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'92 GOP Primaries: RLC Scores Big Victories

by Eric Rittberg

During the spring primary season, the Republican Liberty Caucus, and its affiliated political action committee, the Republican Liberty Federal Campaign Fund, lent support to a number of candidates nationwide. Four high level races were targeted. Of the four, two candidates won and one lost in a close race. The fourth will not be decided until August.

The RLC scored a big victory in California. State Assemblyman Tom McClintock of Camarillo was the victor in the June 2 primary for the District 24 congressional seat. McClintock, chairman of the California Republican Liberty Caucus, polled 34.7 percent in a field of eight. His nearest competitor, wealthy Korean businessman Sang Corman, ended with 23.4 percent. Corman had spent over \$500,000 in the primary, compared to roughly \$170,000 spent by the McClintock campaign.

McClintock ran on a strong free market platform. Known for being the leading Republican critic of Gov. Pete Wilson's recently enacted tax increases, McClintock emphasized his opposition to tax increases on the federal level and support for a balanced budget through spending cuts. Other McClintock themes included support for term limits and victim's rights legislation with emphasis on restitution.

McClintock now goes on to face incumbent Congressman Tony Beilenson, a Democrat, in the fall. (A Peace & Freedom Party candidate has also filed for the race.) Only a small portion of Beilenson's former 23rd District (West Los Angeles) is part of the newly reapportioned 24th which includes all of McClintock's assembly district. The 24th (San Fernando Valley) is considerably more Republican. Party registration is an even 45 percent Republican to 45 percent Democratic. Moreover, Beilenson has a solidly liberal record in Congress, having received a score of 21 of 100 in the 1990 annual survey by the Competitive Enterp ise Institute. While Beilenson is a capable fundraiser particularly adept at tapping into the Hollywood community, McClintock is expected to receive strong support from the conservative and libertarian communities nationwide.

The second big win came in Virginia, where Henry Butler won the nomination for Congress from District 11 (Fairfax County). Butler won with 32 percent in a field of five. His opponents included a former Michigan congressman and Andy Schlafly, the son of religious conservative Phyllis Schlafly, who placed fifth.

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Free Market Stance Credited in Butler PrimaryWin

by Brian Doherty

Henry Butler

George Mason University law professor Henry Butler, a congressional candidate for Virginia's 11th District, won a firm primary victory with 32 percent of the vote in a five-man field against opponents who represent the more socially and religiously intolerant elements of the party.

Opponents included Phyllis Schlafly's son Andy and ex-Michigan representative Mark Siljander, who once complained that Satan was determined to remove him from Congress. He also triumphed over a Korean businessman, Jay Khim, who spent a quarter million dollars of his own money on the race.

Butler positioned himself during the election as an outsider, and this was his first run for any office. He will now face liberal Democrat Leslie Byrne in the November election. Byrne commented that she feels the party won't rally behind Butler because "the farthest [right] wing of the party was disappointed in him."

But during an RLC interview at his victory party on June 9, Butler said he is confident that it was his turning away from the social intolerance of the "farthest-wing" and toward an emphasis on economic liberty that assured his victory.

RLC: Do you feel you represent a trend within the Republican Party toward a more consistent pro-liberty stance?

BUTLER: Well, I'm not sure if that's the case, because I'm not sure what the general trend is. But certainly the message I've articulated is a message that there's a great presumption in favor of free markets, in favor of individual liberty, and also a presumption

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Butler...from 1

that's in favor of taking a good hard look at our economic and our legal institutions to see how they impact on the overall allocation of resources. So I'm a very efficiency-oriented, as well as an individual rights oriented, candidate.

Q: How do you feel you distinguished yourself from your opponents in the eyes of the voters?

BUTLER: In this race? Well, I concentrated on the economic issues throughout. I do everything as an economic issue — welfare reform, health care reform, all those issues a lot of people consider "social issues," I view them as economic issues. A big exception, of course, is the abortion issue which to me is a question of individual choice.

Q: Another important issue of individual choice that is stirring debate is educational choice. Where do you stand on that?

BUTLER: I think that competition brings out the best in people, and that turning parents into consumers of education will make the parents better parents, that they will shop for schools the way they shop for automobiles and pay much more attention to the quality of what they're getting, and be in a better position to complain if they don't get what they want. I'm a firm believer in

school choice. However, the way I'd like to see it done is for the federal government to get out of the way and allow the school s to do whatever they want to do, as opposed to the federal government mandating anything. I approach it from a federalism perspective.

Q: What do you think is the most important thing you can do as a congressman for your constituents and for the country?

BUTLER: I think the main thing we need to do is concentrate on a balanced budget amendment. The time has come to change the rules of the game in Congress, to force Congress to take up some real constraint in the way the decision-making process comes about. The only way to do that is with spending restraints and tax limitations built into the process.

Q: Do you think the wave of incumbent resignations and the wave of new congressmen coming in their wake will be a step toward the change the system needs?

BUTLER: All the new blood that we're talking about going in there will not do any good at all over the long haul unless we change the rules of the game. We need some fundamental reforms like a balanced budget amendment, term limitations, line-item veto, line-item reduction veto, and totally reorganizing the committee structures of Congress.

Ed. Note - Brian Doherty is a graduate of the University of Florida and a free lance writer living in Washington, D.C.

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The bottom line is: WE NEED YOUR FINANCIAL

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Primary...from 1

Butler had the support of James Miller III, Sen. Phil Gramm, William Simon and Dr. James Buchanan. He had another advantage in that his father, Caldwell Butler, had served in Congress for Virginia from 1972 to 1983, and is well regarded in the state. Finally, his record of achievements outmatched his opponents. Butler has a Ph.D. in economics from Virginia Tech, having studied under Buchanan. He is a former director of the Law and Economics Center at George Mason University. He has developed economic policy initiatives for conservative/libertarian think tanks including the Heritage foundation, American Enterprise Institute, Cato Institute and Citizens for a Sound Economy.

Over \$200,000 was raised and spent by the campaign in the primary. (The RLFCF contributed towards the effort.) Butler however goes on to face Democrat Leslie Byrne in the fall in a race which promises to be closely watched due to its proximity to Washington. (See the interview with Henry Butler, page 1.)

Further south, a founding member of the Republican Liberty Caucus suffered a close defeat in a race for North Carolina superintendent of public education. Vernon Robinson of Winston-Salem lost his primary in a runoff to Teena Little, favorite of the Republican establishment, by 52 to 48 percent. Robinson made both the first and second round a referendum on school choice, "Ms. Little's position on choice and on local control," announced Robinson, "are examples of those taken by the patronage wing of the party. These Republicans don't mind big government as long as they're the government."

For his effort, Robinson was featured in the Wall Street Journal no less than three times. Even when defeated the WSJ gave him a nice write-up on the editorial page lauding him for his defense of competitive environments for public education and overall free market values. "Mr. Robinson may have lost, but his campaign dramatically boosted the party's understanding of choice. At the state Republican convention last month, delegates voted by more than 2 to 1 to put back a plank in the party's platform favoring choice







Bill McCuen

for public and private schools," opined the Journal.

In South Carolina, Bill McCuen is seeking the GOP nomination for Congress from District 4. Due to a court ruling resulting from reapportionment, the race will not be held until Aug. 3. It is a three-way race, and the GOP nominee will go on to challenge incumbent DemocraticCongresswoman Liz Patterson in the fall. (A Libertarian Party candidate has also filed for the race.)

McCuen, a supporter of the Cato Institute, is running a principled free market campaign. He told the Greenville News that he would cast votes "based on principles of individual liberty, a need for less government and free markets."

His main opponent, Greenville lawyer Bob Inglis, hails from the socially conservative wing of the GOP. McCuen, an architect also from Greenville, believes that a fiscally conservative/socially tolerant GOP nominee has a better shot at defeating the liberal Patterson in the fall. McCuen is pro-choice.

The RLC is supporting the McCuen campaign through a volunteer effort and the RLFCF plans to assist him with funds later in the campaign. Both groups will continue to lend support to the McClintock and Butler campaigns as well.

Fundraising PAC Established

by Kevin M. Southwick

Fundraising for the Republican Liberty Caucus has begun in earnest with veteran political fundraiser Winston Elliott forming a PAC and raising the first significant funding for RLC-endorsed candidates.

"Our goal is to identify and support candidates who consistently support liberty," says Elliott. "Along with financial assistance, we want to offer campaign management advice."

Elliott, a Houston resident, was a fundraiser and legislative assistant for Republican Congressman Robert Bauman of Maryland. In the late '70s he also served as field coordinator for the National Teenage Republicans.

Until recently, he owned a thriving Houston computer business. In addition, he serves on the board of the Free Market Education Foundation of Houston.

In May, Elliott made a decision to get behind the RLC effort by forming the Republican Liberty Federal Campaion Fund. In the first few weeks he raised over \$5,000.

Republican Tom McClintock - an eight-year veteran of the California Assembly from Camarillo running for the 24th District Congressional seat - was the first recipient of a campaign contribution from the Republican Liberty Federal Campaign Fund (RLFCF). McClintock was outspent by two other candidates but won the Republican primary and stands an excellent chance of winning in November against liberal Democrat Tony Beilenson.

"On the left, the women's campaign fund has raised \$1.5 million for left wing female candidates," Elliott points out. "There's no reason why friends of liberty can't raise that much and more for Ron Paul style candidates.

"This is an opportunity to elect consistent defenders of economic and social freedom - not just for educational purposes, but to

The board of the Republican Liberty Federal Campaign Fund includes Winston Elliott, Clifford Thies, Roger MacBride and Bill Hunscher.

Ed. Note - All RLC members and supporters are highly encouraged to send in a contribution to the Republican Liberty Federal Campaign Fund, 819 Monte Cello, Suite #100, Houston, Texas 77024.

Supreme Court to Hear Historic 'Takings' Case

by Richard L. Duprey

Despite the Fifth Amendment's rather straightforward language - "Nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation" - the Supreme Court has usually relieved the government of any responsibility to actually pay for a "taking." For property owners who are still required to maintain the property and pay taxes on it, this is a hard pill to swallow.

Just as the court has split hairs over what constitutes speech protected by the First Amendment, it has also created a dichotomy for government takings; those which arise from the process of eminent domain and those which originate from the exercise of a government's "police powers." In the former case, compensation is almost always required; in the latter, almost never. Guess which instance governments cite most often?

Yet that may change very soon - possibly by the end of July. With Justices Clarence Thomas, Antonin Scalia and Anthony Kennedy sitting on the court, the ability of the state to regulate away rights may soon come to a screeching halt. It depends on the Supreme Court's decision in a closely-watched pending case.

David H. Lucas, a developer and lifelong Republican, purchased two beachfront parcels of land on South Carolina's Isle of Palms with the idea of building a home for himself on one and building another on the second to sell. Some 19 months after he bought the property, the South Carolina legislature passed the Beachfront Management Act which prohibited almost all construction on the beach.

Ostensibly drafted to protect property owners from erosion, the act also had the effect of rendering Lucas' property worthless. The state Court of Common Pleas agreed with Lucas' contention that it was an egregious violation of the Fifth Amendment and awarded him more than \$1.2 million in compensation. The South Carolina Coastal Council, which administers the act, appealed to the state Supreme Court where the ruling was overturned.

In the majority's opinion, Lucas was not entitled to compensation for the "taking" because he had not challenged the validity of the state's regulation, only the fact that the regulation deprived him of his property. Since Lucas apparently agreed with the state's right to regulate the beachfront, the state was legally exercising its police powers and so was absolved from providing compensation.

Several other cases involving property rights also made their way through the court system only to be rejected because of the precedent set in the Lucas case. Now they and the Lucas case are pending before the U.S. Supreme Court and the government is on the defensive because of the strength of the pro-property rights triumvirate.

According to Richard Epstein, a University of Chicago law professor and author of *Takings*, a book that has become the Bible of pro-property rights activists, the Lucas case is "essentially a nobrainer." As observers of the Thomas confirmation hearings may recall, *Takings* was the book Senator Joe Biden waved before the cameras in an attempt to discredit the nominee because of his "strict constructionist" beliefs.

If Epstein is right, and many feel that he is, the states face the specter of having to pay billions of dollars in compensation to landowners from whom they have regulated away their rights.

For property owners, it would signal that the Supreme Court, while not returning to the Lochner era when even minimum wage laws were ruled unconstitutional, will ensure that the Fifth Amendment does not go the way of the Ninth and become meaningless.

Ed. Note - Richard L. Duprey is director of government relations for the Commerce and Industry Assoc. of New Jersey.

Public Campaign Funding Means Aiding Candidates You Reject

by Sen. Connie Mack

Chances are many taxpayers have never heard of Lenora Fulani, the presidential candidate of the New Alliance Party. But that hasn't stopped the government from making her a \$1-million-plus beneficiary of the federal presidential check-off fund.

What is known about the New Alliance Party? Very little. Newsday said: "Serious questions have been raised about Fulani's New Alliance Party's connection to a psychotherapy network that has been accused of manufacturing converts to the party. Critics suggest that Fulani's presidential campaigns serve primarily to fund businesses run by New Alliance Party members."

Advocates of public financing of political campaigns often praise the check-off. In 1971, Congress passed the \$1 check-off provision - available on income tax forms - which was supposed to clean up campaign finance irregularities at the presidential level.

But how many taxpayers ever wanted or suspected that candidates such as Fulani or Lyndon LaRouche, a well-known fringe candidate in years past, would benefit from the check-off system? As of April 1, Fulani, according to the FEC, had received \$1,033,094 in public campaign funds - some \$300,000 more than Jerry Brown.

Some want public financing for all campaigns, which would force people against their will to support candidates and ideas they abhor.

Our democracy should encourage individual responsibility and involvement. It is ludicrous to think that individuals cannot make an informed decision about whether to support a candidate and it is insulting to suggest that government must do it for them. Let Americans as individuals support whomever they wish with their own money. Keep the government out of it.

Public funding is an outrage. If most people knew that their "voluntary" tax check-off is going to Lenora Fulani - or to any other fringe candidate - they would stop using the check-off entirely. As it is, the check-off option is only exercised by 20 percent of tax filers, down from a high 29 percent in 1980.

Those who want to "fix" the way political campaigns are run have the same tired response: more tax dollars and more restrictions on who can give and how much they can give. Taxpayer-funding of campaigns is simply wrong. By contrast, more freedom is the answer to our problems, not more spending and bigger government. Ironically, the only real benefit of Lenora Fulani's candidacy may be that it exposes the absurdity of taxpayer-funded campaigns.

Ed. Note - Connie Mack is a U.S. Senator from Florida. This article was distributed by the James Madison Institute for Public Policy Studies, a Tallahassee-based think tank.

An Explorer of Liberty: F. A. Hayek, 1899-1992

"Friedrich August von Hayek has done more than any thinker of our age to explore the promise and contours of liberty."

- From the citation on his Medal of Freedom award

by Clifford F. Thies

In 1959, Friedrich A. von Hayek dedicated his book *The Constitution of Liberty* to "the unknown civilization that is growing in America," aware - as he wrote in its introduction - that this civilization was in decline because the philosophy of liberty was "on the defensive." Nevertheless, Hayek expressed his hope that this philosophy and our civilization would be revived.

Twenty-four years later, when, in 1992, Hayek died, he could be said to have lived to see the fulfillment of his hope as, all across the world, socialism as a philosophy is being discarded, and people are to varying degrees successful in overthrowing the bureaucracies to which socialism gave birth.

Bom in Austria at the turn of the century, Hayek admitted to having been a socialist as a young man. But, under the influence of the great Austrian economist Ludwig von Mises, he joined with von Mises in demonstrating that socialism would never and could never work. It wasn't simply, as socialist economists argued, a technical problem that central planners could solve. It was that the knowledge necessary for central planning was diffuse through the economy, and only discovered through the market process.

In the early 1930s, Hayek quietly appeared onto the scene in England. His development of the Austrian theory of the business cycle, which traced through the predictable effects on "the structure of production" of the use of monetary policy to depress interest rates, proved enormously more cogent than rival explanations of business cycles, vis., that contained in Keynes' *Theory of Money*.

But, Hayek's economics were soon eclipsed by the Keynesian revolution. Following the war, and the overwhelming triumph of socialism whether in the Bolshevik form or the Keynesian-welfare state form, Hayek published his "brilliant pamphlet," *The Road to Serfdom*, dedicating it "to the socialists of all parties."

Hayek, who was such a profound thinker, wrote in simple, understandable terms what would be the consequences of socialism. His book was an immediate and worldwide best-seller, and is again so today in the newly liberated countries of eastern Europe.

Then, in a series of books, most notably *The Constitution of Liberty*, Hayek developed what is arguably his most significant contribution to econmic science and social philosophy, a kind of Darwinian idea of how social order emerges. Civilization and all that undergirds it, from language and law, to markets and morality, while the work of human hands must be recognized to be not the work of human design, but to have emerged from a process of social evolution because it, and they, are most conducive to human happiness.

Socialism is thus seen as "the fatal conceit" (the title of Hayek's last book), the vain attempt by man to recreate himself.

Hayek recognized that in "current politics," advocates of liberty have "little choice but to support the conservative parties." Nevertheless, he insisted he was not a conservative, objecting in particular to conservatives' prejudice against anything new and to

their nationalism. The term "liberal in the traditional European sense" incorrectly associates his beliefs with those continental liberals and the English utilitarians of the 19th century. He repeatedly used the term "libertarian" to describe his views, although he considered the term to be somewhat unattractive because it sounded manufactured.

If Hayek could remain steadfast in his belief in liberty when, having escaped the Nazis, he came to see liberty completely overshadowed by the Keynesian-welfare state, how confident should we be having seen the resurgence of liberty throughout the world.

Ed. Note - Clifford F. Thies is an associate professor of economics and financeat the University of Baltimore.

School Vouchers: A Dissenting View

by Jack Simons

For reasons that defy logic, school tuition vouchers have become the rage in "politically sophisticated" circles. Expanded freedom of choice is the rallying cry, and persons who routinely lambaste other welfare-type programs grow downright lyrical at the thought of private schooling paid for out of the public trough.

But that can't be right, can it? After all, welfare is welfare and giving any welfare program expanded respectability does the same for all similar programs. From food stamps to farm subsidies to savings and loan bailouts, if one special interest group deserves expanded freedom of choice then so do a host of others.

Government financed schooling was the grandaddy of the American welfare state, the foundation upon which other welfare programs were built. For most parents it's where they get their first taste of governmental paternalism, where entitlements masquerade as rights and parents are encouraged to avoid the intimate responsibilities they chose for themselves when they became parents.

Aside from its dreadful ethics, a voucher system seems patterned for failure for additional reasons. For example, where did the silly fable start that educational food stamps will drive down overall school costs in the long run because of increased competition?

That's pie-in-the-sky stuff, defying both common sense and recent political history. Have conventional food stamps driven down the overall price of food? Did Pell grants and subsidized student loans lower the cost of a college tuition? In the real world things like that don't happen.

Way down deep, voucher advocates - like the mandatory attendance advocates of past generations - do not trust parents to do the right thing by their own kids; neither group sees schooling as a product capable of selling itself on its own merits. Where is the evidence to suggest the majority of parents would, if left to their own devices, shortchange their own kids in the area of adequate schools and schooling?

Stripped of warm and fuzzy rhetoric, vouchers are just a gimmick designed to save the government-run school system from itself - to favor parental subsidy over parental self-responsibility. But what's really needed is something very different - a program designed to get government out of the school finance business.

Ed. Note - Jack Simons is an RLC member from Vermont, a parent, a grandparent and former public school board chairman. He is currently running for the Vermont House.

CANDIDATE NEWS

California

by Gene Berkman and Eric Rittberg

California held its primary on June 2 and there were a number of races of particular interest to libertarian Republicans. In addition to the victory of Assemblyman Tom McClintock, running for Congress in District 24, three other allies of the libertarian movement won their Congressional primaries.

Incumbent Dana Rhorabacher bested two moderate primary opponents in the 45th Congressional District with 48 percent. The coastal Orange County district is considered safe Republican turf. Incumbent Chris Cox, with nominal primary opposition, finished with 68 percent in the 47th. Cox's district is heavily Republican. State Sen. Ed Royce had no primary opposition in the 39th. Royce, a former YAFer and active opponent of gun control legislation, faces token opposition in November.

In another California Congressional race of note, fiscal conservative Dennis Brown was edged out by moderate Stephen Horn in District 38 (Long Beach). Horn won with 30 percent to Brown's 29 percent.

Larry Arn placed fourth of seven with 18 percent in District 43 (Riverside). Arn, president of the free market Claremont Institute, received support from Young Americans for Freedom and the RLC.

Former Congressman John Rousselot placed fourth out of five with 7 percent in District 25 (Palmdale). Rousselot was a hardcore conservative in Congress with ties to the John Birch Society prior to 1982.

Running as a fiscally conservative/socially tolerant Republican, Bill Filante won the primary in the 6th District (Marin and Sonoma Counties) with 63 percent. As an assemblyman Filante, who is known for his "Georgist" economic philosophy, was one of only three Republicans to vote in favor of legalizing a needle exchange program. He is the favorite to win in the fall in this culturally liberal district.

For the State Legislature, Libertarian Republican and RLC member Mike Iddings beat another Libertarian Republican and RLC member Eric Garris in the 13th Senate District (Santa Clara County) with 55 percent. Iddings will go on to face entrenched Democrat Alfred Alquist in the fall. The district is heavily Democratic. Barring any unforseen circumstances, Alquist, 84, is expected to win. A Libertarian Party candidate has also filed for the

Notable Quote

"It is difficult to separate the social from the economic issues... As the economy implodes, those at the lower rungs of the socioeconomic scale are feeling the pain the greatest

Throughout the 1980s the economic expansion benefited all classes and race relations seemed to be clearly improving as economic opportunity improved. But that does not seem to be the case in the last year or two and incidents like the King verdict compound the economic pressures that are building. .. In the last few years we have unleashed the four horsemen of the recession; taxation, regulation, litigation and waste."

 Calif. Assemblyman Tom McClintock commenting on the L.A. riots, Newsweek, May 11, 1992. race. Paleo-libertarian Kitty Hederick won her primary with 58 percent in the 45th Assembly District (East L.A.). Finally, William Hoge, who supported Libertarian Ron Paul for President in '88, won his primary in the 44th Assembly District (Pasadena) with 33 percent.

Ed. Note - Gene Berkman is the owner of Renaissance Books. For a catalog, send SASE to P.O. Box 2451, Riverside, Calif. 92516.

New England

by Matthew Whiting

The birthplace of the American Revolution is brewing again. This time RLC patriots will put the redcoat liberals on the run for elected office.

In Massachusetts, State Sen. Bob Hedlund, RLC board advisor, is in a real scrap with five Democratic challengers to keep his seat in the Weymouth area. Hedlund is the only State HouseRepublican with a picture of Ron Paul on his office wall. In the 5th Congressional District, socially tolerant/fiscally conservative Mike Conway is giving Chester Atkins a run for his PAC money.

In Rhode Island, Bradford Gorham, attorney and former state legislator is running for State Senate. Up north, Jack Simons, RLC Vermont Coordinator is in a three-way GOP primary for a seat in the State House from Sheffield. Ron Court of Essex Junction, who lost by 16 votes in 1990, is running again for the State House.

In New Hampshire, Rep. Don Roulston of Salem, a RLC advisory board member, is running against Gov. Judd Gregg for the State Senate. Gregg is also known to have libertarian leanings. All the aboved memtioned candidates need support. If you're interested in getting active get in touch with me.

Missouri

by Frank Williams

I filed for a Boone County commission race. It has already proven a valuable vehicle for reaching the public with free market ideas. I face two other Republicans in the primary and there are three Democrats who have filed.

Down south, RLC member John Carley has filed for Congress in the 4th District. His Democratic opponent is incumbent Ike Skelton. Carley, a vehementanti-tax, anti-Federal Reserve crusader, was quoted on the front page of *Buffalo Reflex*: "I'm a Revolutionary Republican."

I stopped by a gun rights rally in Jefferson City in early May. About 200 people showed up to support HB 1261 - a bill to allow for concealed carry. As time runs out for this legislative session it appears this will die in a Senate committee even though it passed by a wide margin in the House.

The rally was sponsored by the NRA, Gun Owners of America, a civil liberties organization and four other gun organizations. Speakers included Wendell Bailey, GOP candidate for governor; a representative for Bill Webster, another GOP gubernatorial candidate; an attorney from the civil liberties organization; GOP legislators working on the gun bill; and Jeanne Bojarski, state Libertarian Party Chair and LP Senate candidate, among others. Media coverage was sparse.

I was a delegate at the GOP district convention here in Columbia on May 16. Most of the GOP in Boone County is divided between the Religious Right and Bushite party regulars. I am trying to find support among people who are already active while bringing in new people who have not been happy with either party.

Texas

by Matt Hogan

We are excited about the prospects of building the RLC throughout the Lone Star State. We have the fastest growing membership of any RLC state chapter. The upcoming political activity surrounding the GOP National Convention set for Houston, Aug. 15-18, should boost our numbers even more.

In the past couple months RLCers attended two Dallas area conventions: the Libertarian Party state convention on June 13-14, and the Republican state convention, June 18-20. RLC literature and newsletters were handed out at both events and were well received.

One race of great interest to libertarian Republicans in Texas is the race for Congress from the 12th District (Fort Worth). Republican David Hobbs is challenging incumbent Democrat Pete Geren. Hobbs is a strong fiscal conservative. He is for term limits, a federal spending freeze and an economic growth plan which includes a capital gains tax cut, a \$5,000 tax credit for first time homebuyers and the line item veto. His opponent, who received a rating of 24 from the National Taxpayers Union, opposes all of these measures.

The district is considerably more Republican as a result of redistricting. Campaign magazine wrote recently that "Hobbs is running an energetic, full-fledged campaign . . . and could pull an upset." What poetic justice to elect a staunchly free market Republican from Jim Wright's old stomping grounds.

Around the States

by T. Franklin Harris Jr.

In New Jersey, first term incumbent Congressman Dick Zimmer faces only nominal opposition in the fall. Zimmer was targeted in a redistricting battle last fall (the state loses one seat), but thanks to a Republican majority in both state houses, Zimmer's seat remains safe. Rep. Zimmer was recently named one of 21 "Taxpayer Heroes" by Citizens Against Government Waste.

Meanwhile, in Maryland, former Citizens Against Government Waste president Alan Keyes easily won the Republican primary. He faces incumbent Barbara Mikulski in the November U.S. Senate election. Mikulski's strength comes primarily from Baltimore and the Washington, D.C., suburbs, while Keyes is expected to fare well in the rural areas of the state. This contest promises to be a classic ideological battle—pitting the socialist Mikulski against the free marketeer Keyes.

In nearby West Virginia, libertarian Republican Robert Gould is running for state attorney.

State Rep. Art Pope of Raleigh, North Carolina, won the Republican primary for the office of lieutenant governor by capturing 39.5 percent of the vote. Also in North Carolina, RLC member Richard Miller of Fayetville, will be in a four-way race for the 18th District's open legislative seat.

In the Republican primary to determine who will challenge Florida's incumbent Democratic U.S. Sen. Bob Graham, former Congressman Bill Grant and Oldsmar attorney Anthony Martin are squaring off in field of five Republicans. Both Grant and Martin are running libertarian/anti-government campaigns. Also, RLC advisory board members and State Reps. Dick Graham and Mark Foley are involved in races. Graham (Daytona) is considering a run for the U.S. Congress in the newly redrawn 7th District. Foley (Lake Worth) is considering a run for the State Senate.

Pro-choice Republican Richard Williamson is the nominee

facing the surprise liberal Democratic nominee Carol Mosely Braun in the race for Illinois' U.S. Senate seat. This race, one of the most closely watched in the nation, promises to be tightly contested. Williamson also faces the internal threat of Phyllis Schlafly, who is leading an anti-choice effort against him. A strong fiscal conservative, Williamson was campaign manager for Phil Crane's 1980 presidential bid.

Paleo-libertarian Greg Kaza is running for the State Senate in Michigan.

Roger Faulkner from Madison, Wisconsin, is running in the Republican primary for U.S. Senate against incumbent Bob Caston. Faulkner is an advocate of drug legalization as is Ben Mazzel, who is running for the State Legislature as a Republican.

In Iowa, marijuana legalization advocate and FIJA activist Carl Olsen of Des Moines is running as a Republican for the State Senate.

Colorado's maverick Republican state senator and fiscal conservative Terry Considine is running for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by Tim Wirth. Considine has recovered from an accident suffered while horsback riding to run a vigorous campaign.

Finally, in New Mexico, libertarian Republican Duncan Scott is running for the State Senate from Albuquerque.

About the RLC

The Republican Liberty Caucus was founded in Raleigh, N.C., in 1988 by a small group of libertarians working to help elect a Republican candidate to the state legislature. Soon afterwards, the RLC expanded its activity to other Southern States, and in August 1990, the organization went nationwide.

Today, the RLC is organized in 25 states, and is the fastest growing libertarian political organization.

The purpose of the RLC is to help elect libertarian and libertarian-oriented Republican candidates to public office at all levels. The organization offers encouragement and provides volunteer support to endorsed candidates. The affiliated PAC, the Republican Liberty Federal Campaign Fund, provides funding and campaign management advice. In addition, the RLC seeks to move the GOP towards greater support for libertarian ideals through education and outreach efforts.

Libertarian Republicans believe that "government is best, which governs least." Accordingly, RLC members support:

- •Less taxes!
- Balanced budgets through spending cuts
- Privatization
- Deregulation
- Free trade
- Reductions in foreign aid
- Educational choice
- Alternatives to the drug war
- Freedom of speech
- Protection of property rights *A rational policy on abortion
 - The right to keep and
 - bear arms
 - Free immigration
 - All-volunteer armed forces

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Membership Form

NOTICE:

College Students

Internships are available through the Republican Liberty Caucus. Positions are open in Tallahassee and Houston. Call the RLC Administrative Office for details.

Members and Subscribers

The RLC lends its list to members seeking public office on occasion. The list is lent for one-time use and only in specially targeted races. If you do not wish to receive mail from these candidates, please inform us.

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