

Republican Liberty

Free Enterprise, Individual Freedom & Limited Government

Summer 1991

Caucus Newsletter

Vol. II, No. III

Interview With James Pinkerton

by Philip Blumel

The package of policy ideas known as the "New Paradigm" continues to gain support among free market activists in the Republican Party.

The New Paradigm was featured in the last issue of *Republican Liberty*. This issue features its creator, White House policy advisor James Pinkerton.



James Pinkerton

***Republican Liberty* has been following your efforts to popularize your "New Paradigm" package of policy ideas. Does its future look encouraging?**

I'm optimistic ... But the forces of centralized bureaucracy are very strong, and are not likely to give up voluntarily.

A lot of [the New Paradigm] is prefigurative in what the President is saying. For instance, he didn't say one big point of light, he said 1,000 points of light ... I also feel I am getting a lot of encouragement from people like Secretary Alexander pushing educational choice and Kemp pushing tenant ownership of public housing.

What would you like to see happen with the New Paradigm? Is the goal to have it become the motto of the administration like, say, the New Federalism or the Great Society?

No, no. Paradigm is a beltway word. What I would really like to see is real politicians campaigning in front of real voters using their political skills to refine the message into something that does belong on a bumper strip. For example, Secretary Alexander when he's talking about educational choice. He says, listen, this is America. We don't tell people what job to have, who to marry, what car to drive - we let them choose. We want to make sure everyone gets to choose. It's that simply stated argument that can carry the day with voters.

So this is a group of ideas that you've packaged to ...

Boy, I sure didn't come up with them. What I've tried to do is connect the dots. I said all these things are related.

You've mentioned Kemp and Alexander, who else do you see advancing New Paradigm ideas?

Kemp and Alexander, sure. I would also emphasize the ideological and intellectual people pushing them, such as the CATO Institute. Like the Heritage Foundation. I think even elements of the Democratic Party, the Progressive Policy Institute is very much for

(Continued on page 2)

Supreme Court Nominee Shares Libertarian Outlook

By Richard L. Duprey

The nomination of U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Clarence Thomas to succeed Thurgood Marshall as the second black to serve on the Supreme Court is a sure bet to polarize and continue the politicization of the confirmation process. Yet President Bush's choice - though branded a conservative by the liberal establishment and nominated primarily because he is black - is probably closer to a libertarian and well-deserving of RLC support.

In announcing Thomas' nomination, Bush praised him as "a fiercely independent thinker" who "believes passionately in equal opportunity for all Americans." William Robinson, dean of the District of Columbia School of Law, says "People often confuse what Clarence thinks with what some of his friends on the right think, but Clarence is his own man."

Indeed, the *Wall Street Journal* has editorialized that Thomas would, if confirmed, undoubtedly "join Antonin Scalia on the scholarly and sometimes libertarian wing of the conservative court."

This independence has led to Thomas criticizing the Republican Party for "blatant indifference" towards black voters and admonishing Ronald Reagan for ignoring the racial discrimination that was occurring at Bob Jones University. Even so, his seven-year term as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was marked by an unwavering opposition to affirmative action, quotas and other race-based policies.

An article he wrote in 1987 for the *Yale Law & Policy Review* described affirmative action as "social engineering. We're standing the principle of non-discrimination on its head."

Despite liberal attempts to paint Thomas as an example of "gross tokenism," as Harvard law professor Derrick Bell has characterized him, Thomas represents something of an American success story. He is a role model and should not have difficulty in putting to rest innuendo that his achievements are due to color of his skin rather than hard work.

The grandson of a sharecropper, Thomas grew up poor in a Georgia tenement lacking indoor plumbing and was the only black at his all-white seminary high school. He attended Holy Cross College in Massachusetts and graduated from Yale Law School,

(Continued on page 2)

INSIDE

Congressman Dick Zimmer.....	3
P.C.'s "New Socialist Person".....	4
Special election results	6

James Pinkerton...from 1

educational choice.

What groups would benefit most from adopting these ideas?

The group that would benefit most dramatically would be the poor. They are the ones who have the least choice. All the things that middle class people take for granted - self-determination, private property, choice, empowerment - they don't have. It is pretty clear to me the reason the overall economy is in difficulty is because we have drifted away from the emphasis on individual incentive. It will benefit the whole country, but I do think the biggest beneficiaries would be the poor.

One of George Bush's great contributions to the debate was establishing "kindler, gentler" as a policy for the Republican Party. That has certainly had a big effect on me. I began thinking that when we all agree on the goals, the major thing to do is to discuss technique. The technique we are using now, the old paradigm, is bureaucracy from the top down

You work for the Bush Administration ...

I am a strong supporter.

In general, but in respect to these ideas?

Well, you know, I wrote a speech about why we were so successful in the Persian Gulf. It came to me that when presidents go forth on grand national missions without achieving some sort of consensus, they fail. In the '60s, we didn't have a consensus on Vietnam or the War on Poverty and we failed. The process of leadership is crystalizing consensus for action as he did in the Persian Gulf. But sometimes the objective circumstances aren't there. I don't think there is a broad consensus right now about what to do at home.

You favor both educational choice and decentralization. What then do you see as the federal role advocating school choice?

Decentralization has to be seen in the context of agreed upon national goals. We have an agreed upon national goal in this country in education. I support what Secretary Alexander is doing about national tests. He is not really interested in testing children, but extremely interested in testing schools. So that when parents have these choices they will also have the benefit of information about what's working and what's not working.

I have heard you referred to as a libertarian sympathizer. Are you comfortable with that label?

I was a registered Libertarian in California in 79-80. I voted for [Roger] MacBride in 1976 [for president] and Ed Clark in '78 for governor of California. And I have great respect for libertarians and the libertarian movement. My only comment would be that to be

(Continued on page 6)

Clarence Thomas...from 1

getting a position with the Missouri Attorney General John Danforth. After serving a stint with the Monsanto Corp. in their legal department, he joined Danforth again when he became a U.S. senator. Ronald Reagan appointed Thomas to serve briefly as assistant secretary of education and then, in 1982, appointed him chairman of the EEOC.

It was a turbulent tenure that liberals will leap upon in an effort to discredit him, undoubtedly pointing to a congressional study that found the EEOC's district offices failed to investigate 80 percent of the complaints filed with them in 1987. However, Thomas was merely changing the EEOC's focus from one emphasizing quotas and time-tables to provable discrimination.

Sen. Paul Simon (D-IL) has charged that Thomas "seemed to go out of his way to find ways to weaken some of the basic civil rights protections that his agency was charged with enforcing." Nan Aron, of the liberal Alliance for Justice, echoed that, saying "Thomas failed to demonstrate a commitment to civil rights and liberties."

Yet it is more his philosophy that upsets his critics than anything else. Ron Brown, Democratic Party chairman, said Thomas' nomination is evidence that the Supreme Court has been "ideologically hijacked by the radical right wing of the Republican Party."

Patricia Ireland of the National Organization for Women stated "We think this nomination is really an insult to the legacy of Thurgood Marshall, everything he stood for on the bench and in his life."

In a November 1987 interview with *Reason* magazine's Assistant Editor Bill Kauffman, Thomas took to task the civil rights establishment - including the NAACP, the Urban League, CORE - pointing out what's wrong with them: "They are pro-government. It's simple."

It's this healthy distrust of government that has caused such consternation in the liberal community - and also what caught the eye of the Reagan administration.

Coming out of the 1980 Fairmont Conference, a caucus of black conservatives, Thomas became a visible leader and vocal spokesman on the new orthodoxy. His opinions reflected Reagan's own rhetoric on the role government ought to play in the lives of individuals.

"Race-conscious remedies in this society are dangerous," he once said. "You can't orchestrate society along racial lines or different lines by saying there should be 10 percent blacks, 15 percent Hispanics."

In a 1987 article titled "Why Black Americans Should Look to Conservative Policies," he wrote, "Government cannot develop individual responsibility, but it certainly can refrain from preventing or hindering the development of this responsibility."

The question of abortion could cause him his hardest sledding
(Continued on page 7)

Republican Liberty

Publisher: Roger L. MacBride Senior Editor: Mike Holmes
Editor: Eric J. Rittberg Copy Editor: Philip Blumel

Contributing Editors: Clifford Thies, Gene Berkman,
Joseph Gentili, Fred Stein and Bill Dawson.

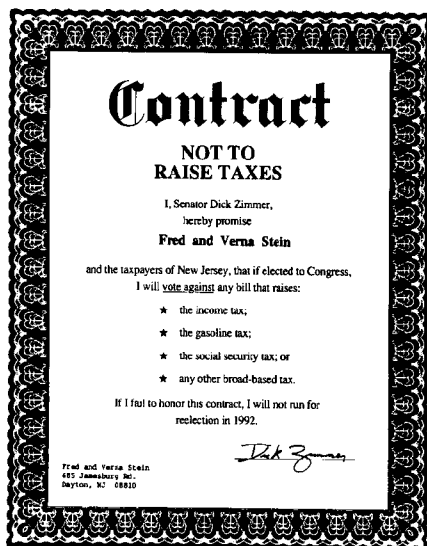
Republican Liberty is published five times a year (quarterly plus annual outreach issue) by the National Republican Liberty Caucus, 1717 Apalachee Parkway, Suite 434, Tallahassee, Fla. 32301. (Send address changes to same address). Permission is granted to reprint articles with proper accreditation. Unsolicited articles or news items are welcome. The views expressed do not necessarily represent those of the Republican Party. Advertising manager, Curtis Dieterich, (904) 681-0634; Circulation director, Alan Lindsay, (713) 974-4402; Artwork, Rex Curry, (813) 238-5371; Printer, Chuck Geshliger, (702) 739-6750.

Interview With Congressman Dick Zimmer

By Fred Stein

On July 17, New Jersey RLC Coordinator Fred Stein met with District 12 Congressman Richard Zimmer at Zimmer's office in Morristown. Stein had been a volunteer in Zimmer's 1990 campaign. Zimmer was elected to Congress that year with 64 percent of the vote.

A former state senator, he has built a reputation for being a maverick, consistently voting against spending and tax increases. Some of his recent controversial votes include a no vote on additional spending on space research, a yes vote to free speech on reproductive rights, a yes vote on overseas military base closings and a no vote on the "Brady Bill" gun control measure. Zimmer is viewed by many to be the most libertarian member of the U.S. Congress.



What is your political philosophy?

My political philosophy cannot be easily labeled. I do certainly have strong libertarian tendencies, but I also consider myself a moderate. A moderate is somebody who in my opinion can keep more than one idea in his head at the same time.

What do you see as the crucial difference between the Democrats and Republicans?

The Republican Party trusts government less. It tends to be more interested in decentralization.

The solution to many problems can be better met at the state, county, municipal and family level. Republicans want to tax less and spend less.

What have you done to hold down taxes?

During my campaign I framed a contract and sent it to every household stating that I would vote against any broad-based tax increase. I have that contract placed in my office where I can see it everyday. I tend to focus on the spending side of the fiscal equation and voted often in a small minority against popular but unnecessary spending programs.

I was the only member of the Space Subcommittee to vote against the space station Freedom. I was convinced by the studies done by some of the most reputable scientists in the country that the space station which was designed, redesigned, and redesigned again was not worth \$30 - \$40 billion it would have cost to build it. I took on the White House and the leadership of both parties. I was unhappy that the funds were restored by the full house. I called it

space station Light: 1/3 the capability and four times the price as originally conceived. I would like to see more empowerment in space. NASA has become a classic bureaucracy that has increased the cost of space exploration.

What is your view on privatizing government?

Contracting out many government services is appropriate. Contracting out many of these services are banned by statute and we should change that. I have participated in a hearing on a recent Los Angeles airport accident where we have discussed the whole situation with flight controllers and one of the participants discussed the possibility of privatizing airports and flight controllers. This is something we should take a look at. I am very skeptical of the monopoly service of the post office.

With the Soviet empire falling apart isn't it time we brought the troops home?

I supported an amendment to reduce troop levels in Europe even faster than the administration proposed. We can do more since the threat of a conventional invasion from the Soviet Union has rapidly diminished. To invade Western Europe, the Soviet troops would have to fight their way through Eastern Europe.

What is the mood of Congress concerning health insurance?

I sent out to everyone in my district a questionnaire asking opinions about certain issues. The one question I asked even though I got a lot of flak was "Would you support a national health insurance program even if it meant higher taxes and delays in receiving health care services?" I was castigated by a couple of letters to the editor stating that I was trying to tilt the question. The majority of people answered yes anyway. In Canada, which has served as a model, taxes have gone up and there are delays in the availability of certain services such as CAT scans.

How can libertarians influence the Republican Party?

The secret is to get involved in the Republican Party. There is a great demand for bright people to work hard and support the party organization. In a couple of years these same people will have the opportunity to run for office themselves or to serve in a high party position. You have to recognize that a political party is a combination of people who do not agree on all the issues. As chairman of the State Platform Committee in 1989 I drafted language on abortion that said we are a broadly representative party and we do not require a litmus test on abortion for our candidates or our members. It was later endorsed by Lee Atwater. I would like it to find its way into the National Republican Platform in 1992.

Notable Quote

"O'Rourke belongs to the 'libertarian' wing of conservatism, he said. He's not a born-again Christian. He doesn't particularly care for Jesse Helms. He doesn't particularly care about people's lifestyles either, what they do in the privacy of their own homes. He believes the least government is the best government..."

- From an interview with P.J. O'Rourke, author of *Parliament of Whores*, in the *Houston Chronicle*, June 23, 1991.

Populist Infiltration a Threat to GOP

By Gene Berkman

The election of David Duke to the Louisiana House of Representatives in the spring of 1989 was the first electoral victory of Willis Carto's neo-Nazi Populist Party. Duke began his political career with the formation of a National Socialist Liberation Front at Louisiana State University in New Orleans in 1970, and has since led his own faction of the Ku Klux Klan. He quit the Klan several years ago to found the National Association for the Advancement of White People, which he still heads.

In 1988, Duke polled under 50,000 votes as the presidential candidate for the Populist Party. Duke's campaign manager was Ralph Forbes, a long-time leader of the American Nazi Party. Following Duke's election to the legislature on the Republican ticket, Forbes ran for Lt. Governor of Arkansas in the 1990 Republican primary, receiving 46 percent of the vote.

Their Republican affiliations have not caused Duke or Forbes to end their association with the Populist Party. State Rep. Duke was a featured speaker, along with former Arizona Gov. Evan Mecham, at a Populist Party National Committee meeting in Chicago March 3-5, 1989. Mecham, a perennial candidate in Arizona, was elected governor as a Republican in 1986 and attended the 1988 Republican National Convention as a George Bush delegate.

Despite his impeachment by Arizona's Republican-dominated legislature, Mecham ran for governor in the 1990 GOP primary with the support of an alliance of Populists, fundamentalist Christians and the *Spotlight* newspaper.

Duke continues to be the most successful Populist politician. He ran for U.S. Senate in 1990 as one of two Republican candidates against Sen J. Bennett Johnston. Following the withdrawal of GOP State Sen. Ben Bagert, who joined eight GOP Senators in backing Johnston, Duke received 44 percent of the vote, including more than 60 percent of the white vote.

State Rep. Duke is currently running for Governor of Louisiana in a crowded field including Gov. Buddy Roemer, who recently switched to the Republican Party, and Rep. Clyde Holloway, who has been endorsed by the Louisiana GOP.

Several other Populist candidates have run in recent Republican primaries. Jack Nugent ran for Congress in Tennessee last year as a self-described "pro-white" candidate, losing in a three-way race. Populist Party member Warren Folks of Jacksonville ran for Governor in the Florida Republican primary.

The Populist Party is the creation of Willis Carto, whose empire includes the Liberty Lobby, the *Spotlight* newspaper, Noontide Press and the Institute for Historical Review.

An exponent of racism and anti-Semitic conspiracy theories, Carto has attempted to build a political machine by appealing to working-class whites. He has undertaken a campaign against free trade to "protect American jobs" as well as promoting law and order and anti-busing themes.

Carto and his associates gave strong backing to the American Independent Party and the presidential campaigns of George Wallace in 1968 and John Schmitz in 1972. But his long-term strategy, outlined in a 1965 Liberty Lobby publication, has been the development of a nationalist caucus in the Republican Party, combining white backlash and social conservatism.

Implementation of this strategy has finally become possible as

a result of large-scale movement of southern whites into the Republican Party. While a political realignment in the South began in the early 1960s, it has accelerated in recent years, partly as a reaction to Jesse Jackson's campaign in the Democratic primaries.

The *Los Angeles Times* of June 22, 1991, reports the assertion of Ralph Forbes that Duke and Bush have the same message. "Recalling the 1988 ads for Bush that raised fears about black criminals getting furloughed from prison to kill and rape whites, Forbes said "That was the campaign I had for David Duke."

Libertarians have long condemned racial collectivism. Opposition to the emerging Populist faction of the Republican Party is an important goal of the RLC.

Eds. Note - Gene Berkman is owner of Renaissance Book-service, a mail-order dealer of libertarian and free market publications in Riverside, Calif.

PC's "New Socialist Person"

By Norman Singleton, Esq.

Without a doubt, Communism's loftiest goal was the creation of a "new socialist man," stripped of traits like selfishness and ambition that caused so much trouble for the proletariat. This new man would put others before himself and treat total strangers as brothers. This effort to create the new man makes collective farming seem a smashing success!

Communism's failure to replace traditional culture with communist culture was a principal reason for its fall. Communist culture should instill absolute submissiveness in its citizens; people should fear powerful and oppressive forces that will crush them if not for the omnipotent state. The very idea of independent thought must be branded a treasonous remnant of the imperial past. Citizens must rely on emotions, for creatures of emotion need a powerful force controlling their actions while one capable of cognitive thought is neither needful nor desirous of regular deprivations of free will. Thus, a socialist state must not only treat its subjects like children, it must endeavor to turn them into children.

Every society recognizes that parents must exercise quasi-dictatorial control over their children. As "whim worshipers," children do whatever feels good at the moment without thought for the long-term consequences of their actions. Children also are highly conformist, making them easily influenced as they fear rejection by parents and/or peers. The whim-worshipping, conformist child is the ideal citizen for the socialist state.

Under the guise of fighting "racism, sexism, homophobia, classism, absolutism, ageism, lookism, (insert your form of oppression)," the academic left is creating the "new socialist person." According to current leftist dogma, philosophies of individual autonomy, such as Jeffersonian liberalism and Austrian Economics, are inherently oppressive for enshrining individual rights and opposing favored groups receiving their fair share of the social surplus from the state. Academic leftists have replaced cries for individual rights with demands for group entitlement and the placement of group identity supreme among society's values.

As the group replaces the individual as the basis for social policy, individual judgment is replaced by judgments corresponding to group characteristics. In practice, this means the only valid opinions about subjects concerning particular groups, such as feminist literature, are made by the group's self-appointed spokespersons and "enlightened" members of other groups. This is the first step in

socialist evolution. For once refraining from making individual judgments is internalized, the will to resist the state is broken. If an individual's judgment is merely a product of group character, why not accept pronouncements of group leaders as supreme - especially if they're empowering your oppressed group or relieving your group's guilt? The pernicious effects of accredited victimology on blacks has been well-documented, most recently by Shelby Steele in *The Content of Our Character*. Steele relates how bright young blacks conceal their ability or are ostracized for "acting white." The destruction of individual initiative in the black community results in a growing underclass, unwilling and unable to care, or even think, for themselves. Luckily the underclass have the enlightened state to care for them like a loving mother.

As a group accepts the left's quasi-Marxist philosophy of viewing individual thought as the remnant of a capitalistic oppression, more victims are created. The elderly housewives, workers, homeless persons, the unemployed and vegetarians are stripped of their individual identity and cognitive thought process, until there are no individuals, just group members. Lacking the capacity for rational thought, the group's claim for state entitlement resembles a baby's cry for a bottle.

As for the oppressors, those that refuse to admit their guilt and refrain from thinking are hounded until they admit their insensitivities to the privileged groups. Once sensitized by academic leftists, even oppressors can share in the love of the parental state.

A cognitive thought is slaughtered, emotion becomes the arbitrator in matters of behavior and culture. For example, literary deconstructionists teach that the value of literature lies not in what the author meant to convey but how it makes the reader feel. Reliance on cognitive skill is condemned as logocentrism, the true purpose of education is making opposed groups feel good.

Deprived of the ability to think for themselves, believing that they are victims of oppression caused by freedom of enterprise and thought, and demanding satisfaction of the divine right to good feelings, this is the new socialist person. Where does the new socialist person turn for good feelings? Like any child, to their mommy and daddy, the omnipotent state.

F.A. Hayek has identified socialism's appeal with a desire for tribalism where all decisions are made by powerful leaders. Tribalism is an extension of the family concept as tribesmen childishly follow the father-like tribal chief. As society developed individuals, man outgrew the need for total submission to the parental state. The politically correct wish is for a parental state to relieve us of the burden of caring and thinking for ourselves and to punish as when we act like individuals instead of childish drones.

Eds. Note - Congratulations are in order for RLC Secretary Norman Singleton who recently graduated from Pitt Law School and passed the Pennsylvania Bar.

Notable Quote

"The resurgence of libertarianism was one of the less noted but most remarkable developments of recent years." - E.J. Dionne Jr., author of *Why Americans Hate Politics*.

Eds. Note - Dionne's best selling new book, published by Simon & Schuster, devotes an entire chapter to the "Rebirth of Libertarianism."

R.L. Perspective

Common Purposes

By Mike Holmes

In its short existence the Republican Liberty Caucus has received a warm welcome from nearly everyone in political life we have encountered. This overwhelmingly positive reaction has been encouraging and heartening. Libertarians inside and outside of the Republican Party have recognized that the RLC fills a real need.

Members of the Libertarian Republican Organizing Committee, based in California, have for the most part been receptive to the RLC. While not everyone shares the RLC strategic emphasis on nuts-and-bolts politics, most will agree that this endeavor has not otherwise been pursued within the GOP with great vigor or success.

We in the RLC applaud and support those libertarians who focus on ideological battles within the Republican Party. And while we intend to apply the proper standards of morality, virtue, consistency and courage to the candidates and causes we support - in furtherance of the historic Republican virtues of limited government, economic progress and civilized tolerance for all citizens - we intend to express our collective political efforts towards supporting those whom we recognize as kindred spirits, rather than concern ourselves with the abstract advocacy of ideologically perfect doctrine.

There is considerable merit in the division of labor, and the RLC will forego some necessary tasks for progressive social and political change in order to concentrate on other activities which are in dire and unique need of our vision and efforts.

And for the same reason, we view fellow libertarians who choose to make the Libertarian Party their political home as comrades in the larger struggle, rather than as rivals for the affection of America's politically homeless. The Libertarian Party plays a pivotal role in American politics, one which sharpens and defines the political spectrum in a highly important manner. The LP is the distilled essence of libertarian politics and philosophy - strong stuff to be sure - but a much needed antidote to the poisonous prophets of statist government worship which infect both major parties.

Traditionally, some Republicans impatient or fed up with the direction of the GOP have opted to join the LP. This can be a natural outcome of the radicalization of limited government Republicans. And a large number of former LP members have chosen to work within the GOP. It is equally important that these libertarians have a political home and refuge within the Republican Party.

Most LP members have instantly recognized this phenomena and have realized the utility of having an organization like the RLC to support and assist libertarians within the Republican Party. We have been welcomed across the country by grass roots LP activists who support our efforts. We are particularly pleased with the sympathetic views recently expressed by LP chairman David Walter, who stated in *LP News* that he welcomed cooperation with libertarian Republicans, not confrontation.

As for the few soreheads out there, in both the GOP and LP, who fail to see this natural division of labor, well, what can you do? There will always be those who insist on preaching the one true path to political correctness, and the evils of anyone who dares to differ. But we in the RLC will continue down our road, and welcome anyone and everyone who cares to join us in our important and historic journey.

Special Elections

By Gene Berkman and Eric Rittberg

During the summer, the RLC was active in two political campaigns, a state senate race in Florida and a state assembly race in California. The elections were held on July 30 and the result was a major victory in Florida. In California the RLC suffered an electoral loss, but won a victory of another sort.

In Daytona, Fla., Locke Burt, Republican candidate for Senate District 10, defeated his opponents Democrat Ed Dunn and Independent Tom Visconte. The margin of victory was a slim 228 votes out of a total of 47,353 cast. The closeness of the race was attributed to Visconte. Burt, a fiscally conservative/socially moderate ran on themes such as opposition to tax increases, educational reform and terms limitations. Burt's pro-choice views on abortion prompted Visconte to bolt from the GOP, but he finished with only 13 percent.

Burt's victory can be attributed to his positive name identification in the district and to a massive volunteer effort. During the final two weekends, the campaign organized extensive precinct walks, and the state party recruited YRs and even state office holders to "walk for Locke." This proved decisive. RLCers walked in South Daytona. In addition, the FL RLC made a small financial contribution to his effort. RLC advisory board member Rep. Dick Graham had recruited Burt to run and served as his treasurer.

Burt's victory was critical. The switch of this formerly Democratic seat now gives Republicans 18 in the Senate to the Democrat's 22. But the latest rumors in Tallahassee suggest that 2 or 3 North Florida Democrats may switch parties due to the outcome in Daytona, which would shift the power in the upcoming reapportionment battles.

In Los Angeles, RLC member Geoff Church lost in a bid for an assembly seat to liberal Democrat Barbara Friedman, placing second (24 percent) in a 4-way race. Church had faced an uphill battle in the heavily Democratic 46th District. Undaunted, he ran a highly principled campaign. Church campaigned against the massive increases in taxes proposed by Gov. Pete Wilson, for school choice, against the War on Drugs and expressed strong support for gun owner's rights. Church's libertarian views attracted a great deal of attention, including a feature article in the *Los Angeles Times*.

The RLC assisted Church through financial contributions, special mailings in his district and recruitment of volunteers. But perhaps more importantly, the RLC helped form a coalition of Republicans and Libertarians in support of his candidacy. Local Libertarian Party Chair and LP candidate Mike Everling said at an RLC co-sponsored function, that if he were not running, he would vote for Church. Both Church and Everling are now committed to building a coalition of GOP libertarians and LPers.

Pinkerton...from 2

effective in national politics you have to accept the goals of the national polity... If you're not in tune, they're going to reject you and that is the dilemma that libertarians face.

That is, in fact, a primary purpose of the RLC, to focus on issues that people are more willing to listen to libertarian ideas on and to work within the Republican Party.

That's essentially the strategy I have, to see how much libertarian thinking can be translated into something the American electorate might adopt.

ACTIVIST NEWS



Jay Taylor (left) and Alan Lindsay assist an Illinois YR plot his political identity. Other RLCers who attended the convention include Roger MacBride, Cliff and Carol Thies, Eric Rittberg, Philip Blumel, Curtis Dietrich and Alan Turin.

RLCers Attend National Conventions

Young Republicans: Miami '91

On July 10-14 RLCers gathered at the biannual National Convention of the Young Republicans. The event was held at the Omni Hotel in downtown Miami. Over 500 YRs from all over the country attended. Guest speakers included Sen. Connie Mack of Florida, Rep. Illeana Ros-Lethinton of Florida, Rep. Gary Franks of Connecticut, Alan Keyes, Ann Stone, James Pinkerton and Jeb Bush.

An RLC information table was manned throughout the event. The booth, without a doubt, generated the most interest of any booth at the convention. (Other booths included those representing the NRA, Accuracy in Media, Cuba Libre and Right-to-Life).

A large chart of the New Political Spectrum, complete with quiz cards, was set up at the booth. YRs could plot their ideological positions with red dots on the chart. Nearly half fell into the libertarian quadrant. The next largest group was the centrists. There were a few scattered conservatives, even fewer liberals and one authoritarian. The sole authoritarian, from a southern state, attracted a great deal of ribbing from fellow YRs for her score, or rather lack of it.

Overall, the chart proved to be incredibly seductive. After the delegates took the quiz, they visited the table and were loaded up with libertarian literature including *Republican Liberty*, RLC clippings, Statement of Principles, *Reason Magazine*, the *Freeman* and *Laissez Faire Books* catalogs.

RLC members also participated in convention proceedings. The abortion issue dominated. Conservative delegates, donning pro-life/pro-Bush stickers, sought to buck the growing pro-choice trend among younger Republicans. Libertarians and moderates battled with the social conservatives in committee and on the floor. In the final outcome, delegates overwhelmingly voted to remove the pro-life plank from the YR platform, putting the YRs at odds with the national GOP. Discouraged by their loss, pro-life extremists vandalized the RLC booth, plastering their unremovable stickers over RLC

banners and posters. The national press gave extensive coverage to the abortion battle. The *Miami Herald* ran a front page story "In party split, Young Republicans shelve anti-abortion platform." Knight Ridder also carried the story over the wire, and nationally syndicated columnist David Broder wrote a column about the schism later that week.

During breaks in the proceedings, GOP libertarians had the opportunity to caucus to discuss strategy, as well as to discuss future goals and organizational details for the RLC. Caucus members adopted the current by-laws with only minor changes. The most significant change was the creation of an overseeing board of trustees. Also, the current seven-member National Committee was accepted by acclamation. Perhaps equally important, despite all the activity RLCers managed to have a good time. YR parties and hospitality suites gave RLC members an opportunity to socialize while promoting libertarian ideals.

Young Americans for Freedom

YAF's annual national convention, held in Washington, D.C., Aug. 1-3, proved to be less fruitful for the RLC than the YR convention. Turnout was much lighter, with approximately 150 attendees. (With the ending of the cold war, YAF's membership and influence has declined.) In addition, the YAFers proved to be far less tolerant on social matters than YRs, although a small minority did identify themselves having some libertarian tendencies.

As an official co-sponsor of the event, the RLC set up a libertarian Republican info table which was manned by Clifford Thies and Tom Fishbeck of Maryland. Prof. Thies, a former YAFer, also appeared on a panel discussing "Conservatives and the GOP." His message to YAFers centered on building support for the principles of the New Paradigm. Thies also stressed that YAFers, like the RLC, should concentrate on supporting GOP candidates who reflect a strong belief in limited government, while opposing "big government Republicans." The highlight of the convention was a speech by Rep. Chris Cox of California which was carried on C-SPAN. Cox, a YAF member, stressed that with the defeat of communism, free enterprisers need to turn their attention to defeating socialism abroad and at home.

Upcoming conventions in which the RLC will participate include the Libertarian Party Presidential Nominating Convention to be held in Chicago Aug. 29-Sept. 1 and the California State GOP convention to be held in Anaheim Sept. 13-15.

Around the States

It looks as though the Vermont affiliate of the RLC will become a working reality in the very near future. An organizational meeting will be held in Montpelier during the last week of August. The current political scene in the Green Mountain State is somewhat chaotic which provides the RLC with a good opportunity to make an impact. Vermont Libertarian Party Chair David Dana reports there is a lot of speculation as to who will challenge socialist Congressman Bernie Sanders in 1992. State Sen. John McGlaughry of Concord, a staunch limited-government Republican, is being talked about. Another possible contender is Secretary of State Jim Douglas. A Republican, Douglas actively sought LP support in 1988, saying that he agreed with Libertarians almost entirely.

Massachusetts coordinator Matthew Whiting has recruited state Sen. Bob Hedlund to serve on the RLC advisory board. Hedlund, an unabashed libertarian, was recently involved in a

controversy with the GOP leadership. The senator refused to place a picture of George Bush on the wall of his office. Instead, he put up a picture of former libertarian Republican Congressman Ron Paul.

The New Jersey RLC held its first meeting in July at the home of Fred Stein in Dayton. Among those attending was PA RLCer Walter Mickleburgh of Philadelphia. Election strategies were discussed, officers were elected and plans were made for the issuing of press releases on local issues on a regular basis.

Moving south, RLC member and Urbana Town Councilman Phil Friday is running for Middlesex County Supervisor in Virginia. VA RLC coordinator Ron Courtney is serving as Friday's campaign manager. He reports he has a very good chance. The race is set for November 1991.

In Georgia, Jay Taylor of Stockbridge has been unrelenting in his efforts to promote RLC. During the month of July he gave speeches on libertarianism to three county Young Republicans groups and one county GOP group near Atlanta in addition to handing out hundreds of issues of *Republican Liberty*.

Taylor reports that two of the three YR groups were receptive, while the last group was not even interested in politics, let alone libertarians.

The Alabama RLC is now official. They have registered with the secretary of state's office and opened a bank account. Meanwhile, state coordinator Franklin Harris gave a talk to the Limestone County Republican Club and on July 12 was a guest on a radio talk show on WVNN in Huntsville.

Harris reports the caller response was 90 percent positive to the libertarian Republican viewpoint, although many confused him with being a member of the Libertarian Party.

Thomas...from 2

in the confirmation hearings. Thomas' stance on the issue will be critical. Bush has stated he did not ask him his opinion on this question and Thomas has not offered it.

Senators Alan Cranston (D-CA) and Howard Metzenbaum (D-OH), however, have both vowed to get commitment out of him, one way or the other.

Opponents also claim Thomas is inexperienced, having only served as a federal judge since March of last year. Yet during that time, he authored 18 opinions - eight of them focusing on the rights of criminal defendants.

The *Wall Street Journal* sees Thomas giving the Supreme Court "a greater understanding of economic liberties as one of the Founding Fathers' more important civil rights."

Thomas' nomination is a reason for hope for libertarian Republicans. "I firmly insist that the Constitution be interpreted in a color-blind fashion," he once wrote to the *Journal*. "Hence, I emphasize black self-help, as opposed to racial quotas and other race conscious legal devices that only further and deepen the original problem."

Reason's Kauffman asked Thomas if he considered himself to be a libertarian. Characteristically, he answered "I don't think I can. I certainly have some very strong libertarian leanings, yes. I tend to really be partial to Ayn Rand, and to *The Fountainhead* and *Atlas Shrugged*. But at this point I'm caught in the position where if I were a true libertarian, I wouldn't be here in government."

Perhaps Clarence Thomas isn't a pure libertarian, but his record and oft-stated views on government demonstrate he is a wise choice.

"If I were to look at it theoretically," he told Kauffman, "I would have to say I would like the state out of business."

Campaign Headquarters
 7331 Harwin, Suite 113
 Houston, TX 77036
 (713) 974-4402

Republican Liberty Caucus
DIRECTORY

Administrative Office
 1717 Apalachee Parkway, Suite 434
 Tallahassee, FL 32301
 (904) 878-4464

Alabama RLC
 Franklin Harris, Chair
 P.O. Box 11709
 Montgomery, AL 36111
 (205) 826-1381

Florida RLC
 Alan Turin, Chair
 12555 Biscayne Blvd. #783
 Miami, FL 33181
 (305) 899-9555

(301) 523-0928
Massachusetts
 Matthew Whiting, Reg. Cdr.
 4 Westford St.
 Chelmsford, MA 01824
 (508) 256-4174

Box 1006
 Center Harbor, NH 03226
 (603) 253-9073

Oregon
 Bruce Perry, Cdr.
 4207 S.E. 37th Ave. #1
 Portland, OR 97202
 (503) 774-8711

Arizona
 Rick Tompkins, Cdr.
 4730 W. Northern Ave. #1063
 Glendale, AZ 85301
 (602) 930-1268

Georgia
 Earle Smith, Cdr.
 5672 River Heights Crossing
 Marietta, GA 30067
 (404) 984-8145

Michigan
 Rich Birkett, Cdr.
 3022 Chelsea Circle
 Ann Arbor, MI 48108
 (313) 677-0009

New Jersey RLC
 Fred Stein, Chair
 685 Jamesburg Road
 Dayton, NJ 08810
 (908) 274-2525

Pennsylvania
 Norman Singleton, Cdr.
 121 McAlister Dr.
 Pittsburgh, Pa. 15235
 (412) 373-0689

Arkansas
 Frank Gilbert, Cdr.
 8416 Dogwood Trail
 Benton, AR 72015
 (501) 778-7259

Illinois
 Laura Kotelman, Cdr.
 LFC Box 744
 Lake Forest, IL 60045
 (708) 234-7749

Missouri
 Frank Williams, Cdr.
 1226 Danforth
 Columbia, MO 65201
 (314) 449-3833

New York
 Joseph Gentili, Cdr.
 1401 Ocean Ave. #7B
 Brooklyn, NY 11230
 (212) 487-5326 (w)

Texas
 Alan Lindsay, Cdr.
 P.O. Box 630393
 Houston, TX 77063
 (713) 974-4402

California
 Bill Dawson, Cdr.
 Box 562, ASUC
 Berkeley, CA 94720
 (415) 937-1263

Indiana
 Scott Wick, Cdr.
 1048 Azalea Dr.
 Munster, IN 46321
 (219) 924-0992

Nebraska
 Harry Thode, Reg. Cdr.
 3060 Vane
 Omaha, NE 68112
 (402) 451-3709

North Carolina RLC
 Stacy Powers, Chair
 2012 Talloway Dr.
 Cary, NC 27511
 (919) 387-1722

Vermont
 John Simons, Cdr.
 Box 22, Sheffield, VT 05866
 (802) 626-9001

Colorado
 Wainwright Dawson, Cdr.
 Box U
 Aspen, CO 81612

Maryland
 Carol Thies, Cdr.
 2432 Eutaw Place
 Baltimore, MD 21217

New Hampshire
 Chris Tremblay, Cdr.

Oklahoma
 Randy Gann, Cdr.
 1220 S. Richmond
 Tulsa, OK 74112
 (918) 838-7465

Virginia RLC
 Ron Courtney, Chair
 P.O. Box 13
 Urbana, VA 23175
 (804) 758-4663

Membership Form

____ Subscription/Student \$10.00 ____ Patron \$500.00
 ____ Regular \$20.00 (Couple \$25.00) ____ Lifetime \$1,000.00
 ____ Sustaining \$100.00 ____ Other Contribution \$ _____

Members/subscribers receive five issues of *Republican Liberty* (published quarterly plus annual outreach issue). Members also receive regular Activist and Election bulletins. Members at Sustaining and above levels receive all minutes of RLC National Committee Meetings and have delegate status at national RLC conventions. Please send this form to the RLC administrative office.

Name _____ Phone _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

How to Get Involved

- 1) Become a state or local RLC coordinator.
- 2) Attend your state GOP convention and meetings of GOP groups (local Republican clubs, executive committees, Young Republicans, College Republicans and others). Pass out literature and/or give a short talk.
- 3) Get involved in campaigns.
- 4) Run for party or public office.

Note - State Republican Party requirements and/or State Division of Elections must be met in order to start an RLC chapter.

Republican Liberty Caucus
 1717 Apalachee Parkway, Suite 434
 Tallahassee, FL 32301

Address Correction Requested