



LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
P.O. BOX 953, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94101-0953



**George Meyer**  
National Coordinator

January 5, 1986

Peter A. Drago  
Governor's Liaison to Gay Community  
State of New York Executive Chamber  
Albany, NY 12224

Dear Mr. Drago:

Thank you for putting us on your mailing list. I trust you will put out something worthwhile. LGLC has a new address. Please change your mailing list to show:

Libertarians for Gay and Lesbian Concerns  
1800 Market Street, #210  
San Francisco, CA 94102

Thank you.

In liberty,

George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
LGLC

GM:st



STATE OF NEW YORK  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER  
ALBANY 12224

MARIO M. CUOMO  
GOVERNOR

November 22, 1985

Libertarians for Gay and  
Lesbian Concerns  
P.O. Box 953  
San Francisco, CA 94101

Dear Friend:

Please be advised that I have recently added your organization to my mailing list. I trust this meets with your approval.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would include me on whatever mailing list you have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Peter A. Drago".

Peter A. Drago  
Governor's Liaison to the Gay  
and Lesbian Community

dp

1/6/86 Sent \$10 - for 1 year

THE COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE OUR SEXUAL AND CIVIL LIBERTIES  
P.O. Box 1592, San Francisco, CA 94101 Tel: (415) 928-3008 Ext. 4567

Dear Friend of Sexual and Civil Liberties,

As someone aware of the political situation and the hysteria that has occurred around AIDS and other issues, you probably understand how important it is that there be responses to the attacks on sexuality and civil rights in this country. The Committee to Preserve Our Sexual and Civil Liberties was founded on the principle that sexuality is a right that must remain a personal choice for the individual, as well as a positive force in our lives.

For some time we have been sending you our newsletters because you had indicated some interest in our organization and its goals. We now find that the mailing list is becoming unwieldy and that we need to take steps to ensure that the newsletter goes to people who get value out of receiving it.

While we would rather send our newsletter to all in order to keep people informed of the political dangers we are facing, it is imperative that we be sure that it go to those who show an interest in it. Your contribution will allow us to continue our defense of sexual and civil liberties against demagogues and fundamentalists.

We do not ask for a large donation. A donation of \$5 for six months or \$10 per year will assure that you will receive our newsletter. We encourage donations of larger amounts. As our organization is an all-volunteer one, all of your donation will go to putting out the newsletter and helping to defend sexual and civil liberties. We feature public forums on the first Friday of each month, 7:30 P.M., at 150 Eureka Street(MCC), San Francisco, where we hear speakers on issues that involve sexuality or sexual preference. We also have business meetings at 7:30 P.M. on the third Friday of each month at the offices of the ACLU, 1663 Mission Street (near Duboce), in San Francisco. We also take actions to educate the community and officials on issues of sexuality that come up publicly.

Thank-you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

*Tim Brace*

Timothy M. Brace  
Chair

# LGLC

LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

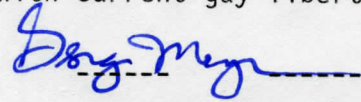
**George Meyer**  
National Coordinator

## IMPORTANT NOTICE - PLEASE READ

Dear Friend of Liberty:

Due to increased costs of producing and distributing LGLC Newsletter, LGLC must eliminate mailings to those who have not contributed to the organization. According to my records, I have not received payment from you for either membership or for a subscription to LGLC Newsletter.

So, unless I hear from you soon, you will be dropped from our mailing list. Please send this flyer along with a check today to keep up with current gay libertarian news and views!



-----  
\_\_\_\_ Yes, I want to join LGLC. Here's my \$15.00 to cover one year's membership, including LGLC Newsletter.

\_\_\_\_ I'm not sure I want to join LGLC at this time, but keep me informed. I have enclosed \$15.00 for a subscription to LGLC Newsletter.

# LGLC

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1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

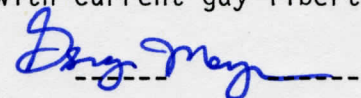
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c/o 3 Lanley Court  
Cavent Garden  
London WC2E9JY  
England

Dear George

Thank you for your most recent  
mailing. Good article on the FDR

Enclosed is the only FS publication  
to date (Free Spirit is still delayed)

and success, which is part of  
the subscription deal.

More on the way soon

In Liberty

El

2/7/86 Received mailing

# LGGLC

LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

**George Meyer**  
National Coordinator

January 13, 1986

Editor  
The Alternate News  
3044 Cherry Street  
Kansas City, MO 64108

Dear Editor:

Thank you for sending us a copy of the December 27 The Alternative News with the excerpts from the Nov/Dec issue of LGGLC Newsletter. Unfortunately, our address was not included with the explanation of LGGLC that appeared on page 44. We would appreciate it if this could be included in a future issue.

Thanks again for the plugs and reprinting a very good article on AIDS.

In liberty,

George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
LGGLC

GM:st

# LGIC

## WHO WE ARE

Libertarians for Gay and Lesbian Concerns (LGLC) is an organization of both gay and non-gay libertarians who are concerned about the needs and problems of gay men and women. Organized in 1981, LGLC currently has local chapters in New York-City and San Francisco. On a more informal basis, local contacts in 13 states and Canada currently represent LGLC. Our first convention held October, 1985 in San Francisco, received an enthusiastic response from over 60 attendees from 6 states and Canada. The bi-monthly publication LGLC NEWSLETTER, is the group's main form of communication between members. We have the following purposes:

- \* to provide a support group for gay and lesbian libertarians,
- \* to make libertarians aware of the particular concerns of gay people,
- \* to show members of the gay community that libertarianism -- the philosophy of individual liberty and the free market -- is a moral and practical alternative to traditional politics in the "left-right" spectrum.

As libertarians, we believe that the greatest opportunity for lesbians and gay men to fully enjoy their lifestyles and diversities lies not in strong centralized political systems but in a truly free society where personal differences are respected, and where individual choices reign supreme.

See excerpt from LGLC NEWSLETTER in this issue.



**MCC / JOHNSON COUNTY**

**SUNDAY SERVICES**

**10:00 AM**

**EVERYONE WELCOME**

**P.O. BOX 931 / OLATHE, KS 66061**

**913-764-9237**

### NOT JUST ANOTHER AIDS ARTICLE

**SEVERAL PROMISING AIDS DRUGS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED. IS GOVERNMENT-AS-USUAL KEEPING THEM FROM AIDS VICTIMS?**

by David Lampo

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the agency charged with the responsibility of approving commercial drugs, may be directly contributing to the deaths of thousands of AIDS victims by barring their access to new experimental drugs.

These new drugs, now being tested for AIDS patients, show some real promise, not necessarily in curing the disease, but at least in stopping the replication of the virus and in repairing damaged immune systems. But slow FDA approval procedures and governmental disorganization are blocking the research momentum on these potentially life-saving drugs.

Policy makers, health professionals, and economists are asking if the FDA's drug regulations, designed in principle to ensure that new drugs are safe and effective, aren't in some cases actually keeping AIDS victims from what may be their only hope. As Harry Schwartz recently wrote in a NEW YORK TIMES op-ed, "The AIDS victims running to Mexico, France, and other countries obviously believe the FDA rules are too strict."

The experimental AIDS drugs fall into two general categories: anti-viral drugs that stop the HTLV-III virus from reproducing, and immuno-enhancers that help restore the body's immune system. Many doctors speculate that an ideal AIDS therapy would include combining an anti-viral drug with an immuno-enhancer.

Four promising drugs have emerged. The most famous is HPA-23, the drug Rock Hudson travelled to Paris to obtain. Although HPA-23 has been tested in Paris at the Pasteur Institute since mid-1983, and doctors

there have claimed some success in stopping the replication of the HTLV-III virus with the drug, clinical trials in the U.S. have only just begun.

A drug similar to HPA-23, but with supposedly fewer side effects (according to the FDA) is Suramin, from the Bayer Co. of West Germany. A third drug that might inhibit the growth of the AIDS virus is ribavirin. Manufactured by the ICN Pharmaceutical, Inc. in Costa Mesa, CA, ribavirin has also been successful in treating the deadly children's virus called respiratory syncytial virus. The drug furothast along in gaining FDA approval for the treatment of AIDS is Isoprinosine, developed by Newport Pharmaceuticals in Newport Beach, CA. The company claims that Isoprinosine restored "to normal or near-normal" the immune systems of the majority of pre-AIDS patients who took the drug during the company's three double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trials.

What then is holding up the broader testing of these drugs? The answer can be found in the regulatory process of the FDA. When a pharmaceutical company discovers a new drug, or a new use for one already in existence, it must file an Investigational New Drug Application (IND) with the FDA for permission to proceed with clinical testing on human beings. Even if the FDA has already approved a drug for one particular medical use, the drug's manufacturer must file a new IND and conduct new trials if it wishes to market the drug for a different medical use.

If the drug company judges its own trials successful, it can then file a New Drug Application (NDA) with the FDA for permission to market the drug. At this point in the regulatory process the FDA can approve the application or require more testing. (The FDA never "rejects" an application. It merely re-

quests more testing until the drug is judged to be safe and effective or until the pharmaceutical company becomes sufficiently discouraged and abandons the drug.) Occasionally, the FDA will shortcut the approval process by granting special permission for patients and doctors to use the drug on a case-by-case basis under its "compassionate use" policy.

In practice, the drug approval process has become a slow, laborious, and expensive one. FDA approval once took an average of two years, but now it can take over eight years and cost a drug company between \$50 and \$100 million to bring a drug to market, primarily because of stricter FDA regulations that were instituted after the thalidomide tragedy of the '50's. Despite the FDA footdragging, some progress is being made with the new drugs. A French firm, Rhone-Poulenc, Inc., filed

an Investigative New Drug application with the FDA for HPA-23 in September. The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), part of the federal National Institutes of Health (NIH), crossfiled on Rhone-Poulenc's IND so that it too can conduct clinical trials. HPA-23 will first go through Phase I testing, a several month-long process in which the proper dosage and toxicity of the drug will be determined on fewer than 20 people. In Phase II, the effectiveness of the drug will be tested on a larger but presently undetermined number of patients.

The National Cancer Institute (NCI), another part of NIH, has cross-filed on Bayer's Suramin IND and began its testing on this anti-viral drug last spring on approximately 120 Kaposi's

cont. pg. 34



# ARABIAN NIGHTS

3314 Gillham Plaza 753-9804

## NEW YEAR'S EVE

## PARTY

OPEN NEW YEAR'S DAY

NOON --- 3 AM



**aids cont.**

Sarcoma patients in Boston, New York, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and other cities.

The testing of the anti-viral, ribavirin, has been especially encouraging. In clinical trials at Cornell University earlier this year, 23 ARC patients were treated in standard double-blind tests. Test results showed an "increased immune function and reduced virus activity" in many of the patients. Expanded clinical trials on 350 ARC patients are scheduled to begin shortly. According to NIAID's Pat Randall, the agency is conducting one small trial on ribavirin.

Last year, the makers of ribavirin filed an NDA for the drug in the treatment of respiratory syncytial virus. ICN, the drug's developer, expects FDA approval soon, so ribavirin could be commercially available as early as next year. Even so, the company could still not promote it as an AIDS medication until the drug clears the upcoming clinical trials and another NDA was filed. The earliest the drug could possibly be approved would be mid-1987.

As it turns out, ribavirin is now legal in several countries, including Portugal, the Philippines, and Mexico, where it can be purchased over-the-counter. Likewise, Isoprinosine is already legal in 84 countries, including Mexico (where it can be purchased without a prescription), France, West Germany, and Britain and is used for a variety of immunosuppressed maladies. Many AIDS victims particularly those in California, have gone to Mexico in search of these drugs.

Predictably, the growing demand for these drugs has sent the black market price sky high. Twenty tablets of Isoprinosine sell for about \$2.50 in Mexico. The same drug has gone for up to \$25 a capsule in San Francisco. In response to the black market, the FDA approved the clinical use of Isoprinosine through

a physician's prescription, with one important proviso: the drug must be provided at cost by its manufacturer, Newport Pharmaceuticals. Citing the potential huge financial drain, Newport declined to make the drug available under those circumstances. Instead, the firm won permission to test Isoprinosine on about 50 advanced AIDS patients. Those tests are still in progress. Luana Kruse of Newport Pharmaceuticals says the company could have the drug ready in a matter of months if FDA approval were forthcoming, but declines to speculate on how long the FDA's decision might take, as does Susan Cruzan of the FDA.

Ironically, even though most doctors agree that the best subjects for experimental drugs would be ARC patients whose immune systems are only moderately damaged, virtually all testing has been with AIDS patients. This may change, though, because of the difficulty in obtaining a culture of the virus from those with advanced AIDS. An HIV-III culture is a precondition for participation in most clinical trials and researchers have been unable to culture the virus from 50 percent of AIDS patients. Even with all the clinical trials now in progress or about to begin, only a fraction of AIDS or ARC patients can be included.

With absolutely nothing to lose, some of the AIDS victims aren't willing to wait. A recent issue of the NEW YORK NATIVE, a gay newsweekly, reports of a growing underground network of doctors "monitoring" the use of unapproved AIDS drugs imported from Mexico and Canada the doctors use the word "monitor" to emphasize that they do not prescribe these drugs or necessarily advocate their use. The impending FDA approval of ribavirin for respiratory syncytial

cont. pg. 36

**aids cont.**

virus may dramatically expand this underground medical practice. The legality of a licensed physician dispensing non-FDA approved drugs to patients is murky. The laws behind the FDA are designed to regulate the makers of drugs and surgical appliances, not physicians. The licensing of physicians is strictly a state matter, which gives physicians a great deal of latitude in what medicines they prescribe. (No matter what drug they prescribe, physicians are still vulnerable to malpractice suits.)

One popular underground AIDS therapy combines daily doses of 1800 milligrams of ribavirin and 1500 milligrams of Isoprinosine. According to the NATIVE, "Both drugs are taken together five days without, then five days on again. The regimen is an 'inference' drawn from published research on the drugs and their use in immune system disorders. No one knows when the treatment should stop." The doctors anonymously quoted in the NATIVE article report good results, and are trying to obtain FDA permission to conduct controlled studies of measurable scientific value.

A recent WALL STREET JOURNAL editorial proposed the creation of a new category of commercially available drugs that would carry an explicit warning that they have not yet been approved by the FDA. "What justification can there be for the federal government to have the power to tell a human being with a fatal disease that he may or may not use radical or experimental therapies and drugs in the U.S. unless the FDA says he can? Safety? But what do you protect a dying man from?"

The FDA's response was simply to reiterate its intention to expedite new drug testing and approval. But their actions have created a dangerous waiting game. As the death toll mounts, and the black market for experimental drugs grows, Congress may have to act to allow broader and swifter experimentation.

DAVID LAMPO IS A MEMBER OF LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS, (LGLC). Permission to reprint granted by CITY PAPER (Washington, D.C.)

Taken from the LGLC Newsletter, No. 12, Nov./Dec. 1985.



**Dr. Dan McMurray — Chiropractor**  
AFFORDABLE CHIROPRACTIC

Life Center  
By Appointment  
Office

6022 N.E. Antioch Road, Suite 3

Gladstone, MO 64119

452-7800

Residence

3415 Kenwood Ave., KCMO 64109

753-7599

Free treatment available to AIDS patients.

# LGLC

LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

George Meyer  
National Coordinator

January 18, 1986

Gerald Schneider  
8750 Georgia Avenue, #1410-B  
Silver Spring, MD 200910

Dear Gerry:

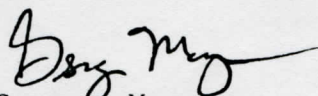
Thank you for sending me your AIDS article that appeared in the Wheaton News. I'm sorry it took so long to answer.

I would only quarrel with two items: there is more like 25,000 cases of AIDS expected by the summer and one does not get the AIDS virus easily so it is unlikely that school children would get it from a classmate. Medical authorities did a study among nurses in the AIDS ward at S.F. General Hospital and found that not one single nurse had gotten AIDS even when they had accidentally stuck themselves with AIDS-contaminated needles. Of course, parents should have the choice as to where they could send their children, something they do not have now with government schooling.

David Lampo has written an interesting article on the problems associated with having the government control AIDS research. I have enclosed a copy. Selling the gay community on not getting government aid for AIDS research and support is extremely difficult and so we libertarian gays have our work cut out for us. My contention is that the government has not been the friend of gays before so we shouldn't expect much. Our limited energies should be spent in recruiting private aid, not begging for a government handout.

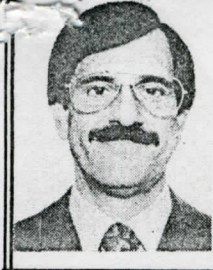
Thanks again for the article. Please keep in touch.

In liberty,



George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
LGLC

F.P.+ Feedback welcome!  
How about a letter to the editor?



### Libertarian Outlook

By Gerald Schneider



### Republican Outlook

By Forbes Blair



AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is an awful disease! Bad enough that potential AIDS victims are afraid for their lives. Conventional politicians, government bureaucrats, and right-wingers unnecessarily alarm us about AIDS for nefarious reasons.

Elected officials exploit AIDS for media attention, and to gain support from conservatives. Health agencies use public fear of AIDS to justify huge increases in their budgets to fight the illness. Reactionaries who associate AIDS only with homosexuals unite with government authorities to scare us into denying civil rights to homosexuals.

Is the concern justified? Obviously a deadly ailment such as AIDS cannot be overlooked. But there are only about 14,000 known persons with AIDS nationwide. This is hardly a ripple in our population of over 230 million, and no cause for panic.

Could it get worse? Sure. But public awareness of AIDS is so widespread that, with few exceptions, the innocent will not be exposed to AIDS. Drug users who pass around contaminated needles, persons who have sex with known AIDS carriers, health agents who work with contaminated body fluids carelessly, and maybe a few others are at risk.

Blood tests and other tests for persons positive for the AIDS virus are accurate. The only persons likely to get AIDS now are those who voluntarily disregard precautions. And that is their choice. How much you pity them is up to you.

Meritorious or not, however, teachers and students should not be forced by government schools to attend classes with AIDS carriers. Civil rights of teachers, parents, and their children demand voluntary choice. Unfortunately, only competing private schools allow for such choice (another argument for doing away with government schools).

And government should not have the power to require tests for AIDS. Those who want the test can have it. Those who choose not to, consent to any risk involved. That is what civil rights are about.

Private employers nevertheless should be able to require AIDS tests for their workers if they want to. Persons opposed to such tests can choose to work elsewhere, so right of choice still exists. Affirmative action by government to force bosses to hire AIDS carriers would only sacrifice civil rights of employers. And civil rights for one group of persons cannot be protected by denial of civil rights to another group of people. (Two wrongs, trite but true, do not make a right).

Making sexual activity by AIDS carriers a felony as San Antonio, Texas has is wrong and stupid. It is unjust because illness should not be a reason for negating civil rights. (Let those who willingly engage in sex with AIDS carriers worry.) It is dumb because illegality will only push sexual activity by AIDS carriers underground. (Sex drives being as strong as they are, abstinence from sex by AIDS carriers is unlikely). In addition, the law is unenforceable as a practical matter (not enough bedroom-peeping police around).

Since homosexuals are the main targets of government AIDS regulatory actions, homosexuals have the most to lose by such regulations. Statists among homosexuals who support government's social-utilitarian orientation towards civil rights will ultimately contribute to their defeat by politics. Those who recognize that civil rights are sacrosanct for individuals--not to be denied by government on account of popularity--win for everyone if they prevail.

Remember back in May of 1982 when Stan Gildenhorn, then Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, was lobbying for Tribune-United Cable? Well, Tribune-United outpromised the other five competitors and in 1983 was awarded a 15 year franchise by the all-Democrat County Council. Now it is thinking about pulling out.

#### PROMISES, PROMISES

The thing that is bothersome is that the system is far from being completed. Only 17,000 households subscribe to the system and Tribune-United was to sign up at least 100,000 of the 250,000 households. There is no question that they will continue to hook up customers, but what happens to all of the big promises they made such as the proposed Institutional Network, local origination equipment and programming, etc? Will the new owner continue to fund the public channel? Will the fees being charged be substantially raised?

Tribune-United promised "one of the finest cable communication systems in the nation." To date, it has not made good on that promise. Complaints have been numerous and no one is citing the County system as one to duplicate in other markets.

The entity which buys the County system may or may not share Tribune-United's lofty goals. To its credit, Tribune-United gave \$1.2 million this year to the public access channel (Cable 22), but will its successor do like wise? There may be some contractual obligations which will be assumed by the buyer, but some CATV operators are famous for not living up to non-revenue commitments.

#### PERHAPS THE FINE PRINT

The agreement between Tribune-United and the county contains hundreds of pages. You would think that somewhere there is a provision which requires Tribune-United to finish the system before it puts it on the block. In fact, the county should have insisted that Tribune-United operate the system for a few years before dumping it for profit.

Perhaps the county has some rights we don't know about, but we have the uneasy feeling that there is no way for the county to block the sale. Some say the sale to the yet unknown purchaser could take place as early as January of 1986.

#### CABLE'S FUTURE FUZZY

There is no question that Tribune-United is in default as to a number of its promises. It has been stalling as it wants substantial modifications so that the cable system will be more profitable. To his credit, the County Executive, Charles Gilchrist, is trying to make the company live up to its promises but he is a lame duck official and his pleas have not been effective.

Truthfully, we are not certain that wiring up homes is the wave of the future. It appears that as earth stations (home satellites) become smaller and economical, more people will be purchasing them instead of paying a cable company. In other words, wiring may be obsolete before the county system is even completed.

Republicans will watch with interest for the next few months to see how the incumbent Democrats handle the problem. Perhaps Stan Gildenhorn has some suggestions.

Dear Mr. It has been think it is tim

Mr. Presid start I will n reforms, but businesses like

Any small paid health in harder than la will do is mak force people i

Mr. Presid never owned a business must benefits of un

On limiting President, wo tions, unless in President all s taxes.

Mr. Presid rent graduate help those lar tially less tax would pay a s do you need t corporations?

Please take small business President wh without a job

As I said, I but I do know that you will t

Like the ad say we hear it now gress." You m Esther Gleman

Looking at it to the wire with this would be o years.

This race cou would do their p

We know the Gelman to put -that is Capitol

FEL



PRIM OF B

## New Group - Citizens Against Development Abuse

A new group has been formed and they call print brochures, do biological research, and br-

members to support the two bills. CYCADA, P.O. Box 1163,

... (required) ...  
 disease? Bad enough that potential AIDS victims are afraid for their lives. Conventional politicians, government bureaucrats, and right-wingers unnecessarily alarm us about AIDS for nefarious reasons.  
 Elected officials exploit AIDS for media attention, and to gain support from conservatives. Health agencies use public fear of AIDS to justify huge increases in their budgets to fight the illness. Reactionaries who associate AIDS only with homosexuals unite with government authorities to scare us in-

to denying civil rights to homosexuals.  
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 Meritorious or not, however, teachers and students should not be forced by government schools to attend classes with AIDS carriers. Civil rights of teachers, parents, and their children demand voluntary choice. Unfortunately, only competing private schools allow for such choice (another argument for doing away with government schools).

And government should not have the power to require tests for AIDS. Those who want the test can have it. Those who choose not to, consent to any risk involved. That is what civil rights are about.  
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 (Two wrongs, true but true, do not make a right).  
 Making sexual activity by AIDS carriers a felony as San Antonio, Texas has is wrong and stupid. It is unjust because illness should not be a reason for negating civil rights. (Let those who willingly engage in sex with AIDS carriers worry.) It is dumb because illegality will only push sexual activity by AIDS carriers underground. (Sex drives being as strong as they are, the law is unenforceable as a practical matter (not enough bedroom-peeping police around).  
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 Since homosexuals are the main targets of government AIDS regulatory actions, homosexuals have the most to lose by such regulations. Statists among homosexuals who support government's social-utilitarian orientation towards civil rights will ultimately contribute to their defeat by politics. Those who recognize that civil rights are sacrosanct for individuals--not to be denied by government on account of popularity--will for everyone if they prevail.

for AIDS. Reactionaries who associate AIDS only with homosexuals unite with government authorities to scare us in-

to denying civil rights to homosexuals.  
 Is the concern justified? Obviously a deadly ailment such as AIDS cannot be overlooked. But there are only about 14,000 known persons with AIDS nationwide. This is hardly a ripple in our population of over 230 million, and no cause for panic. Could it get worse? Sure. But public awareness of AIDS is so widespread that, with few exceptions, the innocent will not be exposed to AIDS. Drug users who pass around contaminated needles, persons who have sex with known AIDS carriers, health agents who work with contaminated body fluids carelessly, and maybe a few others are at risk.  
 Blood tests and other tests for persons positive for the AIDS virus are accurate. The only persons likely to get AIDS now are those who voluntarily disregard precautions. And that is their choice. How much you pity them is up to you.  
 Meritorious or not, however, teachers and students should not be forced by government schools to attend classes with AIDS carriers. Civil rights of teachers, parents, and their children demand voluntary choice. Unfortunately, only competing private schools allow for such choice (another argument for doing away with government schools).

And government should not have the power to require tests for AIDS. Those who want the test can have it. Those who choose not to, consent to any risk involved. That is what civil rights are about.  
 Private employers nevertheless should be able to require AIDS tests for their workers if they want to. Persons opposed to such tests can choose to work elsewhere, so right of choice still exists. Affirmative action by government to force bosses to hire AIDS carriers would only sacrifice civil rights of employed. And civil rights for one group of persons cannot be protected by denial of civil rights to another group of people.  
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## New Group - Citizens Against Development Abuse

A new group has been formed and they call themselves CYCADA, an acronym for County Citizens Against Development Abuse, Wallace is urging citizens to contact County Council members to support the two print brochures, do biological research, and bring economic sense to our public policy." Contributions and contributors will receive an "I, volunteer" bumper sticker. Bethesda, Md. 20817. Each

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**Complete resume preparation:**

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 Is the concern justified? Obviously a deadly ailment such as AIDS cannot be overlooked. But there are only about 14,000 known persons with AIDS nationwide. This is hardly a ripple in our population of over 230 million, and no cause for panic. Could it get worse? Sure. But public awareness of AIDS is so widespread that, with few exceptions, the innocent will not be exposed to AIDS. Drug users who pass around contaminated needles, persons who have sex with known AIDS carriers, health agents who work with contaminated body fluids carelessly, and maybe a few others are at risk.  
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## PROMISES, PROMISES

The thing that is bothersome is that the system is far from being completed. Only 17,000 households subscribe to the system and Tribune-United was to sign up at least 100,000 of the 250,000 households. There is no question that they will continue to hook up customers, but what happens to all of the big promises they made such as the proposed Institutional Network, local origination equipment and programming, etc? Will the new owner continue to fund the public channel? Will the fees being charged be substantially raised?

Tribune-United promised "one of the finest cable communication systems in the nation." To date, it has not made good on that promise. Complaints have been numerous and no one is citing the County system as one to duplicate in other markets.  
 The entity which buys the County system may or may not share Tribune-United's lofty goals. To its credit, Tribune-United gave \$1.2 million this year to the public access channel (Cable 22), but will its successor do like wise? There may be some contractual obligations which will be assumed by the buyer, but some CATV operators are famous for not living up to non-revenue commitments.

PERHAPS THE FINE PRINT  
 The agreement between Tribune-United and the county contains hundreds of pages. You would think that somewhere there is a provision which requires Tribune-United to finish the system before it puts it on the block. In fact, the county should have insisted that Tribune-United operate the system for a few years before dumping it for profit.  
 Perhaps the county has some rights we don't know about, but we have the uneasy feeling that there is no way for the county to block the sale. Some say the sale to the yet unknown purchaser could take place as early as January of 1986.

CABLE'S FUTURE FUZZY  
 There is no question that Tribune-United is in default as to a number of its promises. It has been stalling as it wants substantial modifications so that the cable system will be more profitable. To his credit, the County Executive, Charles Gilchrist, lame duck official and his pleas have not been effective. Truthfully, we are not certain that wiring up homes is the wave of the future. It appears that as earth stations (home satellites) become smaller and economical, more people will be purchasing them instead of paying a cable company. In other words, wiring may be obsolete before the county system is even completed.  
 Republicans will watch with interest for the next few months to see how the incumbent Democrats handle the problem. Perhaps Stan Gildenhorn has some suggestions.

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LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

**George Meyer**  
National Coordinator

January 22, 1986

Will Hafer  
5033 Brooklyn, #15  
Seattle, WA 98105

Dear Will:

No, I didn't fall into a Black Hole of space, just the Black Hole of Christmas going-ons! Thank you for your letter of appreciation about the LGLC convention. I'm glad you were able to attend.

I'm sorry that the taping of the speakers did not include the questions and answers since we did not have a super sound system so I can't confirm the exchange between Justin and Jim. I'm not suprised, however, if Justin did say what you thought he did...

It looks like I will not need an additional person to help transcribe the tapes. Thanks for volunteering.

Best wishes for 1986.

In liberty,

George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
LGLC

GM:st

Will Hafer  
5033 Brooklyn #15  
Seattle WA 98105

206-526-9696 hhm  
543-9930 wk

November 2, 1985

George Meyer  
LGLC National Coordinator  
1800 Market Street  
San Francisco CA 94102

Dear George,

Again, thanks for taking the initiative and organizing the conference last month. It was a weekend well spent and was just what I needed to put some lead in my pencil. I've been very productive since returning to Seattle, and in spite of setbacks in my legal struggle, have managed to grow in self-confidence. Attending the conference was a turning point for me in my personal life, which is now far more centered, focused and productive. I was inspired and motivated by <sup>the</sup> example of the people I met there, to do more, to fight harder and to not give up even when I feel that I'm hopelessly outnumbered. So much for the testimonial of faith healing at the LGLC revival meeting.

I'm still available to do transcribing of the talks, but have plenty to keep me more than busy if you have found other people to do the work closer to home. But, use me as a last resort if you have to.

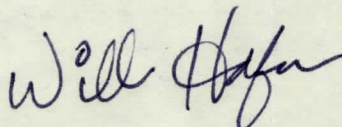
I wonder if the exchange between Justin Raimondo and Jim Peron following the "Consent or Coercion" panel was recorded. I'm particularly interested in getting as close to the exact wording as possible of the question Jim put to Justin which went something like this:

Jim: "Are you suggesting that we sacrifice the rights of a whole group of people for the sake of political expediency?"  
Justin: "you're damn right!"

If these remarks were recorded I'd appreciate receiving a transcription of them. If not, I'd greatly appreciate the recollections of others present as to what was actually said.

Keep up the good work you beautiful man and if you ever get lonely give me a call.

Yours,



Will Hafer



LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

**George Meyer**  
National Coordinator

January 22, 1986

Gary Phillips  
3725 N. Wilton, #5C  
Chicago, IL 60613

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I apologize the delay in responding to your letter dated December 8th. Your letter fell into the Christmas Black Hole and recently returned.

Thank you for your comments regarding Jonathan Carriel's article on Branden. Your basic argument is that a physical foundation for homosexuality is important so as to make the issue more amoral than Carriel's argument. Without re-reading Carriel's article, I think what he was saying is that people sometime take so much time trying to justify themselves that they waste their lives, that because gay people exist, they have rights that non-gays cannot violate. Physical arguments are great, as far as I can see, except that some non-gays will say that if they can determine that homosexuality comes from something in genes or from something that happens at birth, etc, etc, then society can change that so there isn't any more homosexuality.

Anyway, if you wish to write a short article (one page) in response to Carriel's article, please send it to me and I will consider publishing it. Keep in mind that Carriel's appeared over a year ago so it's not going to be fresh in people's minds.

Again, thanks for writing. I look forward to hearing from you.

In liberty,

George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
LGLC

GM:st

\*in the physical sense.

Gary P

December 8, 1985

Mr. Mayer:

My name is Gary Phillips and I read your Jan/Feb '85 issue which contained the article "Gay Love and Sex . . . N. Branden" by Jonathan Carriel. The issue was sent to me back in February by one of your California members, Scorchy Shelton.

This particular letter is a second version<sup>ed</sup> I wrote (to you) back in February. The first was a somewhat passionate explosion of bottled-up frustration. You see, 7 years ago, when I was 21, my life was changed by my reading Atlas Shrugged. The motive for my doing so ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> my obsession for a 24 year old supervisor, a slickster who implied that getting him in bed would take some fast maturing on my part - to be accomplished by the absorbing of every word and idea contained between the covers of Atlas Shrugged. Well, after I read the book - reluctantly (it took me 6 months) - I was informed that he suspected homosexuality was a mental denial of reality. I assume (and could only assume) he was coming from the premise that true reality is a physical reality of a heterosexual nature.



Anyway, the story of how or why I delved into a search for an explanation for homosexuality is possibly of historical interest ~~to~~ but is not pertinent, in fact, to the issue. The issue?

I was amazed at Mr. Carrick's statement that it is not necessary to make homosexuality more morally (read "intellectually") palatable to heterosexuals.

I believe any rational individual would understand the reason why a physical foundation for homosexuality, which in effect, would reduce the issue to an amoral one (as having blue eyes or red hair is an amoral issue), is preferable to the ultimately indefensible position of

"This is me. That's how I am. I don't know how or why. I can speculate but can't be sure. I don't need to defend it to you so there."

I am not a biologist. I am a thinker. And I believe that with some basic known physical facts, that a strong ~~case~~<sup>argument</sup> can be made - an inductive one - for physical homosexuality. I believe that the importance of such an argument is self-explanatory. I will be honored to explain it to you if you so desire.

Yours in dignity and freedom, Gary F. Phillips

# LGLC

LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

George Meyer  
National Coordinator

January 22, 1986

Eric Rittberg  
Libertarian Party of North Florida  
P.O. Box 51594  
Jacksonville Beach, FL 32240

Dear Eric:


I enjoyed talking with you the other night. Enclosed are a number of LGLC brochures you can send interested individuals.

*libertarian*  
As I mentioned, AIDS research and assistance to people with AIDS (PWAS) - don't call them "AIDS victims" - is a topic to be handled sensitively. I know a number of people who have died or will die soon from AIDS so we aren't talking about a perfect world, we are talking about life and death issues. Okay, so what do libertarians say? 1. You could talk tax credits to those who contribute to either research or care of PWAS. 2. You can talk about the problems inherent in having government "solve" the AIDS problem. This is covered in the enclosed article by David Lampo on government hindering of research. Companies are having problems doing research because they are not allowed to profit from it. No profit, no research. 3. The government has, for the large part, never helped gays before, gay relationships are not recognized by the State, gay parents have a tough time in custody battles, etc. Sodomy is still a crime in half the states. So this government, under Ronald Reagan is going to cure a virus that, at the present time, affects mainly gay men?? The gay community has been forced to help its own for practically everything most people go to the government for - self-help, legal defense, gay bashing defense, taking care of its own who have problems. I have also included another article by Lampo on the problems that anti-discrimination laws have, which may prove useful to you.

You might be suprised to find that both the Republicans and Democrats have gay organizations, although neither party do not recognize gay groups, officially.

Please let me know if you can use additional information. I am happy to hear of your outreach to gay people. Let me know what happens and what kind of feedback you get.

In liberty,

  
George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
LGLC

*Feel free to copy any materials. I'm running out of the brochure so I can't send 25.*

GM:st

P.O. Box 51594  
Jacksonville Beach, FL 32240

**LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF  
NORTH FLORIDA**



**NICK DUNBAR**, Chair  
(904) 389-0354

**STEVE PEPPERS**  
(904) 772-7061

1/18/86

Dear George ;

Thank you very much for sending me the information on your organization . It was very helpful to us here in the Jacksonville area . I was surprised to see that the LGLC is doing so well . I wish you all the best of luck , and I sincerely hope that you keep up your efforts of turining Gays/Lesbians on to Libertarianism .

I am the Chairman of the N.F.L.P.'s advertising committee , and we have decided to take out an advertisement in the local Gay/Lesbian Newsletter , which is called Awareness Jacksonville ; it is published monthly by the Bold New City Coalition . Within the advertisement , I would like to include the address of the LGLC , if that is alright with you all . You see , I think that it will make a good impression with the local Gays/Lesbians . They will look at that and say " Those Libertarians even have their own Libertarian Gay and Lesbian organization " . The Democrats do not have one , and certianly the Republiconservatives do not have one . We are also going to include our local Libertarian address of the N.F.L.P. so people can write to us for more information on Libertarianism . I would very much appreciate it if you could send me some more pamphlets on the LGLC , for we would like to include these in the mailouts to the people who respond to our advertisement . As many as you could spare would be great , but I estimate around 25 will be required .

So please write me and tell me if it will be alright for us to include the LGLC's address in our advertisement . We would like to take it out in the January Issue and the deadline is on the 15th of the month .

Thanks again

In Liberty

*Eric Killberg*

904-724-8043



LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

**George Meyer**  
National Coordinator

January 22, 1986

Mark Sullivan  
Mackay Society  
Box 131, Ansonia Station  
New York, NY 10023

Dear Mark:

Thank you very much for the large amount of literature and books you posted me. I appreciate it. I will be giving the books to a person to review so if we have room this year, I'll run it.

Best wishes for a free 1986.

In liberty,

George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
LGLC

**mackay society**

Box 131 Ansonia Station

New York NY 10023

LGCC  
George Meyer

31 OCT 85

Dear George -

Sorry you haven't received our stuff. We're enclosing everything we've published ourselves in book form plus the most recent issue of THE STORM! and an old "gay" issue.

Please review this material in a future newsletter or at least let folks know about us and how to get in touch with us.

on pg 18 of the latest STORM! we gave LGCC a free listing.

Since we don't publish that frequently, we hope the books more than make up for the difference. We think so!

You'll get the next ARROW and STORM! when each comes out.

Best wishes,

Maile

(SULLIVAN - SECRETARY)

# LGLC

LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

**George Meyer**  
National Coordinator

March 25, 1986

A Different Light  
4014 Santa Monica Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90029  
Attn: Norman Laurila

Dear Mr. Laurila:

Thank you for your recent inquiry about stocking our publication, LGLC Newsletter. I do not have a set fee structure so I'd like this to be as convenient as possible for you. Single issues sell for \$2.00 through our organization. If you do not think it will sell in your store at that price, lower the price (to \$1.00?) LGLC will give you a 50% discount on all newsletters sold. Just keep track of sales and give me a quarterly report, or whatever procedure is easiest for you.

Enclosed are 5 issues of the most recent newsletter, Jan/Feb 1986. I will automatically send 5 of each issue as published.

If you have any questions about our arrangement, please write to me at the above address or call 415-552-0838 and leave a complete message.

I look forward to a good working relationship with your store and the A Different Light in New York City.

Sincerely,

George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
LGLC

cc: George Leigh

A Different Light  
548 Hudson  
New York, NY 10014  
Attn: Ron Whiteaker

5/5/86 Blurb put in LGLC Newsletter #14  
and copy sent to Tobias. 4730 Centre Ave., Apt. 212  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

April 5, 1986

Libertarians for Gay and Lesbian Concerns

PO BOX 953

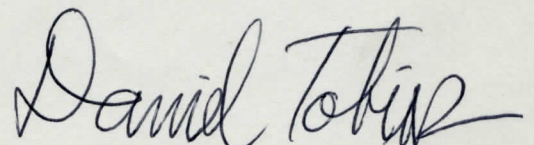
San Francisco, CA 94101-0953

Dear Editor:

For the last several months I have been involved in a project attempting to publish a directory of Libertarians reachable by electronic mail. The first edition is currently available. However, I am still attempting to get names and electronic addresses for publication in the next edition.

Enclosed please find a press release describing this project, a free copy of the first edition of the Libertarian E-Mail Directory, and some other descriptive literature. I hope you can make use of some of this material for publication. With your support, this project can help bring the Libertarian movement together.

Sincerely,



Daniel Tobias

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

### DIRECTORY LISTS COMPUTER-CONNECTED LIBERTARIANS

April 5, 1986

*over 50 individuals and organizations*

The first edition of the *Libertarian E-Mail Directory*, a guide to freedom-lovers reachable by computerized communications, is now available. It lists Libertarians who are making use of electronic mail, a method of communication which may ~~some day~~ become as commonplace as the telephone and postal system, ~~but which is currently reserved for a select group of forward-thinking people.~~ Since Libertarians are also a forward-thinking group, it is not surprising that many of them make regular use of computers for communication.

Electronic mail allows people to send messages rapidly and inexpensively to other computer users. Unlike the U.S. Postal Service, many electronic mail services can deliver messages almost instantly; but unlike the telephone, the recipient need not be present at the exact moment the message is sent in order to receive it, and the sender may compose the message at his leisure. Users of electronic mail presently include college students, faculty and staff who have access to university computer systems; people working at companies whose computers are part of networks; subscribers to consumer services such as CompuServe; and computer hobbyists and others who use Bulletin Board Systems, many of which are part of the worldwide FidoNet.

The first edition of this directory may be obtained for \$5 postpaid from: **Daniel Tobias, 4730 Centre Ave. Apt. 212, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.** ~~The second edition is due to be published this August, and it should be bigger and better than the first, as more names are submitted.~~ If you wish to be listed, send your name, electronic address(es), and (optionally) any other information about yourself you wish to be listed, such as your occupation, <sup>and</sup> special interests, ~~and organizations in which you are active.~~ This information may be sent to the U.S. Mail address above, or on CompuServe to **72057,3267**, or on FidoNet to **Daniel Tobias on FIDO 129/13.** There is no charge to be listed, and no purchase is necessary. ~~If you know of any friends who might want to participate, be sure to let them know.~~ The more names that are submitted, the better the directory will be for everybody.

Contact: (412)268-8915.



\$5

# LIBERTARIAN E-MAIL DIRECTORY

By Daniel Tobias

1st Edition      Spring 1986

A Guide to Freedom-Lovers  
Reachable by Computerized  
Communication

ALLEGRA/PITT      MIT·MULTICS      BIX      Delphi  
JANET      CMU-CS-EDU1      BROWNVN  
CCNET      MCI MAIL      CU20B  
TF.CC.CMU.EDU      CSNET      129/13  
XANADU      CompuServe      The Source  
BitNet      FidoNet      UUCP  
MAILNET      WISCVM.ARPA

# Libertarian E-Mail Directory

By Daniel Tobias

1st Edition: Spring, 1986

First Printing

Copyright (C) 1986 by Daniel Tobias. All rights reserved. The information in this directory is believed to be correct; the publisher assumes no liability for problems caused by typographical errors, incorrect addresses, or changes in computer network configurations and policies. Material submitted may be edited due to space constraints, to eliminate inappropriate or irrelevant material, or to ensure consistent format for all entries.

If you wish to be listed in a future edition of this directory, please send your name, your computer mail address(es) (include all of them if you are reachable on more than one system or network), and an optional statement of your occupation, position in Libertarian organizations, and/or special interests. This information can be sent on paper to Daniel Tobias, 4730 Centre Ave. Apt. 212, Pittsburgh PA 15213, or electronically to one of the addresses given in my listing in this directory.

Also send updates and corrections of your information or reports of errors to the above address.

## Introduction

Someday, electronic mail will be a commonplace form of communication, alongside the telephone and postal system. But at the present, despite its advantages, only a select group of forward-thinking people use this form of communication. These include college students, staff, and faculty who have access to university computer systems; people working at companies whose computers are part of networks; subscribers to services such as The Source and CompuServe; and computer hobbyists and other personal computer users who take advantage of the numerous Bulletin Board Systems, many of which are now connected into the worldwide FidoNet.

Since Libertarians, those people who believe in maximized freedom in both social and economic areas and a drastic reduction in the size and scope of the government, are also a forward-thinking group of people, it is not surprising that many Libertarians are getting involved in electronic communications. Hence, there is a need for a directory listing such free-thinking individuals to help them get in touch with each other through computer mail to make contacts, carry on correspondence, and form informal networks to further the cause of liberty. That is the function of this directory.

## Using Electronic Mail

Numerous different computer networks and systems exist which allow the sending of electronic mail between users. In addition, quite a few links and gateways connect different networks to one another, allowing some people to send mail from one network to an address on another. If you are in doubt about which addresses you can send electronic mail to, ask a local hacker; he (or she) can probably tell you various ways (straightforward or obscure) to route your message where it is supposed to go.

Please note that the format of addresses you must type can vary from system to system, and may differ from that shown in the directory. Also, the fact that you can send mail to somebody does not necessarily imply that he or she can reply to you. Some network connections are one-way, can only be used by specially-privileged users, or have other usage restrictions.

In general, commercial systems such as CompuServe or MCI Mail only allow you to send mail electronically to other subscribers to the same service (although some allow you to have a message printed on paper and sent to somebody who is not a subscriber). Thus, if you wish to communicate electronically with MCI Mail subscribers, you must use MCI Mail, and the same is true of CompuServe and other such systems. However, the people in charge of these systems are already planning some links between the different services, so within a few years you may have a wider choice of addresses reachable from commercial services. There will probably be various surcharges for sending inter-network mail, though.

University and company computers connected to nets such as ARPANET, BITnet, MailNet or UUCP can reach a wider range of addresses due to gateways between these networks. Usually sending this mail doesn't cost the user anything, since these networks are supported by the educational institutions, companies, and government agencies which run the various nodes. To the

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extent that government grants support these systems and networks, you are already paying for them through your taxes.

### Information on Specific Networks

The ARPANET is the biggest computer network of all. It is run by a government defense agency, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. This network connects numerous computers at universities, companies, and other institutions. The government is somewhat restrictive in controlling access to the net, however, so many of us mere mortals cannot route mail directly in it even though we have accounts on computers at an institution on ARPANET. Addresses in this guide labeled "InterNet" are usually reachable from ARPANET, either directly or indirectly by way of another node, but the addressee may not be able to reply if he or she does not have ARPA access permission. However, many ARPA addresses are reachable through other networks, such as MAILNET, BITnet, or CCnet, which exercise less stringent access restrictions.

BitNet is a network of university computers. Only users of IBM systems (such as the 3083 running the VM/CMS operating system) can make full use of BitNet; these users have access to all sorts of message and file transfer capabilities. However, users of other types of computer may still be able to send and receive BitNet mail indirectly by way of an IBM system, if there is a connection between the computers.

MailNet is yet another university computer network. It has tended to be somewhat unreliable; messages can take several days to get delivered, and sometimes don't make it at all.

UUCP (sometimes also known as UseNet) is a network of UNIX (A registered trademark of Bell Labs, by the way) systems at various places including universities, companies, research labs, and just about anywhere else a machine running UNIX has managed to find itself. Unlike most other networks, most UUCP nodes only know about a limited number of others, so in general you must specify a lengthy path consisting of a sequence of node-names separated by exclamation points indicating which systems the message must pass through to get to its destination. A few sites have intelligent mailers which can generate a full path from a simpler address. Otherwise, you'll just have to figure out a good path on your own.

FidoNet is a network of bulletin-board systems run on microcomputers (IBM PC and compatibles). These systems are entirely controlled by their system operators (sysops), and individual sysops make their own rules about access privileges and other matters. Generally, to gain access to FidoNet mail, you must first log in to a local Fido BBS and register your name, address, and phone number with the SysOp; this will usually give you privileges to read incoming FidoMail over the network as well as local messages on the BBS. To send outgoing messages to long-distance FidoNet sites, you generally must send money to the SysOp to recoup the phone charges incurred by sending these messages; a typical cross-country message costs from 25 to 45 cents, but charges vary at the discretion of the individual sysops. Messages are generally delivered within 24 hours, usually at 3 AM when the phone rates are lowest. Read descriptive files on your local Fido BBS for more details. You can find out the numbers of local BBS's (Fido and others) through computer clubs and user groups, from listings in computer magazines, or from friends who have modems. Once you stumble on even one board, it will probably have a

listing of others in your town and elsewhere. Beware of getting too addicted to bulletin board systems, especially long-distance ones; you may faint when you see your next phone bill.

CompuServe, The Source, and Delphi are services which charge an hourly connect-time fee to let you access their services. These services include a bulletin board readable and postable by all users, and an electronic mail system by which you can send mail to other users. In addition, there are various information services, special-interest forums (which work similarly to BBS's), online games, "CB" simulators allowing real-time conversations, and other things. There is generally no direct charge to send and receive electronic mail, other than the hourly connect time charge.

MCI Mail is another electronic mail service, with the capability of sending mail directly to another user, or having it hardcopied and courier-delivered to a non-user. Its pricing system differs from services like CompuServe in that there is no connect-time charge; you pay only for the messages you send (charges are based on the length of the message and the type of delivery) and not for the time you spend composing your message or reading incoming messages. Conversely, many other services such as CompuServe do not charge any special fee to send a message, but you must pay the connect charges for the time you spend selecting the proper commands and options and typing in the message.

Which type of charging is best for you depends on your circumstances. If you like to spend lots of time online composing and reading messages, MCI Mail's pricing is good for you. On the other hand, if you are a fast typist or compose your messages on your own computer and upload them, you may be able to send more messages for your buck on other services.

There are many other networks I haven't mentioned here; I had never even heard of some of them until people started sending me addresses on them. Electronic mail is a fast-growing field, and new systems are sprouting up almost daily. A good source for information about online electronic services, many of which offer some form of electronic mail along with other features, is the book InfoMania, by Elizabeth M. Ferrarini. (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1985; \$14.95) It's the most comprehensive guide to these services that I have seen. (I don't get any kickbacks from the publisher; I just found it a very useful book.)

#### Information on Directory Format

The people in the directory are listed in alphabetic order. The computer systems and networks on which the person is reachable are shown, and each is followed by the address which can be used to send electronic mail. At the end of the listing, the person's occupation, position in libertarian organizations, and special interests are given if that person submitted this information.

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CCOB@cmctf

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Dehn, Joseph W. III-  
Libertarian Party

Eliot, Seth- InterNe

Eshelman, Larry J.-  
LJE@ps2.cs.cmu.edu  
economics.

Evangelista, Mark- F  
EVANGEL@guvm. Sys

Fallon, Pat- CompuSe  
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## Libertarian E-Mail Directory

- Albright, Christopher- CompuServe: 74755,1130; MCI Mail: C. Albright, ID # 220-8442; PlayNet: Chris A2, also SYSHOST of Tours 'n' Travel (TNTSIG) and Left, Right and Center Political Forum (POLSIG); Genie: LIBERTY; Delphi: FENIX. Acting state LP chair, NatCom rep. Region 12; Interests: Travel, Fine and Folk Arts, Asian cultures, international cuisines, non-traditional sports, music, telecommunications.
- Alexander, Bob- UUCP: ihnp4!hpfcla!hpwala'boba; ARPA: "ihnp4!hpfcla'boba"@seismo.css.gov
- Amon, Dale- ARPA: amon@fas.ri.cmu.edu
- Baase, Sara- ARPA: baase@ucbernie. Visiting CS prof. at UC Berkeley, long-time libertarian activist (semi-retired after running for Congress in 84) and an avid book-collector and hiker.
- Bickford, Robert- Liberty Bell BBS: Sysop, (408)947-1776; UUCP: rab@well.uucp; co-host of Homebrew Conference on the Well, (415)659-9169. Occupation: Electronic Engineer/Programmer. Age: 27.2. Single. Hobbies include music (DJ), physics and philosophy (Objectivist).
- Bosco, Ed- UUCP: allegra!pitt!rensys!emb; ARPA: "rensys!emb"@pt.cs.cmu.edu. Interests: Libertarian Economics, SDI/High Frontier, Local/State Politics.
- Cannell, Jim- FidoNet: sysop on FIDO 128/13
- Chepponis, Mike- ARPA: chepponis@c.cs.cmu.edu; Amateur Radio Digital Packet Network: k3mc @ k3mc
- Coffman, Charles- InterNet: CCOB%tf.cc.cmu.edu@te.cc.cmu.edu; CCNet: CCOB@cmcctf
- Coleman, Richard- CompuServe: 72507,1406. Member NYC LP, Libertarians for Gay and Lesbian Concerns.
- de la Torre, Al- CompuServe: 74035,676; FidoNet: Sysop on FIDO 135/7, (305)554-4602. Firefighter for City of Miami. Interests: Scuba, water-skiing, sailing, wind-surfing, biking, reading, playing w/computers; HATE people who think it's necessary to restrict everyone's freedom to protect a few.
- Dehn, Joseph W. III- MCI Mail: 106-6052, CompuServe: 70305,241. Secretary of Libertarian Party of Oregon, chair of LP of Lane County (Oregon).
- Eliot, Seth- InterNet: SE08@te.cc.cmu.edu; CCNet: SE08@cmccte
- Eshelman, Larry J.- ARPA: Larry.Eshelman@a.cs.cmu.edu, LJE@ps3.cs.cmu.edu, LJE@ps2.cs.cmu.edu. Interests: doing computer research in AI; Austrian economics.
- Evangelista, Mark- FidoNet: Mark Evangelista on FIDO 109/115; BITnet: EVANGEL@guv.m. Systems programmer for Georgetown University.
- Fallon, Pat- CompuServe: 74766,1150 (or leave message on political forum, GO HOM-41). Ran for 10th congressional dist. (PA) 1980 and Monmouth County (NJ)

Freeholder 1985; Assist. sysop on CompuServe political forum, runs section 3 ("Other Parties") which is explicitly libertarian.

Foundation for Economic Education- Delphi: FEE (on High School Network, HSN). Helps people learn about the free market, private property, limited government way of life. Publishes The Freeman, which is sent free of charge to anyone in the country who asks for it.

Genis, June- ARPA: GA.JRG@forsythe; BITnet: GA.JRG@stanford.bitnet

Hanes, Bob and PC- FidoNet: PC and Bob Hanes on FIDO 136/600 (KYFHO Wildlife, Austin, TX). Interests: Wildlife rehabilitation, preservation and conservation; enlightened anarchy; the sanctity of the individual, and Evolution in Action.

Hare, Erik- InterNet: EHOJ@te.cc.cmu.edu; CCNet: EHOJ@cmcte

Hicks, Brad- CompuServe: 76012,300; FidoNet: Brad Hicks on FIDO 100/523 (Sysop, Weird Base); UUCP: decvax!encore!vaxine!spark!100!523!Brad\_Hicks

Hinkle, Mark- FidoNet: Mark Hinkle on FIDO 143/11. Member LP NatCom, chair of Membership Comm.; LPC Exec. Com., local fundraising chair; works for IBM ("They make computers.")

Hodges, Steve- CompuServe: 72457,2337

Howard, John- CompuServe: 71336,1602. Computer systems consultant, traditional jazz enthusiast. Co-founder "Free Marin Supper Club" in San Francisco bay area; looking for potential speakers, suggestions.

Hunt, Jeffrey G.- CompuServe: 75036,1027. Sustaining member of National LP.

Kelley, Brian- InterNet: BKOL%tc.cc.cmu.edu@te.cc.cmu.edu; CCNet: BKOL@cmcte

Leavitt, Michael- ARPA: MEX107@mitre.arpa. Member of LP since founding. Interests: Theory, foreign policy, how a microstate would work in practice.

Lebowitz, Howard D.- CompuServe: 74776,1647; MCI Mail: 232-7527

Lippard, Jim- ARPA: lippard@mit-multics.arpa, lippard@cisl-service-multics.arpa; BITnet, MailNet: lippard@mit-multics; UUCP:{seismo,ucbvax,harvard}@mit-multics!lippard

Macy, Stephen- InterNet: SM4R@te.cc.cmu.edu; CCNet: SM4R@cmcte

McCullough, Devon S.- ARPA: Devon@mit-ai.arpa. Interests: Hacking, robots, neurobiology, animation, software, radio (N4DEW).

McDowell, Ted- CompuServe: 75565,1476. Occupation: Machinist; Special interests: Microcomputing, music performance (saxophone), teaching, musical instrument repair.

Medrow, Ric- InterNet: EMOD%td.cc.cmu.edu@te.cc.cmu.edu; CCNet: EMOD@cmcte

Monticue, Tom- CompuServe: 75006,3640; People Link: MOONSHADOW; Esperanto BBS: (714) 681-0366. Self-employed. Interests: Physics, Scuba, existentialism, Esperanto (the world's only non-nationalist language).

Odegard, David  
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Yamauchi, Bri  
yamauchi@cm  
Science Fic

Odegard, David- CompuServe: 75106,75; MCI Mail: DODEGARD; People/Link: INQ248. Customer service agent, Delta Air Lines; candidate TX state senate 1982; Secular Humanist; BA Econ./Psych. U. Va.

O'Donnell, John T., M.D.- CompuServe: 75576,2645. Libertarian Party; former S.L.S. member; NYC LP.

Parlette, Ross- CompuServe: 72755,1227; Delphi: PARL. Computer programmer. Interests: Software tinkering, ixthys, LGLC, SciFi.

Parsons, D. F., MD, PhD- CompuServe: 71777,212; Delphi: ALBANYGREEN

Peirce, Bob- UUCP: pitt!investor!rbp, pitt!darth!investor!rbp. Pitt ties into several gateways and connects to CMU via cadre.

Proffit, Brian- CompuServe: 74276,306

Radek, Kent- InterNet: KROK%td.cc.cmu.edu@te.cc.cmu.edu; CCNet: KROK@cmcctd. "I'm a Heinlein Libertarian."

Reason Magazine- MCI Mail: REASON. Monthly journal of critical opinion, with individualist viewpoint.

Rother, Mike- CompuServe: 72376,2670. Interested in establishing alternate identities to protect individual rights.

Ruitenberg, H.E. - FidoNet: H.E. Ruitenberg on FIDO 3101/1. Secretary of 'Support Democratic Forces', Netherlands, working for democratic opposition groups in E. Europe, Indonesia, S. Africa, supporting them with computer hardware, software, etc. (Help needed, also for giving tech. advice in writing.) Wishes contacts with politically-active black S. Africans; would like to know situation among black opposition groups. Osborne user since 1982.

Shaw, Gary- CompuServe: 76656,271. Interested in Libertarianism, Advocates for Self-Government.

Tobias, Daniel- InterNet: DT04%tf.cc.cmu.edu@te.cc.cmu.edu; CCNet: DT04@cmcctf; CompuServe: 72057,3267; ViewTron: 348465DAN; FidoNet: Daniel Tobias on FIDO 129/13. Editor of Libertarian E-Mail Directory. Send new listings, changes, or corrections to one of the above addresses.

Trei, Peter- ARPA, BITnet: OC.TREI@cu20b.columbia.edu; UUCP: ...!ucbvax!cu20b!oc.trei. Data communications programmer; interests include micros and SF.

Wertenteil, Howard Zve- CCNet: C00.h-wertenteil@nyu20. Interested in the use of electronic-based information handling (BBS, etc.) that lend themselves toward direct democracy.

Wilkinson, Jon A.- CompuServe: 74756,2104

Yamauchi, Brian- InterNet: BY04%tf.cc.cmu.edu@te.cc.cmu.edu, yamauchi@cmu-cs-edu1, yamauchi@cmu-cs-edu2; CCNet: BY04@cmcctf. Interests: Science Fiction, Role-Playing/War Games, Computer Science, Space Exploration.



## KEEP UP-TO-DATE

Thank you for purchasing this directory. Its listings are up-to-date as of the deadline for publication. However, in a field as rapidly changing as computerized communications, yesterday's electronic addresses may no longer be good tomorrow. People move around a lot, changing their electronic addresses in the process as they graduate from college, change jobs, or move to different geographical regions with different local computer systems. In addition, the computer networks themselves are changing, leading to different gateway structures and addressing syntaxes. For these reasons, it is important to keep this directory up-to-date. Thus, new editions of the Libertarian E-Mail Directory will be published at six-month intervals. These editions will be completely revised and updated, reflecting all changes in addresses and networks; in addition, they will contain any new listings which were submitted too late to make the current edition. As word gets out about the Libertarian E-Mail Directory, future editions should grow rapidly in size as more people submit listings.

When future editions come out, they will be sold on the same terms as this one. The price will probably be \$5, unless it is raised even higher due to inflation or increased page count. But if you act now, you can reserve the next two editions for only \$7. This is a 30 percent savings over the current price, and will guarantee that you will be among the first to receive the next two updated editions hot off the presses.

Send orders and make checks payable to: Daniel Tobias, 4730 Centre Ave., Apt. 212, Pittsburgh, PA 15213. Use the coupon below for convenience.

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Send to: DANIEL TOBIAS, 4730 Centre Ave., Apt. 212, Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Please reserve \_\_\_\_ copies of the next two editions of the LIBERTARIAN E-MAIL DIRECTORY. Enclosed is \$7 per copy, postpaid.

\_\_\_\_ Please rush \_\_\_\_ copies of the current edition of the LIBERTARIAN E-MAIL DIRECTORY. Enclosed is \$5 per copy, postpaid.

\_\_\_\_ Please list me in the next edition. (There is no charge, and no purchase is required.) The information to be listed is as follows:

E-Mail address(es): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_  
Other information to be included in the directory (special interests, organizations, et cetera; this section is optional):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4-000

Homosexual Information Center

May 2, 1986

Libertarians for Gay & Lesbian Concerns  
1800 Market Street, #210  
San Francisco, California

Dear Friends:

We have learned about your group through a rather incomplete report, and we would like to know more. If you issue newsletters, etc. we would appreciate being placed on your mailing list.

We maintain a pretty complete file on movement organizations, and would like to include your's among them and in the next edition of our directory if you are interested. We are constantly asked to make rederrals. If any of our own publications interest you please let us know. Good wishes.

Cordially,



Ursula Enters Copely

## The Center

The *Homosexual Information Center* is an independent, non-profit, California corporation with federal tax exempt status.

*HIC* operates on the principle that the government should not interfere with the individual, and that, since homosexuality like other sexual activities leaves no trace, the use of the label "gay" as a noun to describe a class of people separate and distinct from "straights" is fantastic nonsense.

*HIC* is devoted to a continuing exploration of homosexuality -- the range of its manifestations, its interaction with heterosexuality, its historical place and present social situation. In just a few years the organization has become a leading center of information and consultation.

## The Library

The library collection was gathered together by the individuals who founded the homosexual movement in the U.S. in the early 1950s. It later became the property of ONE, Inc. which greatly expanded it. It was finally acquired by The Tangent Group, and incorporated by the Group in 1968 as the *Homosexual Information Center*, at Los Angeles, where it has been kept intact and developed into a special research collection. Today it is an important resource for the general public, researchers, writers, the media, teachers, clergymen, students, attorneys, and persons in the helping professions.

## The Work

The *Center* has been in the forefront of the movement in working to void the sodomy laws. It has fought censorship, the California sex offender registration law, the prostitution statutes, and the Los Angeles adult entertainment zoning ordinances on constitutional grounds.

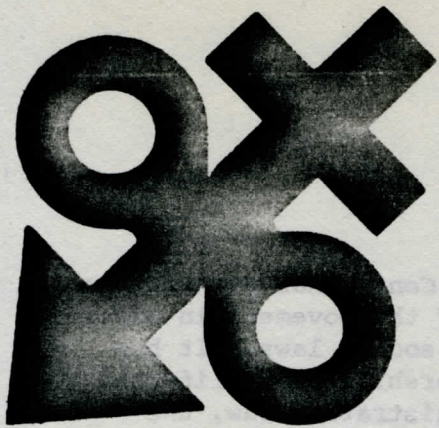
It favors lowering the age of consent. It has defended the right of prisoners confined to a "Queens' Tank" to be eligible for work furlough, and to receive homosexual related materials. It counsels and advises veterans on their rights in up-grading less-than-honorable discharges.

## The Work of the Future

The financial future of the *Homosexual Information Center*, and the continuity of its essential functions can be assured.

The objectives are:

- . Increase the support for sexual privacy litigation and legislation.
- . Renovate the library facilities.
- . Increase library acquisitions.
- . Expand the interlibrary loan and information services.
- . Coordinate the library collection and publish an index of its holdings.



The Homosexual Information Center

The Homosexual Information Center invites every friend of this unique organization to contribute to its long-term stability through a gift to the future. All donations are tax deductible.

Directors:  
Peter Blumer  
Melvin Cain  
William Edward Glover  
Charles Lucas  
Don Slater

PUBLICATIONS

- Directory of Homosexual Organizations and Publications \$5.00
- Seeds of the American Sexual Revolution (discussion of the Kinsey studies) 3.00
- Prostitution is Legal (an examination of the world's oldest profession) .50
- "Reader at Large," book reviews by Gene Damon (2-part Tangents mag. reprint) ea. .50
- "The Lesbian Paperback" (2-part Tangents mag. reprint) .50
- Selected Bibliography of Homosexuality .50
- HIC Newsletter .00
- Subject Heading Guides for Libraries SASE

ORDER FROM

Homosexual Information Center, 6758 Hollywood Bl., #208, Hollywood, California 90028

# LGLC

LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

George Meyer  
National Coordinator

June 1, 1986

E.X. Boozhie  
Circle-A Publishers  
8608 E. Hubbell, Dept. 17G  
Scottsdale, AZ 85257


Dear Mr. Boozhie:

Thank you for your letter regarding promotion for your book The Outlaw's Bible. The book sounds interesting, can you provide some additional information on it, perhaps an outline or excerpt? I would be happy to pass it along to Jim Peron, owner of Free Forum Books, here in San Francisco. Free Forum Books is San Francisco's libertarian bookstore.

Enclosed is a sample newsletter. Ad rates are as follows:  
\$50 - full page; \$25 - half page; \$13 - quarter page; and \$7 - eighth page.

Good luck with sales!

In liberty,

  
George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
LGLC

GM:st

8608 E. Hubbell  
Scottsdale, AZ 85257  
February 3, 1986

Libertarians for Gay & Lesbian Concerns  
P.O. Box 953  
San Francisco, CA 94101

Dear Editor,

In 1970 there was a bank robbery in which two women, Edith Saxe and Katherine Anne Power, were implicated. The FBI believed that they'd be given sanctuary by the gay community, and consequently focused its search there. Two others, Ellen Grusse and Terry Turgeon, were questioned during the course of the investigation, and for reasons that have never been explained, the feds took it into their heads that Ellen and Terry were hiding information. What followed for these innocent women was an ordeal which lasted 2 years, and saw them systematically threatened, jailed, and coerced by the police and courts in order to force them to give information.

The Grusse-Turgeon story is only one example of the kind of "legal" harassment that the police constantly perpetrate against gay people and others whose lifestyles they disapprove of. The cops frequently overstep their legal bounds in order to acquire "evidence" that could have been denied to them if only the citizens had been aware of their rights. Few people do know their rights, and many needlessly go to prison because of this oversight. This was true in my own case; I went to prison behind a trumped-up charge and phoned evidence that I should never have allowed them to get. I learned paralegal skills there, and with the determination to help others avoid making my mistakes, did an exhaustive research of the law of police interrogation and search-and-seizure in the United States. I nailed down those limits to police intrusion, organized the material into a clear pattern, and put it into plain English. I also provided an introduction to the criminal justice system for the benefit of those who haven't been "lucky" enough to experience it themselves. I call it THE OUTLAW'S BIBLE.

I wish I could make every citizen in the country aware of this crucial new book, but I just can't afford to give it the promotional campaign it deserves. This is why I would appreciate your help in announcing it in forthcoming issues of your publication. Your readers will appreciate being informed about this one:

\*\*\* Be A Step Ahead Of Them! \*\*\*  
THE OUTLAW'S BIBLE; How To Evade The System  
Using Constitutional Strategy  
by E.X. Boozhie  
Fully referenced. 325 pages.  
\$11.95 (plus \$1 postage, any number copies)  
Available from: Circle-A Publishers  
8608 E. Hubbell, Dept.17G  
Scottsdale, AZ 85257

Should you wish to purchase THE OUTLAW'S BIBLE in quantities of 10 or more, perhaps for distribution through your organization, a 40% discount will be happily made (you would pay bare shipping costs FOB Circle-A Publishers).

Thank you in advance for your help, and I hope 1986 will be a good year for LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY & LESBIAN CONCERNS!

Sincerely,



E.X. Boozyie

P.S. Please send your advertising rates and sample issue to Circle-A Publishers at the address in letterhead, not to the return address on envelope.

# LGILC

LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

**George Meyer**  
National Coordinator

June 1, 1986

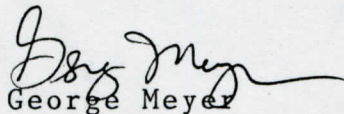
Michael Borza and Raymond Estok  
Editors  
Talisman Magazine  
Hunter College  
695 Park Avenue, Room 245 HN  
New York, NY 10021

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for sending a copy of your premier issue. You requested a copy of our publication and if we had an address change. Well, below is where you sent your magazine and we are located at the above address. If you wish to enter into an exchange, please let me know.

Best wishes for continued success!

In liberty,



George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
Libertarians for Gay and Lesbian Concerns

~~Bay Area Gay Liberation  
1800 Market St.  
Box 171  
San Francisco, CA 94102~~



Talisman Magazine  
Hunter College  
695 Park Avenue Room 245 HN  
New York, NY 10021

7 March 1986

Dear Organization:

We are the Talisman Magazine of Hunter College in New York. Enclosed please find a copy of our premier issue. We hope that you enjoy our publication, and if you have any comments or questions do not hesitate to contact us.

If your organization has a publication of its own, please forward a copy to us. Also, if the name or address of your organization has changed, please advise us of the change(s). Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

*Michael J. Borza*

Michael J. Borza  
Editor-in-Chief  
Talisman Magazine

*Raymond J. Estok*

Raymond J. Estok  
Managing Editor  
Talisman Magazine

# LGLC

LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

**George Meyer**  
National Coordinator

June 1, 1986

Gary E. McCuen, Publisher  
GEM Publications  
411 Mallalieu Drive  
Hudson, WI 54016

Dear Mr. McCuen:

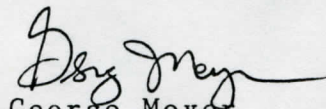
Thank you for your letter regarding information on our position on AIDS. Due to previous time constraints (and to the fact that we are now located in San Francisco, not Washington, DC to where your letter was sent) I have been unable to respond.

Basically, libertarians believe that the only proper role of government is to protect individuals from force and fraud. Therefore, there is very little the State, especially the Federal Government, should do regarding the AIDS crisis. The government certainly has not been a friend to gay people and if we allow it more power over individual freedom, we will end up with less freedom for gays and lesbians.

I have enclosed a couple of articles that have appeared in our publication, LGLC Newsletter, regarding AIDS. Libertarians believe that the medical solution for AIDS (as well as every other disease) can be found in the private sector if only the government can be kept from stopping research (see Lampo articles). As to the spread of the virus, it is up to individual responsibility to see that it is stopped. Education is the answer (through the private sector, of course).

Please let me know if I can provide any additional information.

In liberty,



George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
LGLC

GM:st



**publications inc.**

411 Mallalieu Drive • Hudson, Wisconsin 54016 • (715) 386-5662

February 8, 1986

Libertarians For Gay And Lesbian Concerns  
P.O. Box 75841  
Washington, DC 20013

Dear Editor:

I am publishing an anthology of readings on the aids epidemic that will be used around the country in libraries and high schools. I would like any position papers you can send me on any of the following topics:

1. Is it ever justified to violate the civil rights of aids victims, those who test positive for the aids virus or those in high risk groups like gay men to protect the general population?
2. Should the center for disease control release safe-sex guidelines to the gay community?
3. Should those who test positive for the aids virus be excluded from military service?
4. Is the federal government spending enough on aids research to get a medical cure for aids or a vaccine to prevent it?
5. Should insurance companies withdraw coverage from people who test positive for the aids virus?
6. Should quarantines and other legal restrictions be used regarding schools, day care centers, donations of blood, medical work and food service jobs?
7. Any general statement on the civil liberties issue and aids.

Please keep the following points in mind:

It is not necessary to prepare a new statement for any of the above questions if you have existing literature that will respond to the question.

I would like the minimum length of any answer or statement to be the length of a one-page magazine article (700 words) or more. Any statement can be as long as you like. You may send more than one statement for each question if you wish.

I would appreciate answers to all of the above questions, but please send any statements you can, even if they do not respond to all questions.

I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

*Gary E. McCuen*

Gary E. McCuen, Publisher  
GEM Publications  
411 Mallalieu Drive  
Hudson, Wisconsin 54016

# LGLC

LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

George Meyer  
National Coordinator

June 12, 1986

Ted Brown  
1616 North Avenue, #56  
Los Angeles, CA 90042

Dear Ted:

Enclosed please find two different issues of LGLC Newsletter, LGLC introductory brochures and a number of La Rouche AIDS Initiative buttons. These are to be either sold or given out free at Los Angeles' Gay Pride Day.

The newsletters and brochures should probably be given out free while the buttons go for \$1.00. Any money raised from button sales will be put towards defeating the fascist La Rouche Internment initiative which will probably be on November's ballot. If you hear that it will definitely will not be on, obviously don't take the buttons to the table. I would appreciate it if you would forward sale money to me after the event.

Try to hand out everything. The special "AIDS & Civil Liberty" newsletter was specifically reprinted for you to have copies since I think the articles on AIDS are so good. They show that libertarians are really interested in the #1 issue in the gay community. In the event you are unable to get rid of everything, see if someone in L.A. can use it; if not, please send stuff back to me.

Good luck with the booth. I look forward to hearing from you about the success of the libertarian presence at L.A.'s Gay Pride Day!

In liberty,

George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
LGLC

P.S. If at all possible, please take a picture of people at the booth or LP candidates in the parade and send to me. I will put a copy in the next issue of our newsletter.

GM:st  
Enclosures

# LGLC

LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

**George Meyer**  
National Coordinator

June 23, 1986

Dr. Nigel Ashford  
77 Paris Avenue  
Newcastle under Lyme  
Staffordshire  
England ST5 2QZ

Dear Dr. Ashford:

Thank you for your letter dated May 12th. I apologize for the tardiness of this response and hope it reaches you before your trip to San Francisco.

By all means, give me a call when you arrive in "Babylon by the Bay". I'd be happy to show you some of the sights, especially since I live on Castro Street, one half block from the gay center of the world!


Also, LGLC will be having our monthly meeting at the Libertarian Bookstore on July 19th. If you would do us the honor, we'd be happy to hear about what's going on in England.

Here's my address and phone number:

641A Castro Street  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
(415) 552-0838 (Home) 495-7333 (Work)

I look forward to seeing you soon. Have a pleasant flight.

In liberty,

  
George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
LGLC

77 Paris Avenue  
Newcastle under Lyme  
Staffordshire  
England ST5 2QZ

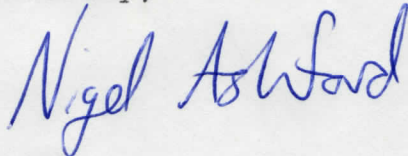
George Meyer  
641A Castro Street  
San Francisco  
California 94114  
USA

12 May 1986

Dear George,

Your name has been given to me by David Boaz as the organiser of the gay libertarian organisation. I am a British gay libertarian academic who is visiting San Francisco in July to visit the conservative/libertarian think tanks, the Hoover Institution, Pacific Institute and Institute of Contemporary Studies. I would be interested in meeting with local gay and straight libertarians in the area. I hope it will be alright if I contact you when I am in San Francisco between 6-26 July. David has given me your telephone number. I hope we can meet then.

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Nigel Ashford

# LIBERTARIAN INTERNATIONAL

## Building A Free World

World Headquarters • Chairman - Vincent H. Miller

June 26, 1986

**George Meyer,**  
641-A Castro St.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA. 94114

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Walter Block — Canada  
Boudewijn Bouckaert — Belgium  
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Jim Turney — U.S.A.  
Dave Walter — U.S.A.  
Anne Wortham — U.S.A.  
Albert Zlabinger — U.S.A.

Dear George:

Just a short note. Thanks so much for your letter, and kind remarks. Yes, I am looking forward to moving to San Francisco very much indeed -- as is Jim Elwood (although he for different reasons).

Regarding your remarks on gay rights. Yes, a few do check this box on our membership form off. A quick search through our data base shows 17 -- but almost all of them put down LGLC under organizations as well. Not much help to you if they're already members. I suggest that you send us some of your flyers so that we can insert one with mailings to people who do indicate an interest in this area.

Anyway, we will probably be out there in September or October on a scouting trip to confirm whether or not we are going to go ahead with the move. I would like to rent a house big enough to house both Jim, myself, perhaps another person and LI's offices (and big enough to allow us privacy and elbow room -- given our differing life-styles).

Best personal regards -- and of course, here's to ...

Freedom In Our Time



11/3/86 Sent a number of brochures.

9 South Belmont Avenue • Richmond, Virginia • U.S.A. 23221



George I. Meyer  
641 A Castro Street  
San Francisco, California 94114

August 22, 1986

Dear Ralph:

I was pleased to receive the LPP fundraising pitch for your campaign because of your intention to go after the gay vote. Enclosed is a check for \$25.00.

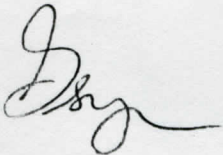
Also enclosed is the latest issue of LGLC Newsletter, hot off the presses. In it is a position statement by the LP of CA on AIDS related issues. It's all self-explanatory, perhaps you can use some of it. Of course, go after the Supreme Court and the Meese Commission.

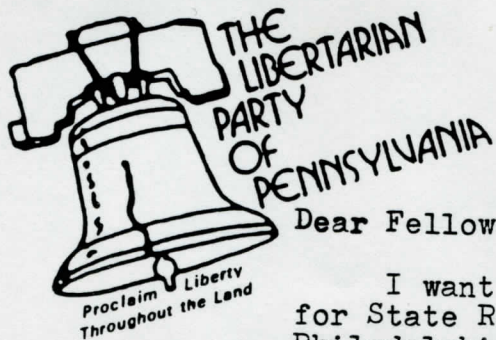
Of the #9 position, this one would either be better left unsaid or, if you have the proper time, explain it better than just stating this. (How gay people, with the freedom of association also have the right not to associate and non-gays have the same right, etc.)

→ Also, could you send me the name of the associate editor of the Philadelphia Gay News who's a libertarian? I don't think I know him/her. Thanks.

Good luck on your campaign. When it's over, I'd like to hear your success/failure with the gay community.

In liberty,





July 7, 1986

Dear Fellow Pennsylvania Libertarian or Friend,

I want to appeal to you for help in my campaign for State Representative in the Center City area of Philadelphia this year. This race, in this district, presents us with a golden opportunity for winning converts, a substantial vote total, and much needed media attention.

Here's why. . .

The Center City area is primarily young and affluent - ie; Yuppies, the group that the opinion polls show as "fiscally conservative" and "socially liberal". That is, that wants less government in both business and in personal lives. Neither the Democrat incumbent nor the Republican "challenger" will make any big pitch to this combination of views.

There are also a large number of gays in the district, and at this time they are especially sensitive to concerns about individual liberty. They are also taxpayers - in a big way. One Philadelphia Libertarian, an associate editor of the widely circulated Gay News, has already tentatively set up an interview for me with his paper. *who?!*

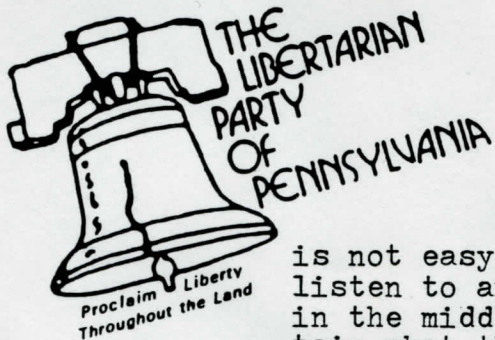
Physically, the district is also very compact. One can walk from one end to the other in about a half hour.

Furthermore, the district now is represented by a Democrat who has happily acknowledged her Socialist leanings. When elected, she also attempted to join the State House's Black Caucus, despite her Jewish heritage (funny, she doesn't look Black) and despite the very low percentage of black people in Center City. Her political orientation and her antics can be used against her effectively.

But not by the Republican opponent! He is a nice boy with no previous political experience, no particular ideas, and virtually no organization. We probably constitute a more viable, seasoned political (ugh) organization!

The entire setting is great for a truly serious campaign by a Libertarian candidate. And we have such a campaign in motion! To date, we have filled key campaign positions such as Treasurer, Media Contact, Campaign Issues Advisors, and of course, the Campaign Chair - Linda Paustian, lately of Convention Center fighting fame. We have also gathered roughly double the required 367 signatures (which

Chairman:  
Henry Haller III,  
Pittsburgh  
Vice Chairman:  
Frank Burns,  
Lansdowne  
Secretary:  
Barbara Karkutt,  
Easton  
Treasurer:  
Toni Black,  
King of Prussia  
National Committee Member:  
David Walter,  
Warminster



is not easy, as most Center City people don't stop to listen to anyone!) and will file shortly. Finally, we are in the middle of a phone survey, with which we will ascertain what three or four issues are most on the minds of people in the district. Then, we will concentrate on Libertarian approaches to these issues.

Chairman:  
Henry Haller III,  
Pittsburgh  
Vice Chairman:  
Frank Burns,  
Lansdowne  
Secretary:  
Barbara Karkutt,  
Easton  
Treasurer:  
Toni Black,  
King of Prussia  
National Committee Member:  
David Walter,  
Warminster

We have a lot of work to do. After the survey, we will put a campaign brochure together, make about 20,000 copies, and distribute them throughout the district, door to door. We are also checking out a direct mail service which promises to get a short message into the mailbox of everyone in the district relatively cheaply. We will be actively seeking out speaking opportunities and taking advantage of them. (I've been polishing up my campaign speech at Toastmasters' meetings.) We will be designing newspaper advertisements for the Welcomat, the very popular weekly newspaper that exactly covers the district, and placing as many as possible. Two other weeklies that serve significant areas in the district also should get these ads.

But, of course, all this takes money and labor. The labor, we already have a good start with, but we could use a lot more. The money is desperately needed.

I hope, from what I've told you, that you're excited about this race. I sure am! With your help, I know we can do a great job with it!

For Liberty,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Ralph'.

# LGLC

LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

George Meyer  
National Coordinator

## LGLC PLANNING MEETING

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1986

### AGENDA

#### I. National LGLC Organization

Are goals being accomplished?

What is being done now:

1. Membership of about 130.
2. 5 newsletters produced per year.
3. Newsletter sent to membership and to about 60 others (gay media and newsletter exchange).
4. Local chapter in San Francisco meeting monthly.
5. Encouragement of other activity outside of San Francisco.
6. Network of contacts.
7. Gay Pride Celebration presence in 4 cities (SF, LA, NYC, DC).
8. Newsletter stocked by at least three bookstores.
9. Media relations.
10. International conventions.
11. Presence at Libertarian conventions.
12. Publicity (see below).
13. Increase membership - \$20 - and have 6 issues/yr.
14. Lampo → Carto - reissue Gering's piece as booklet.

#### II. What else should be going on:

1. Publicity and advertisement campaign (Jon Osborne).
2. Original articles paid by organization.
- 3.
- 4.

Robert Felt  
has Mac  
access

#### III. Local LGLC San Francisco Chapter

1. Monthly meetings. - announce at next meeting - offer
2. Gay Pride Day activity.
3. Castro Street Fair.
4. ↳
- 5.

honorarium for  
coordination  
\$20.00 1)

#### Newsletter assistance

Robert Felt editing  
928-3528 612 - work  
861-7793

Mark Fulvibr - layout

#### IV. LGLC Second International Convention

1. Date: Memorial weekend, May 1987.
2. Topics and speakers.
3. Theme.
4. Location.
5. Publicity.

2) Ron - editing, proofreading  
3)

# Castro Street Faire

Ron

posters of LaRouche

Dangerous  
Buttons

buttons - ~~LaRouche hit squad~~  
back board

Stick it to  
LaRouche

No on 64 office - Georg

Dangerous Buttons - Jon

Reserve booth - Jim

## Conference - May 23-25 (Mon)

- 1) Gieringer + Lampa on AIDS research
- 2) Lampa on antidiscrimination laws
- 3) Dentinger
- 4) Raico
- 5) Lee Coleman
- 6) COYOTE
- 7) Michael Hardwith
- 8) Debate - libertarians vs republicans
- 9) Dance
- 10) picnic
- 11) Jim Peron
- 12) John Northrup
- 13) Gay candidates
- 14) Gays Under the Cuban Revolution author
- 15) Cuban media director
- 16) Simon Carlinsky

## viewpoint

By Henry Mark Holzer

# The Sodomy Solution: Repeal, Not Appeal

When the Supreme Court recently upheld a Georgia law that outlaws private homosexual conduct, the common reaction from friends of liberty was that this is a dreadful decision portending a new assault on individual rights. "It is the opening shot of the Rehnquist court," warned one civil-liberties attorney. In fact, however, the Court reached the right decision—albeit for the wrong reason.

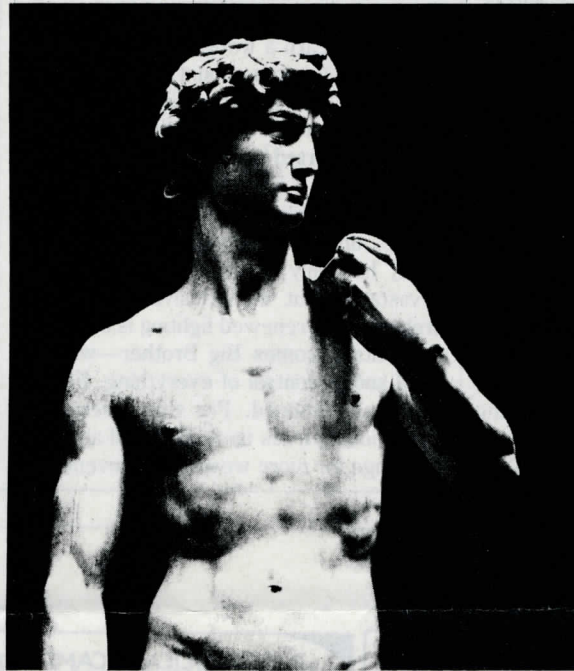
The case involved a gay Atlanta man, Michael Hardwick, who was charged under a Georgia antisodomy statute for having sex with another man. The charge was later dropped, but Hardwick sued the state, claiming a right to privacy. When the case reached the US Supreme Court, "the issue presented [was] whether the *Federal Constitution* [emphasis added] confers a fundamental right upon homosexuals to engage in sodomy and hence invalidates the laws of the many States that still make such conduct illegal."

The Supreme Court, in a closely divided 5-to-4 decision, ruled that Georgia's law is not unconstitutional. Justice Byron R. White, writing the majority opinion, noted that the ruling was not a "judgment on whether laws against sodomy between consenting adults in general, or between homosexuals in particular, are wise or desirable." Rather, it simply said—correctly—that there is no *federal constitutional remedy* for those who would undo Georgia's law.

To understand Hardwick's assertion of a right to privacy, one must return to the landmark 1965 case of *Griswold v. Connecticut*, which centered around a challenge to a Connecticut law that prohibited the sale of contraceptives. It fell to the liberals, led by Justice William O. Douglas, to invalidate the law. But how? He couldn't invoke the Bill of Rights—the first nine amendments protect individuals' rights only vis-a-vis the *federal* government, not *state* governments.

Douglas might have tried to use the 14th Amendment, which requires that states ensure due process under the law for all citizens, but he didn't. The concept of due process, after all, is a double-edged sword: if a liberal court used it to strike down a Connecticut anticontraceptive law, a conservative court could someday employ it to overturn a New York law that violates, say, property rights.

Instead, Justice Douglas invented a con-



stitutional "right to privacy." He spun it, for all intents and purposes, out of thin air. Douglas's *Griswold* decision refers to "emanations" and "penumbras" and other hopelessly ambiguous concepts in a successful attempt to invent a hitherto unknown constitutional right.

The liberty-minded have been inclined to applaud Douglas's action in *Griswold*. A ridiculous, meddlesome law *was* overturned. In the same vein, it would seem that the Court should have made a similar decision in the *Hardwick* sodomy case and tossed out the Georgia law.

In fact, however, in *Griswold* the Court unconstitutionally usurped power properly resting at the state level. True, some bad laws can thus be tossed out. But to grant the Supreme Court broad powers to strike down any state law it happens to dislike is to discard the fundamental premise upon which our political system was founded—federalism.

Too few people understand the importance of federalism to the protection of individual rights. Making sure that the federal government and the state governments do not overstep the clearly delimited jurisdiction laid out in the Constitution is essential to the maintenance of freedom. To allow the

court to vitiate federalism—to virtually erase the distinction between the state and federal governments—would result in a megagovernmental entity, acting as a kind of superlegislature and possessing sole power to govern, ultimately, every aspect of this nation's political life.

So why, then, do I refer to the *Hardwick* case as the right decision for the *wrong* reason? Because Justice White's opinion, as well as a concurring opinion by Chief Justice Burger, went well beyond a defense of federalism to express *support* for state antisodomy laws. Like White and the three other majority justices, Burger, exhibiting the same collectivist mentality as the Georgians who passed the law, explained, for example, that "homosexual

sodomy was a capital crime under Roman law." Indeed, and so was Christianity.

Of course the liberals, particularly many gay-rights activists, are on the same side of the same statist coin. There is nothing wrong with trying to repeal antisodomy laws, which are stupid, immoral, presumptuous, and unenforceable. But a recent centerpiece of the gay agenda—"gay rights" ordinances—is antiproperty and thus profoundly antiliberty. These ordinances would require landlords and employers, regardless of personal or religious conviction, to rent to or hire gays. And the method liberals chose to attack the Georgia law would, if successful, have concentrated even more power in the federal government (that is, the Supreme Court).

Opponents of Georgia's antisodomy law, and similar laws in 24 other states, should use every available legitimate method to repeal them—but at the state level. They should not look for, nor advance, a *federal, constitutional* remedy. None exists, and we are freer for it.

*Henry Mark Holzer is a professor of law at Brooklyn Law School and the author of Sweet Land of Liberty? The Supreme Court and Individual Rights.*

## the book case

perhaps an end point—in the accepted range of debate, then this book will have changed the tenor of that debate, and changed it in a direction favorable to the creation and maintenance of legal doctrines consistent with a free society.

*David Friedman, author of The Machinery of Freedom and Price Theory, teaches economics at the Freeman School of Business, Tulane University, in New Orleans.*

■ **Rankin: Enemy of the State, by John Osier, Memphis: St. Luke's Press, 154 pages, \$12.95.** Tom Rankin crouched silently in the brush along the river—again. The security police (Sepos) flashed their searchlight along the riverbank. Rankin shrank deeper into the shrubbery—again. How many times had this scene replayed during the past few months? Rankin couldn't remember. His existence had been a wearying, incessant flight from every living soul in the United States.

Rankin, a loner, a man with a limp, an

inconsequential night watchman in Memphis, Tennessee, had become an "enemy of the state." So designated, he was legitimate prey of any man, woman, or child seeking the rich bounty offered by the state to his killer. His own crime? Rankin had failed to kill another outlaw—a wretched, feverish schoolteacher who chanced (Damn it, thought Rankin) to show up on the dock that Rankin guarded to earn a living. A hawk-eyed old lady, eager for some bounty money to ease her out of her poverty, spotted Rankin's lapse—his moment of pity for the poor teacher—and reported him to Sepos.

*Rankin: An Enemy of the State*, by John Osier, is a gripping thriller. The United States, under the iron heel of a military junta, has only recently emerged from a devastating but inconclusive war. Under pretense that renewed fighting is imminent, the junta becomes Big Brother—watchful of all and in control of everything. Food is rigorously rationed. For the government, the rationing frees up food to sell abroad in exchange for more weapons. Conveniently,

it also keeps a hungry population dependent, subservient, and fearful. From this hungry population and the all-powerful Sepos, Rankin flees. Author Osier masterfully absorbs the reader in this flight. As a chase novel, *Enemy of the State* is first-rate.

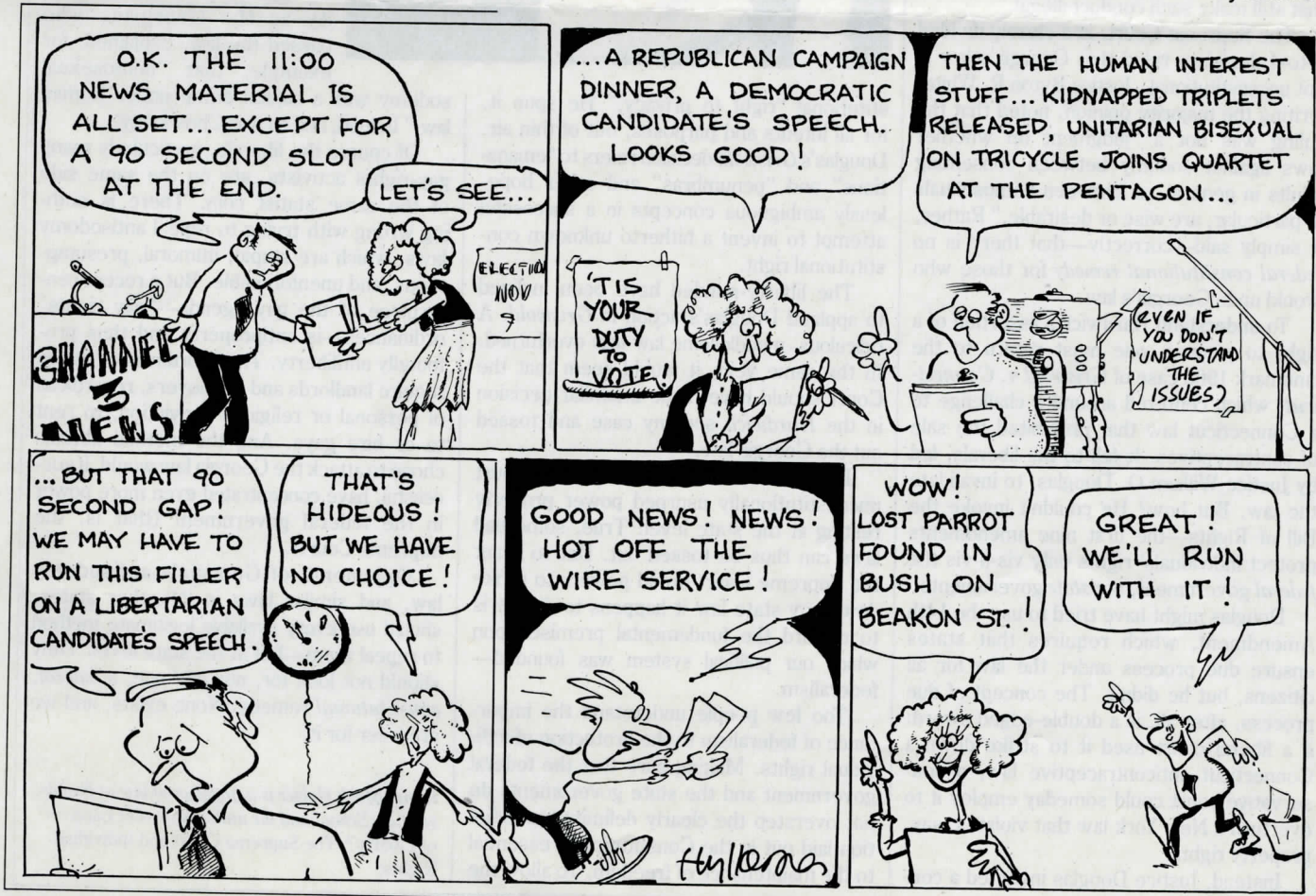
But it's more than that. Here and there, hard-working, long-suffering individuals extend a hand to help Rankin, risking their own lives in the process. Their integrity and their resilience make this novel, in the end, an optimistic one, one in which individuals can and do escape the mass psychology of fascism. Rankin himself, once robotic and unquestioning, begins to understand why the poor schoolteacher risked his life to write from memory the Bill of Rights and post it prominently around town. And Rankin's suspicions of the pack of zealous revolutionaries willing to spill the blood of innocent youths to achieve their aims tease the reader into political reflection.

One more thing. Clint Eastwood fans will love to picture him starring in this one.

—Lynn Scarlett

## rudebarbs

Randall K. Hylkema



# letters

## Hardwick: A Hollow and Harmful Decision

I was astounded to read Henry Mark Holzer's praise for the Supreme Court's decision in the *Hardwick* case ("The Sodomy Solution: Repeal, Not Appeal," Viewpoint, Oct.). Holzer argues that the decision was correct because it was consistent with states' rights.

First, states have no rights; only individuals have rights, and that decision clearly permitted employees of the state of Georgia to violate the rights of *Hardwick*.

Second, like the ACLU, Holzer is enamored with procedure and treats procedure as an end, not as a means. As long as government employees follow the correct procedure, as set forth in the Constitution, Holzer would, I believe, say that they have the right to commit any act, however heinous.

In a magazine such as REASON, I expected a better analysis of *Hardwick*.

Richard D. Fuerle  
Monroeville, PA

## Holzer Is Wrong on Rights

Professor Holzer's assessment is not satisfactory. For example, his strict constructionism and absolutist federalism vis-à-vis the Bill of Rights disregards the history of interpretations given to the First and Fifth amendments. It also fails to mention the neglected but vital Ninth Amendment. This last explicitly refers to rights outside not only the Constitution but positive law itself.

It may be that a constitution of liberty is not the same as the U.S. Constitution. But there appears more in the latter that supports *individual* rights than Holzer finds in it. I believe that his analysis is not only dubious but dangerous, for it gives cre-

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dence to collectivism so long as it is decentralized.

Tibor R. Machan  
Auburn, AL

## The Frightful Fruits of Federalism

The Georgia sodomy law violates the Ninth Amendment to the Constitution. It is important to our liberties, and thus the *Griswold* decision (the contraceptives case) is a valuable precedent in constitutional law. The landmark case *Roe v. Wade*, which legalized abortion, was based on similar reasoning, and the Georgia law should have been struck down for the same reason.

Mr. Holzer also defends the concept of federalism. While he is legally correct, it seems obvious today that federalism is an obsolete concept and has merely created an unnecessary, expensive level of government.

State governments could be abolished tomorrow with no loss to our liberties but with great gains to our pocketbooks. This is not an anarchic point of view. I see the federal government providing national defense, while local governments provide police and criminal courts. Rather than preserving our liberties, state governments routinely violate them. If the politicians and bureaucrats in Atlanta were cleared out, Georgia's archaic sodomy statute would go as well.

Ted Brown  
Los Angeles, CA

## Federalism vs. Liberty?

Holzer's fetish for form over substance ("federalism" over liberty) may be shared by total statisticians like Edwin Meese and William Rehnquist, but it was not shared by the framers of the Constitution. In *The Federalist Papers*, when Hamilton and Madison quote Montesquieu's sentiment, "There is no liberty if the power of judging be not separated from the legislative and executive powers," they are judging form (separation of powers) by substance, and the substance is liberty. A fortiori, by the way, there is no liberty if the power of judging be nonexistent.

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## letters

Judicial review is the only bulwark against the tyranny of the majority. Holzer tells us that it is porous against the states and offers as an umbrella the cynical suggestion that the crushed minority appeal to the very legislature elected by the majority to crush it. If the Ninth Amendment is deemed meaningless, a mere curlicue on the margin of the document, to what depths of tyranny may states not descend? Compulsory fundamentalism? Coupled with seditious libel laws? Thus prison for Jews and death to resisters?

John Dentinger  
West Hollywood, CA

### Do States Get a Billing in the Bill of Rights?

The best that can be said for Holzer's viewpoint is that the U.S. Constitution is ambiguous. The 14th Amendment forbids the states from abridging "the privileges and immunities" of citizens and from denying any person "the equal protection of the laws." It would not be illogical to apply these statements to the sodomy case and show why equal protection as well as "privileges and immunities" were denied and abridged.

It is not clear why the Bill of Rights does not apply to state laws. Only the First Amendment refers to Congress. The Sixth Amendment says "in all criminal prosecutions," not "in federal criminal prosecutions." In fact, the amendment refers to "an impartial jury of the State and district." The Bill of Rights has indeed been applied to the states.

Finally, the Ninth Amendment states that the "enumeration of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." Notice it says "retained," implying these are natural rights, and so rights such as privacy are not new but inalienable, preexisting rights. Therefore, no government—local, state, or federal—may deny or abridge them.

Fred Foldvary  
Berkeley, CA

### Finding Privacy in the Constitution

The 14th Amendment has somewhat more substance to it than simply the due process clause mentioned by Professor Holzer. The amendment also requires that no state shall make or enforce any law abridging the priv-

ileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. This implies that the states are at least minimally constrained by the federal Constitution as to the substance of the laws that they would enact and that citizens are entitled to seek redress in the federal courts against state laws that may infringe upon these rights.

As the Constitution fails to be specific as to what exactly these privileges and immunities happen to be, under our system it falls to the courts to decide. I concede that one may tenably argue (with the minority in the *Griswold* case) that the right to privacy ought not to be included among those privileges and immunities. But likewise, the assertion of such right can hardly be said to be spun out of thin air or the result of pure fabrication without constitutional precedent.

Jack Newsbaum  
Los Angeles, CA

### Never Forget the 14th

Professor Holzer takes what is unfortunately becoming a fashionable approach to dealing with issues of constitutional protection of personal liberties. This approach is unfortunate because it calls for explicit support in the text of the Constitution for rights protection, while it fails to acknowledge the powerful impact of the Ninth Amendment and of the privileges and immunities clause of the 14th Amendment in protecting liberty.

The Ninth Amendment provides that "the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." It thus provides textual recognition of the "higher law" background of the U.S. Constitution—which rests on a libertarian, natural-rights foundation. In earlier writing, Holzer praised the Supreme Court's reliance on the Ninth Amendment in the 1965 *Griswold* case invalidating Connecticut's anticontraceptive law. To now insist on explicit protection of specific rights in the text of the Constitution is to turn the Ninth Amendment on its head.

The first section of the 14th Amendment states that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." Although this clause was annihilated shortly after its passage by an erroneous 5-4 Supreme Court decision in 1873—which incorrectly held that the clause does *not* protect fundamental rights against violation by state governments—its use can be

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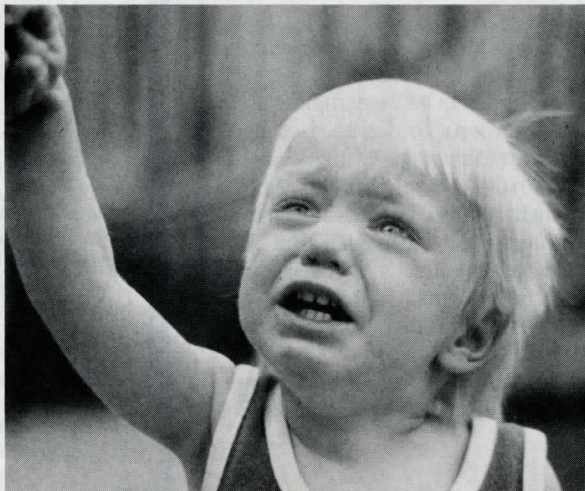
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Thus is made the government debt, that thrives on me by oppressing and enslaving me, smashing my dreams to pieces before they are born. Government debt, in case you haven't guessed, is the mechanism by which one generation imposes a tax on succeeding generations to pay for benefits enjoyed by the first. It is the mechanism by which prior and present generations cannibalize mine — and others to follow. It robs me of life before my birth.

What have I done to deserve this eternal servitude? The reason is simple: I am defenseless and I plead guilty to this offense. But, please understand, I am guilty only because I am yet to be born, and because there are so few voices that will carry my cause.

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an effective and principled tool to protect personal liberties from state abridgement. It should be resurrected.

Holzer's Viewpoint in effect discusses his "strict constructionist" perspective on what the law *is* and does not condone the extension of prior case-law to encompass the protection of private sexual conduct. But it is essential to focus also on what the law *ought* to be, with recognition of the broad protection of rights from state violation intended to be provided by the privileges and immunities clause—based on a willingness to reverse an erroneous prior line of interpretation.

Holzer's narrowly focused conclusion that opponents of antisodomy laws "should not look for, nor advance, a *federal constitutional remedy*" is poor advice for those who believe in law and liberty.

Manny Klausner  
Los Angeles, CA

### Sodomy's Simply Sinful

Mr. Holzer states that the Supreme Court "simply said—correctly—that there is no federal constitutional remedy" for appeal of Georgia's antisodomy law. He then goes on to say this was the right decision for the wrong reason. What the Supreme Court *simply said was* the right reason. It is clear why Mr. Holzer cannot accept this reason, as he goes on to make a case for "trying to repeal antisodomy laws which are stupid, immoral," etc.

I am surprised that REASON would feature such a defense of sodomy and unreasonable thinking. Why not leave defense of sodomy to the Hardwicks of the world who mistake licentiousness for civil liberty?

E. H. Riendeau, J.D.  
Ventura, CA

### Unenforceable? Says Who?

Holzer says the sodomy law is "unenforceable." Apparently he has not read the decision. It is being enforced. That is why the case reached the Supreme Court—because it involves a real "case or controversy." Moreover, if there were no intent to enforce the law, precisely why did the state attorney general appeal the 11th Circuit's overturning of the law?

Michael Hardwick was arrested in his own bedroom for an act of sex with another, consenting, man. Even now he faces possi-

## letters

ble prosecution and up to 20 years in prison for this.

Two men in Virginia were arrested for sodomy as late as the 1970s (the Supreme court refused to hear that case). Not 20 years ago, southern cops were inviting reporters along as they followed "fags" from gay bars, broke down their doors, and arrested them for sodomy.

This is "unenforceable"? This must be the virtue of federalism.

By the same token, Holzer will tell us that the 1968 case *Loving v. Virginia*, which struck down in 16 states laws against mixed-race marriages, was wrongly decided. One hundred twenty years ago, REASON would have published Holzer's claim that the *Dred Scott* decision was good "federalism" and that "we are all the freer for it."

That is Orwellian doublespeak. As a gay man, I am none the freer for the federal government allowing 24 states and the District of Columbia to be legal minefields for the morally innocent.

Gary S. Meade  
West Hollywood, CA

## Hooray for Holzer

Thank you for printing Henry Mark Holzer's Viewpoint. My kneejerk left-libertarian response was outrage, but after a few moments I realized that Holzer's concern is with the long-term consequences of expanding the power of the federal government by inventing constitutional rights that may not exist without wildly creative interpretation.

While his essay did not change my opinion that the right to privacy is inherent in the right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, I also respect Mr. Holzer's position. His credentials as an observer of the Supreme Court and a believer in freedom are unquestionable, and I am pleased that he had the opportunity to share his views.

Kendra Castle  
Santa Monica, CA

## Diluted Power vs. Concentrated Power

I applaud Henry Mark Holzer's defense of the crucial importance for liberty of a properly balanced federal structure. The same argument applies to the attempt to pass a law (HR 2320) to make the federal government regulate state ballot-access laws, an attempt supported by the Libertarian Party.

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2. Interest charges, the bane of society, will over time polarize the "haves" and the "have nots". Interest should be abolished.
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## letters

Unfortunately, the Constitution does give Congress the power to regulate how candidates can get onto the ballots in their respective states. But such a law would be most unwise, and any defender of individual liberty should certainly not encourage Congress to assume this power.

The issue is a proper balance of powers among branches of government. Concentrated power is always a threat to liberty.

W. Kent Dillon  
San Jose, CA

**Mr. Holzer replies:** Most of the objections to my Viewpoint piece, although expressed somewhat differently, are really the same: since the Bill of Rights applies to the states, the Ninth Amendment does, or should, render Georgia's antisodomy law unconstitutional; federalism is at best inconvenient, at worst violative of individual rights. Regrettably—as the Bill of Rights' author, James Madison, would be the first to concede—the first nine amendments were never intended, and have never been held by the Supreme Court, to apply to the actions of state governments. Neither wishing nor Justice Black could ever make it so.

The only textual prohibitions on state power in the federal constitution, other than the now largely anachronistic proscriptions of Article I, Section 10, are the trio found in the 14th Amendment: due process, equal protection, and privileges and immunities. As to due process and equal protection, Prof. Raoul Berger's masterful *Government by Judiciary* has made it clear for all time that that dynamic duo was never intended to make the federal courts—especially the Supreme Court—into a legislature, judiciary, and executive of last resort for American constitutionalism, reigning supreme, through its “constitutional veto power,” over the political and governmental processes of every state in the Union.

Those who believe otherwise understand neither the foundation principle of federalism nor its importance in helping to protect individual rights by decentralizing government power. It does not follow, in reason or in law, that invoking federalism in *Hardwick*, and thus turning a deaf federal constitutional ear to those attacking Georgia's presumptuous statute, approves either the sexual practices illegalized by the Georgia law or the statute directed against them. Indeed, eschewing a federal constitutional remedy in *Hardwick* takes no position *per se* on either sodomy or statism. It merely remands the ceaseless war between individual rights and collectivism to the state level where, for the most part, the framers intended most battles to be fought. (As Pro-

fessor Machan perceptively recognizes, “a constitution of liberty is not the same as the U.S. Constitution”—which is the only one I was writing about.)

Those who, with attorney Klausner, wish to utilize 14th Amendment “privileges and immunities” power to invalidate the Georgia statute have a rough row to hoe. First, as Prof. Gerald Gunther of Stanford Law School has written, “The framers of the 14th Amendment had great difficulty in articulating any specific content for its broad phrases.” Second, “in no part of the congressional debates on the Amendment is there greater evidence of vagueness and inconsistencies than in the discussions of ‘privileges and immunities.’” Third, “the Justices of the Supreme Court have not been able to be much more concrete so far.” Fourth, the Court's majority in the *Slaughter-House Cases* limited the clause's protection to rights deriving from national citizenship (for example, petitioning Congress)—a far cry from the claimed right of male homosexuals to engage in certain sexual practices.

Where, then, does that leave the embattled homosexuals and some result-oriented individualists? They have a simple choice. Either ignore federalism when convenient, aiding and abetting constitutional anarchy and ultimately making possible even more violations of individual rights by the federal government, or bite the federalism bullet, try to freeze federal power where it is, and wage the war against state violations of individual rights where it belongs: at state legislatures, in state courts, with state governors, and ultimately through the state electoral process.

Unfortunately, the road to liberty is a long, hard one. And, like the road to hell, it is often paved with good intentions.

### Escaping Government Space Flight

In “Who Killed the Challenger 7?” (Editorial, Oct.), Robert Poole asserts that “no other manned launch system—even Soviet ones—had ever launched human crew members without any emergency escape system.” Available evidence suggests otherwise. The Soviet *Voskhod* spacecraft was designed with no provision for emergency escape. Two manned missions were flown with *Voskhod*, in October 1964 and March 1965. For an account of *Voskhod*'s missions, see James Oberg's *Red Star in Orbit*.

I also found some of your remarks about the Rogers Commission regrettably unfair.

On the whole, the report confronted the decisionmaking process with calm frankness. Although the commission could and perhaps should have gone farther to illuminate political interference in the program, it did not construe its mandate to require a detailed evaluation of the entire Shuttle system. The commission may be properly commended for what it accomplished, and then it is our job to place the tragedy in a broader context.

So long as space flight remains a government monopoly, politicization—with both its mere inefficiencies and its deadly hazards—is inevitable.

Gerry Uba  
Chester, VA

### Perfecting My Profile

Thanks for the profile article on me by Bill Kauffman (“Mr. Marrou Goes to Juneau,” Oct.). It is quite well done and enjoyable. However, there are three factual errors in the article: I was born in south, not southwest, Texas; the secession argument was settled in 1865, not 1861; my “Good Samaritan” bill *did* pass both the House and the Senate and *was* signed into law by the governor.

Keep up the good work.

Andre Marrou  
Homer, AK

### Rent Control's Radical Results

Thank you for the excellent article on rent control in California, focusing on the insane situation in Berkeley (“Berkeley's Radical Slumlords,” Oct.). A few additional points of interest, if I may:

First, Senator Petris is a radical left legislator, an added irony to his statements damning the way rent control is handled in Berkeley.

Second, rent controls punish most severely those owners who have been considerate of their tenants. In West Hollywood, there is an 88-year-old, sickly owner who cannot pay her medical bills. Her rents had not been raised in over 20 years when the rent-control bandwagon ran over her and West Hollywood joined “progressives” in Berkeley and Santa Monica in enacting rent control. She was recently turned down for increases of her rents, which are as low as \$70 per month (and go only as high as \$250) for one-bedroom apartments. The city found

Jack Newsbaum  
1220 Manning Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA 90024

October 17, 1986

Editor:

While I am in definite agreement with the views expressed by Professor Holzer that antisodomy laws are stupid, immoral, presumptuous, and unenforcable (at least, let us hope so), I am puzzled by the underlying assumptions he makes which lead him to the conclusion that no federal constitutional remedy is appropriate.

The 14th amendment has somewhat more substance to it than simply the due process clause mentioned. The amendment also requires that no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. This implies that the individual states are at least minimally constrained by the Federal Constitution as to the substance of the laws which they would enact, and that citizens are entitled to seek redress in the federal courts against state laws which may infringe upon these rights.

As the Constitution fails to be specific as to what exactly these privileges and immunities happen to be, under our system, it falls to the courts to decide. As a libertarian, I welcome Justice Douglas's majority opinion in *Griswold vs. Connecticut*, which includes among those privileges and immunities an individual's right to privacy with respect to conduct of an intimate personal nature such as the use of contraceptives.

I concede that one may tenably argue (with the minority in *Griswold*) that the right to privacy ought not to be so elevated. But likewise, the assertion of such right can hardly be said to be spun out of thin air or the result of pure fabrication without constitutional precedent. For example, the California State Constitution provides explicitly for such right of privacy.

Finally, regardless of what one may personally feel about the right to privacy, most of our learned justices do subscribe to the principle of *stare decisis*. Now given that the intimate personal conduct has been protected as a consequence of the *Griswold* decision, neither Professor Holzer nor, for that matter, has anyone else presented even a single argument in support of the proposition that the *Hardwick vs. Bowers* opinion is consistent with that in *Griswold vs. Connecticut*.

In fact, the conclusions to be reached here are fairly obvious. No matter how much one would like to pretend that court decisions are truly rendered on the basis of abstract principles of constitutional reasoning, the eventual decisions reached are more a product of the justices' own

beliefs and attitudes toward the appellants. And so long as intolerance against homosexuals and their private sexual conduct remains socially acceptable, it is highly unlikely that homosexuals will ever obtain constitutional redress of legitimate grievances under a Rehnquist led court.

Jack Newsbaum

JACK BERNARD NEWSBAUM  
1220 MANNING AVENUE, #9  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

November 26, 1986

Dear George,

Having read the lead article in the fall issue, I thought I would send you a copy of a letter that I sent to Reason in reply to the viewpoint column of the October, 1986 issue by Henry Mark Holzer. I don't think they are going to publish it, but you never can tell.

Have a happy Thanksgiving.

Yours in freedom,

Jack

P.S. Note that while Jim P. shows his disdain for the liberals, I do the same for the conservatives. Between the two of us, I think we've covered the second half!



GEORGE:

10/20/86 Responded with copy  
of newsletter to know to.

I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT BE AMUSED BY THE WAY

THE AUTHOR OF THIS IDIOTIC PROTECTIONIST BOOK TRIES TO LINK THE

TWO GREAT MINDS OF THEIR TIME TOGETHER ROMANTICALLY. GIVEN THE

FLOWERINESS OF 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CORRESPONDENTS' STYLE, WE MAY NEVER KNOW

FOR SURE -- BUT I HOPE IT'S TRUE.

— W.O.

W. OLSON  
430-13<sup>TH</sup> ST. NE  
WASH., DC 20002

D SECOND EDITION

## Free Trade Is Choking The Life Out of America

JAY I. OLNEK

NORTH STONINGTON PRESS

2500 Johnson Avenue, Riverdale, New York 10463

THE  
INVISIBLE  
HAND SECOND EDITION

*How Free Trade Is Choking  
The Life Out of America*

JAY I. OLNEK

NORTH STONINGTON PRESS  
2500 Johnson Avenue, Riverdale, New York 10463

## SUPPLEMENT II

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### Adam Smith, The Father of Economics

Adam Smith is born three months after his father dies. He cherishes his mother, and never marries. In childhood, Smith forms the habit of speaking aloud to himself. He chatters to himself for the rest of his days.

**Age 17 to 23.** Smith at Oxford complains about "an inveterate scurvy and shaking in the head." This shaking of his head becomes a permanent condition. On the 29th of November, 1743, he reports: "I am just recovered from a violent fit of laziness, which has confined me to my elbow-chair these three months."

**Age 27.** He begins his lifelong friendship with David Hume, the famous philosopher and historian. Keynes states that "the subsequent intimate friendship between Hume and Adam Smith" follows the meeting between the two at lectures in Edinburgh given by Smith. Haldane, a biographer of Smith and member of Parliament, writes that "they lived, sometimes together and always in constant communication, for a quarter of a century." Hume's death in 1776 ends this homosexual bond.

Hume and Smith destroy or edit with scissors much of their correspondence to each other shortly before they die. The following correspondence survives:

## 1. Adam Smith to David Hume (undated, perhaps August 1765):

Smith coquettishly refers to Hume's "wicked Principles" and closes with: "I ever am, my Dearest Friend, Yours entirely, Adam Smith."

## 2. Adam Smith to David Hume (March 13, 1766):

"Come, however, to Paris in the meantime and we shall settle the plan of our future life together."



COMMISSIONER ADAM SMITH by John Kay. Kay, a painter of miniatures, had a shop near the Custom House. He often saw Smith walk to his office in the morning exactly as depicted here—including white silk stockings and a bunch of flowers in his left hand. Smith's body swayed as he walked.

**Age 36.** Smith writes *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, a book on philosophy. Its fourth edition contains the truism of the "invisible hand."

"The proud and unfeeling landlord, views his extensive fields, and in [his] imagination, consumes . . . the whole harvest. But his stomach . . . will receive no more than that of the meanest peasant. The rest he is obliged to . . . divide with the poor. [Thus the rich,] without intending it, are led by an

*invisible hand* to . . . advance the interest of society and the multiplication of the species."

Smith, holding on to the "invisible hand," jumps from philosophy to economics.

**Age 43.** Between October, 1766, and May, 1767, Adam Smith works with Charles Townshend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. C. R. Fay, in "The World of Adam Smith," reports that Smith "fed Charles Townshend with the material for his luckless budget of 1767," that is, the tax proposals that bring on the American Revolution. On May 13, 1767, Townshend introduces into the House of Commons duties on tea, lead, glass, paint, and paper going to the colonies.

**Age 52.** *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* bursts upon the world on March 9, 1776. The book proves a mine of suggestions to Lord North, Prime Minister under George III, for new tax measures needed to carry on the war with America.

**Age 54 to 67.** Smith returns to Scotland as a customs commissioner. His mother dies at the age of ninety. Although he is aware that she has lived to a ripe old age, he writes that "the final separation" from her is "a very heavy stroke upon me." Smith sinks into a depression, which ends with his own death six years later.

### His Personality.

Dr. Alexander Carlyle describes Smith:

"He was the most absent man in company that I ever saw, moving his lips, and talking to himself, and smiling, in the midst of large companies. If you awaked him from his reverie and made him attend to the subject of conversation, he immediately began a harangue, and never stopped till he told you all he knew about it. . . . But when you checked him or doubted, he retracted with the utmost ease, and contradicted all he had been saying."

**The Division of Labor.** Charles Townshend visits Adam Smith in Glasgow. Smith shows Townshend the tannery, one of the spectacles of Glasgow at the time. While "demonstrating the division of la-

bour," Smith falls into the tan-pit. He is rescued without harm, although he could have been killed.

**Tea, 100% Caffeine-Free.** Smith receives a friend at breakfast. Professor Smith takes a piece of bread and butter, rolls it round and round, and puts it into the teapot. He pours hot water onto it. After drinking a cup, Smith declares that it is the worst tea he ever tasted. "I don't doubt it," his visitor informs him, "since you made it of bread and butter instead of tea."

**Going to Church.** Adam Smith's home at Kirkcaldy is bordered by the sea. He goes swimming daily. One day, he appears in his dressing-gown among a crowd of church-goers in Dunfermline, many miles away. The pealing of the church bells awakens him from his reverie.

**In the Military Service.** The Board of Customs employs as porter a stately person, who dresses in a huge scarlet cloak with lace, and holds in his hand a staff about seven feet high as an emblem of his office. As each commissioner enters, the porter salutes with his staff of office. This ceremony has been performed before Commissioner Adam Smith perhaps five hundred times. One day he imitates the porter's gestures as a recruit follows his drill sergeant. The porter presents his staff. The commissioner raises his cane and returns the salute. The inferior officer, much annoyed, lowers his staff. Dr. Smith does likewise. The porter moves upstairs with his staff on high. Adam Smith follows with his cane upraised. At the hall door, the porter salutes with his staff and bows. The philosopher returns the salute and bows.

A friend, who sees the whole performance, tries to convince the philosopher that he has been doing something out of the ordinary. Smith is unable to recollect what has happened.

**Forgery.** Five commissioners sit on the Scotch Board of Customs. All sign official documents. One day, Smith, instead of signing his own name, copies the signature of the commissioner who has signed before him.

**The Palace Dinner.** Smith goes to Dalkeith Palace. At dinner, he is seated opposite a leading statesman of the day or that statesman's nearest relative (the stories differ). Smith, from the depths of his mind, brings forth a criticism of this very politician. When he is ap-

prised of the identity of his neighbor, Smith becomes confused, sinks into a reverie again, and mutters: "Deil care, deil care, it's all true."

**Two Geniuses Converse.** Professor Smith, when walking on the streets alone, often speaks aloud to himself. He carries his cane on his shoulder, as a soldier does his musket.

**Walking Alone.** Adam Smith takes long walks with Dr. Hutton. The cheerful doctor tries to rouse the professor's attention. He speaks to Smith frequently. Smith seldom utters a word, but walks on, moving his lips, and muttering to himself. When the professor is ready to talk, he delivers his ideas in the form of a lecture.

**The Printer and the Philosopher.** "[Adam Smith] was but ill qualified for the general intercourse of society, or for the active employments of life." In conversation, his opinions of men, books, and ideas are often erroneous, having been formed in haste. He would express contrary opinions on the same subject, reports the printer, Mr. William Smellie.

**The Mark on the Wall.** Adam Smith composes his work standing and dictates to a secretary. His head moves from side to side, rubbing against the wall above the chimney-piece. Pomatum on his wig leaves a stain on the wall. This stain is finally painted over in the 1820's, more than 30 years after the philosopher's death.

Adam Smith lives most of his life in a trance. Helpless as a child in matters of business, he avoids the smallest transaction. He depends on a friend to buy corn for his horse. Yet Smith's theories create \$2 trillion of trade between nations. The resulting inflation, the first worldwide inflation in man's history, befuddles Western economists.

Only Japan handles the situation effectively. For the five years through 1982, that nation has an average annual inflation rate of 4.6 percent, the lowest rate of any developed nation. Japan flourishes in a realistic business world, without the handicap of economic theories. (See the low interest, two-market system, pages 113-116.)

"*The Invisible Hand* is a welcome addition to the body of knowledge on trade."  
**SOL C. CHAIKIN, President**  
International Ladies Garment Workers Union

"It was a pleasure to read *The Invisible Hand* and observe the historical benefits which this country derived from a long-standing policy of protecting industries sufficiently to permit them to prosper.  
"We do need to put Americans back to work."  
**DAVID W. JOHNSTON, Chairman of the Board**  
Dan River Inc.

"Right on target. Bull's-eye! Mr. Olnek's book will make the American public aware how purchasing foreign manufactured products causes inflation. I thoroughly enjoyed the book and read it right through. I did not want to put it down."  
**YALE GARBER, Executive Director**  
Apparel Manufacturers Association, Inc.

"Other governments, Mr. Olnek shows, preach free trade while engaging in protection. The end result: essential U. S. industries, shipbuilding included, are gravely undermined."  
**EDWIN M. HOOD, President**  
Shipbuilders Council of America

"Jay I. Olnek's *The Invisible Hand* makes a strong statement against Japanese trade barriers."  
**HOWARD J. BRUNS, President**  
Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association

"Olnek . . . convincingly proves that the 'magic' of free trade does not exist.  
"We should listen carefully when he warns: 'An import invasion on a vast scale is being directed against this nation by countries all over the world.'"  
**FRANCIS SCHAUFENBIL, International President**  
United Textile Workers of America

"Mr. Olnek's book provides the reader with an understandable and relevant insight into the complicated issues of free trade, fair trade and protection."  
**F.A. MEISTER, President**  
American Footwear Industries Association

"You are to be commended for this effort in bringing to the attention of the American people the fallacy of our country's deviation from the economic principles which made this country great."  
**RICHARD W. BLAKE, Executive Vice President**  
American Sugarbeet Growers Association

"Under free trade policies, we have opened our borders and allowed foreign producers to dump their steel in this country, while foreign countries have closed their borders to steel from the United States. There is no free trade in steel outside the United States. We are now, and have been for most of the past twenty years, engaged in an international trade war, and losing that war badly. This book argues convincingly for protective measures to revitalize our basic industries, strengthen our national economy, and preserve our national defense against the unrestrained invasion of imports."  
**DENNIS J. CARNEY, Chairman of the Board**  
Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation



# LGLC

LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

**George Meyer**  
National Coordinator

November 2, 1986

Gary Phillips  
3725 North Wilton, #5C  
Chicago, IL 60613

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Thank you for your letter and article dated February 21, 1986. I apologize for the delay in responding, it was misfiled and recently when it occurred to me that I had never responded, went searching for it.

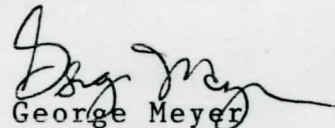
I'm afraid that due to the length of your article and the relative brevity of our newsletter, I will be unable to publish it.

However, I would like to make it available to LGLC members. I am working on the Fall issue of the newsletter now, can I put in a note about your article and to make it available to members?

If this meets with your approval, please let me know by November 15.

Again, please accept my apologies for the delay in writing. I hope to hear from you soon.

In liberty,



George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
LGLC

February 21, 1986

Mr. George Meyer  
LGLC  
1800 Market Street, #210  
San Francisco, CA 94102

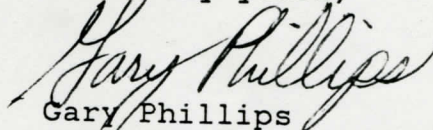
Thank you for your reply. Enclosed is the article in question. I wish to apologize for my delay in submitting it but a great deal of care and time has went into its preparation.

I shall retain the original of this letter and article by sending it to myself via certified mail. This dated document shall also remain in electronic text form at my place of employment, the law offices of ISHAM, LINCOLN & BEALE, Chicago, Illinois. You shall have first opportunity to publish it, but I do not waive the right to publish the article elsewhere, even in the event you do publish it first. If I do not receive timely notification of your decision (say 3 weeks after 5 days from today's date) I will send the article to the other members of LGLC listed on the last page of the newsletter. If the long term decision of LGLC is not to publish the article, I shall submit a slightly revised version which deletes any reference to yourself and your newsletter to various psychiatric institutions, newspapers, universities, other newsletters, and even Dr. Branden himself.

I do not hear these things being said and they should and will be heard.

Again, thank you.

Cordially yours,



Gary Phillips  
3725 N. Wilton, 5C  
Chicago, IL 60613  
(312) 472-4104

This is a response to an issue raised in a January 1985 issue of LGLC. The author of that article, Jonathan Carriel, was himself responding to remarks once made by one-time Ayn Rand associate, Dr. Nathaniel Branden. (For those not familiar with these names, Ayn Rand and Nathaniel Branden were at the forefront of the Objectivist philosophical movement which began in the late 1950's and advocated a return to pure reason and laizze-faire capitalism. Dr. Branden officially left the movement in the late 60's, but he carried Objectivist ideologies over into his own psychiatric writings.) Dr. Branden's remarks had been to the effect that homosexuality was caused by young men being taught that women were saints to be worshipped but never touched, and that in reaction to the gross irrationality of this split mind-body doctrine, young men "fled into homosexuality."

The pain such remarks would generate in young homosexuals, and especially those familiar with and approving of Rand and Branden's work, would be agonizing, and I believe Mr. Carriel was correct in advising young gays not to tear themselves up over Dr. Branden's unproven, negative assertions. But I believe his further call to turn anti-intellectual on the issue of what is the nature of homosexuality by questioning the need to "justify it" (read "explain to any rational inquirer its nature"), and to attempt to create emotional balance and self-acceptance through what I would term an act of faith ("just accept it"), is ultimately no real solution at all. There is no issue that could not benefit from scientific inquiry and the logical process. Why exclude homosexuality from intellectual scrutiny!? Besides, Mr. Carriel has missed the crucial point that Dr. Branden, hardly the type of man to knowingly make blatantly false statements, was attempting to explore the nature of homosexuality through a process of logic. In that light, the doctor's remarks are quite illuminating. They illustrate that the premise that homosexuality owes its beginnings to psychological distortions of reality must always lead to some such sort of statement as Dr. Branden's. So, as an "interested" party, a homosexual, and someone concerned in shedding whatever light I can on an issue I believe needs as much light shed on it as possible, I hereby offer my thoughts on the nature of homosexuality.

First, let me state that I believe that homosexuality is caused due to a biological difference between the heterosexual and the homosexual which, more specifically, involves a difference in the pheronomal response mechanisms of heterosexuals and homosexuals. (I do not discount the possibility that homosexuality could be "induced" through severe psychological trauma, but I believe such occurrences to be rare. As a general rule, such a theory runs into immediate contradictions with the vast majority of homosexuals, as study after study of well-adjusted

homosexuals has proved, and these findings led the American Psychiatric Association over a decade ago to remove homosexuality from their list of mental illnesses.) (Also, when I use the words "homosexual" it will be necessary to remember that it often refers to both males and females, except in context-specific instances.) My belief that homosexuality is a product of biological differences between the heterosexual and the homosexual is derived, in part, from the following facts:

1. It has been shown that human beings do respond to sexual odors--pheromones--emitted by humans and contained in their breath and body secretions (i.e., in the sweat exuded in the groin and underarm areas), so this would indicate a mechanism at work in the heterosexual male which responds to female pheromones, and a mechanism at work in the heterosexual female which responds to male pheromones. In short, the heterosexual male has a male-to-female response; the heterosexual female has a female-to-male response).

2. All human beings start out genetically as female. The signal to become male does not occur until a few weeks after fertilization has taken place. (This fact, believe it or not, I garnered from viewing a PBS show on the development of the human fetus in the womb a couple of years ago.) This would mean that all the materials necessary to produce biologically heterosexual males and females lie within every human being. In logic it would follow that when a fetus gets the chemical indicator to change into a male, one of the things that would occur internally as the external male organs developed would be the chemical re-wiring in the brain which, in effect, would be the emergence of the male-to-female response (which I believe becomes dominant once it has emerged over the earlier female-to-male response, and remains dormant forever in the case of the heterosexual female and the homosexual male).

From just these two facts it can be logically concluded that what nature would have to "do" to produce a male homosexual would be to signal the embryo to turn externally male, but not "allow" the male-to-female pheromone response mechanism to emerge. The fetus would develop physically into a male on all levels except the pheromonal response level. The pheromonal mechanism already present in the brain would be the original one, the female-to-male response mechanism. For nature this would be a "step left out," an event much more likely to occur than the "added step" necessary to produce a female homosexual.

With the lesbian all nature had to do (physically) was nothing and a female heterosexual would have been produced, but instead the male-to-female response emerged. This would seem to be an unnecessary step, if viewed from the perspective of

the steps needed to create a heterosexual female. A crude analogy might be found in the experience of having purchased a product in pieces, and the increased probability of finding a part has been omitted rather than finding an extra part has been included. There is a (reported) higher incidence of male homosexuals than female homosexuals. I believe this to be the correct explanation for why this is so.

Another more indirect route I used to arrive at a case for biological homosexuality was via epistemology, which is the study of conceptual knowledge--how it is formed and held. I asked myself the question, "How does anyone become sure of their sexuality." (This involved a wider issue, "What is the epistemological root of the word 'sure?' How does one become sure of anything?") In the book Objectivist Epistemology Ayn Rand said that the simplest concepts were derived by isolating the essential characteristic of at least two objects and then through a process of abstraction holding them mentally apart from their sensory roots in reality. She stated that all knowledge (concepts), no matter how complex, in order to be valid, must ultimately be traceable back to its sensory referents in reality. From this I deduced what I call the "Validation Theory of Reality," which says that a concept properly derived from reality (one which is true objectively) is validated each and every time a situation occurs which is similar to the ones which gave rise to the initial formation of that concept.

To the area of sexual identity formation, I applied this theory as follows: in the act of sex the presence of the right pheromones (meaning gender-right) brings about an easily noticeable state of physical arousal and excitement, indicated by increased breathing and tactile sensations, etc., and it is the [sub]conscious "noting" of this response over a number of similar occasions (at least two) which makes a person "sure" of their sexual nature (homosexual or heterosexual). This would explain the heterosexual so sure of his/her sexuality and, conveniently, it explains as well the homosexual so sure of his sexuality. It would not apparently, however, explain the "bisexual" who claims to be sure he is neither homosexual or heterosexual, or claims he is sure he is both.

My explanation of the so-called "bisexual" is twofold:

1. The fact that people are responding to pheromones with a certain gender in the act of sex is, by its nature, implicit. That the bisexual is homosexual is "written" in the experience of same-gender sex, but it is not literally written on a conveniently placed blackboard in the immediate vicinity of the sexual act. The current belief that gender-specific sexual excitement is always mental in origin does not help to clarify

this situation--in fact, it distorts the situation entirely. This misinformation concerning the issue of sexual identity concept formation supplies the method behind the cause for bisexuality (2 below).

2. The desire to be heterosexual occupies a high hierarchial value for most people, some few of whom are unfortunately physical homosexuals. The reason for this understandable but opposed-to-the-facts (in the case of the homosexual) hierarchial placement is due to societal and/or religious pressures. The thought of being completely homosexual is felt to be injurious to the "bisexual's" self-image, and so he adopts some vague explanation for his dual-gender sexual behavior. The explanations that I have heard from the bisexuals that I have encountered are strikingly similar to the belief structures of theists in that their status as bisexuals is (i) attributable to an indecipherable morass of emotions called "emotional temperament or make-up," or (ii) attributable to beliefs that, on close examination, have no basis in fact. This latter category usually consists of the belief that all males are (in a physical sense) sexually neutral and that sexuality is a "matter of choice or preference." A variation would be that all males are heterosexual, but sexuality can ignore physical reality and yield to mental "preference." The most pervasive version of either of these beliefs eliminates choice altogether, substituting instead an implicit, passive shaping of one's sexuality. I believe the reason behind its pervasive acceptance is self-explanatory.

The assertion that human beings are neuters or that their sexual identification is passively created through experiential reactions (learned [as in rote] behavior) ignores the fact of pheromones. One cannot "explain" homosexuality or "bisexuality" by denying the reality of heterosexuality. This is the problem which underlies the antagonism between the heterosexual community and the homosexual community when this kind of thing is offered by the homosexual community to the heterosexual world at large. The average heterosexual may not know in so many words that he is responding physically to something in the act of sex, but he senses, and very strongly, that he is, and he wonders why we don't either. Taking us at our own words, the heterosexual sees we are blanks upon which homosexuality was written. This leaves us in the position of having the wrong thing written on our blackboards (wrong from their perspective) and why can't we just erase that blackboard through sheer willpower and/or therapy and write in heterosexuality, they ask. To our assertion that all males are physically heterosexual but sexuality can be mentally chosen, they assert we are neurotics, and they don't care what the American Psychiatric Association has said. And our own error about leaving homosexuality in the realm of choice will always create the problem of morality.

Morality concerns that which is open to choice. To equate homosexuality with morality in any sense is to supply the fuel which makes the motor of heterosexual prejudice (against homosexuals) run. And worse, it causes most homosexuals to condemn themselves needlessly. This causes a vicious circle of self-destructive homosexual behavior insofar as what is seen in public as to how homosexuals conduct their sex lives; which reinforces the negative, moral viewpoint concerning homosexuality, and so on and so forth.

Prejudice masquerading as disagreement is at the root of antagonism between the homosexual and the heterosexual. Until homosexuality is shown, in fact, to be truly an amoral issue, the actual nature of homophobia will not be exposed for what it is, -- insupportable in fact. And perhaps the area of greatest confusion lies in the present misunderstanding of the different meanings and connotations (a difference which is obscured or often ignored) of the words "tolerate" and "accept." To ask any human being to tolerate homosexuality is a legitimate request; but to ask anyone, including yourself, to accept anything without facts (on an act of faith) is to relegate yourself to the morally weaker position of implicitly stating that reality (and facts) cannot support your position, and no amount of blanking-out will make the tragic consequences of such a policy go away.

In early February of this year I saw the documentary "Before Stonewall." I admired the people who bravely stood up and said (long before it was fashionable to do so), "I am gay; I am; I am part of society and I have a voice." I was uplifted at the knowledge that this attitude had swept the majority of the homosexual community in the late 60's and during the 70's. But after the movie was over, I had to remind myself that today, in 1986, we were seeing the consequences of just how far such an movement could go, a movement for rightful recognition based on nothing but emotional zeal, before it again became victim to the unchallenged premises in the minds of that movement's opponents. Fundamentalist and conservative anti-homosexual views are on the rise again, and in all likelihood will get stronger.

Many might point to the struggle of the blacks and say that such an attitude of sheer emotional zeal can go very far indeed, but this ignores the obviously mindless self-contradictions of racism - hatred based on nothing but skin-color (skin color obviously being a truly amoral issue). It also ignores that many white scholars participated in an ongoing effort to justify racism with "science", e.g., tried to find biological differences in fact between the races, usually by research into genes or the measuring of the brain pans of black and white skulls in an attempt to establish an inherent,

biological "explanation" for the alleged intellectual inferiority of the the black race. When these "facts" (which helped to justify racism for many decades) were shown time and time again to be false, to bear no relationship to the realities of the situation, and (in the case of European Jewry) to culminate in the monstrous genocidal practices of WWII, the racists were left with insupportable arguments for their prejudices. It was then, after the facts of the matter had come out, that the movement strongly identified with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was able to be most effective.

A side issue to both black and homosexual prejudice has always been God and "what the Bible says." I say side issue because I believe that the Bible can be made to say anything in support of or against anything, and that two people arguing over any issue pro and con, using God's word as reference, are reduced to the anti-intellectual status of "It's so because I feel it is so" and "It's not so because I feel it's not so." While such arguments may have the pragmatic advantage of achieving a step forward every now and then, their pragmatic, anti-principle, base ultimately brings about two steps backward. The groundwork for any movement, if it is to succeed in history (the only time span that really counts), must be facts.

As a person interested in personal freedom I know that it is my responsibility to try and build a case for it in reason, and reason is an absolute - there is no other way to defend anything. As a person trying to understand his homosexual nature, I accept that it is ultimately my responsibility to build that bridge of acceptance - both to myself and to all those others (e.g., the heterosexual world) who claim to be perplexed, and with whom I must interact in a society governed by democratic principles, which, like it or not, most often-times means ruled by majority opinion. For what other possible reason could anyone justify the existence of such a newsletter as Libertarians for Gay and Lesbian Concerns, if not to achieve these two objectives together? When I was asked to write an article on this issue by LGLC's chief publisher, George Meyer, he warned that an actual proof for biological differences in the homosexual might add yet more fuel to homophobic rantings in the form of calls to fix the "genes" of the homosexual. Is there any higher priority for such a newsletter than the investigation of and the reporting on any facts which will support its position and help to gain public approval for its cause? What else is a newsletter designed to accomplish other than to gather and build public support for its ideas? How else is a newsletter to do it except by using facts? By appealing to stupidity!? By attempting to reconcile facts with religious antagonism!? By appeasing the wrath of those special interest groups who seek to benefit by keeping the issue clothed in ignorance, such as mentally unbalanced homophobics who



legislate for our destruction; or bisexuals who "want the best of both worlds" (meaning sex with men [sometimes] while simultaneously receiving approval from heterosexual society at large [at all times]); or even, sadly and surprisingly enough to say, homosexuals who "accept" their homosexuality when it comes to having exclusive sex with men, but who don't really want to know that their homosexuality is an absolute? (and I have encountered a great many of this latter category).

No! Truth can never benefit from an alliance with unsupported emotionalism or fear or ignorance--it can only lose. I am not a biological engineer or a scientist but I think I have pointed out the direction which, by utilizing a few presently known facts about epistemology, biology and psychology, will lead to the firm and absolute proof that homosexuality is - period! - and that the fact that a male or female is homosexual by nature means nothing about their moral nature or their rights as citizens of a free country, and that it indicates only whom they sleep with at night. The speculation for just why homosexuality is can come later.

And to those warnings that a biological cause for homosexuality would instigate homophobic biological tinkering to fix nature's handiwork, I say "Hardly!" In a free and just society, a homosexual could choose to be homosexual by right because he is homosexual in fact. What a thing is by nature is neither moral or immoral, nor is it inherently better or worse; it simply is.

But only controlled, scientific testing and inquiry can show "to be" what logic says "must be." When that has been accomplished, then maybe we, the homosexual population of this country, all 20 + million of us, will also achieve the reality of that dream of freedom and acceptance which Dr. King spoke of so inspiringly.

[Mr. Meyer, this last paragraph is optional.]

One last point I wish to address is that when I wrote to the editor of this publication (LGLC), Mr. George Meyer, and stated my objections to the implied intent of Mr. Carriel's statements, he attempted to point out that perhaps what Mr. Carriel had simply meant to say was that homosexuals should not be concerned about the nature of their homosexuality to the extent that they "spent their whole lives trying to justify it." I simply wish to reply that I spent perhaps a year and a half during the actual fact gathering and processing stages. The only way time has affected the issue otherwise is that it gave me experiences which allowed me to apply and validate my "theory." I could go into subtle detail about how my "theory" has explained many facets of the behavior, personalities and

beliefs of homosexuals, bisexuals and heterosexuals, things unexplainable if one refers only to the "conventional wisdom" which now reigns about the issue of homosexuality, but I fear that I have quite exceeded the one page article Mr. Meyer asked me to submit. I trust that my treatment of the subject matter has justified my doing so, and that Mr. Meyer thinks so as well.

# LGLC

LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

**George Meyer**  
National Coordinator

November 2, 1986

Wayne Taylor  
921 NE 6th Avenue  
Gainesville, FL 32601

Dear Wayne:

Many thanks for your offer of assistance with the newsletter. My request for help was to see what response, if any, I would receive. You see, I was recently promoted at my job and now spend quite a few more hours each day there instead of working on LGLC business. Also, my lover and I are about to buy a three unit building in the Castro area and must spend free time in fixing the place up.

So my request was to see if I could find someone to edit the newsletter. It is my belief now that the editor must be someone in the San Francisco area so that we can converse on a regular basis easily.

I don't have anything at the moment that I can ship to you to do. However, let me suggest something: LGLC will be hosting the Second International Convention over the Memorial Weekend, May 23 - 25. How about joining us here in San Francisco? The last convention was a blast - besides being in a large group of gay libertarians, this city has beautiful weather and beautiful men in May! Start saving your money now!!!

Thanks again for responding to my request. Hope to see you in May.

In liberty,

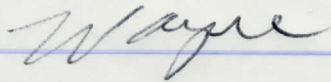


9-5-86

Dear George,

In your Summer 1986 Newsletter you indicated that you needed help on the Newsletter and some other projects. What help can I be to you, keeping in mind that I live in a city far from you?

Sincerely yours,



Wayne Taylor

921 NE 6th Ave.  
Gainesville, Fla. 32601

# TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING  
ROCKEFELLER CENTER  
NEW YORK 10020

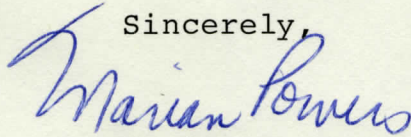
MARIAN POWERS  
EDITORIAL OFFICES

November 11, 1986

Dear Mr. Meyer:

TIME material cannot be used in a way that might be construed as either for or against a specific issue. We cannot, therefore, give you permission to reprint the July 21 Essay, "'The Individual Is Sovereign,'" in your newsletter.

Sincerely,



Marian Powers

Mr. George Meyer  
641A Castro Street  
San Francisco, CA 94114  
MP:sf

# LGLC

LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

**George Meyer**  
National Coordinator

November 4, 1986

Marian Powers  
Reprint Permission Department  
Time  
Time & Life Building  
Rockerfeller Center  
New York, NY 10020

Dear Ms. Powers:

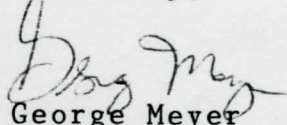
I am writing for permission to reprint Otto Friedrich's "The Individual is Sovereign" essay from the July 21, 1986 issue of Time for the Fall issue of our publication, LGLC Newsletter. As requested over the phone yesterday, you wanted to know who would be receiving the reprinted article, etc. Our newsletter goes to about 200 members and friends of LGLC throughout the country. I have enclosed a sample issue for your information.

Mr. Friedrich's article on individual rights is one of the most concise and illuminating of 1986 and deserves to reach as many people as possible. Obviously, Time has a greater audience than LGLC Newsletter but you would be hard-pressed to find a group more dedicated to individual rights than ours. Indeed, Mr. Friedrich's article has already been quoted in at least two other Libertarian publications of which I know. I just want to use the whole thing.

I had originally intended to receive permission to reprint over the phone and due to my deadlines, would like to get a quick response. I have enclosed a stamped envelope for your convenience. If at all possible, please call me with your reply. My home phone is: 415-552-0838 and it has an answering machine.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,



George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
Libertarians for Gay and Lesbian Concerns

## Essay

# "The Individual Is Sovereign"

Not everyone will agree with this, but for the sake of argument let us stipulate that homosexuality and other variant forms of sex are distasteful and should generally be discouraged. Let us also stipulate that the kind of pornography that flourishes in most cities is also distasteful and to be discouraged. Now even if this were all true—and a majority of Americans think it is—does it mean that the forces of law and government should proclaim such sexual activities illegal and threaten all offenders with prison terms? More generally, does it mean that the permissiveness of the past 20 years has finally gone too far, particularly in its blatant public displays, and that the government has a moral duty to call a halt? That certainly seems to be the implication of the Supreme Court's ruling on a Georgia sodomy case two weeks ago and of the Meese commission's report on pornography last week. If so, these are very questionable judgments on a very complex problem.

Granted that the government has a right to interfere if anyone is being injured or coerced, the history of official efforts to regulate sex is a long and fairly unhappy one. Both sides invoked it in the sodomy case. "Condemnation of those practices is firmly rooted in Judeo-Christian moral and ethical standards," said Chief Justice Burger in concurring with Justice White's majority opinion. "Homosexual sodomy was a capital crime under Roman law . . ." The same line of argument could presumably be made to support slavery, and Justice Blackmun's dissent offered a spirited rebuke from Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.: "It is revolting to have no better reason for a rule of law than that it was laid down in the time of Henry IV. It is still more revolting if the grounds upon which it was laid down have vanished."

Customs do change. Babylonian law decreed drowning as the proper punishment for a woman accused of adultery, but if she floated after being forced to jump into a sacred river, she was judged innocent. In the Middle Ages, someone who had sexual relations with a Jew could be punished by burial alive; adulterers were flogged through the streets, prostitutes had their noses slit, and men were burned alive for having sex with dogs, goats, cows, even geese.

In the Enlightenment of the 18th century, the Austrian Empress Maria Theresa appointed a troop of spies known as Commissioners of Chastity to enforce her prim views. Said the irrepressible Giacomo Casanova: "They carried off to prison, at all hours of the day and from all the streets of Vienna, poor girls whom they found alone, who in most cases went out only to earn an honest living." Sodomy was long considered a capital offense, and the Marquis de Sade was sentenced to death for engaging in it. Hitler threw homosexuals into concentration camps. In recent years the resurgence of Islamic law means that adulterers face flogging in countries like Iran, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan. And down through the centuries, despite all the decrees, people have gone right on, of course, enjoying sex as best they could.

Perhaps the most persuasive case against government intrusion into most areas of private morality was made by John Stuart Mill in his 1859 essay, *On Liberty*: "The only purpose for which power can be rightly exercised over any member of a civilized community, against his will, is to prevent harm to others. His own good, either physical or moral, is not a sufficient war-

rant . . . Over himself, over his own mind and body, the individual is sovereign." The framers of the U.S. Constitution seem to have had similar views in mind when they declared in the Ninth Amendment that "the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." This, plus the 14th Amendment's due-process clause, was the basis for the Georgian's plea in the sodomy case.

For more than a half-century, the Supreme Court has been proclaiming and broadening a constitutional right to privacy, which Justice Brandeis described in 1928 as "the right to be let alone—the most comprehensive of rights, and the right most valued by civilized man." Justice Douglas reasserted that idea in a landmark 1965 decision striking down a law forbidding married couples to use contraceptives (*Griswold vs. Connecticut*). Said he:

"The First Amendment has a penumbra where privacy is protected from governmental intrusion."

Implicit in all these controversies over sexual privacy has been the admirable social goal of protecting and supporting the family. The traditional religious taboos probably once had a similar goal. Government lawmakers simply followed that tradition (Burger's "Judeo-Christian moral and ethical standards") when they tried to ban lewd movies or lewd whatever, and the Justices did much the same, even in their Georgia sodomy ruling.

This tradition ignored the changes brought by birth control, and the fact that most sexual activity has very little to do with procreation. But it seems to have been a convenient justification for government action—or inaction. Though the Georgia homosexual was never prosecuted, he challenged the convenient tradition itself by claiming that the constitutional right to privacy applied to him as

well as to anyone else. There had, after all, been no children involved, no victim of any kind, no coercion, no public misbehavior. In such circumstances, doesn't a free citizen have a right to do as he pleases? One can sense a certain irritation over such a "gay rights" claim in the brusque rejection by Justice White. It is, said White, "at best, facetious."

Supporters of gay rights quite naturally criticize the court's decision, but there is a more fundamental point in Justice Blackmun's dissent. "A necessary corollary of giving individuals freedom to choose how to conduct their lives is acceptance of the fact that different individuals will make different choices," he wrote. "It is precisely because the issue raised by this case touches the heart of what makes individuals what they are that we should be especially sensitive to the rights of those whose choices upset the majority." In this, Blackmun was echoing a famous argument by Holmes: "If there is any principle of the Constitution that more imperatively calls for attachment than any other it is the principle of free thought—not free thought for those who agree with us but freedom for the thought that we hate."

In some senses, sex is also an idea, subject to all the competing influences of love and hostility, of persuasion and rejection, of enthusiasm and anxiety, of conformity and ridicule. It generally ends in conditions of privacy; and the right to privacy, "the right to be let alone," includes a rule that says, Uncle Sam, and all other uninvited guests, please keep out. —By Otto Friedrich



Time

212-586-1212

Otto Friedrich

x 2596

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Nicholas Jollymore

x 3083

reprint editor

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# LGLC

LIBERTARIANS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN CONCERNS  
1800 MARKET STREET, #210, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

**George Meyer**  
National Coordinator

November 15, 1986

The Aristotle Foundation  
Route 1, Box 251  
McDonough, NY 13801

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed are a number of cassette tapes from LGLC's national convention held in October of 1985. These tapes are a gift to you by Adam Starchild.

Please let us know if you wish additional information on LGLC and our activities.

Sincerely,



George Meyer  
National Coordinator  
LGLC

Enclosures

For those who attended, the second international LGLC convention held May 22-25 in San Francisco was a wonderful success. Members from 6 states and Canada met for four days of stimulating discussion, interesting speakers and socializing. A review appears in this newsletter. Media coverage was provided by Fruit Punch Gay Radio (KPFA-FM Berkeley) and the national Advocate. Special thanks to several people without whose help this convention could not have taken place: David Simons, Norma Jean Almodovar (who stepped in at the last minute after our original banquet speaker cancelled), Ron Dorsey, Jim Peron and Greg Vogel.

As you may know, this is my last issue as national coordinator. The past five years have seen enormous growth for LGLC. At , our membership is now at an all-time high. As I step down, two members, Jim Peron and Jon Osborne are already taking over some of the duties I've performed. For two issues Jim has been publishing the LGLC Newsletter and doing a fantastic job. Jon has taken over as membership and advertising chair - a much needed effort. The position of national coordinator has not however been filled.

I have enjoyed being one of the guiding lights for LGLC and will continue to support the efforts of fellow LGLC'rs as we promote the philosophy of libertarianism to our gay brothers and sisters.

As always, we encourage you to participate. If you want to help build a stronger and more effective LGLC, please contact Jim Peron.

In liberty,

George Meyer

Agenda for LGLC meeting of September 19, 1987  
(there were other items but these are the ones that  
were covered; other items are mentioned as for the  
next meetings)

- \* introduction
- \* reports
- \* what is most important/relevant/amenable-to-our-efforts  
part/aspect of the problem?
- \* decide what to do next

\*\*\*\*\*

Reports on self-help organizations and efforts:  
ACTION TO BE TAKEN

Ross: South Bay

1. ARIS
  - \* counseling, discussion
  - \* weekly meetings
  - \* help with housework, food, transport
2. Imperial AIDS Foundation of San Jose
  - \* distribute \$\$
  - \* \$400 lifetime limit per individual
3. "at home" hospice
4. "Necessities and More"  
ROSS AND DAVE WILL CONTACT
  - \* spinoff of Holy Trinity Community Church (which is source of \$\$)
  - \* clothing, furnishings, food
  - \* support group
  - \* no support limit, but small budget
5. residential hospice
  - \* apt building
  - \* computer orgs contributing
6. "Ross Enterprises"
  - \* distributes safety devices
  - \* to various groups, individuals
7. south bay BBS
  - \* awards prize for best answer to AIDS questionnaire

Others ... SF

8. Open Hands
  - \* food: prepare, deliver
  - \* donations
9. Shanti
  - \* 45% govt funding, 55% voluntary
10. AIDS Foundation
  - \* at least as much govt funding as Shanti
11. AIDS BBS

\* 415-626-1246  
\* 300,1200 b

12. numerous small groups (e.g., massage)
13. "Inform"  
GEORGE CONTACT  
\* therapies etc.
14. GGBA, Tavern Guild, ...  
\* sources of \$\$ for ...

\*\*\*\*\*

List of problem parts/aspects as derived and processed at this meeting

	rank votes on round ...		
	one	two	three
1. (many) people diagnosed (often) quickly become destitute, hence no hope for any improvement ... see (3)	4		
2. (unconscious) "conspiracy" to make patients incompetent, unproductive, no reason to try	6	3	
3. therapies very expensive (causes: govt financing, drug system and regulation	6	5	7
4. assumption that govt should finance/ do everything	8	4	
5. threat of GOVT legal actions/ sanctions: testing, internment	7	5	
6. self image of victims: fear, powerless, stigmatized ("gay")	3		
7. emotional toll on family/friends	1		
8. fear/insularity in g community generally, internalized h'phobia	1		
9. no sex ("just say no") program in govt schools, espec against gays (also hookers)	5	4	
10. death ("it tolls for thee")	0		
11. hard to opt for suicide	8		
12. individuals are apt to use law against victims ("attempted murder") even if innocent	5	3	
13. freedom closing down	4		

generally

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14. it keeps spreading  | 2 |   |   |
| 15. any suggestion about ways it can be spread is branded h'phobia--cut off info ideologically          | 2 |   |   |
| 16. some groups are spreading panic   | 3 | 3 |   |
| 17. overreaction: can't fire, test, make \$\$   | 7 |   |   |
| 18. g "leaders" exploiting non-g also: Larouche, Gann, Dolittle   | 3 |   |   |
| 19. no libertarian ideas available (this one added and reevaluated independently of some of the others) | 9 | 8 | 6 |

\*\*\*\*\*

Evaluation/Selection Criteria	Priority Votes
a. make a uniquely libertarian contribution	9
b. impact we have over it by the efforts we can make	5
c. rewarding to work on	3
d. length of effort/commitment within our resources	6
d. cost	4

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Agenda for next meeting

- \* independent SF and south bay groups will meet
- \* it was noted at the meeting that we seemed to have strayed from the theme of self help in evaluating the aspects ... the groups should reevaluate the aspects, etc., with this in mind; we may be able to combine several aspects or approaches
- \* we should come up with something to report at the next LGLC meeting
- \* we may be able to have a speaker at the next LGLC meeting from some of the organizations or programs identified
- \* we want to evaluate existing organizations/programs for possible support by LGLC, or establish our own org/prog
- \* we may want to consider dealing with discussion issue of a libertarian position on govt AIDS funding
- \* we need to consider how this current effort should fit into LGLC agenda/program(s)

MEMORANDUM FROM

Ron Paul

As I was answering  
these questions for CNN  
it occurred to me that  
you may like to see  
them.

Ron

Cable News Network, Inc.



1050 Techwood Drive, N.W.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30318  
404-827-1500

June 9, 1987

Mr. Ron Paul  
The Ron Paul for President Committee  
1120 Nasa Road, Suite 104  
Houston, TX 77058

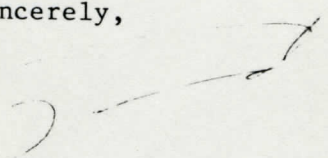
Dear Mr. Paul:

In order to report accurately your position on issues, CNN is asking that your campaign respond to the enclosed issues questionnaire. The Political Unit is preparing a series for air this fall on the candidates' position on issues. Your response to the questionnaire by July 15 is essential.

Let me take this opportunity to advise you that CNN will be airing a half-hour daily program dedicated to political news. "Politics '88" will debut November 2 at 6P ET. We anticipate a replay of the show overnight which would be aimed at the West Coast audience. I will be sending you an invitation to appear on this program.

Let me thank you for your time, and in advance, for your response to the issues questionnaire.

Sincerely,



V. R. Furnad  
Vice President/  
Senior Executive Producer

ABORTION

- 1) Do you support abortion as defined in Roe vs. Wade? *No*
- 2) Do you support federal funding of abortion? *No*
- 3) Do you support a constitutional ammendment to ban abortion? *No \**
- 4) Other positions? *\* I support a Constitutional Amendment leaving this question to the states*

AGRICULTURE

- 1) Should the federal government subsidize farmers? if so, how? *No*
- 2) What should the government do about the high rate of farm foreclosures? *Stop inflating + loaning money to farmers*
- 3) Do we have an obligation to save the family farm? *No more than the family grocery store or gas station*

CIVIL RIGHTS

- 1) Is the federal government doing enough (or too much) to achieve affirmative action?
- 2) Is the U.S. adequately enforcing voting rights legislation? *yes*
- 3) Should we pass an ERA? *NO*
- 4) Should the U.S. have a national policy on daycare? *NO*
- 5) Should there be federal legislation regarding maternity/paternity leave? *NO*
- 6) Are we preparing adequately for the increasing age of the U.S. population?  
*Not a federal issue*
- 7) Should there be federal legislation with regard to age discrimination? *NO*

DEFENSE

- 1) Has the crackdown on "fraud, waste and abuse" in defense industries been effective? *No*
- 2) Should the U.S. sign arms control treaty limiting intermediate range nuclear weapons in Europe? *No*
- 3) Should the U.S. continue to research and develop SDI? *Not as presently constituted*
- 4) Are U.S./Soviet relations on the right track? *NO*
- 5) What is your position with regard to future of NATO, SEATO? *withdraw*



DEFENSE, continued

- 6) Is the U.S. spending enough to insure an adequate defense? *military budget is too high - defense budget is too low*
- 7) How should we deal with Warsaw Pact superiority in conventional forces? *this is a myth.*  
Should U.S. alter current conventional arms policy?  
*yes, defend the U.S. only*

ECONOMY

- 1) Should we have a balanced budget ammendment? *yes, but I'd rather have a balanced budget*
- 2) What should the U.S. do to reduce federal deficit? *cut everything drastically*
- 3) Did tax reform go far enough? *tax reform raised taxes, we need to cut them massively*
- 4) Do we need to increase taxes? if so, what kind and how? *No*
- 5) Do we need to retaliate against countries which have a large trade surplus with the U.S.? if so, how? *No*
- 6) What specific actions would Japan have to take to improve U.S./Japanese trade relations? *Japan's actions are none of the US government's business*
- 7) Should we allow the dollar to fall further in order to lower the trade deficit? *No*
- 8) What should the federal government do, if anything, to shore up failing industries? *Nothing Directly, but providing a balanced budget + sound currency + No corporate taxes would go a long way toward a healthier economy*
- 9) Should the federal government retrain displaced workers? *No*
- 10) Are current levels of unemployment acceptable? if not, what should be done? *No & that's why we should*
- 11) Do you support a gold standard? *yes*

EDUCATION

- 1) Should the U.S. government foster merit pay? *No*
- 2) Should teachers be required to pass competency exams? *No*
- 3) Are you in favor of tuition tax credits? Explain. *yes -- 100% of tuition payment*
- 4) Should student aid for higher education be increased? decreased? *it should be eliminated*
- 5) Should the CIA be allowed to recruit on college campuses? *No*
- 6) Is the Department of Education necessary? *No*

EDUCATION, continued

- 7) Do you favor prayer in public schools? If yes, explain your position. *we should have No Compulsion + No Prohibition*
- 8) Do you favor a parent's right to educate their child at home? *yes*
- 9) Should public schools be responsible for AIDS and sex education? If yes, in what form? *NO*

ENERGY

- 1) Is the U.S. too dependent on foreign oil? *NO*
- 2) Have we done enough to support the domestic oil and gas industry? *we should lower or eliminate their taxes as we should with all industries*
- 3) Should the U.S. support development of solar and other alternate forms of power? *NO*
- 4) Is the nuclear power industry sufficiently regulated? *Should not be regulated*
- 5) What is your position on nuclear power? *repeal all subsidies + Priviledges for the Nuclear industry*
- 6) Do we need an Energy Department? *No*

ENVIRONMENT

- 1) What is the most important environmental problem facing the U.S. today, and what would you do to remedy it? *U.S. government rape of the Public lands. All lands should be privatized.*

ESPIONAGE

- 1) What should the U.S. do to resolve embassy security problems in the USSR? other countries? *abolish foreign embasseys*
- 2) Should constraints on the CIA be strengthened or weakened? In what way? *abolish CIA*
- 3) Should the U.S. impose the death penalty for espionage? *ONLY IN declared war*
- 4) Should persons with security clearances be required to disclose personal sexual activities? *No*

IMMIGRATION

- 1) Is the new immigration bill solving the problem? *No* If not, how would you change it? *open all borders*

IMMIGRATION, continued

- 2) Should the U.S. border patrol be strengthened? *No*
- 3) Should English be the official U.S. language? *No*

INSIDER TRADING

- 1) Are we tough enough on white collar crime? *Insider Trading is a victimless crime*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSAUSTRIA

- 1) Was the U.S. government correct to ban Austrian President Kurt Waldheim? *No*

CANADA

- 1) Has the Reagan administration dealt effectively with the issue of acid rain? *No* How would you deal differently? *make it possible for victims of pollution to sue based on a precise concept of property rights*

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

- 1) Should private citizens be allowed to make private donations in opposition to U.S. foreign policy? *yes*
- 2) What should U.S. foreign policy be toward Nicaragua? *Non Intervention*
- El Salvador? *"*
- Chile? *"*
- Cuba? *"*
- Mexico? *"*
- Latin America in general? *"*
- 3) How would you deal with the Latin American debt crisis? *stop subsidizing the banks*
- 4) Is current U.S. policy effective in dealing with human rights abuses in this region? *None of the US government's business*
- 5) Under what circumstances would you be willing to send U.S. troops to Nicaragua? *NONE*
- 6) Should the U.S. continue to fund Radio Marti? *No*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, continued

MIDDLE EAST

- 1) What should the U.S. role be in the mideast peace process? *NONE*
- 2) Would you alter U.S. policy towards any country in this region? *yes*  
If so, what country and how? *stop all foreign aid to Israel, Egypt + all other countries*
- 3) Should the U.S. play a role in resolving the Iran/Iraq war? *No*
- 4) Should the PLO have an official voice in mideast negotiations?  
*NONE of our business*
- 5) Should the Soviets be a participant in mideast peace conference?  
*NONE of our business*
- 6) Should the U.S. defend the Persian Gulf?  
*No*
- 7) Should the U.S. negotiate for hostages? If so, how?  
*No*
- 8) Explain your anti-terrorism policy. *Abolish the IRS*

SOUTH AFRICA

- 1) Are U.S. sanctions working in South Africa? *I hope not*
- 2) Should U.S. policy be revised towards the region? *yes - abolish the sanctions*
- 3) Should the U.S. support Angolan insurgents? *No*

UNITED NATIONS

- 1) Should the U.S. alter its support of the UN? *US out of UN  
UN out of US*

PUBLIC HEALTH

AIDS

- 1) Should there be mandatory AIDS testing? if so, for what groups? *No*  
*Testing should be private + voluntary*
- 2) Is the U.S. government doing enough to deal with the AIDS epidemic? *No -- there should be no FDA restrictions on new drugs + testing should be*
- 3) Should AIDS patients be restricted in any way? *done by private sources No*  
*Not by the government* *By the government*

DRUGS

- 1) Is the "war on drugs" working? *No* What would you do differently? *repeal all restrictions on any substance an adult may wish to ingest thereby cutting*
- 2) What, if any, groups should be subjected to mandatory drug testing? *urban cities*  
*None*

INSURANCE

- 1) Is there an insurance crisis? *yes* What, if anything, should the federal government do about it? *Nothing -- stop impeding private solutions*

PUBLIC HEALTH, continuedSMOKING

- 1) Should the U.S. continue to subsidize the tobacco industry? *No*
- 2) Should all tobacco advertising be banned? *No*
- 3) Should smoking be prohibited in public places? *No*

PAC'S/ELECTION REFORM

- 1) What election reforms would you favor? *abolish the FEC*
- 2) Will you accept PAC money in your campaign? *yes, but I won't get any*

SOCIAL POLICIES

- 1) How would you reform the welfare system? *abolish it*
- 2) Do you favor workfare? *No*
- 3) Should the U.S. government do more or less in terms of public housing? *abolish ;*
- 4) What is the federal obligation toward the homeless? *None*

SOCIAL SECURITY

- 1) Should the social security system be revised? *yes -- abolished*
- 2) Are Medicare and Medicaid benefits adequate? *should be abolished*
- 3) Should the U.S. provide catastrophic health insurance? If so, in what form? *No*
- 4) Your position with regard to any type of national health insurance? *opposed*

SPACE

- 1) Is NASA back on track? *let's hope not*
- 2) What should be the objectives of the U.S. civilian space program?  
Space station? Shuttle? *Space technology for defense purposes only*
- 3) How should space \$ be spent? *for defense only*

PERSONAL

1) Do you think there are any questions a candidate should not be asked?

yes those not relevant to public policy

TRANSPORTATION

1) Has deregulation fostered lack of safety in the transportation industry? No

If so, what would you do about it?

full privatization +  
deregulation would end the problems that now  
exist.

6/12/87

Dear George,

I realize you have sworn off further involvement in this black hole of time we call LBL, but as you still hold the checkbook, I must continue to defer the weighty financial matter of depositing incoming checks (\$138 enclosed) and writing outgoing checks (2 requested) to your graciousness.

One of the checks (\$105; make it out to Lysander, Inc.) is to renew our LP News advertisement for another 6 issues. The other (\$10; make it out to New Jersey Libertarian Party) is for a one-time placement of our ad in the NJ Libertarian. Just enclose the appropriate check in the appropriate pre-stamped envelope and mail. I have kept copies of all correspondance.

Incidentally, I also have arranged a reciprocal ad agreement with Libertarian International which will cost us no bucks. To make room for their business-card size ad, Jim will have to cut back slightly on the hot air, however, so we may end up paying more in postage. Such are the tradeoffs of life.

In fidelity,

/s/

JEO

6/26/87 Checks written and mailed.

**LGLC**

**Libertarians for Gay and Lesbian Concerns  
1800 Market Street, #210, San Francisco, CA 94102**

**Dear George:**

**It appears I neglected to include the checks I sent you for deposit in my previous letter. You will find them enclosed along with an additional check from a new member. The deposit is now \$170.**

/s/   
Jon