states considered the most difficult.

However, other Paul campaign advisors and staffers, and Ron Paul himself, have not been so reluctant to share longer range insights about future campaign strategy. In an interview with the *San Diego Union* on February 14, and also at the California LP convention banquet, Ron Paul touched on two major strategies he hopes to implement in the race.

The first, described by one Paul campaign aide as "a modified Jim 'Libertarian' Burns strategy," is sometimes referred to as the "hit 'em where they ain't" approach. First articulated by Jim Burns during his abortive 1987 bid for the LP nomination, this calls for the LP presidential ticket to concentrate on

a relatively few small states where there is a base of libertarian sympathy and a small enough media market so that repeated visits and TV commercials can make a major impact on those state's voters. Coupled with underlying ideological sympathies and a high candidate profile, it is hoped that the LP ticket can pull some respectable vote percentages. One perennially optimistic Paul aide even talked in terms of "winning some electoral votes on election night."

States mentioned in this context include Vermont, New Hampshire, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Alaska. Paul discussed this approach in his banquet speech. Several of his past campaign swings (and future ones planned) have hit these states with the idea of establishing a presence with voters and news media.

The other strategic direction, certain to cause nervousness among some LP members who — while giving lip service to growth — are constantly fearful of "contamination" by outside political forces, consists of attracting supporters of losing candidates from the major parties, particularly failed GOP hopefuls. Aided by the relatively crowded and indecisive major party primaries, the Paul campaign sees potential

Bulletin: Jim Lewis Convicted

New Haven, CT - After two hours of deliberation on February 24, a federal jury returned a guilty verdict on all three counts of "willful failure to file" federal income tax returns against former Libertarian Party Vice Presidential candidate Jim Lewis. He is expected to receive sentencing on April 6, when he faces up to a year in jail and \$10,000 fine on each count.

Lewis served as his own attorney and put up a solid defense, according to trial observers, who were somewhat surprised at the quick guilty verdict. There were over three dozen Jim Lewis supporters in attendance during the two-and-a-half day trial, and he also received good local press coverage.

"Jim is in reasonably good spirits," libertarian activist Jim Davies reported shortly after the verdict was handed down, "he's taking it a lot better than the rest of us are."

A complete report on the trial will appear in the upcoming *American Libertarian*. ■



Ron Paul and his wife Carol accept the Libertarian Party's presidential nomination in Seattle. Will his campaign build the LP or, as some fear, exclude non-middle class libertarians?

in attracting support from backers of candidates who ultimately lose out and who can't stomach the eventual winners.

It is a hard-nosed political strategy advocated by campaign advisor Murray Rothbard, among others. The Paul camp is targeting supporters of Pat Robertson when and if he is ultimately defeated by establishment GOP forces. Rothbard thinks that libertarian positions in some areas, particularly civil liberties, will prevent Robertson backers from a wholesale entrance into the LP, unless they are willing to embrace the full spectrum of libertarian views. But it is hoped that the closeness of some Paul and Robertson positions in other areas will make the Paul campaign an attractive alternative to a Bush or Dole GOP nomination, particularly after a bruising primary defeat.

According to an interview with the *San Diego Union*, Ron Paul said there are some Libertarian Party issues that appeal directly to the evangelical Christians who back Robertson, particularly a school-voucher system to encourage private education. Other issues parallel Robertson's anti-government sentiments, such as abolishing welfare and income taxes and removing tariffs on trade. Robertson has been publicly critical of the Social Security system and government farm subsidies.

Paul also said, "I identify with Robertson, and I identify with a lot of the people who follow him. He's not a Libertarian — he's weak on civil liberties and I'm not sure about his foreign policy — but we all know that Pat Robertson's not going to go anywhere, so we're the only place they can go afterward."

The post-New Hampshire primary drop out of semi-libertarian Pierre du Pont has also opened up the Paul campaign to his GOP supporters. In several recent ap-

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LaRouche Targets Libertarians

by Greg Kaza

Greg Kaza is a staff writer for the *Detroit Metro Times*. He is currently writing a book on the racial right, which includes a chapter on Lyndon LaRouche.

"The so-called Libertarian Party — more accurately, the Sodomy Party — is a project of the international organized crime network known as 'Dope, Inc.," launched through the Mont Pelerin Society front group of Count Otto Von Hapsburg's neo-Nazi Pan-European Union, the terrorist Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), and MIT linguist-cian/brainwasher Noam Chomsky."

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

You find them in airports. Robots behind card tables. "Would you sign a petition pledging support for President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative?" They call themselves the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC). They publish the newspaper called *New Federalist*. Welcome to the world of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

For two decades, LaRouche has been a fixture on the far shores of American politics. A one-time leftist, LaRouche today stands to the right of Reagan with a program including concentration camps for AIDS carriers, death sentences for drug dealers and a massive nuclear arms build-up. Despite this

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Paul Strategy

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pearances by Paul on college campuses, student activists formerly supporting du Pont have volunteered to back Ron Paul and have offered to help with his campaign.

While the abstract formulation of strategy embraces possible avenues of future success, the nitty gritty of the Paul campaign for the past several months has been more pedestrian. The current organizational focus has been on taking over leadership of the ballot drive efforts, raising money, and keeping Ron Paul on the road at every possible opportunity, particularly speaking in front of college groups.

Paul has temporarily left his medical practice and is devoting full time to his campaign, with occasional side trips for his investment advisory consulting business. He has made several New England campaign swings; a mid-west swing through Iowa, Nebraska and Michigan; visits to New Mexico, Utah and Montana, trips to the southeast, including Florida, North Carolina, Georgia and South Carolina; and several trips to California. He is encouraged by the growing size of his audiences, in several places reaching 400-500 and even over 1,000 at Exeter, NH.

In many places the campaign reports considerably improved morale and renewed interest in party organization, which in some places is weak or virtually non-existent. In a tangible sense, these "show the flag" visits by the presidential candidate work to revitalize dormant LP activists and demonstrate some tangible benefits for the often tedious business of political organizing.

Ballot Access

Getting on the ballot remains the main campaign problem at the moment. Top campaign leadership is sensitive to criticism of their efforts in this area, largely because they had relied on prior internal LP plans until it became clear that a massive outside rescue effort was needed.

The Paul campaign has also pressured the national LP to cough up ballot access money, in part because the national LP office has been hitting the ballot access button heavily in its own telephone fundraising. As of mid-February, the LP hadn't spent any bucks for ballot access. However, at least \$5,000 per month is expected to be passed to the Ballot Access Committee beginning in early March from LP coffers. The BAC has also been doing its own telephone fundraising, along with a high-powered direct mail effort.

The professional petitioning firm of Rick Arnold & Associates has been contracted for the Florida ballot drive, but the campaign and BAC have been unwilling to sign contracts for other difficult states until the several thousands of dollars per month needed is either on hand or in the pipeline.

The Nebraska petition effort has come up a few hundred signatures short in two congressional districts, though efforts are being made to salvage this effort. Other technical foul-ups are plaguing other states, which seems to be the norm for ballot drives. But the Paul campaign is now committed to funding internal or outside efforts in Florida, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Georgia, Oregon and Colorado. (Although there is unhappiness with the fact that the relatively easy Colorado ballot drive requires outside assistance).

Media Campaign

In addition to the candidate trips and ballot drive efforts, another major concentration of effort is directed towards raising Ron Paul's media profile.

He has already had a half hour interview on Cable News Network and been profiled

on C-SPAN, and was given a favorable plug in Louis Rukeyser's nationally syndicated column in late November. He is also receiving generally favorable coverage in newspapers (most recently, a lengthy supplement in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*) and is beginning to attract some favorable editorial notice. The UK-based *Economist* business magazine carried a profile on the Paul campaign in their January 9 issue as well.

William F. Buckley noted on the late February "Firing Line" interview program that he had received an unprecedented amount of mail requesting Paul's appearance. Recently the secretary for the Phil Donahue Show asked the campaign to call off their letter writing campaign, complaining about having to respond to over 500 letters per day pouring in requesting a Ron Paul appearance.

The Paul campaign is pleased with the response to their appeals for a grassroots letter campaign to these and other talk-show programs, and is hoping that continued pressure will result in increased appearances by the candidate on nationwide TV and radio.

The campaign is also anxious to have Paul appear in as many candidate forums and debates as possible with other presidential aspirants. This is tough to do since so far, the primary debates have all been single party affairs. Paul's appearance in late February at a Houston Conservative Action Conference yielded favorable notice since Pat Robertson (whose forces dominated the event) also appeared. Houston area Paul supporters and local libertarian activists manned two literature tables and voted for Paul in the presidential "straw poll" held at the conclusion of the event. Paul came in second, behind Robertson, who got 63% of the vote, and received 15%, two votes ahead of Jack Kemp.

Staffing

There is good news and bad news about the scattered complaints heard about the performance of the Paul campaign staff. The bad news, of course, is that anything less than perfect adds more fuel to complaint-prone LP critics of the Paul effort.

The good news is that any lack of swift service is largely due to the overwhelming demands on the campaign staff for information, literature, speaking engagements and a steady flood of contributions. The five person staff (several of whom also continue to perform the regular duties for Paul's investment and mailing list businesses) is working to capacity, and some staffers have overflowed into Ron Paul's Lake Jackson offices. This tide of work is taxing the staff but the campaign leadership is choosing to keep the staff lean rather than worry about complaints.

Paul's previous campaign efforts in the GOP were characterized by two traits now evident in his current presidential effort. First, Ron Paul was always an outsider in the Republican Party and operated independently of (and sometimes in spite of) prevailing party orthodoxy. While his presidential campaign has been criticized by some libertarians for being insular (few staffers have much activist history in the LP) and stand-offish from LP regulars, Paul has continued his tradition of maintaining his own troops in his own army and has never relied on outsiders to manage any of his past political campaigns. Although he has a number of well respected official LP advisors and informal "kitchen cabinet" libertarian consultants, top campaign leaders Burt Blumert (campaign chair) and Nadia Hayes (campaign manager) have long-standing business and personal ties to Ron Paul. In his July 1987 *American Libertarian* interview Paul said that he intended

to keep his same staff on board in the event of his LP nomination, so his current organizational style should come as no surprise.

The second traditional Paul campaign trait is a lean-and-mean style of operation. Campaign chair Blumert and Paul himself have both repeatedly said they would not incur debt during the campaign nor undertake expensive projects, including ballot drive efforts, without prior funding in place. They repeatedly stressed that the "50 states in 88" pledge at the Seattle convention was contingent upon adequate funding, not an unconditional promise. While their relatively fat campaign coffers during the nomination, and subsequently, have been the envy of chronically destitute LP activists, the Paul campaign has a reputation for penny pinching; spending money only when and where they believe it will produce results. In fact, they have grown very suspicious and tired of LP regulars hitting on them for jobs and subsidies, and have developed an attitude not unlike a fat man invited to dinner by cannibals. Ron Paul himself travels without staff and flies coach class, often on schedules to minimize airfares. At the moment, the priority is ballot drives; later, funds will be hoarded for TV air time.

As of the end of 1987, the Paul campaign had raised \$489,000. (A report by Craig Franklin in the January 1988 issue of *American Libertarian* citing a \$750,000 figure is at odds with the final 1987 FEC report. Franklin cites conversations with both Paul and Blumert for his numbers, while they deny giving him any such estimates.) The Paul campaign has publicly suggested a campaign goal of \$5 million, but current cash flow will have to increase considerably in order to achieve that target. Anticipated support from non-libertarians and heightened media exposure could increase contributions dramatically. But regardless of eventual totals, the Paul campaign will continue to stretch each dollar as far as possible.

While this attitude may disappoint those who saw the Paul nomination as the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, the Paul campaign leadership makes no apologies for their hard-nosed attitude. They regard themselves as political pros who are out to maximize votes and influence along the route they have traditionally traveled — among moderates and conservatives who are receptive to Paul's middle class-oriented libertarian messages.

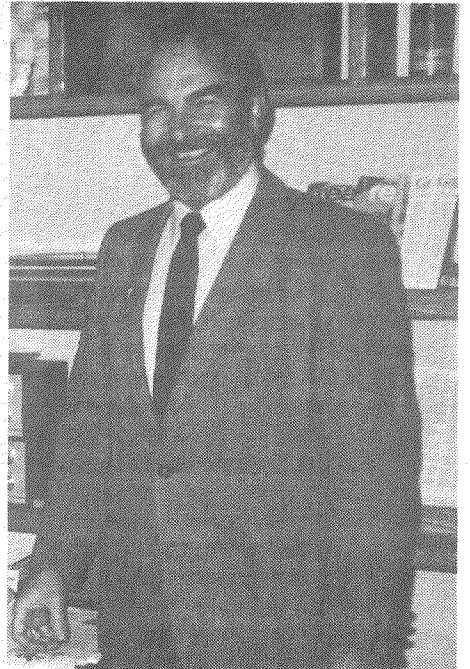
In the meantime, campaign staffing has holes. The press relations staffer brought on board in December has since departed, reportedly over dissatisfaction with the results of his operation. Former scheduler Jan Kessman has taken over ballot access coordination on a day-to-day basis, after the campaign was unsuccessful in finding an LP veteran to ramrod the ballot access effort. The Paul campaign is also looking for additional fundraising help, but in the meantime the existing staffers are shouldering the increasingly heavy load.

Campaign Workshops

Despite the reputation the Paul campaign has for running its own show, it can't be said that they are not also attempting to spread their experience and knowledge to rank-and-file LP activists. They have conducted one campaign workshop in Houston in late January and have another, specifically on campaign fundraising, scheduled for later this spring.

Led by campaign veteran and Paul campaign manager Nadia Hayes, who used to conduct similar seminars professionally when she was a Republican, the initial campaign workshop was viewed as an unqualified success by those who attended.

Eight regional Ron Paul coordinators, as



LP Vice Presidential candidate Andre Marrou at a campaign reception in Houston. Here he raised more than \$1,000.

well as a few other LP activists (including a number from Texas — several of whom didn't back Paul in his nomination bid) spent an intensive three-and-a-half days at a Houston area hotel covering the nuts and bolts of campaign organization. Hayes was assisted by veteran LP activist Alicia Clark and LP National Director Paul Jacob as well as several other members of the Paul campaign staff. The intensive sessions (which lasted 10 hours a day and included homework) were uniformly praised by attendees. They were seen by the Paul campaign as a means of increasing the level of technical sophistication of LP members, as well as demonstrating their commitment to building the LP as an effective political vehicle for the long term.

Campaign Book

Coming as a surprise even to knowledgeable LP insiders, Ron Paul released a book published by his Foundation for Rational Economic Education (FREE) in mid-February, entitled **Freedom Under Siege, The U.S. Constitution After 200 Years**.

Although not billed as a campaign book (and, embarrassingly, the first 10,000 paper-bound copies have the word "siege" consistently misspelled), the book nonetheless covers subjects devoted to the concept of individual rights, foreign policy, the draft and a gold-based monetary system.

Campaign sources do not rule out the publication of another, specifically targeted, campaign book by Paul later in the year. In the meantime, the book is available as a fundraising premium and also is separately available from the FREE foundation (P.O. Box 1776, Lake Jackson, TX 77566) for \$10.00.

The Marrou Effort

Finally, in early 1988 the Paul campaign is slowly warming to the separate effort of Ron Paul's running mate, LP Vice Presidential candidate Andre Marrou.

Marrou was asked to be a surrogate for Paul during a January Nebraska trip, when Paul had to modify plans in mid-stream for the taping of the Buckley "Firing Line" program. Campaign sources indicate that Marrou will be used again in similar circumstances, and suggest that other joint appearances such as the recent California LP convention (along with underwriting Marrou expenses when he's doing work for the Paul effort) are likely occurrences in the future. Campaign sources also say that the Paul campaign has seriously contemplated asking Russell Means, whom Paul defeated for the LP nomination, to campaign for the

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LaRouche

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far-right platform, the NDPC fielded over 700 candidates in 1986, including two who scored upset victories in the Illinois Democratic primary. LaRouche's presence is certain to be felt again now that he has announced for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination.

Media coverage of LaRouche tends to emphasize his bizarre, conspiratorial views. LaRouche calls Queen Elizabeth II a drug pusher, Henry Kissinger a Soviet mole and David Rockefeller a Nazi. Interestingly, LaRouche himself has maintained that the Holocaust never occurred (*New Solidarity*, 8 Dec., 1978). Overlooked, however, has been the emergence of LaRouche's organization as a private intelligence apparatus specializing in disruption. Norman Bailey, a former member of Reagan's National Security Council staff, thinks LaRouche has the best private intelligence system in the world. LaRouche's followers have even received advanced weapons training. "They will go to any extent to deal with their enemies. . . They have tremendous resources," a defector from LaRouche's security and intelligence staff said.

LaRouche has targeted much of the right and left. He has also targeted libertarians. That fact alone makes LaRouche worthy of scrutiny. Media reports misidentifying LaRouche as a Libertarian make such attention imperative.

"They have filing cabinets all over the place. . . they have such a vast amount of information that I can't be sure of what they have where. I could pull out a file on Henry Kissinger, or Petra Kelly, and they'd have hundreds of close-up photographs, documented historical accounts with people's pasts. Very, very extensive. Complete. It's an impressive network. No doubt about it."

LaRouche Defector

Lyndon Hermyle LaRouche, Jr., was born 66 years ago in Rochester, NH. The son of Quaker parents, LaRouche was a conscientious objector during World War II. In 1948, LaRouche joined the then-Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party (SWP). His party name was Lyn Marcus, a pseudonym for Trotsky and Marx. LaRouche left the SWP in 1957 after failing to attract recognition as a leader. In 1967, LaRouche organized the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC) from a splinter group of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at Columbia University. By the early 1970s, LaRouche had attracted over 1,000 followers to the NCLC and his U.S. Labor Party.

In 1973, LaRouche's organization went through a metamorphosis. The security and intelligence staff emerged as a force within the group. The staff instituted brainwashing, deprogramming, patterning and other methods of mind control. Training in automatic weapons, explosives and the martial arts followed. LaRouche was creating an army of pliant robots. That year, the NCLC ran "Operation Mop-Up," a violent series of provocative attacks on the Communist Party and other left-wing groups. By mid-decade, the NCLC had gone through several changes. In 1973, the group became involved in violence. The next year, the NCLC began to "turn the corner from protest to espionage," according to an FBI document (*Public Eye*, Fall 1977). The staff began selling intelligence on dissident exiles to foreign governments. Finally, by 1976, the NCLC was passing intelligence to U.S. government agencies on a routine basis; a practice that continues today.

Critics dismiss LaRouche as "crazy" and "insignificant," but therein lies the nature of the threat, for there is a method to the madness. LaRouche encourages his followers to be utterly ruthless. Like Hitler, LaRouche will form an alliance with anyone capable of bringing him closer to his ultimate goal: absolute political power. The security and intelligence team has given intelligence to both the CIA and KGB. That revelation seems bizarre until one understands that LaRouche plays both sides against the middle. In other instances, the staff has provocatively attempted to set-up political opponents by identifying them as "terrorists" to police agencies.

The recently-published document entitled "The Libertarian Conspiracy to Destroy America's Schools" is a textbook example of LaRouche disruption at work. Published as a "special report" by Executive Intelligence Review (EIR) News Service, a LaRouche front group, the study smears libertarians by linking them to the troubled public school system. The report deliberately misrepresents the libertarian position on public education, which is to privatize all schools.

"One of the most profound crises — and perhaps the most fundamental one confronting the United States of America, is the catastrophic situation in our educational institution," authors Carol White and Carol Cleary write. "Despairing parents have long recognized that the effects of America's



Lyndon LaRouche, Democratic presidential candidate. He claims libertarians are part of the international drug conspiracy.

broken-down educational system on students' capacity to think, are threatening to become as devastating as the drug plague. . . The point, in case the reader missed it, is not to dispassionately examine the decline of public education in America. Rather, the goal of the EIR report, like most LaRouche publications, is to attack and disrupt their political opponents. In this example, libertarians are blamed for fostering "the amoral celebration of infantilism. The result: rampant illiteracy and a hideous paradigm shift associated with the 'me' generation, to such lifestyles as 'free' love, homosexuality, pederasty, pornography, violence and satanic cults."

"LaRouche doesn't like the Libertarians. He's suspicious of them. He's written about them."

LaRouche Defector

LaRouche has developed these sexual themes in his attacks on the Libertarian Party:

"For the edification of the credulous, the Sodomy Party projects the image of taking 'principled' stands on economic and moral

LaRouche Update

Boston, MA - While Lyndon LaRouche is vowing to remain a contender in the Democratic Party presidential nomination race, he has been preoccupied for the past several months with his ongoing battle with the federal government.

According to Richard Winger's *Ballot Access News*, LaRouche's bid to be placed on the Democratic primary ballot has succeeded in 11 states and is likely to succeed in others. Democratic Party regulars are fighting his nomination bid in several states and so far the FEC has turned down his request for federal campaign matching funds (he received several million in previous presidential efforts).

Of more immediate concern to him is his current federal trial in Boston, where LaRouche and five associates and a number of LaRouche-controlled entities are charged with "conspiracy to obstruct justice," which carries a maximum penalty of 5 years in jail and a \$250,000 fine. One former LaRouche associate already tried separately earlier was convicted.

According to Assistant U.S. Attorney John Markham, who is prosecuting the case, the current LaRouche and friends trial began on Dec. 16 and is expected to last for at least three more months. The indictments were handed down on June 30, 1987 and the government is alleging that LaRouche and associates "agreed to illegally obstruct a federal grand jury investigation." The LaRouche-controlled organizations will be tried separately.

issues, stands which, in fact, are nothing more than linguistic modifications of infantile impulses for uninhibited public masturbation. This party's "principles" are simply the elevation of the most bestial, anti-social impulses in man to the level of the "highest good," in just the way Jeremy Bentham proposed, as a paid agent of the British East India Company, to advocate the mass-murder, drug-pushing policies of the 18th century British Empire."

"The core of the Sodomy Party program is the legalization of all drugs — including heroin — and all sex, including pederasty (with children) and bestiality (with animals)."

The LaRouche worldview holds that the Libertarian Party "is a by-the-book 'Cointelpro' operation of 'Dope, Inc.' and predominantly British intelligence networks. . . British Cointelpro methods have always been to bring out the worst, most bestial impulses in man. That is how you control him. Make a man a slave to his most irrational desires and he is a slave to whatever controls the means for even-momentary satisfaction of those desires. This is the formula for rule by tyranny."

Of one thing we can be sure. When LaRouche speaks of "rule by tyranny" he speaks from firsthand experience.

The LaRouche attacks on libertarians have not been isolated. Rather, they have spanned a decade. Murray Rothbard has been attacked in *New Solidarity*, a now-defunct LaRouche newspaper, as a British-controlled Rothschild agent. The point seems to have been to hold Rothbard up to derision before other hard-money advocates. Libertarian opponents of LaRouche have been verbally smeared as drug dealers, terrorists and Soviet agents of influence.

Several factors probably contributed to press reports identifying LaRouche with the Libertarian Party. First, both are third parties. Second, both names begin with the let-

The basis for the original investigations carried out in several states was allegations that LaRouche fundraisers had illegally used credit card numbers from contributors or purchasers of material in airports from LaRouche front groups to run up "loans" and charges not authorized by the cardholders, and that various LaRouche entities had improperly shifted funds and "loans" between themselves to avoid taxes and other political contribution restrictions.

Principal LaRouche headquarters and subsidiaries were forcibly shut down last year by authorities and records impounded. LaRouche operatives and supporters continue to solicit funds and operate several businesses and publications, albeit on a considerably lesser scale. LaRouche himself has been spending considerable time in Europe although he has been present for part of the trial proceedings.

In typical LaRouche fashion, he claims that the current charges are part of a far-reaching CIA-Justice Department plot to discredit him and destroy his Democratic nomination chances. ■

LaRouche Support Plummet

"Lyndon LaRouche polled 188 votes, or .15% in the [1988] New Hampshire Democratic primary. The only other time he ever ran in the New Hampshire Democratic primary was in 1980, when he polled 2,236 votes, or 2.08%." February 1988 *Ballot Access News*

ter 'L'. Third, an ignorance of LaRouche's program exists on the part of libertarians.

Lyndon LaRouche poses a totalitarian ideology counterposed to the nation of a free society. His group is on a wartime footing in their dealings with the libertarian movement. Libertarians who continue to ignore LaRouche do so at their own risk. ■

Paul Strategy

From page 2

ticket in the mid-west at several Indian communities.

Ron Paul and his campaign staff are also apparently loosening up towards Marrou and Means. Paul had a private breakfast meeting with Means during the February California LP convention and his warm banquet address contained kind words for the former AIM activist.

Marrou and Means, meanwhile, embarked upon their much heralded tour of Alaska in late February to raise the LP profile there and attempt to make inroads in that state's large Indian and Eskimo populations.

Addresses, Etc.

The LP Ballot Access Committee is looking for full time petitioners now, as well as students (particularly along the eastern seaboard) who want to help with ballot access and earn money during the summer vacation period.

Additionally, both the Paul and Marrou campaigns are seeking contributions and volunteers to assist their campaigns.

Those interested can contact: LP Ballot Access Committee/Ron Paul for President Committee (using the same address) 1120 NASA Blvd., Suite 104, Houston, TX 77058, (713) 333-1988.

Andre Marrou, Libertarian For Vice President, 5143 Blanton Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89122, (702) 435-3218. ■

Libertarian Outlook

Jim Lewis

We were saddened but not surprised when we heard of the conviction of Jim Lewis by a federal jury at his income tax trial. Although tax protest defendants have been known to win once in a while, and Lewis was as well prepared to defend his case as anyone could be, it is still very difficult to beat the IRS in court. After all, the government writes the laws, and pays the judges and prosecutors, and undoubtedly spent far in excess of the \$14,000 or so they claim Lewis owes to convict him. The fact that Lewis had an exhaustively researched and undoubtedly sincere belief that he had no legal duty to file his tax form cut no ice. Conscientious objection has yet to stop the tax bandits from collecting their pounds of flesh.

We can only hope that Jim Lewis is not punished harshly. He began this fight years ago and spent thousands of hours preparing for his day in court. He knew the risks and will undoubtedly fight the good fight no matter what the government does to him.

Direct legal challenges to the State, particularly in the tax area, have seldom proved fruitful. Those who wishfully advocate dramatic courtroom battles to carry out the libertarian struggle should not deceive themselves or others about the long odds they face. To his credit, Jim Lewis did neither. His long record of political and educational activism amply demonstrates that he does not subscribe to the "courtroom miracle" school of libertarian progress.

Only when citizens serving as jurors have exposure to libertarian arguments outside of the narrow confines of judicial surroundings will freedom fighters like Jim Lewis have a fighting chance in court.

We salute Jim Lewis for his courage and dedication in his battle against the government tax machine. He may have lost his battle, but the war continues. ■

Feedback



Letters Policy

Letters are accepted provided they carry the author's name and address. A phone number should be included for verification purposes only. Letters

should be kept short and are subject to editing. Letters submitted to other publications will not be considered. Send to: Feedback, American Libertarian, 21715 Park Brook Drive, Katy, TX 77450.

"Gratuitous Insult, Not Critical Analysis"

After reading your January editorial, I reread Murray Rothbard's "Victory and Defeat in Seattle" (Sept.-Oct, Nov. 87, AL), but still couldn't find the critical analysis. Saying that those with whom one disagrees "were continually rude, looked strange, and smelled" is gratuitous insult, not critical analysis.

I have long since learned to give Dr. Rothbard's opinions the respect due those who loudly complain about the State while quietly accepting benefits from it. Still, I'd welcome an honest attempt to analyze the philosophical differences between the supporters of Ron Paul and Russell Means, even from him. Though they are only a matter of emphasis, they are real and deserve

discussion.

In the meantime, it might be well to remember that those he so scornfully dismisses as "luftmenschen" are living by libertarian principles. Some have quite literally risked life and liberty by doing so. What, I wonder, has Dr. Rothbard ever risked for liberty? Tenure?

James Frye
Nevada Coordinator,
Ron Paul for President
Reno, NV

"Neither Humorous Nor Helpful"

I was surprised by the editorial, "On Critical Analysis", in your January issue. Dr. Rothbard's prose is too articulate to be mistaken for a child's, but his tone is a different matter. To refer to "Victory in Seattle" as criticism is quite generous.

Dr. Paul and his organization deserve Rothbard's praise, and that of the entire party. But the ridicule and suspicion he heaps upon Russell Means and his supporters qualifies neither as humorous nor helpful criticism.

Rudeness is not restricted to those who don't wear ties. When Libertarians learn to replace counterproductive tantrums with genuine constructive criticism, we will have taken a giant step toward victory.

T. D. Burns
Austin, TX

"Mature Criticism vs. Internecine Vituperation"

I just want to congratulate you on a very well-spoken editorial in defense of honesty and self-criticism in the libertarian movement ("On Critical Analysis"). There is indeed a difference between mature criticism and internecine vituperation, and those who object to the latter should not confuse it with the former, or pretend that the two are indistinguishable.

As for Murray Rothbard's views on libertarian affairs, anyone who does not take him with a measure of salt must really be a greenhorn.

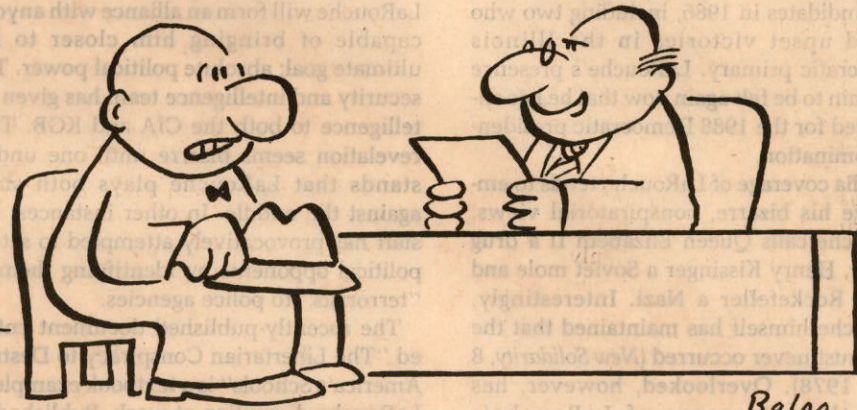
Mike Dunn
Auburn, WA

Rothbard Responds to His Critics

Three cheers for your editorial, "On Critical Analysis" (Jan. 1988). The disturbing thing about the host of critics of my articles (some of whom surfaced in your Jan. 1988 issue) is that, invariably, their dispute is not with my concrete analyses of the campaign or factions at the convention, but with the very fact that I dared to criticize anyone. In short, my antagonists have been engaged in the egregiously self-refuting action of denouncing me for being denunciatory, and criticizing me for being critical! In fact, the amount of energy and person-hours spent on their criticisms are an enormous multiple of my own. But this self-contradictory behavior enables them to engage in a purely personal and content-less attack, while simultaneously basking in a holier-than-thou aura of harmony and decorum.

Most outrageous was the frenzied, hysterical, and counter-productive campaign, referred to in your editorial, of trying to suppress the publication of my articles. If you don't like some article, reply to it; trying to stifle its publication is a contemptible effort to keep truth, or indeed any critical discussion, from the libertarian public. In the name of harmony and unity, these self-appointed censors only display total contempt for members of the libertarian move-

IRS



Baloo

"Come now, Mr. Beckwith — You sit there with that gold tooth glinting in your mouth and tell me you can't afford to pay?"

ment, and are trying to ensure that movement people are only able to read what is "good" for them (i.e. what the censors would like to have them read.) It is highly ironic that at a time when even the Soviets are reaching for *glasnost*, libertarians are trying to circle the wagons and suppress all dissent.

In addition to what is often a self-serving attempt to keep their own follies from the libertarian public, my critics do not treat libertarianism as a serious ideological and political movement, but rather as a social club ("Thou shalt not speak ill of a fellow Pythian!") Take, for examples, the letters of Lou Villadsen and Tibor Machan. In his condescending letter, Tibor wonders why I waste my valuable time writing for libertarian publications when I could be out there in the real world attacking the likes of J.K. Galbraith. Apart from the fact that I criticized Galbraith at length in my book **Man, Economy, and State**, my reply is that I consider the libertarian movement of enormous importance, and therefore its ideas, activities, organizations, strategies, tactics, and personnel are far more worthy of detailed critique and analysis than the statist clichés of Galbraith, et al. Besides, and most important, there are a large number of people to the right of Galbraith who are attacking him; but who else is interested enough in the libertarian movement to engage in periodic critiques of its thrust and direction? Certainly not Tibor. Tibor also displays an amusing if perhaps unconscious double-standard: any critique of people he likes (e.g. Greenspan) morally requires dissertation-length footnoted scholarship; whereas he **himself** is perfectly content to dash off an attack on me filled with unsupported personal psycho-babble.

Lou Villadsen, too, displays the detached Olympian attitude toward libertarian factions and struggles that most of us did toward the "power-game" elections for student government in college. Life indeed goes on, Lou, so why not opt out completely and stop worrying about liberty altogether? If the Crane Machine had won out in 1983, you might be content to be goose-stepping at this point in the du Pont for President ranks, but I would have been long gone.

The point is that ideas and principles do not float in a vacuum; they are propounded by, and embodied in, **people**, and people in a movement are a bundle of principles, strategies, tactics, and varying degrees of enthusiasm and competence. And if we are interested in the movement and in the Libertarian Party, then we must perforce be concerned about **who** we pick for various party posts. And yes, issues change and peo-

ple change, as they do in the real world, and therefore these alliances will undoubtedly change from time to time. **That's** life.

Villadsen also commits the common libertarian fallacy that, since every man and woman is indisputably an individual, there can be no such thing as factions. Rubbish. In most organizations, these free individuals will naturally form alliances, follow various leaders, and form factions, which are sometimes purely personal and in other cases, mix in the strategic and ideological. The dread process of "labeling" factions is actually a process of **identification** — that is, using one's mind to figure out what is going on, and then pointing this out to the movement. Arbitrarily decreeing that no

Continued page 5

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The **American Libertarian** is not affiliated with any political or non-profit organization. It is an independent monthly newsletter about the libertarian movement and related political, economic and social developments.

The **American Libertarian** is sent to subscribers by first class mail. We welcome letters, photos, short news stories and reviews from readers. Signed articles and reviews do not necessarily represent the views of the publication.

We take no responsibility for unsolicited manuscripts, which should be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Display and classified advertising is accepted. The publisher reserves the right to refuse advertising at its sole discretion.

Permission to reprint is granted unless marked "copyright". Credit and tear-sheets are requested for material reprinted.

ISSN 0897-2176

Publisher: M.T. Monroe

Editor: Mike Holmes

Art Director: Sue Bjornseth

Typesetting: Service Photo Copy

Printer: The Pasadena Citizen

Art/Caroons: Scott Bieser Graphics,

Rex F. May, John Trever

News/Photos/Letters/Ad Information/

Address Changes/Subscriptions:

The American Libertarian

21715 Park Brook Drive, Katy, TX 77450

713/492-6608

Alternate subscription address:

The American Libertarian

P.O. Box 63

Hadlock, WA 98339

Feedback

From page 4

purposeful factions can ever exist in the libertarian movement or Party is really to claim that every LP member makes decisions solely and irrationally at random.

In every other ideological party that I know of, every important or presidential convention is followed by a dozen or so articles, reporting and analyzing what happened, discussing the trends and factions, and making prescriptions for the party's successful growth in the future. Only in that way can any movement ever engage in knowledgeable assessments of the party's progress or decline, and try to figure out what policies or personnel to adopt. So why is it that in the Libertarian Party I have been, year in and year out, almost the only one to do this, and on a regular basis as a matter of course? As I was puzzling over this state of affairs to a veteran LP member, he explained that: "In other ideological parties three-quarters of convention delegates do not walk around sporting color buttons allegedly proclaiming their personality (green, orange, blue, etc.)."

A final point. Both Villadsen and Machan set themselves up as arbiters of literary style (in the case of Machan, at least, an example of unmitigated *chutzpah*) designating my articles as "cute" or "cutesy." I would suggest instead, "funny" or "witty", but I strongly doubt whether these two dour and *serioso* neo-Randians (Eek! A "label" again!) could tell the difference.

But never let it be said that I do not welcome criticism, or learn from it. A couple of long-time LPers told me they agreed with my articles, but wondered why in blazes I pulled my punches. You know, they're right. Next time, no more Mr. Nice Guy.

Murray N. Rothbard
Las Vegas, NV ■

Guest Column: Attack of the "Rightwing Crazies"?

by Chester Alan Arthur

Chester Alan Arthur is a political writer for *Liberty* magazine.

At its fifth quadrennial nominating convention, held over Labor Day weekend in Seattle, the Libertarian Party had to choose between two newcomers to the LP: former Congressman Ron Paul and Indian-activist Russell Means.

In the past the LP has always chosen one of its own as nominee, even when that meant choosing nominees virtually unknown to the general public. Not surprisingly, most party members felt more comfortable with past nominees than with either Paul or Means. Not only did party regulars feel confident of the ideological commitment and "purity" of past nominees, they were happy to know that the nominees were culturally and socially *simpatico* as well.

Neither Means nor Paul fully shared their ideological commitment or cultural values. Means often showed a weak understanding of libertarian theory. Paul actually disagreed with one of libertarianism's more important positions (its opposition to government regulation of abortion). Both candidates' quick, convenient conversion to the party just in time to seek its nomination

reeked of opportunism and left doubts about the sincerity of their commitment. And both came from cultural backgrounds that seemed foreign to most party members: Ron Paul from the upper middle class, lily-white, right-wing hyper-bourgeois suburbs of Houston; Russell Means from the trenches of Indian activism and leftwing agitation.

On the plus side, both Paul and Means brought tantalizing prospects to the party. Each promised a successful campaign, certainly more successful than the invisible 1984 campaign. And each promised growth, by virtue of his own ability to appeal to his own constituencies.

When the dust settled in Seattle, Paul was nominated by the slimmest of margins. By three votes, the LP chose to be represented by the Hon. Mr. Paul.

After the balloons descended from the Paul celebration, the business of the convention turned to the Vice Presidential nomination. Russell Means' name was entered for consideration to thunderous applause. Means walked up to the stage and spoke.

In what many witnesses considered the most emotionally charged and moving speech at any LP convention, he withdrew from the race. Breaking with the tradition of past losers for the nomination, he said he would continue to be active within the LP and the libertarian movement. He quickly became the favorite of the crowd for the 1992 nomination.

But the LP that meets in convention in 1991 may be vastly different than the LP that met in Seattle. If the Paul campaign succeeds, the influx of "rightwing crazies" (as many party regulars see the typical Paul supporter) or "good, solid, middle-class Americans" (as Paul advocates see them) could change the complexion of the party forever. The LP of 1991 may have no use for Russell Means at all.

Between now and 1991, the LP has the potential for tremendous growth. With that growth will come tremendous change, and a substantial risk of splitting apart into ineffectual micro-parties. For the *luftmenschen* (literally, air-people) may not give up their party without a fight. And the *bourgeois* Paul supporters may be happy to fight tooth and nail. It wouldn't be the first time a third party split apart.

In the October 1987 issue of *Liberty*, William Moulton reviewed the history of ideological third parties. Without exception he found that they split apart and died ignominiously. He concluded his survey by issuing this challenge to libertarians:

My wish? A reinvigorated and confident LP marching on to success in 1988 of a magnitude that will shame the 1980 Clark totals. My prognosis? Factionalism and exhaustion, with an actual split probably after the 1988 election.

The task at Seattle and in the months ahead?

Prove me to be wrong.

At the banquet at the convention Saturday evening, Ed Clark, one of Ron Paul's earliest and staunchest supporters, took the podium and announced that he and his family were personally donating \$3,000 toward reducing Means' campaign debt, and encouraged others to do the same. During the fundraising for Paul that followed, Means pledged a personal \$1,000 gift. As a practical matter it was confusing (why was Means contributing to Paul if his own campaign was still in debt?). But it was a generous gesture.

Despite all the bitterness and "life and death" rhetoric of the fight for the nomination, Russell Means had said he would remain active in the party after losing its nomination.

Plainly Moulton had been wrong: there is

no schism in sight, the future of the party is secure, as both Means and Paul supporters unite to advance the cause of liberty via the Libertarian Party. Or so it would seem.

But in reality, the nomination of Paul and the good grace of Means was only the beginning of the challenge the LP faces to gain influence and to mature without splitting. In fact, the Paul nomination may mark the beginning of the end for the LP as we have known it.

In choosing Paul, the LP selected a candidate with a constituency and a program designed to appeal to a significant segment of the electorate. How Paul's supporters integrate themselves with the party and with the movement will be of paramount importance.

These are the possible scenarios:

Possibility 1 - The Paul campaign operates its own parallel structure, with relatively few of the individuals attracted to Paul ever becoming involved in either the party or the movement. Instead the Paul campaign builds its own fundraising base, and uses its mailing list to help feed Paul's other enterprises (viz, his hard money newsletter, his coin company, his F.R.E.E. foundation).

Whether Paul does well at the polls would be insignificant from the point of view of the Paul campaign in this scenario. What would matter is how well the campaign builds its mailing list and how much money it raises.

What effects would such a campaign have on the LP? It would depend in part on how well the Paul ticket did. If it did well, some of those attracted to it would likely spill into the LP. But the impact would probably be pretty small. If the ticket did badly, it would bring even fewer to the LP. In either case, the LP would not likely grow significantly, and LP regulars would view the Paul nomination as a horrible mistake. A purge of rightwing oriented LPers might occur. In any event, the party would not prosper.

Editor's Note

This issue is being sent later than normal. We delayed publication in order to report the outcome of the Jim Lewis trial, which we knew would conclude in late February (see bulletin elsewhere in this issue.)

We thank you for your patience in this matter.

Mike Holmes
Editor

Possibility 2 - The Paul campaign operates its own parallel structure and keeps its mailing list to itself, in the hopes that it can organize a substantial body of activists dedicated to the right-wing libertarianism of Ron Paul. The mailing list is maintained by the Paul forces as a power base for future control or influence within the LP.

If the ticket does well, the Paul people encourage their supporters to join the LP and purge the *luftmenschen*. If the ticket bombs and the LP atrophies, the Paul people use their mailing list to recruit enough new members to take over state and local LP organizations and purge the *luftmenschen*.

Possibility 3 - The Paul campaign will encourage its adherents to become active in the LP and even share its mailing list with the LP. Those attracted to the LP by the Paul campaign get mailings from local LP organizations. Some attend local meetings, where they are astonished by the bad manners and wild antics of LP activists. They recoil in disgust, denouncing the LP as an organization of homosexual, dopesmoking airheads.

Possibility 4 - The Paul campaign will encourage its adherents to become active in

Continued page 8

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Candidate Ebner Puts Money Where Mouth Is

Austin, TX - Libertarian Fred Ebner is one candidate who puts his money where his mouth is.

A candidate for the Austin City Council, Ebner posted a \$10,000 performance bond which will be forfeited to the Salvation Army if he breaks his two campaign promises: "I will not vote to increase the property tax rate, or vote to issue bonds without voter approval."

Backing his word with his money on two important local issues has paid off with enthusiastic interest in his campaign. Radio, television, and newspaper coverage is better than any previously received by a Libertarian Party candidate in Austin, according to him equal treatment with the two other candidates.

One veteran observer of local politics, a Republican, called the performance bond "a stroke of political genius." Credit for the idea goes to former LP National Director Honey Lanham.

The City

Austin taxpayers were jolted by a whopping 31% property tax increase this year, and Ebner's statist opponent, Smoot Carl-Mitchell, introduced it. Ebner campaigns as "The Taxpayer's Advocate."

Austin has the highest per capita debt of any city in the U.S. *Forbes* magazine named Austin the worst real estate market in the country. Voters are fed up, and Ebner fans the flames of discontent daily, urging Austin to "Boot Smoot" in the May 7th election.

The Candidate

His high profile leadership in past struggles for fiscal responsibility and less government intervention has earned high name recognition for Fred Ebner. He led the opposition to 1) the \$728 million bond issue for a new airport, 2) the City Council's decision to violate the City Charter and issue bonds without voter approval, 3) the metropolitan transit authority boondoggle, and 4) the "affordable housing" bond election. Ebner has impressed voters with his consistency in his appearances before the City Council and public speaking engagements, as well as in his numerous letters to the editor.

Ebner's qualifications include a B.A. in Government from the University of Texas and M.A. in Political Science from Yale. He is a former college instructor of government and political philosophy. Now retired, he spent most of his working life in college textbook publishing.

The Austin LP

Ebner has a strong base of support in the Travis County Libertarian Party, the most active LP group in Texas. Thirteen LP members are themselves local candidates in the November general election. Activist Nancye Moses produces "Live and Let Live," a half-hour, twice-weekly Libertarian cable TV show. Libertarian signmaker Phil Wiseman and printer Dan Lantz have kept campaign expenses down. Volunteer Diane Lawrence painted the Ebner headquarters and David Buelow donated an IBM-PC.

The Campaign

Ebner is running a serious campaign to win a Council seat May 7th — a big job in a city of half a million where all candidates run at large in the non-partisan race.

For the first time in Austin, a Libertarian is getting financial support from non-Libertarians. Ebner's campaign headquarters, a storefront on a major thoroughfare, was donated by a real estate developer upset with taxes and regulations. Office furniture was donated by a furniture store manager fed up with City Hall; and

typesetting is being provided by a business woman who saw Ebner on "Live and Let Live."

"Students for Fred Ebner" is a registered student organization at the University of Texas (45,000 students), led by Rob Booth. Ebner's anti-tax stand has drawn support from the large and effective Young Conservatives of Texas, and his stand on civil liberties has drawn the support of Austin's large, left-leaning gay community.

Each Sunday, his campaign staff meets at the headquarters surrounded by color-coded maps pinpointing key precincts. Media coordinator and former actor James Cooley and Ebner have already produced

Continued page 7



Austin City Council Candidate Fred Ebner, (center) with campaign director Honey Lanham and Libertarian National Committee member Gary Johnson, (in foreground). Campaign volunteers Rob Booth (left, rear) and Ken Crawford (right, rear) and other libertarians give Ebner a fighting chance for election success in May.

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When a libertarian publication arrives, do you put it on your coffee table and say, "I'll get around to it, one of these days..."?

If you answered "Yes" to any of these questions, you may suffer from *tired libertarianism*.

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Ebner

From page 8

two one-minute radio commercials, taking advantage of Ebner's resonant, stentorian voice.

LP National Committee member and former City Council candidate Gary Johnson is campaign treasurer and campaign manager. Travis County LP Chair Ken Crawford and State House candidate David Eagle are compiling the computer name bank of Ebner voters. Former City Council candidate Erich Schwarz, UT Libertarian Students Chair Mike Rubin and State House candidate Dave Burns round out the volunteer staff. Former elected Harris County School Board member Honey Lanham was recently hired as full-time Political Director. Anne Buelow volunteers two days per week at the headquarters and is joined by other non-Libertarian volunteers.

Strategy

Two of Texas' most respected campaign consultants have contributed several hours of their services to formulate a strategy to get the 33,000 votes needed to win this three-way race. The incumbent's own polls show him out of favor with Austin's tax-plagued voters. Smoot is viewed as the right-hand man of disastrous Mayor Frank Cooksey, and the puppet of behind-the-scenes boss, "king-maker" Peck Young. The other candidate, Ronney Reynolds, is positioning himself as just a nice guy with no promises. Ebner's strong position as the bonded, taxpayer's advocate is polarizing the race between himself and the incumbent. Ebner has scared off at least one strong potential rival from entering the race.

He has gained experience and name recognition from two previous bids for City Council, in a city where one populist candidate was elected last year on his sixth try. Speaking engagements are Ebner's specialty. They have already begun and will average 15-20 per week in the last 6 weeks of the campaign.

The campaign is targeting proven contributors to Council races and anti-tax activists as well as Libertarians, with direct mail and telephone fundraising. Targeted precinct walking has begun, and radio commercials will begin in late March.

The key to winning is building a name bank of voters committed to Fred Ebner — voters who will be called to "get out the vote" on election day. Volunteers and automated dialers will make the calls. Because each call equates to more than one

vote, 25,000 calls should win the election.

Three mailings have gone out, but an "un-chain" letter is expected to make the biggest impact. It encourages known supporters to personalize and re-mail the un-chain campaign letter to all their Austin contacts — decentralizing campaign labor and expenses. If they "break the chain, three years of bad luck will follow with Smoot Carl-Mitchell on the City Council." Campaign volunteers will follow the chain to collect the names for the name bank.

Campaign Expenses

Campaigning in Austin's citywide elections is expensive. The January financial report showed the incumbent had already raised \$45,000, and Ronney Reynolds reported \$25,000. Final totals between \$100,000 and \$250,000 are common in Austin's hard fought elections.

So far, the Fred Ebner campaign has raised the cash and in-kind contributions to do everything needed. Postage, paper, and utilities have been the major expenses. Ebner's campaign will not go into debt. In his last race, he spent 42¢ per vote, while the winner was forced to spend over \$7.50 per vote. Ebner must raise cash to air his radio ads. A 60-second radio commercial on a popular station costs \$30; a week of prime time saturation costs \$330.

High Stakes Pay-Off

For Libertarians, the stakes are high. Austin is the state capital, and political news in Texas flows outward from the city. If Ebner wins, media coverage of his fight for fiscal sanity is sure to be reported throughout the entire state. Better yet, the name bank that elects Fred Ebner in 1988 can elect another Libertarian in 1990.

Contributions are unlimited, and can be made to: **Elect Fred Ebner Campaign, 206 West 38th Street #223, Austin, TX 78705.**

Lewis Jury Selected

by Jim Davies

Jim Davies is editor of the Connecticut Libertarian.

New Haven, CT - On one side of the New Haven Green lies the Yale Law School. Right across from it is the U.S. District Courthouse. Some of the erosion in the nation's supreme law that the former helped cause over the past two centuries came to



Jim Lewis, in front of the New Haven federal courthouse, prior to his trial.

rest in the latter — at the feet of Jim Lewis, the LP's 1984 Vice Presidential candidate and long time libertarian activist.

Lewis has been charged with three counts of "willful failure to file" personal income tax returns, and after several delays the government was ready for a jury to be chosen on January 19 (which was, ironically, Lysander Spooner's birthday).

First, a pair of important pre-trial motions were ruled on: the government won and Lewis lost.

Lewis had challenged the jurisdiction of the Court, and Judge Ellen Burns "summarily denied" the motion, without giving her reasons.

The IRS asked the court that evidence supporting any argument that the income tax laws are unconstitutional to be excluded from the trial. That motion was granted. Jim Lewis was thereby denied the right to present the jury with his strongest arguments. (Lewis is acting as his own attorney in the case).

Following that, a large panel of potential jurors was questioned. Out of 48 persons, 26 worked either for the government or for government-sustained monopolies. Only two or three appeared to be productive, entrepreneurial types. Each side was able to exclude jurors without reason, and Lewis managed to exclude most of the former while the prosecution excluded the latter.

Judge Burns emphasized to the jurors that only she, the Court, was going to tell them what the law was, and made sure nobody was reluctant to accept that. On the other hand, she asked potential jurors most of the questions Lewis had proposed, and even inserted a useful one of her own: "Does anyone think there can be no such thing as a good faith misunderstanding of the law?"

Apart from the strong territorial claim to lay down the law and to make no mention of Jury Nullification, Judge Burns seemed to want to get an unbiased jury.

"It's about as good a jury as we're likely to get" said Lewis afterwards, reasonably satisfied.

The trial proper starts at 10 a.m. on February 22, but already it has attracted some local news coverage. The *Hartford Courant* for example, quoted Lewis as offering the IRS a deal: "Show me the section [in the Constitution that empowers government to apply direct, unapportioned tax] and I'll file right now. . ."

American Libertarian will continue to cover the Lewis trial after it resumes in February. ■

Means Leaves AIM, Starts Projects

Chinle, AZ - American Indian Movement (AIM) co-founder, famed Indian rights activist and 1987 Libertarian Party presidential nomination contender Russell Means announced in early January that he was leaving the AIM organization and was also beginning to work on several projects, including his autobiography.

In a well publicized press conference on January 7 in Bakersfield, CA, near the Tehachapi Indian reservation, Means announced his resignation from AIM, declaring that "it has worked itself out of a job." After its founding in 1968 with Dennis Banks and Clyde Ballecourt, Means said that in the past 20 years AIM is a "movement of ideas" that has penetrated "every productive and responsible segment of Indian and non-Indian society. When we went after sovereignty and self-determination for Indian people, the success we enjoyed was phenomenal, beyond our wildest dreams."

Later, discussing his influence in the Libertarian Party, Means noted his involvement with the FIFE (Freedom Is For Everyone) caucus and its focus on outreach and coalition building. "That's what I want to bring to the party," Means said, "reality."

He explained his increasing involvement in the libertarian movement by noting that "the main problem facing the American Indian is the United States government. What befools the Indians befools the rest of the country."

In a follow-up telephone interview with *American Libertarian*, Means explained his departure from AIM by saying "AIM worked itself out of a job. It's really a unique sociological phenomenon which should be studied by social scientists and teachers in schools across the land." Means observed, "In less than two decades we achieved our major objectives."

Asked if the publicized participation by purported representatives of AIM at one of Gadhafi's "anti-imperialist" conclaves in Tripoli, Libya in late January had anything to do with his departure from the organization, Means noted that AIM has no formal national office or membership requirements, and one of its problems is that anyone can call themselves an AIM member or spokesman.

"I haven't had any dealings with Gadhafi since I was there in 1975 and didn't like what I saw," Means said. "It's sad that they're allowing themselves to be exploited in that manner. It goes to prove that AIM isn't needed any longer."

Book, Projects Planned

At the press conference (which was publicized in advance in *USA Today*, and carried in news accounts nationally and internationally), Means also discussed progress on his autobiography, planned for release early next year. The working title is *Where White Men Fear to Tread, The Nine Lives of Russell Means*. Means told *AL* that he is on the second chapter and in the process of selecting a publisher.

In addition to the book, Means said he was also working on starting two new foundations, as well as working with the LP FIFE caucus. Both foundations (also carrying the initials FIFE) are designed to implement Means' philosophy in a practical manner to help Indians.

With the assistance of long-time Means associate E.W. Savage, Means said he in-

Continued page 8

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Volunteer Day

by American Libertarian Special Correspondent

Washington, DC - Libertarians in about 30 cities across the country celebrated the first Volunteer Day on January 27. While media coverage fell well short of expectations, the events were generally successful in getting local groups active early in political '88.

Volunteer Day is the anniversary of the end of the draft and the beginning of the all volunteer armed forces. Paul Jacob, draft registration resister and LP National Director, proposed the libertarian celebration of the day, and provided support for grassroots participants. LP Media Coordinator Tonie Nathan issued press releases nationally and provided sample releases and invitations for local coordinators.

Washington, D.C. was a focal point, intended to attract national network coverage. In addition to Jacob, Libertarian presidential candidate Ron Paul and LP News editor Karl Hess appeared there, making clear affirmations of the libertarian anti-draft position. A UPI reporter was the only national press presence, however. *The Washington Times* also carried a small story on the celebration that day.

"A good time was had by all, but the media were largely absent," Henry Haller reported from Pittsburgh, a summary that

fit most of the observances in major cities. TV cameras at the birthday cake presentations were rare, with Jim Hedbor's Vermont ceremony a happy exception.

Radio coverage was better than either TV or print media, although birthday cakes seem to invite picture taking. Paul Jacob and the local party were on radio in Cleveland, Haller did another radio interview in Pittsburgh and was also called by ABC radio news. Detroit radio also carried the Volunteer Day story.

The Libertarians presented cakes to armed forces recruiters in most of the events, thanking them for their part in making the volunteer forces successful. The recruiters were generally pleased to be honored, and were grateful and sociable. At just a few locations, higher authorities prevented the recruiters from welcoming the Libertarians. Seattle's event was cancelled when the brass nixed the presentation.

The LP national office has received calls stimulated by flyers handed out at these events, including a call from one of the recruiters feted in Philadelphia. A brand new sustaining member joined after hearing the Cleveland radio show.

"It was a good public relations experience, people to people, even if the press wasn't with us," National Volunteer Day Chair Toni Black said, "and most of our coordinators say, 'I think next year we ought to. . .,' so I call it a success." ■

Means

From page 7

tended to establish the Foundation for Independent Free Enterprise, which will provide seed capital for Indian businesses on Indian lands, and the Foundation for Indian Free Education, to set up private Indian schools to teach English as a second language in order to preserve native Indian languages and culture. His goal is to obtain approximately \$250,000 for each foundation.

"These are short term projects," Means told *AL*, "and in the long term other business enterprises I intend to be involved with include a private bank backed by gold on an Indian reservation."

In addition to these ventures, Means appeared at the mid-February California LP state convention in San Diego as well as a late February trip to Alaska with LP Vice Presidential candidate Andre Marrou. Means serves as the honorary chair of the Marrou campaign committee.

He and his wife moved last fall from South Dakota to the Navajo reservation community of Chinle, in the far northwest corner of Arizona. Asked to comment about his new home, Means noted respectfully, "the Navajo nation is really a nation, with people in all strata of society. It's really something to drive along and see Indian linemen working on the phones, and go into stores owned by Indians and be waited upon by Indians. It's quite a change from South Dakota."

Means' topic at the California LP convention was "The Libertarian: To Organize or Politicize?" ■

Norma Jean Up for Review, AI Status

Hollywood, CA - The Friends of Norma Jean (Almodovar) Committee report two new developments on the status of the "cop-turned-call girl" and former California LP Lt. Governor candidate.

The Committee has filed an application with Amnesty International in London for "prisoner of conscience" status, which would help focus attention on her case and indicate that she is a political prisoner. Almodovar is also up for a sentence review by the California Board of Prison Terms, and her Committee is urging supporters to send letters to both AI and the California Board in support of her case.

They note that points in her favor for reduction of sentence include the extremely harsh sentence received, a court order that the California Institute for Rehabilitation at Norco is under to reduce the inmate population (where she is currently serving her three year sentence), and recent medical injuries suffered by her husband which require personal care.

The address for Amnesty International is: **International Secretariat, 1 Easton St., London WC1X-8DJ, United Kingdom.**

The address for California Board of Prison Terms is **545 Downtown Plaza, Suite**

200, Sacramento, CA 95814, re: Norma Jean Almodovar W27022.

Please forward a copy of any letter or other correspondence you write or receive to: Friends of Norma Jean, 1626 N. Wilcox #580, Hollywood, CA 90028. ■

LP Identifies Six More Officeholders

Washington, DC - The Libertarian Party has identified another six party members who hold public office, according to LP Director Paul Jacob and Ron Paul campaign aide Eric Rittberg, who have both been keeping track of such things.

The newly discovered officeholders, some of whom have been in office so for some time, include:

Robert Polizka, president of the Salisbury, NY Fire District Board;

Lou Krieg, member of the Library Board of Trustees, Essex Junction, VT;

Edwin Jones, appointed to the Planning Commission of Rio Rancho, NM (a large suburb of Albuquerque);

James Mathatas, elected November 3, 1987 to the Wilmont, OH Village City Council;

Robert L. Dubin, a Chiropractor, appointed by California Gov. George Deukmejian to the Third District Medical Quality Review Committee, Board of Medical Quality Assurance.

According to Rittberg, the total number of LP members holding public office is in the high 70's. A total of 76 were identified in late 1987 but several of those were dropped from the list after they did not run for reelection or were otherwise no longer eligible for inclusion. ■

Attack

From page 5

the LP and even share its mailing list with the LP. Those attracted to the LP by the Paul campaign get mailings from local LP organizations. Some attend local meetings, where they are impressed by the vigor and sensibility of libertarianism and pleasantly surprised by the openness and toleration that LPers exhibit. The *luftmenschen* within the LP learn from the influx of *bourgeois* that people who wear suits and ties can be interesting to know.

The reinvigorated party regulars and the enthusiastic converts work together to make the 1988 campaign a success. Although each culture within the party is surprised that the other has something of value to contribute, they work well together. They demonstrate to themselves and to the world what libertarians have been claiming for years: that the libertarian movement is a movement of neither the left nor right, of neither the *bourgeois* nor the *luftmenschen*, but a party of people who value liberty.

Possibility 5 - The Paul campaign flops.

The campaign excites no one. It brings in no new activists, no new members. It's as bad a dud as the Bergland effort in 1984. *Bourgeois* LP activists give up on LP activism. *Luftmensch* LPers blame the *bourgeois* activists who foisted Paul on the LP. But they are tired too, after two successive campaigns that sink without a trace.

Plainly, only the fourth scenario will bring prosperity to the LP. Yet given the incredible hostility of both factions, this seems the least likely. As nearly as I can tell,

much of the leadership of the Paul campaign considers many LP regulars to be crazy and unreliable. Many regulars who failed to support Paul before the convention (or failed to support him enthusiastically enough) were treated with ill-disguised contempt by Paul's people.

And many long time activists, not accustomed to the kind of political hardball that the Paul people played in seeking the nomination, have refused to have any part in the Paul campaign.

Where does the LP go from here? It is difficult to know for sure. But if the Paul people and the LP regulars remain unable to see the value of cooperating with each other, the LP and the libertarian movement are not likely to prosper.

If the Paul campaign successfully brings growth to the party from its hard-money, rightwing base, the fundamental complexion of the party will change unless these new members are acculturated. Hard money rightwingers are far more likely to oppose abortion than party regulars. And they are far less likely to have a "libertarian" attitude toward homosexuals, users of illegal drugs, and other deviants from *bourgeois* lifestyles than most current LP members. And they are much less likely to support candidates who do not come from the same middle-class culture as they do.

If a significant number of these rightwingers enter the Libertarian Party, it is unlikely Russell Means (or any other candidate who lacks a middle-class, lily-white cultural background and rightwing orientation) will find a home in the LP.

And the LP will be poorer for it. ■

COMING ATTRACTIONS

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