

Republican Liberty

Free Enterprise, Individual Freedom & Limited Government

November/December 1998

www.rlc.org

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Election 1998

Republicans Win Battle, Lose War?

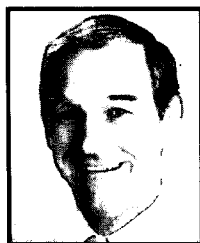
by Clifford F. Thies, RLC Chair

According to the media, the Democrats won the 1998 election. The Republicans retained control of the House and the Senate, and lost but one of their 31 governors -- not to the Democrats but to the Reform Party's libertarian-leaning candidate, Jesse "The Body" Ventura in Minnesota. So, why does everyone say that the Democrats won? Because, everyone knows the Democrats are the minority party, so they win by not losing!

Ron Paul Wins!

RLC Incumbents Win, Most Challengers Lose

RLC-backed incumbents were all reelected, including several who were targeted by the opposition. In Texas' 14th CD, Ron Paul was re-elected by a comfortable 55-44 margin over Democrat Loy



Ron Paul

Snery. Snery thought he could outflank Ron on the drug issue, which just goes to show how stupid politicians are on this issue. Snery appealed to farmers wanting a restoration of government price supports and to contractors wanting more federal highway spending in the district. He was endorsed by the newspapers, and he attacked Ron for receiving contributions from thousands of libertarians all across the country. According to professional politicians, Snery did everything right. But, by the weekend before the election, the only question to be answered was how big was Ron's victory going to be.



Leon Drolet

Other Democrat-targeted RLC Advisory Board members returned to office were: Helen Chenoweth from Idaho's 2nd CD, 55-45%; Jack Metcalf from Washington's 2nd CD, 55-45%; J.D. Hayworth from Arizona's 6th CD, 52-45%; Brian Bilbray

from California's 49th CD, 49-46%; and, Nick Smith from Michigan's 7th CD, 57-40%.

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There is no denying that our Congressional leadership let us down this year. We should have picked up senators, representatives, governors and state legislators. The failure of our Congressional leadership to push through another tax cut or to address the coming Social Security crisis or to do anything other than cave-in to Bill Clinton on the budget, while mightily huffing and puffing about his latest moral failure, cost us dearly in this year's election. This should have been a year of building upon our majorities. Instead, it was essentially a standoff.

In the U.S. Senate races, we should have had a net gain at least four seats, but we lost in Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina and Wisconsin. In governor races, we should have had a net gain of at least three, but we lost in Hawaii, Iowa and South Carolina. In House races, we should have had a net gain of something like 15 seats instead of a net loss of five.

The other side did a masterful job in the election:

• First, they had more money than we did. You heard me right: the Democrats had more money. It is true Republicans raised more money, but we do that by getting lots of small donations, which requires a huge fund-raising expenditure. The Democrats raise money via the union check-off and by appealing to the wealthy elite.

(Continued on page 2)



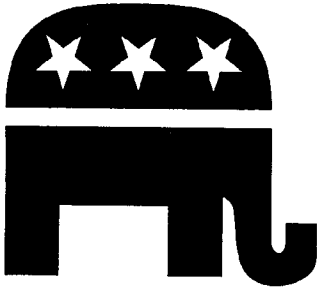
The GOP retained Congress and most governorships. How come we have little to celebrate?

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In California, for example, their candidates for governor and senator slammed our guys hard with massive TV buys which our guys could not match, and they turned a competitive situation in the governor's race into a rout, and a toss-up situation in the Senate race into a comfortable win.



• Second, they focused their money on a few races. They didn't try to maximize a net gain, only to minimize a net loss. On the other hand, our side didn't have enough money to fully finance all of our potential challengers.

Consider the situation in the state of Washington. The Republicans wrote off Linda Smith because, among our potential challengers, she was second-tier. Not only did that decision sink her chances, it dragged down the entire Republican ticket in that state. As a result, she did not pick-up a winnable Senate seat and we lost two House seats and control of both the Washington state House and Senate.

When the majority party does not energize its base, it finds itself without the funds needed to capitalize on all of its winning opportunities, and winds up with embarrassing losses.

• Third, they turned out their vote, and we didn't. Why didn't we turn out our vote? Because the congressional leadership decided to wage an "air war," and a stupid one at that, instead of sending in the ground forces to get out our vote. The congressional leadership spent their money on commercials that said voters should vote against Democrats because -- gasp! -- they shouldn't be rewarded for Bill Clinton lying to us.

Excuse me, but what does Bill Clinton's personal behavior have to do with voting in a congressional election? The congressional leadership let us down by not giving the voters a positive reason to vote Republican.

In contrast, a number of Republican candidates for governor did tremendously well, such as George W. Bush of Texas who scored a landslide victory, 69 to 31 percent, over his Democratic opponent. In other big states, like Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania, incumbent Republican governors piled up similar enormous victories. Republicans also won in open races in Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Illinois and Ohio.

The Jesse Phenomenon

One of the biggest stories of the year was the Minnesota governor's race, where Reform Party candidate and former pro wrestler Jesse Ventura won, RF37-R34-D28%. His main campaign promise was to "return the surplus to the taxpayer." When, during the campaign, he said that the prohibitions of drugs and prostitution should be reconsidered, he was thought to have committed a blunder. Instead, he communicated to people sick and tired of namby-pamby politicians that he would be *their*



man in the state government. The "libertarian" label hurt him not one bit for the following simple reason: he combined libertarian views on government taxing and snooping into people's private lives with common sense and a forceful personality. Jesse Ventura was propelled to victory by a surge of voter participation allowed by his state's "instant registration" system and his popularity among younger and newer voters. He also pulled in a Republican majority in the lower house of the state legislature.

Aside from Jesse, Minor Parties Sight Unseen

Only a few third-party candidates were consequential other than Jesse Ventura.

In Nevada, the Libertarian Party candidate's vote total was large enough to be responsible for re-electing the Democratic Senator. In New Mexico's 1st CD, the Green Party was responsible for re-electing the Republican Congresswoman. In Nevada, the Libertarian Party candidates for governor and U.S. Senator were both beaten by None of the Above.

In Florida's 5th CD, Reform Party candidate Jack Gargan, with help from Republicans, pulled 34 percent of the vote in a two-way race for U.S. Congress. In Indiana's 6th CD, the Libertarian Party candidate came closest to finishing ahead of a major party candidate (a Democratic candidate who was a convicted child molester), finishing third, R72-D17-L11%.

Ballot Access, Marijuana Win

In Florida, a revision to the state constitution passed that Richard Winger of *Ballot Access News* called the "biggest victory for ballot access reform since 1968." By a large majority, Florida voters decided that ballot access requirements must be equal for all

(Continued on page 4)

Republican Liberty

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Constitutional Convention of 1787:

Clintonesque Crimes Included As Grounds for Impeachment

by Clifford F. Thies

In 1787, when delegates from the states convened in Philadelphia to draft the U.S. Constitution, they did not include impeachment in the first draft. The provisions regarding impeachment evolved, one at a time, over the course of the convention. The debate over these provisions clearly speaks to the consideration of impeachment today.

The best recollection of the constitutional convention are the notes of James Madison. The official minutes of the convention were kept secret and then destroyed.

The first mention of impeachment occurred three days into the convention, on June 2, when John Dickenson of Massachusetts moved to make the president removable by the Congress on request of a majority of the state legislatures.

George Mason of Virginia, the father of the Bill of Rights, argued that impeachment "is rendered indispensable by the fallibility of those who choose, as well as by the corruptibility of the man chosen." Notice that Mason did not hesitate to say that impeachment could be used to overturn an election in the case where a mistake was made by the electorate.

Hugh Williamson of North Carolina moved to add the words upon "conviction of mal-practice or neglect of duty," which motion was agreed to. This amendment clarified that impeachment was to discipline the president for his conduct while in office, not a perceived mistake of the electorate.

On June 15, Dickenson presented what is known as the New Jersey plan. According to Madison, this plan provided that the president be removable by the U.S. Congress on application by a majority of the governors.

On June 18, Alexander Hamilton of New York presented his

plan, which provided for impeachment "for mal- and corrupt conduct," to be tried in a court consisting of the chief judges of each of the superior courts of the states.

On July 20, Charles Pickney of South Carolina and Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania moved to strike the provision for impeachment. Against this, Mason argued strenuously. "Shall any man be above Justice?" Especially, he continued, one "who can commit the most extensive injustice?" Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania joined with Mason, first asking "What was the practice before impeachment?" And then answering "Why recourse was had to assassination." Impeachment, Franklin argued, not only allowed the peaceful removal of a person from office who should be removed, it allowed an innocent but wrongfully accused person to defend himself.

At this point, these three great founders -- Mason, Madison and Franklin -- began to speak of treason and bribery as had been committed by certain kings and princes in English history, so as to vividly illustrate the potential abuse of the office of president. Thereupon, the delegates voted to retain a provision for impeachment by a vote of eight states to two.

On Aug. 6, a draft of the Constitution was proposed that provided that the president was subject impeachment by the House of Representatives and trial by the Supreme Court for the crimes of treason, bribery or corruption. The was changed, in the draft of Sept. 4, to trial by the U.S. Senate instead of by the Supreme Court with removal requiring a two-thirds majority vote.

On Sept. 8, Mason moved to add "maladministration" to the list of crimes for which the president could be impeached, arguing "Why is the provision restrained to treason and bribery only? Treason as defined in the Constitution will not reach many great and dangerous offenses." He later changed the proposed wording to "other high crimes and misdemeanors." Thus, the reasons for which the president could be removed became "treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

The first two crimes -- treason and bribery -- represented the very worst possible offenses, and the second two crimes--other high crimes and misdemeanors -- covered lesser but still important offenses, but the second two crimes were left intentionally vague. Hamilton argued that the vagueness was constructive, in that it would motivate future presidents to conduct themselves well while in office so as not to risk impeachment.

The basic provisions were each hammered-out following clear and persuasive reasoning. While some people are saying today that impeachment threatens the constitutional order of the country, the truth is that it affirms the wisdom of the constitutional order provided to us by the founders.



After great debate, the founders chose a broad definition of impeachable offenses.

WHEREAS there is substantial and credible evidence that President Clinton is guilty of impeachable offenses, to wit: perjury, obstruction of justice and abuse of office,

WE, the National Committee of the Republican Liberty Caucus,

RESOLVE that the U.S. House of Representatives should proceed with all due speed to impeach President Clinton;

that the U.S. Senate should proceed with all due speed to remove him from office; and,

that, for the good of the nation, Mr. Clinton should immediately resign from the office of President of the United States.

Resolution passed unanimously September 1998.

Election 1998...from page 2

parties. Florida previously had the most onerous ballot access requirements in the nation.

Initiatives to legalize medical marijuana were on the ballot in six states and the District of Columbia. In five states, Alaska, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, the vote to legalize medical marijuana was enormous. In Arizona, for example, the politicians in the state legislature effectively repealed the initiative to legalize medical marijuana passed by the voters in 1996. With a 57 percent majority, the voters said "no" to the politicians and "yes" to sick people.

In Colorado and the District of Columbia, medical marijuana initiatives were on the ballot, but the votes were not counted. Exit polls indicated that both received similar overwhelming majorities. In Oregon, there was a second marijuana initiative, one to make mere possession of a small amount of marijuana punishable by imprisonment instead of only by a fine. People said "no" to that aspect of the war on drugs with a majority of 67 percent.

In the west, the issue was marijuana. In the south, it was gambling. In Alabama and South Carolina, Democratic candidates for Governor defeated incumbent, social-conservative Republicans by advocating state lotteries in order to fund improvements in education. (The gambling issue may also have been crucial in the Senate races in North Carolina and South Carolina, as it clearly was in the Senate race in Louisiana two years ago).



Voters Need a Reason to Vote Republican

Following the election, there was something of a revolt within the Republican Party. It is obviously premature to say what will eventually come out of the shakeup, but the big winners in the election -- the Republican governors -- forcefully argued that it was high time the Republican Party refocused on cutting taxes and reducing the size of government, instead of divisive social issues - or worse, nothing at all.

According to our party's Congressional leadership, historical forces made it "inevitable" that we would make net gains in the 1998 election. They were wrong. There was nothing inevitable about this year's election. And their play-it-safe strategy cost us dearly.

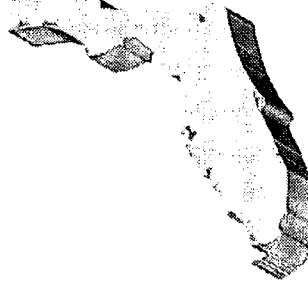
Now, with the Democrats emboldened by their non-losses, we have a real Y2K problem on our hands. For if the Democrats win in the Presidential race in the year 2000, they will certainly win control of the House and will probably win control of the Senate.

Furthermore, given the ages of the conservative justices held over from the Reagan-Bush years, if the Democrats win in the Presidential race, they will also probably come into control the Supreme Court. And, given the departure of the Southern conservatives from the Democratic coalition, the prospect of the Democrats gaining total control of the federal government should be sobering to anyone who believes in free markets and individual liberty.

RLC Notes

Florida RLC Seeks Bush Posts

Mike Van Dyke, the newly appointed Florida RLC/Jeb Bush Transition Team Liaison, has agreed to coordinate RLC efforts to facilitate the appointment of any interested RLC members to Advisory Board or other Bush administration positions.



Having RLC members assigned to such positions would have the dual benefits of: 1) rewarding members for their participation in the RLC and 2) increasing the libertarian voice in state government.

A tentative action plan is to obtain a list of advisory board openings; forward the list to our membership to solicit interested candidates; identify the appropriate contact(s) in the governor-elect offices; recommend interested candidates to the transition team and follow-up.

Any Florida RLC members who would like to seek a position or to recommend another member or friend of the RLC, please contact Florida RLC Chair Jeff Palmer at (305) 598-0602.

Lisy New RLC State Liaison

After the departure of Ray Lehmann to take a position at the Independent Institute, Ron Lisy agreed to take over his position as state liaison for the RLC. The state liaison keeps track of activities of each of the state affiliates and is the point man for communication between the states and the national RLC.

Lisy was a political science major at Kent State University and is currently employed as a telecommunications analyst at OfficeMax corporate HQ in Cleveland. Lisy serves as vice-president of Cleveland Jaycees and is the Resolution Chairman of the Ohio League of Young Republican Clubs.

Lisy has directly assisted several campaigns, including volunteer work for former U.S. Rep Martin Hoke, current U.S. Rep. Steve LaTourette and Ohio State Rep. Mike Wise.

RLC Results...from page 1

We were not so lucky with the challengers we supported whom we thought had a reasonable chance to win. In California, Bill Eggers lost in his race the State Assembly, and in Maryland, Mike Griffin lost in his race for the state House of Delegates.

In retrospect, it is clear that they were unable, running as challengers in competitive districts, to overcome the Democratic surges in those two states. Our only challenger to win was Leon Drolet in a county commission contest in Michigan, a state where the Republicans did well in the upticket races.

RLC Notes

Leading the PAC:

Massachusetts Forms Its Own Political Action Committee

by Alan H. Cousin, Chairman, Mass. RLC

If the Republican Liberty Caucus of Massachusetts was looking for a challenge, we weren't disappointed.

The members of the RLC Massachusetts chapter adopted a charter for a political action committee last January. Our purpose was to support libertarian Republican candidates for state senate and house seats.

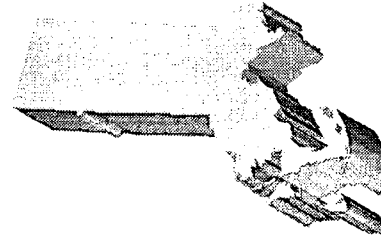
We wanted to do that for two basic reasons: first, as part of our greater mission of doing whatever we can to advance the cause of less government, lower taxes and spending, and more individual freedom; and second, as a way of gaining members through a record of activism and access to office holders through our support.

Because of restrictive state laws, we could not rely on the RLC's national PAC, the Republican Liberty Federal Campaign Fund. The RLFCF did, however, contribute \$350 toward our efforts.

We named our chapter officers as the officers of the PAC. Our first tasks were regulatory and administrative: get an employer identification number from the Internal Revenue Service (as a political organization we are not eligible for tax-deductible donations, so we did not need a tax exemption letter); register with the state Office of Campaign and Political Finance; and open a checking account. We opened the account with money from our chapter treasury and donations from two members. Then we set about raising money and finding candidates to support.

Finding candidates was comparatively easy. We had three candidates we wanted to support from the outset: state Sen. Bob

Hedlund, who sits on the RLC national advisory board; Richard Freedman, a candidate for state representative; and Peter Sheinfeld, a candidate for state senate, all of whom are Mass. RLC members.



To find other candidates to support we sent out policy questionnaires, and graded their responses with weighted points and percentages. By Election Day we had supported a total of seven candidates. Our largest contribution, \$500 (the

legal maximum in one calendar year) went to Sen. Hedlund. To Freedman and Sheinfeld, who lost their primaries, we gave \$100 each; and to the other candidates we gave \$250 each.

The hard part was raising money. We sent out three mailings to our chapter members and friends, and to local Republican committee leaders, and we included a new appeal on the last page of our latest chapter newsletter, which we sent to those same groups and Republican state committee members.

In the end, the two incumbent candidates we supported won: Sen. Hedlund and State Rep. Brian Cresta. The challengers all lost.

But the PAC is in place and the RLC of Massachusetts learned valuable lessons about fund-raising. We look forward to our next chance at bat.

Utah GOP: Liberals OK, Libertarians No Way

Now that the elections are over, leaders of the Salt Lake County and Utah Republican Party are attempting to purge the party of libertarians.

Leadership of the RLC are responding to efforts to exclude philosophical libertarians and Libertarian Party members -- who are also active in the Republican Party -- from participating in the campaigns, conventions, caucuses and meetings of the Republican Party.

Letters from the RLC leadership are being delivered to Gov. Michael Leavitt, Rob Bishop, the Chair of the Utah Republican Party; and Bill Quist, the Chair of the Salt Lake County Republican Party.

The effort to exclude libertarians comes from the top of the party. Gov. Leavitt himself drew criticism from using funds from his political war chest to fund phonebanking for four incumbent Republican legislators with liberal voting records, who were each facing conservative or libertarian challengers in their Republican primaries.

At recent meetings, several dissident members have been asked

McCarthy-like questions like "Are you now or have you ever been a member of another political party?" The irony is that they're going after libertarians, but liberals are apparently safe in the Utah GOP.

•••••

In October, Rick Sincere had an op-ed titled "Gay student's murder is no reason to make bad law" in the *Houston Chronicle* Outlook section. The editorial is an eloquent argument against so-called hate crime legislation. Rick, who is identified as the president of the Washington DC-based Gays and Lesbians for Individual Liberty, is chairman of the VA RLC. As a follow-up, Sincere was a guest (by telephone) on Houston and San Antonio talk shows a few days later.

•••••

According to Yahoo News, RLC Advisory Board Member U.S. Rep. Helen Chenoweth (R-ID) "has filed papers that show she's going to run for a fourth term in the year 2000. Chenoweth has insisted that she will only serve three terms... and that her win over Democrat Dan Williams last week was her last campaign. A spokesman says Chenoweth filed the papers in Boise with the secretary of state so she can raise money to pay off past campaign debts... some dating back to 1994."

Media Notes

“Less is More” to Tampa Strip Club Owner/Candidate

Reuters reported recently that the owner of Tampa, Fla.'s, notorious Monz Venus is running for a seat on Tampa's City Council. Monz owner Joe Redner is running on a platform of "Less is more." Redner said his platform referred to government rather than clothing.

"I'm for small government," Redner told Reuters. "I think the city is not a friendly place for small businessmen."

Redner, 58, has owned his club for 17 years and has been fighting the Tampa government for most of that time with numerous lawsuits over adult entertainment regulations.

Redner is running against two-term council member Rudy Fernandez in the March 2, 1999, local election.

The election is nonpartisan, but Redner says he considers himself a libertarian who believes in less government intrusion in people's lives.

Purely coincidentally (no, really!), the theme of the RLC's national convention, to be held in Las Vegas Dec. 11-13, is also "Less is More."

Grudging Respect from the Left

Alexander Cockburn is no libertarian. But in last month's *The Nation*, Cockburn takes on the "Conscience Industry" -- politically correct businesses that cloak themselves in "organic" and "sustainable" marketing -- taking a dig at Vermont's socialist Congressman Bernie Sanders who apparently sends Cockburn a great many fund-raising letters.

Bacon Budget Still Sizzling

"So, the Republican controlled Congress gave Bill Clinton virtually everything he wanted when it passed the Democrats' \$520 billion budget bill last week. They even knuckled under and killed their own \$80 billion tax cut measure.

"...One of these days, it would be nice to see Republicans brag about the defeat of big government bills. Maybe some day they'll stand up and say: 'You're darn right we killed campaign finance - it was an assault on the First Amendment. You're darned right we killed the tobacco bill - it was another assault on the First Amendment, and a fat tax hike on the poor and lower-middle class. You're darned right we killed yet another boost in the minimum wage - it prices young minority workers out of the work force and drives inflation.'

"Instead, the Republicans...decided to play it 'safe' and bow to the liberal agenda."

- Las Vegas Review Journal editorial, 10/26/98

His advice: "If it's 'independents' you want in Congress, why not send your money to Ron Paul, who at least acts upon his proclaimed beliefs, unlike Sanders?"

Ayn Rand Gets Postage Stamp

From a U.S. Postal Service press release dated Nov. 19, describing new stamps to be issued in 1999:

"Ayn Rand, author of *The Fountainhead* and *Atlas Shrugged*, will appear on the sixteenth stamp in the Literary Arts series, which has honored Stephen Vincent Benet (1998), Thornton Wilder (1997) and F. Scott Fitzgerald (1996), among others."

Libertarianism Ascendant

Thomas B. Edsall of the *Washington Post* opined in his Nov. 12 column on the election: "Whit Ayres, an Atlanta-based Republican pollster who saw two South Carolina clients with ties to the religious right, Gov. David M. Beasley and Senate nominee Bob Inglis, take a beating, said the libertarian instincts of American voters may be gaining strength.

"There are two competing strains in the country, said Ayres: religious conservatism and, 'on the other hand, a libertarian strain. I can determine for myself right and wrong and I certainly don't need politicians determining that for me.'

"These two strains 'coexist side by side, but we are seeing a resurrection of that libertarian strain,' he said."

Foley, Shadegg Cash In

The *Washington Post's* Juliet Eilperin reports on U.S. Rep. and RLC Advisory Board Member Mark Foley on Nov. 24:

"Rep. Mark Foley (R-Fla.) had a plan: earn the gratitude of his party's leaders by raising big money for other GOP candidates and make sure House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) noticed..."

"The payoff Foley hoped for would come after the election -- a seat on the influential Ways and Means Committee. Even though Gingrich will no longer run the House, Foley had raised the funds and cultivated the relationships that assured him his prize.

"Other aggressive GOP fund-raisers also landed spots on key panels: Reps. Scott McInnis (CO) and Ron Lewis (KY) will sit on Ways and Means, and Rep. John Shadegg (AZ) will join Commerce. [Rep. Shadegg is also an RLC Advisory Board member.]

"Foley, a gregarious former real estate agent who came in with the class of 1994, is more moderate than many of his peers, but he has proven himself adept at fund-raising and corraling votes.

"By his estimate, Foley raised and contributed more than a half-million dollars to GOP candidates over the past two years. He also has lent his fashionable Capitol Hill row house to other members for fund-raisers, policy forums and celebrations. 'My house is a virtual party house,' Foley said. 'Much like real estate, it's just having friends throughout the entirety of the operation.'"

RLC Notes

Gingrich Invents

"Ron Paul Dispensation"

In what was one of the last major political acts by departing former House Speaker Newt Gingrich, Texas Rep. Ron Paul was singled out for special treatment at the House conference committee meeting held prior to voting for the infamous "midnight budget" bill rammed through by Gingrich and Bill Clinton in late October.

According to knowledgeable staffers, Rep. Paul was startled to hear Speaker Gingrich announce at the conference meeting that "all Republicans are expected to vote for the budget, with the exception of Ron Paul." When he heard this, the surprised Paul turned to another congressman and asked, "is he trying to make fun of me?" He was told, "I don't think so, I think he's paying you a compliment."

After the meeting concluded, a dozen or so other House Republicans came up to Gingrich to complain that they weren't also given "Ron Paul dispensation" like he was on the vote.

Paul of course voted against the budget resolution as did a small number of Republicans and some liberal Democrats. Backlash against the budget deal is one of the reasons given for the poor GOP showing at the polls which led to the ouster of Gingrich and several other House GOP leaders. Paul was re-elected handily.

Perhaps there is a lesson to be learned here.

RLC PAC Sets New Marks

By Mike Holmes, RLFCF Treasurer

The political action committee sponsored by the RLC, the Republican Liberty Federal Campaign Fund, made new advances in 1998 despite the tough year for GOP challengers.

With total fundraising topping \$10,500 for the year as of Nov. 30, the RLFCF easily topped it's previous non-presidential election year total of \$7,333 set in 1994. Additionally, for the first time several non-federal candidates received \$1,000 contributions. Federal candidates received \$5,000 while non federal candidates received \$3,600.

Unfortunately, all of the candidates we aided other than Ron Paul lost their elections. But they all ran solid campaigns and we can say we did everything possible to help them. In fact, the RLFCF went slightly into the red by election day, made possible by a loan by RLC chairman Clifford Thies, which remains outstanding. This should be repaid soon.

It is estimated that the campaigns which the RLFCF aided raised collectively well over \$1.5 million, so our less than \$9,000 total contributions were greatly leveraged by the candidates themselves. In real politics, it is expensive even when you lose, and if libertarian Republicans get into the game, we have to help pay the tab.

Contributions to help retire the small debt and rebuild the RLFCF war chest should be sent to: RLFCF, 10878 Westheimer #395, Houston, TX 77042. The Federal Election Commission requests occupation and employer information. Corporate checks cannot be accepted.



VEGAS '98

Less Is More!

*IT'S NOT TOO LATE to join us next week at the
Republican Liberty Caucus 1998 National Con-
vention on Dec. 11-13, at Harrah's in Las Vegas*

Speakers include:

- U.S. Rep. Ron Paul (R-TX)
- Michigan State Rep. Greg Kaza
- Maury Sabrin, the 1997 Libertarian Party candidate for governor of New Jersey
- 1992 LP candidate for U.S. Senate from Georgia Jim Hudson -- now spokesman for Republican U.S. Sen. Paul Coverdell
- Robert Poole, president of Reason Foundation

As unbelievable as it sounds, registration at the door is only \$89. See you there!



Same old, Same Old

"The leadership debate generated by Speaker Gingrich's departure has been an exciting event for the inside-the-beltway crowd..."

"One candidate, in seeking my vote for a leadership position, explained that he was more telegenic and could therefore better portray the party to the American public on TV. Another said he should be elected because he could, in a legislative sense, 'make the train run on time.' But are on-time trains such a good thing if they carry off more of our money and freedoms while delivering more regulations? It may be that our leaders should demand that we stop the trains entirely.

"The contest was not about choosing between big or small government, but merely endorsing one version of Republican big government over another that can best compete' with a Democrat version of big government.

-- U.S. Rep. Ron Paul, *Katy Times*, 10/28/98

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