

Libertarian Strategy Gazette

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Libertarian Strategy Gazette believes that we should try to learn from the past. Sometimes, when we look at the past, we realize that the more things change, the more things remain the same. Sometimes we look and we see that 20 years after the fact the world has not changed, and many of the same points are being discussed.

In 1981, Kent Guida ran for National Chair of the Libertarian Party. Here are his actual proposals for what the party should do, taken from his open letter to delegates to the forthcoming Libertarian National Convention.

Libertarian Strategy Proposals

(continued from the previous issue)

KEY POINTS ON SPEAKERS BUREAUS

1. Persistence is the key ingredient to success. The most difficult phase of any Speakers Bureau effort is the very beginning, before people get to know you and realize you're serious.
2. Find out the name of the individual responsible for arranging speaking engagements, and direct all your communication to him or her.
3. Letters are important, but they don't produce responses by themselves. Letters followed up by phone calls—sometimes more than one—will produce speaking engagements.
4. Offer a range of topics for teachers or program coordinators to choose from.
5. Speakers Bureaus provide opportunities to involve party members in useful activities. Members should be asked to participate by becoming speakers or local coordinators.
6. Take advantage of such structured training groups as Toastmasters, and get party members involved in improving their speaking abilities.
7. Scheduled speaking engagements can be good opportunities for publicity if news releases are sent out to your media list.

FUNDRAISING

Probably no other aspect of political action is as basic and necessary as fundraising -- and no other aspect has posed such a difficult problem, at one time or another, to virtually every party organization. Few party organizations consider themselves to have "enough" money, and, unfortunately, the perception of not having enough has accounted for many worthwhile projects which never got done: ballot drives,

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Editorial

Build from the Grass Roots

*Writing originally to California Libertarians,
California activist Starchild urged...*

Four years ago, Washington Post columnist David Broder said that Libertarians may be the party to watch in the 21st century. Now he has written a column about how professional campaigning techniques may not be all they're cracked up to be.

He reports in his June 13 column a study which found "there was no turnout gain associated with repeated calls from a professional, out-of-state phone bank, and only slight benefit from a series of mailings. But there was a significant turnout improvement among those who were visited in their homes."

Why would politicians and interest groups make such extensive use of professional, impersonal methods that aren't very effective? Broder offers a clue: "It is not unusual, politicians in both parties said, for professional campaign consultants to prefer spending money on paid ads, mass mailings and phone banks—from which they profit—rather than putting resources into building grass-roots organizations."

Newly-elected California LP chair Aaron Starr says he cares about what works. I hope this pragmatism will cause him to rethink our party's (in my longstanding opinion, misdirected) reliance on mass mailings, telemarketing, and professional staff to the neglect of our volunteers at the grass roots level once he sees this evidence.

...Starchild
Libertarian Party of California
At-Large ExCom Rep.

P.S. - The New Haven study mentioned by Broder can be found online at http://www.findarticles.com/cf_0/m0259/3_94/65348181/print.jhtml.

And from Mike Hihn, we read

Amen, Brother Starchild!!

I am increasingly concerned about the latest LP trend, of simply transplanting the failed tactics of high-level paper campaigns -- to winnable local races. Nationwide fundraising for small-town city councils??? Campaign training workshops for small local school

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(Continued from page 2) [The Guida Plan]

newsletters, fair booths, and election campaigns, to name a few.

While few party organizations have ever had "enough" money, many have managed to keep growing and developing rapidly, raising money sufficient to fund all the activities they think are important. Success stories in fundraising tend to be remarkably similar, for reasons which should become apparent. This section, therefore, will not only present case histories but will also discuss successful fundraising techniques which apply in different situations.

The New York Experience

This experience occurred in 1972, and may be the first example of successful fundraising in the Libertarian Party. It has been duplicated in almost exact detail many times since.

The new New York party in 1972 had decided to run candidates for the first time, and needed to raise about \$3,000 for the ballot drive and related expenses. The Finance Chair had done no political fundraising before, so he relied on his intuitive sense of how to go about reaching his goal. The scene he chose was the party convention.

Having identified how much he needed, he first decided to make a contribution himself in an amount which was significant to him. He then identified the people in attendance whom he thought were most likely to contribute, and approached each of them in turn. To the first he said, "We need to raise \$3,000 to qualify our candidates for the ballot. I've already con-

Who Are We?

The Pioneer Valley Libertarian Association is Massachusetts' oldest local Libertarian organization, with regular meetings since 1995. The PVLA and its sister Central Massachusetts Liberty Coalition work to advance freedom across Massachusetts' 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Congressional Districts, stretching from Williamstown to Dartmouth. Read about the PVLA and CMLC at <http://www.pvla.net> and <http://www.cmlc.org>. The Pioneer Valley Libertarian Association meets the Second Wednesday of the month, 7 PM, at Bickfords Family Restaurant, Old Boston Road, Springfield.

Grassroots Libertarians is the National Libertarian Organization dedicated to bringing Libertarian Victory by building the Party up from the Grass Roots. The Grass Roots philosophy appears in George Phillis eBook "Stand Up for Liberty!" (<http://3mpub.com>).

The PVLA and CMLC web sites are hosted by Excell.net (<http://www.excell.net>) a locally-owned and operated internet service provider with solutions for

tributed \$100. Can I count on you to contribute? How much?" To the second person he said, "We need \$3,000

for the campaign. Joe and I have already kicked in \$150 between us. What about you? How much?" And so on, down the line, until everyone had been asked and the goal had been reached.

According to this fundraiser, his success rate was 100 per cent. "Not 92 per cent, 100 per cent," he remembers. "Everyone I asked in this manner was willing to contribute."

The Texas Experience

After the 1980 elections, the Libertarian Party in Texas saw the need to build a permanent fundraising base, to prepare for future ballot drives and elections and to fund such projects as their 7,000-circulation newspaper Free Texas. The State Chair delegated the responsibility for fundraising to a committee of those who were particularly interested in the problem, and the committee decided to institute a monthly pledge program in which people gave relatively small amounts to the state party every month. This was decided on the theory that it was preferable to build a large base of small contributors than to try to rely on a few large contributors. The committee chose direct mail as the major means of attracting monthly pledges.

Before they sent their fundraising letter, however, they took an important first step. They identified several potential large contributors and called them to ask for their monthly pledges and support for the program. The committee created two auxiliary boards:

"consultants" who pledged \$25.00 per month, and "advisors" who pledged \$50.00 per month. The initial members of those boards were recruited from among the people who were called. When the direct mail package went out to the entire list, the stationery used by the committee listed the members of both boards -- 15 in all -- and identified the significance of being a member.

This technique accomplished several important goals. It demonstrated to the party membership that the fundraising program had already started, and that responsible people were willing to pledge significant amounts. It showed that the committee was willing to recognize and reward those who pledged. And it created a party-wide sense of involvement in an important program.

The letter was a success, but the committee didn't stop there. At the state convention, the committee

members made it a point to explain to attendees the importance of the program, and to solicit both new pledges and increased amounts from current pledgers. By summer of 1981, the Texas fundraising program had raised over \$20,000 in pledges from about 150 people, and was well on its way toward meeting its annual budget goal of over \$30,000. And this has been done even without extensive telephone follow-up calls.

The real key ingredient of the Texas success was creating a sense of involvement among the contributors, not only through the initial solicitation but also after pledges were made. For example, the state party sends out monthly reminder notices to the pledgers which include the notice and the return envelope and a thank you note which describes the activities which their pledges have helped accomplish. As another example, all monthly pledgers, regardless of amount, are given recognition at the state convention by being seated at "prestige" tables at the banquet. In other words, every contributor is made to feel special and appreciated.

The success of the statewide program has resulted in similar programs for local party organizations. In Harris County (Houston) a program modeled on the state program has raised over \$500 per month in pledges. The "consultants" and "advisors" concept was retained, but the threshold amounts were lowered. Party activists have found that most of the pledgers for the local program are not the same people who pledged for the state program. This indicates that many different people are motivated to contribute for different purposes. Therefore, it's important to create as many opportunities as possible for people to give.

Raising Money by Telephone

Telephone fundraising solicitations are usually the most productive way to reach a significant number of contributors in a short time with a personal appeal. Successful telephone fundraising requires careful organization.

Typically, the first step is to define the reason the money is needed (a permanent headquarters, a ballot drive, etc.), set a goal to be reached, and decide how much to ask from each person.

This having been done, a sufficient number of volunteers should be recruited to call the entire list of prospects, and each volunteer should get his or her own list of prospects to call, with their phone numbers. A written explanation of fundraisers' responsibilities should be included, as well as a written

script—a fundraising "pitch" which can be read to each prospect. In fact, most volunteers won't need the script after the first few calls, but it will provide the necessary facts to get the job done. Each volunteer should be given, and should agree to, a time frame in which to get the calls finished.

Deciding how much to ask for depends upon the situation and the information available about each prospect. Ideally, everyone should be asked to contribute as much or more than what he or she had given previously. If that data isn't available, however it's still extremely important for callers to make a specific request, based on how much is needed. For example, if it takes \$1,000 to open a headquarters and the list has 100 names on it, each person should be asked to give at least \$20 on the assumption that half the list will refuse or be unreachable.

People who agree to contribute should immediately receive a "thank you", in the mail along with a reminder notice and an envelope.

In 1979, Maryland Libertarians followed the approach described above with outstanding success, raising \$16,000 in pledges over a three week period toward their difficult ballot drive. Because the goal was immense and the list was relatively small, fundraisers had no choice but to ask each person for amounts as large as \$200— amounts which were often agreed to by the prospects because the motivation to give was created by the callers.

Raising Money by Direct Mail

Direct mail is a passive medium, as opposed to direct personal solicitation. State and local party organizations should not rely on it by itself to raise the money they need. If the list of prospects is too large to be called individually, direct mail can raise quite a bit. But even when the list is too large, a smaller subset of the list—those who are identified as most likely to make a large contribution—should be called after they receive the letter. In that case, the letter serves as a reference point for the caller, as in "I believe you received a letter from us explaining why it's important to have a permanent headquarters ... " etc.

All the individual technical details of direct mail have become an encyclopedic subject which can't be explored here. But the basic idea is the same as in any form of fundraising: identify the need, identify the goal, and ask for a specific amount of money.

All too often, party organizations have decided to send out direct mail solicitations and have been dis-

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boards???

I've been elected to two totally different offices, in two different states—neither of which relied on any of these tactics—which is also true for every elected official I've ever known (libertarian or otherwise), and I now work regularly with several dozen local elected officials across my state.

Just to clarify:

1) We do too many mailings, and we do them badly—but that does *not* mean abandoning mailings.

2) We don't spend enough on broadcast—because we can't afford to—so we shouldn't spend *anything* on broadcast. (What we do spend is thus largely wasted, compared with alternatives.) In Marketing, we call it a "Marketing Mix"—a very elemental concept—which refers to how one *mixes* all the various elements together, tactically, and why a "mix" is so critical.

And speaking of campaign consultants—I recently watched a Libertarian campaign blow almost \$200,000, because a consultant claimed the undecideds" were nearly almost 50%, and our candidate actually believed it (one unknown LP candidate against a well-entrenched Dem, in a District that is so Democratic that Reps don't even run!!)—so guess which consultant our candidate spent most of that 200 grand with?

Duh.

For winnable local candidates -- skip any campaign workshop that runs longer than two hours, and instead spend that time getting involved and visible in your own community—starting with the opinion-makers.

Mike Hihn, President
Grassroots Liberty Project

College Organizing

From: Timothy Crowley
[timcrowley@worldnet.att.net]

Suggestions welcome. I realize that candidates are more important, but please read on.

Here's an idea for college organizing. I'll describe how it could be implemented in August throughout the Western region of PA. We make a list of the ten biggest colleges in the Western Vice Chair area (West of the Susquehanna). We then rate them on their current level of Libertarian activity. We then identify ways to raise the level of Libertarian activity

at each college.

My thinking is that we name about 10 colleges. Off the top of my head,

Penn State, Pitt, CMU, IUP (Indiana Univ of Pa), Slippery Rock St. Vincent's in Latrobe, Allegheny College in Meadville, Edinboro, Washington and Jefferson in Washington Co., Community College of Allegheny County, Duquesne University, California State Teachers' College, Westmoreland County Community College, Individual Penn State, Pitt and IUP branch campuses (PSU has about 17, Pitt has 4, IUP has 3, and there are 4 CCAC sites). The odds of reaching critical mass are greater at the larger schools (over 5,000 students), though. These are too small, but if they are within 5 miles of an already-functioning Libertarian county group, they could "adopt" the school as a pet project.

I am probably missing a bunch out in the center of the state, but here is a preliminary list. Large Universities and Colleges that are near active county chapters would be easier to organize.

Then we rate them according to size, to current level of Libertarian presence, by proximity to vibrant county Libertarian organizations, and so forth.

The goal would be to have active, student-run Libertarian Clubs on many of these campuses by the end of the spring semester, 2002. We may have to raise some funds for this project (about \$50 per college) but with all the alumni out there, this could be an easy sell. If we can't raise fifty bucks, we might as well not be a political party.

The techniques to get these groups to coalesce would include:

1. Getting a temporary campus contact listed on the www.lp.org web page under campus contacts. (We have largely done this)
2. Finding the contact information for the campus newspaper on each campus (especially the classified ad dept)
3. Placing classified ads in each paper, starting in September, once a month. List our web site, email address, phone # and so forth. (these ads cost from \$5 to \$10). Try to get them to come to a meeting on campus. Buy pizza for the first 10 people to show up, etc. Get 2-3 Libertarians from the state and county parties to speak for a few minutes and to 'chair' the initial meeting. Perhaps the nearby county party could simply hold their monthly meeting on campus and invite students to come along.

4. Starting egroups lists for each campus. Or referring them to Pitt and CMU's lists, or to the National student egroups list, headed by Marc Brandl. (or strongly suggest that the students start their own. We then occasionally forward their list information from the state party, and suggestions on activities that the local county L chapters would be willing to help them with.

5. County Lib groups could hold their monthly meetings on campus in Sept and Oct. This would be supported by classified ads in the student newspapers, and some flyers on campus to establish a physical presence. If we spend \$20 on pizza for the first 10 students, then gave an effective presentation on the Libertarian Party of PA, and left them with some compelling literature, we could get a group started fairly quickly.

6. The net result would be to form a core group of 5 students at each college who would become student Libertarian officers. They would, (if they want to) become official student groups at their college. We may be able to help them find a faculty advisor, if we have any party members on the faculty. This is just a matter of putting pieces of the puzzle together and overcoming entropy.

7. The student Libertarian club would then have the same advantages and perks of any officially-recognized student club -- ability to reserve auditoriums, rooms for meetings, free mention of meetings, etc in the campus paper, free photocopying, ability to petition the school activities board for funds for special projects. They could write editorials for the campus paper, put up flyers, hold outreach activities on campus and so on.

8. Later, in 2002, statewide and local Libertarian candidates would have a place to give speeches. They would get obligatory coverage in campus newspapers, and so on. We could work with the students and have Libertarian speakers and candidates come to campus. This is basically what we have done at the University of Pittsburgh, although we were lucky to discover a high-caliber group there. We should try to duplicate the Pitt success story in other colleges.

9. In the long term, the students would graduate, get jobs in Pennsylvania, and join our state or local parties. This would be like a farm team for the LPPA. Whatever kind of Lib club develops on each campus could be expanded upon as time goes on. Our 2002 State Rep, State Senate, Congressional and other candidates need a friendly forum in a densely-populated, computer-literate area to deliver our

ideas. Colleges are ideal. They also have campus radio and TV stations, newspapers and other amenities.

10. Additionally, they may want to run for municipal offices in 2001, or for JoE or IoE. But it is our responsibility to initially organize them and point them in the right direction. We need candidates NOW, but we also have to take the long view and develop life-long Libertarian voters and activists for the future.
...Timothy Crowley

Which Clubs To Organize?

I would urge you to form single issue cause groups like Students for a Sensible Drug Policy, or Students for a Secure Retirement, Student Keep the Internet Free, etc.

What the left does (and it took them 75 years to figure this out) is have lots of single issue groups and then one big coalition club that keeps a low profile from non-lefties on campus. Many people are a little weird about going right out and supporting an explicitly political party orientated club, especially one on the fringe like college Libertarians, or spelled out ideology i.e International Socialist Organization. But people from the ISO will form Students for a Clean Environment, they get a lot of non-socialists (self-identified socialists anyway) who care about the environment, after 3-4 years of being around and becoming friends with ISO members who are generally in leadership positions they are more likely to be socialist sympathetic or become self-identified socialists but the ISO has meetings only for members of their club, and not as outreach. Get the idea.

But it goes beyond that, the clubs they will start up will already have a national organizations like lets say students for a clean environment, which holds a convention and elects officers and all that jazz every year, guess who starts to get sway in that national organization after a few years, thats right the ISO, this is why you have seen so many environmental groups turn from being just liberal to hard left anti-poeple Luddites.

For Libertarians that would mean (and I would like to see experiments with this idea) Having a College Libertarian group that exists and maybe tables once a semester to find self-I.D'ing student libertarians. But the outreach comes through members of the College Libertarians starting clubs or chapters of single issue groups they have an interest in and that are open to non-libertarians but in the first few years are led by Libertarians. These groups would hold all or most the public meetings, speakers, etc. while the explicitly LP group stays primarily in the background. Sounds conspiratorial and shady but its not really, if someone asks you if

you're a libertarian, you don't lie you say 'yes I am personally, but my main concern is to end the war on drugs and everybody who shares that goal is encouraged to join SSDP'.

Which is the truth. Its a very natural process, happens all the time. For example in DC I am in a close group of friends that are all Libertarian and work for various non-profits or are in law school etc. We don't call ourselves the "Young Libertarian Social club of DC" we're just the gang of impoverished non-profit workers and students that know how to have a good time and when an intern or new employee comes out and drinks with us, becomes friends, etc. if they weren't libertarians upon meeting us, 8 times out of 10 they become libertarians. This is essentially what the single issue groups serve as doing. Plus they develop a strong social network.

I'd encourage y'all to have keggers and what have you (I'm sure I have to twist your arm) or a band and don't propagandize very much (this isn't always true with a band), just let it be known that this night of fun was provided by libertarians -- have a few posters on the wall maybe put a funny libertarian sticker on all the beer cups, etc. After a while people get "desensitized" to the idea that this group is full of political radicals and instead is filled with real human beings from planet earth who like to have fun as well.

Now the left also does some stuff which is effective but I personally find immoral and would ask college libertarian clubs not to do. They try to censor politically incorrect professors, they take over student government and funnel student activity fees to groups like PIRG, rip down posters they don't like, steal right wing newspapers if they exist on their campus, etc.

....Timothy Crowley

Unified or Separatist?

Many of you in Maryland know that a signature drive has already begun to collect roughly 40,000 signatures and get Spear Lancaster of Anne Arundel County on the ballot for Governor next year. Since we have until August 5, 2002 to get the needed signatures, it will not be an impossible task.

The campaign committee has already begun to coalesce, and has begun the draft of a campaign activity program. The process is ongoing. Many of you also know that I am going to be serving as the campaign chair, coordinating the committee and working to see that the signature drive moves forward, that campaign workers are recruited, that plans are carried

out. This is a unique opportunity to help the Maryland LP by getting a candidate to the ballot who can most likely win the 1+% of the vote in next year's gubernatorial election, guaranteeing that the LP-Maryland will retain ballot status for another 2 years.

It will dovetail nicely with the State Party's interest in raising the registration figures to 1% of the total statewide for the LP as well, making us a convention party, and absolving us of having to gather signatures for our candidates. Recent history has shown that LP registrations *do* increase in the areas where we happen to run candidates--as a result of the campaigns.

The best example is for Baltimore City, where, in June 1999, there were only 39 registered Libertarians. It was #11 in the state rankings for registration. Lorenzo Gaztanaga's campaign in only one district caught some folks' attention, and, at the end of November, 93 people were reported as being registered with the LP. Now, after Lorenzo's—and Joe Pomykala's 3rd District House run in 2000—Baltimore City is #4, with 290 registered. #5 is more than 30 voters away.

A good, solid campaign for Governor can only help in that regard. If the results are as exciting, we'll be ready for convention status by 12/31/02!

Now, why am I telling you all of this? Read on, you're getting close.

There are differences of opinion on varying levels about the proper relationship between a campaign and a party organization. Let's discuss these differences for a moment.

One camp, let's call them the Unifieds, believes that, once the nomination is secured, the Party should be running the campaign. On the national level, that means that once the Presidential nominee is selected, auxiliary and ancillary services come from LPUS. Another camp, let's call them the Separatists, believes that the campaign should be run by the campaign staff, with the objective of getting votes for the candidate. On the other hand, the Party should be run by Party leaders, with the objective of spreading the good news of the organization and increasing both the number of volunteers and the number of registered voters. These are, of necessity, run from entirely different locations and with different staff.

I am a Separatist, under these definitions. I have argued in the past with many, including David Bergland, Steve Dasbach, and Bill Winter, that

there **should** be such a separation--having the same people doing two different but somewhat related functions was not maximal efficiency, and could lead to confusion over tasks, with neither organization being able to get the best results from such a setup.

As many Marylanders know, I was first elected State Chair in October 1997, and have served in that capacity since. My first duty has been to growing the State Party, and making it more of a political force. We have done well, all things considered, and brought in many new volunteers with plenty of energy to help us do outreach and grow even more. I want to thank each and every one of you for your support and help over the past three plus years!

Now, I have a decision to make: Spear's campaign is getting ready to rock and roll into high gear. My term ends at the Fall Convention in October or November. What do I do?

The *only* thing I can do as a Separatist. The *only* thing consistent with my past debate positions.

The Maryland LP Executive Board meets on Monday, June 18, 2001. I am announcing now that, after the reports section is completed, I will step down as Chair once a successor has been named. Under the LP Maryland Constitution, the Board may rearrange positions at any meeting. Our current Vice Chair is Spear Lancaster, who is also the candidate for Governor. Under the Separatist philosophy, which he also shares, he should not serve as Chair, either. We will urge that Nick Sarwark of Montgomery County be named the new Chair, and there is general agreement on the Board to his selection. Nick is one such new recruit, who has been on the Executive Board since May, 2000. He has tremendous energy, good ideas, and shares many of the visions for the future of the State Party. Maryland's LP will be in great hands!

I will then immediately resign my position on the Executive Board, forcing an election for my replacement at the August picnic. This is not to say that I am leaving for any exotic clime. I'm not. Maryland's summer heat and ~100% humidity is hardly exotic. This move will free me to do the best job I can for the task I've taken on: campaign chair for Spear's campaign and candidate recruitment for the LP statewide. I won't have to have a vote on the Exec Board, and a new person can come on board. I'll also continue to help develop county affiliates any way I can.

My move will squarely avoid any possible charges of conflict of interest. No one else other than Spear has

indicated any interest in running for Governor, and he is most likely to unanimously receive the nomination next year, especially when the petition drive will cost the State Party zip... zilch... nada.

It's a big step. It's a bold one! For a Separatist, it's the right one. Thanks again for all your help and support! Without it, we couldn't have gotten where ~~we are today!~~

...Steve Boone

Non-Partisan Coalition Building: DON'T BOND THE CHILDREN PAC-tivated by Nobody

A new non-partisan Political Action Committee (PAC) is getting ready to make waves in California politics. It is the San Diego based Don't Bond the Children PAC. Fronting for a diverse group of bond opponents is that notorious nobody, JR Graham, who helped stun Fred Register and the well funded San Diego Library bond proponents with the "Another Tax? 'L NO!" series of little red & white signs drawing everybody's attention to the stealth election.

The new PAC was needed to separate the work of the Liberty Slate Committee from the larger anti-tax&bond movement. Democratic & Republican activists have been reluctant to support the anti-bond work of the Liberty Slate because of its partisan mission statement: "To promote Libertarian candidates, principles, issues & logos along & across our borders..." Separating the partisan from the non-partisan issues caused the Don't Bond the Children PAC to be formed.

"A little help from the anti-tax&bond activists of every political persuasion will make an effective PAC to oppose bond measures," said Nobody. "The Liberty Slate was considered too Libertarian by some of our natural allies. The Don't Bond the Children PAC can work with Greens and Peace & Freedom to oppose war & redevelopment bonds, with American Independents, Reform and Natural Law opposing anything which makes the next generation pay for our generation's political extravagances."

"It ain't fair, it ain't natural and, as Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren said (in a completely unrelated case) 'If that's the law -- the law is an ass!'" quipped Nobody Graham. "The practice of 'bonding the next generation' needs to be reformed by independent Americans who wouldn't do that to their own children and grandchildren. The taxes paid today are more than sufficient for our governments' current needs. In fact, having too much money to fight over is the cause of most government corruption."

"When (conservative tax fighter) Bruce Henderson and (Peace & Freedom Party leader) Janice Jordan and other people from all over the political spectrum are on the same side of an issue, such as opposing the building of ballparks by bonding the next generation, it should send a message to the politicians. The Don't Bond the Children PAC is a way for us to make sure the politicians get our message," said Nobody. "We can kick their bond measures all over the state by putting up signs and letting people know when they plan to hold stealth elections. Our experience has been that when we have 10% of the budget that the bond pushers have -- we win!" he bragged.

Now, the Don't Bond the Children PAC is raising money for its first sign wave. It is starting with "Just Say NO! to Tax Addiction" and "NO BONDS - Stop Stealing from the Future", in both English and Spanish. Unlike previous signs, these will be made of durable plastic. Nobody Graham said, "it only makes sense for us to make anti-bondage signs we can use over & over again. It's up to us to protect the next generation from this generation's political excesses."

Donations may be sent to: Don't Bond the Children PAC, 5519 Clairemont Mesa Blvd. #1776, San Diego, California 92177.

Call (619) 230-7176 for more info.



Stand Up for Liberty!

George Phillies exciting new book of Libertarian Party strategy is now available as an ebook in multiple formats from Third Millenium Publishing, <http://3mpub.com>, for only \$3.95.

Grassroots Libertarians

dedicated to fixing the Libertarian Party from the bottom up. Now on the web at www.grassroots-libertarians.org. The Grassroots-Libertarians are a self-organizing group of libertarian activists whose message is "Just Be Active! Run for Office! Campaign! Help!"

Pioneer Valley Libertarian Association

Massachusetts' oldest local Libertarian group. Meets the second Wednesday of every month at Bickford's Family Restaurant, Old Boston and Pasco Roads, Springfield.

Our Web Pages

<http://www.pvla.net> <http://www.cmlc.org>

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