

Let Freedom Ring CMLC Liberator

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Western News

It's Almost Fall, Time for Another Freedom Rally on the Boston Common. And on a fine Saturday morning PVLA Members Michael Serafin, Pit Warren, Al Wilcox, Mike Froimowitz, and George Phillies and Worcester friends including Kevin Haskell drove in to scenic Boston to the Boston Common, where Libertarian stalwarts including Steve Epstein and a cast of many stage America's oldest and largest rally for the re-legalization of marijuana. 40-60,000 people attended to listen to speeches (Harry Browne and Carla Howell both spoke) and rock bands and enjoy a fine afternoon. We ran an OPH booth, collecting dozens of names of possible supporters. Pit

(Continued on page 3)

Debates Commission Violates International Agreement

..Tonie Nathan

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Fear of an unforeseen political outcome and polls that show many voters desire a third party choice may well be the reason the Commission on Presidential Debates, composed only of Republicans and Democrats, has decreed that third-party candidates must show at least 15% in public opinion polls in order to be included in national debates.

This ruling by the Debates Commission is obvi-

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Where Your Money Went

The Howell Campaign

This is all based on the FEC reports. The reports are now available on the web at www.fec.gov.

1/1/99-12/31/2000

The campaign raised \$33, 297, plus a \$2000 loan from the candidate. \$24,200 of the fundraising was itemized, almost all from well known Massachusetts Libertarian donors. It spent \$18,077, and repaid the \$2000 loan.

It spent:

Performance Training (Dale Carnegie).. \$1595
Michael Cloud (Fundraising Commission...\$6700
(and \$325 for in-kind stationery)
Jennifer Willis, telemarketing.....\$ 498
Geoff Braun web site design..... \$ 250
D&S Mail for Less, Las Vegas 10/7 \$2590

(Continued on page 3)

Recruiting Members

by Doug Stoxen

who we thank for permission to reproduce his highly interesting preliminary report

E. The Meeting

Be on time or ahead of time! Dress for the event. Casual sports clothes are usually ok. (slacks and a shirt with a collar, shoes and socks) If you are meeting a biker or a surfer or something outside mainstream, dress for the event or crowd if you can bring it off. Otherwise take the middle ground.

If you are meeting them at their home, pay attention. Nearly everyone has something admirable on display at their home. Look for it. If you like what you see, compliment them on it. Make sure your interest is genuine, if not they will see through it and you've lost them. Put that information in their Farley File. Talking about their favorite trophy may break the ice. If nothing else, they may feel better about you because of your obvious good taste.

Show them the outreach material you brought. Explain each piece and how it fits in with the work

(Continued on page 4)

Our Web Pages

<http://www.wmlp.org>

<http://www.cmlc.org>

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Libertarian owned-Libertarian operated

Provider of internet services

than their electronic counterparts, but offer a variety of compensations. While only some people use the Internet, absolutely everyone has mail delivery. A newsletter -- especially if photographs are involved -- transmits much more information than could readily be downloaded by many computer users.

To Be Continued

Observe that paper newsletters last at least until the trash is taken out, so the chance that a paper newsletter will be read is higher than the chance

Another Interesting Idea

Last month I proposed using pages 1 and 2 for PVLA/CMLC/ Massachusetts material, bundle pages 3 and onward as, say, the Libertarian Strategy Gazette, and making copies available to people in other states for matching newsletters elsewhere. This arrangement costs us nothing, could be used to leverage the Local Organization strategy to greater strength from sea to shining sea, and could get publicity for our people.

This month I'll propose something more local. Last spring, LPUS members who belonged only to LAMA and not to LPMA were disenfranchised when LAMA ceased to exist. Would there be interest in launching a local group of LPUS/ formerly-LAMA-only members to represent our common interests?

Who Are We?

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Let Freedom Ring CMLC Liberator

Published by the Pioneer Valley Libertarian Association, Carol McMahon (Treasurer) and George Phillies (Editor and Chair) Subscriptions are \$10 per year, payable to Pioneer Valley Libertarian Association, 87-6 Park Avenue, Worcester MA 01605. Contributions of articles are always welcome.



Let Freedom Ring
c/o George Phillies
87-6 Park Avenue
Worcester MA 01605

First Class Mail

(Continued from page 1) [Where Your Money Went]

Time Printing, Las Vegas 11-24	\$1009
USPS for postage	\$ 275
Westin Hotel (Event Space)	\$2088
Network Solutions (URL Names)	\$ 210
Web Commanders(Site hosting)	\$ 425

1/1/2000-3/31/2000

There is a report, and an amended report. The amended report shows \$17,500 to the penny less in spending. There are no changes in the disbursement reports.

The campaign raised 100,381, spent 67,262, and had 48,346 on hand on 3/31/2000. This does not include \$20,000 spent by the Libertarian National Committee to NVO for "ballot access" (petitioning).

Among the donors is a Jack Robinson, 61 Arborway, Boston MA 02130. This appears to match the name and address I saw for the current Republican candidate for US Senate from Massachusetts. It may be a coincidence. Robinson gave \$500 on 3/25/2000.

Staff:

Michael Cloud "fund raising commission" payments totaling \$10,944 including \$5,000 at the start of March

Kay Pirrello "consulting fee" \$500 for every full week of March, and a fractional week, for \$2300 "MYDATA Automation" (consulting fee) \$649

Walter Karl, List Rental \$7,785 (by source and price, this appears to be 1.5 rentals of the LPUS membership list.

Postage (mostly to D&S Mail for Less, Las Vegas) \$22,818

Printing (D&S, Las Vegas; Time, Las Vegas; Mr. D Enterprises, Sharon MA) \$7 135

Advertising: \$2,382 to the Libertarian National Committee. \$618 to the Gun Owners Action League

Ballot access: NVO, Nevada \$6 683

Supplies \$2302

Bank charges \$850

4/1/2000-6/30/2000

The campaign raised 184,367 , spent 171,763, and had 61,155 on hand on 3/31/2000. This includes \$5000 from the state Party on 4/30.

Disbursements included \$1966 to the LNC for Advertising, \$1235 to the Gun Owners Action League of Northborough, Massachusetts for Advertising (ads seen in The Message). That's it for advertising.

Convention fees:

Balcom Group (LPUS NatCom)	\$1,107
Citizens for Limited Taxation	\$ 200
Gun Owners Action League	\$ 230

Staff:

Michael Cloud (fund raising commissions)	\$20 000
Kay Pirrello (\$500 a week consulting fee)	\$ 6 000
MYDATA Automation (consulting)	\$ 1 947
Air fares (Howell, Pirello)	\$ 1 160
Car Rental	\$ 126
Anaheim Marriott	\$ 480
Bank charges	\$1 799
Mailing: List Rental (Walter Carl)	\$13 895
Postage	\$29 603
Printing (includes \$2425 to Campaign Graphics, who do yard and bumper stickers)	\$11 300
More Printing (Time, Las Vegas)	\$35 000
Web Commanders (Web Site)	\$ 275
Miscellaneous	\$ 785
Petitioning	\$37 367
Supplies	\$ 1 870
Boston Edison Utilities	\$ 435
MediaoneUtilities	\$ 5 424

Libertarian Party Of Massachusetts

And for those of you who want to think that I selected an odd period for the State Party, here's their July-August data from the FEC. In brief, they raised \$3054 including \$2478 from the National Party. They spent \$5318, including \$700 for book-keeping, \$503 for additional state convention expenses, \$1052 to print their newsletter twice, \$510 to mail this same newsletter, \$100 for two tables at the Freedom Rally, \$1195 for legal Advice, \$70 to register URLs, \$288 in bank charges, \$200 for office charges, \$152 for web site maintenance, \$530 to the National Party, and not a penny reported as going to any candidate.

Liberty Tree Small Government Low Taxes Political Action Committee

Since the start of the year, the Liberty Tree Small Government Low Taxes Political Action Committee has supported Jerry Horton's Worcester City Council Campaign (\$25; he almost won), \$50 to Ron Bargoot's State Rep campaign (Somerville; he's run repeatedly), \$75 to Ilana Freedman's State Rep campaign (she and her husband are some of our real friends in eastern Mass), \$100 to the Wilcox Committee, and have \$286.50 on hand, with support promised to the Froimowitz campaign.

Warren sallied into the crowd, distributing all sorts of Libertarian Literature. A good time was had by all. Unlike last year, traffic was light and parking directly under the Common was possible for cars.

Last week, your Editor drove to Manchester New Hampshire to the New Hampshire Libertarian Party state convention. New officers were elected; Danielle Donovan was re-elected as chair. The convention featured that rarity, simultaneous appearances by the LP campaign team of Harry Browne and Art Olivier. I encountered Howard Pearce and the Richard and Ilana Freedman, but no other MA Libertarians.

Danielle Donovan gave a very important speech on the importance of running for party office, even party offices that are already filled. Her repeated emphasis was that people burn out. Burn out causes challenges. One way to avoid those challenges is for you yourself to run for office, and replace people before they burn out, even if they are doing a better job than you will.

The New Hampshire LP raised, by my count, over \$8,000 in pledges and contributions — much more relative to the state than was raised in MA. Of particular note was a program launched by Don Gorman: a dozen people each pledged \$50 a month to hire a part-time clerical assistant for the state officers to handle paperwork and other routine matters, thereby taking a burden off the shoulders of the state officers.

The dinner lecture was a presentation on the Separation of School and State organization by its founder, Mr. Fritz. He described various features of public schools, and emphasized how sizable have been the advances in the home and private schooling movements over the past few years. Vouchers were discussed, complete with the usual discussion as to whether vouchers would empower parents to select private and home schools for their children, or whether vouchers would allow the Federal and State governments to exercise control over private and home schoolers. The alternative — tax credits for persons and corporations supporting any child's education — was not noted. Tax credits differ from tax deductions in that they translate directly to dollars off the tax return, regardless of the income bracket. Tax credits and tax deductions are similar to charitable deductions to religious institutions; the government gets only the most general sort of control of the legitimacy of the receiving group. It was, however, notable that Separation of School and State presented itself as a right-wing, not a libertarian, movement. This echoed most loudly in the repeated theme that in some school districts health personnel distribute condoms to children, with the focus being that the distribution occurred at all (the conservative theme) and not the Libertarian theme that parents might or might not choose to allow such a thing, but that the parental decision could point in either direction. The notion that a parent might approve of a child having such a service was simply missing.

ously unfair and biased, but it is also illegal! It violates the express wording of a document signed by the United States and 47 other nations in Copenhagen in 1990. The document, created by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), stipulates that all signatories promise not to discriminate against any political party, to promote political pluralism and to bring its (CSCE), stipulates that all signatories promise not to discriminate against any political party, to promote political pluralism and to bring its domestic institutions into compliance with such international standards. The U.S. and 37 state governments are not in compliance with those agreements and it is time to bring this to the attention of the U.S. Congress where there is a commission charged with domestic compliance.

Paragraph 7.5 of the CSCE document says there must be "no discrimination." Obviously, there is discrimination. Nationally, the Republicrats receive over \$32 million dollars of public money toward convention expenses, while the Libertarian, Reform and Green parties must pay for their own conventions.

Paragraph 7.6 requires legal guarantees to enable parties to compete on the basis of "equal treatment before the law," but minor parties in many states have to petition to be on the ballot while major parties do not. In Oregon, for example, minor parties are not allowed to participate in primaries and are prevented from filing their unrecognized candidates' names until after the primary.

Paragraph 7.7 asks signatories to "ensure that law...work(s) to permit political campaigning to be conducted in a fair and free atmosphere," yet many third party candidates are asked to move off federal office property onto the sidewalk when passing out literature, while Republicrats are allowed to walk through public buildings shaking hands.

Paragraph 7.8 provides that "no legal or administrative obstacle stands in the way of unimpeded access to the media" and yet the Debates Commission has set unrealistic rules that would bar access for third party candidates from participating in the major media event of the election period.

The ideas of third parties are very important and influential as the election of third-party Governor Jesse Ventura of Minnesota demonstrated. Ventura was only at 10% in a statewide poll in late September 1998 before he debated his two big-spending and well-known opponents. After the Ventura was only at 10% in a statewide poll in late September 1998 before he debated his two big-spending and well-known opponents. After the

debate, his polling rates soared and he won the election.

In 1992 H. Ross Perot was polling 7% before debating the major party candidates. After the debate, Perot's constant denunciations of national deficits caused Congress to put this issue on the front burner. It was not an issue with the Republicans until Perot made it one. Also, many historians agree that many programs credited to President Franklin Roosevelt's administration were triggered by Socialist Party ideas which found favor with voters during his first campaign.

Underlying the issue of third party participation in debates is one other question: why should voters vote? Are voters supposed to choose the candidate they think will win or are they supposed to choose the candidate who best represents their views on public issues? Most media seem to emphasize handicapping the races; describing the chances of candidates by tabulating polls and judging winning or losing positions. In an effort to emphasize handicapping the races; describing the chances of candidates by tabulating polls and judging winning or losing positions. In an effort to appear unbiased, political writers seem unwilling to point out candidate flaws that have not been mentioned by the participants. For this reason, third-party candidates are important and necessary in pointing to issues that their opponents have not addressed.

One hopes that when the coming election takes place, voters will vote for the candidate who best represents their values and views and not the candidate they expect to win. But voters need to hear all viewpoints so they can make informed choices and vote their consciences, even if their chosen candidate seems sure to lose. Voting is the only voice the public really has and voting is the only poll that truly counts.

Tonie Nathan has been published in the L. A. Times, Wall Street Journal, Oregonian and other periodicals. She was the first Vice Presidential candidate of the Libertarian Party (1972) and became the first woman in U.S. history to receive an Electoral College vote. In 1980, she participated in three debates with Senator Bob Packwood and State Senator Ted Kulongoski (now a State Supreme Court judge). The statewide paper headlined its report of the debate with, "Nathan Skewers Opponents." Although she did not win, several of her campaign ideas were adopted by Congressional candidates who did win and heard her.

(Continued from page 1) [Recruiting Members]

the group is doing.

Discuss what is on their mind and provide ways the Libertarian party can help them achieve their agenda.

Ask them to join up. And do the same thing as you do for donations. **DO NOT SPEAK UNTIL THEY DO! EVEN IF THE RESTAURANT IS ON FIRE. DON'T SPEAK. THE FIRST ONE TO SPEAK LOSES!**

If they don't want to join, ask for money or time as described in FIRST CALL. If they don't contribute, try to sell them something. If they don't buy, it's rare this individual is worth spending any more time on. Break it off in a friendly way, leave and delete them from the prospect list.

If they join, get them involved in a piece of one of your group's objectives. Make sure they understand what is expected by politely asking them to repeat back what they are going to do or by getting them to write it down. Make sure they understand where their piece fits in with the rest. Set firm due dates and reporting processes. For example, "The telephone list is due as soon as possible but no later than at our next meeting on the 29th at 7 PM in the Library. If you have any trouble and need to ask a

(Continued on page 6)

Who Are We?

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The Pioneer Valley Libertarian Association meets monthly at Bickfords Family Restaurant, Old Boston Road, Springfield. Bickfords serves dinner, breakfast, and a full range of desserts. Meetings start at 7PM, with a working meeting at 8PM.

The Worcester County Libertarian Association meets the third Sunday at Tweed's Restaurant, Grove Street, Worcester, at 6PM. [This is not the Tweed's Restaurant on Route 9, Shrewsbury.] Bring a friend. WCLA organizers include Kevin Haskell, City Council candidate Jerry Horton, and George Phillis.

The PVLA and CMLC web sites are hosted by Excell.net (<http://www.excell.net>) a locally-owned, locally operated internet service provider offering solutions to people and businesses in the Pioneer Valley. Why not patronize a fellow Libertarian? See www.excell.net for excellent internet service.

question or need some special help, call me."

IV. RECRUITING ORGANIZATION

Telephone calls outside of your phone area are costly. The optimum operational organization is to split up the county into five regions with five areas in each region if you have enough people. Make the division by zip code or calling area. A local map and the telephone book usually have the zip codes and calling areas broken down for you. It is not unusual to have a call last over an hour. If calling outside of your calling area, this can become expensive very quickly. Long drives hamper your recruiting activity also.

If you set up more than one person doing recruiting, try to do it at the same time in recruiting drives. You can share work that way. (For example, Someone at the edge of your area might be able to drop something off for you while they are at an appointment or they may be able to meet with your prospect in their area.) Tight coordination with one person as coordinator is very important for this kind of organization.

However, don't sacrifice quality for size of the organization. Few people are effective at this right away. Pick your best and ask them to break in the others with on the job training after they have gotten the hang of it.

V. OTHER SOURCES OF RECRUITS

Watch the paper or have new recruits watch the papers in their area for letters to the editor or articles about libertarian sounding people or events. Contact these people, introduce yourself and try to set up an appointment to talk to the writer or to collaborate with the event. It's easier to recruit an activist than to turn a stay-at-home member into an activist.

Contact Libertarian oriented organizations and ask them to give or sell you their mailing list. Offer to spread their products and literature. Laissez Faire books and ISIL do this. Advocates charges \$0.10 - \$1.00 per name (depending on the tide and the phases of the moon it seems).

Go to Municipal/Township meetings and watch for the people that are unhappy. After the meeting, try to strike up a conversation with them and ask them to help you fight what ever is bothering them.

Speak to your friends and relatives about joining or contributing to a special project.

Talk to the people that you do business with. They may help you identify other people they know that think like us. They speak to a lot of people. The chances are good they know other people that are libertarians.

This one is definitely long term. Get the Registered Voters list and run the advocates quiz as a survey including basic demographics on all of them starting elected and appointed officials then with the undecided voters that vote frequently. With each group of 200 Libertarians, send a mailer and invite them to a local special meeting to meet other Libertarians. We are working on that right now. Set up an OPH booth and collect names. Send lists of names collected that live outside your county to the other county. They will reciprocate. If they don't, your state has problems that need to be corrected first.

If you don't have a problem with public speaking or you can get someone like that, call or write all of the service clubs in your county and offer to supply a speaker to discuss our views on their issue or to do an OPH speech. Get the service club list from the rotary or the chamber of commerce or united way or the local daily paper or the library. Pass around an attendance list "so you can send them follow-up information and notify them of your next event."

When you get a lead on a prospect, get their name and TELEPHONE NUMBER! Giving them yours is nice but it puts the initiative in the wrong hands. When you have their information, you have the option of communicating when and how you want. When only they have information, you have to react to what they want and you lose control, have to shift resources to react and are rarely prepared to answer their initiative.

GET THAT NAME, TELEPHONE NUMBER AND WHY THEY ARE INTERESTED!

V. CONCLUSION

I used these methods through most of last year and changed state party membership from 5 to 22 (with an additional "county only" membership and instant national" membership of 16. Over half of the members contribute or have contributed time or money or both in excess of membership dues. Nine people, who won't join yet wish to be involved, have contributed \$600 in cash, goods or services over the last year and one-half.

Recruiting is not difficult. It's just a matter of making a few calls, paying attention and having a willingness to spend time (and some personal resources as well for gas, paper, postage and phone bills).

One last thing. If your group hasn't spoken

to all of your current members, face to face, recruit them first! They are members in name only and if you haven't spoken to them, you are wasting a valuable resource.

In addition, unless you are avoiding these people intentionally, you aren't using your membership to full advantage and you have a bigger problem than recruiting members. Use the above methods to energize them.

Focus on activating your membership first, then work on new members. Get them involved. Ask them to help get the group and recruiting off the ground.

Find out what turns them on. People are motivated by either Power to Change, Achievement and Recognition, or Affiliation or a combination of two of these three driving forces.

Get the Power people involved as Candidates. Get the Achievers completing short projects with definite end dates or end products. Get the Affiliators busy in group activities like stuffing envelopes or passing out flyers at a supermarket in groups.

Get the Achievers/Affiliators working on recruiting. Power/Achievers make good officers and administrators. Achiever/Affiliators make good coordinators of large projects. Power/Affiliators make good demonstration leaders.

Pay attention to what turns people on and steer them towards that work. Buy a book called "Thank God It's Monday" by Dr. Leonard H. Chusmir, or Please Understand Me, read it, pass it on to the officers, and implement the motivational theory in the books.

If you find a new way of doing this or a wrinkle I left out, please call me and I'll revise this report and reissue it. I've revised it twice already and I hope to revise it in the future.

Good Luck.

.....Doug Stoxen

Stand Up for Liberty!

6

We continue to reprint chapters from George Phillies' book "Stand Up for Liberty". To read the complete book, see <http://3mpub.com> or <http://www.cmlc.org> Here we are discussing information management.

Chapter Fourteen Continued

Information Preservation and Retention: The purpose of retention is to take the analyst's output, put it into an easy-to-understand form, and store it so other people can find it. In general, this means setting up an index so data can be found when wanted. A good index includes the descriptors of the data. It also includes descriptors pertaining to people who might come in later and want the information. For example, someone running for State Rep might not think to look for a list of gun shows. However, under 'running for office' a good index will include 'booth locations', with pointers to types of places where people have put booths in the past.

How do preservation and retention work? Suppose you would like a map of Massachusetts' State Senate Districts. The information is in the Mass General Laws, and (down to the ward/town level) is implicitly stored in Public Document 43. However, Public Document 43 is only easily used in one direction. You can work from the name of the District to the list of towns that are in it. To work in the reverse direction, to learn which districts a town is in, you need to hunt through the book for each town. Alternatively, you need a very different list, or a map. That map is a chore to construct (I did it 4 years ago). Once one analyst has made the map, you shouldn't need to make it again until the statehouse is redistricted. I said shouldn't, not don't, because that map is only useful if people remember it is there. Remembering is retention. Indexing the memories is also retention.

Information is only helpful if people can find it when they need it. So long as a state group is small, an EMail to the state's activists "does anyone have a map of all state senate districts" will work. Eventually the bandwidth consumption of these messages swamps the channel, and your requests cease to be heard. At this point, *information retention* becomes key to progress.

Analysis is work. If analysis gets done, you have useful information. No analysis means that you are running an unsorted information warehouse. If analysis is not both done and retained, the same work must be repeated time after time after time.

Information distribution: First-rate information

distribution requires getting information out to people before they realize that they will need it. That requires people who know what information is available, who realize when there is a chance to deploy that information to advance liberty, and who actively push information out to the right people, together with an explanation of why that information is going to be important. Individual initiative plays a key role. The people with the right information need to get their information and put it to use, or the information might as well not exist.

For example, suppose you have people who will make phone calls to mobilize activists for special elections. You need someone who will find out about special elections as early as possible-- that's information collection. You need to know the election district borders. You need to know who are the activists in the district, their phone numbers and addresses. That's three distinct sorts of information. Then you need someone -- spy agencies call these people 'senior analysts' -- who combine those pieces of information into a single useful package, and get that package to the telephone callers. Without every one of those pieces: election date, district map, activist list, identified task for senior analyst, names and addresses of the specialist telephone volunteers, and transmission of suitably tagged data, the whole effort goes to pieces.

We know come to the last piece of information analysis. It's called the "after-action study". Physicians call them "post-mortems", except you even do them if the Libertarian candidate wins. You do an after-action study to figure out what you did right, and what you did wrong.

You don't do after-action analysis to pat yourself on the back or to tell your donors how brilliant they were. Yes, you do tell your volunteers and donors how great they are, and you give them some reasonable but positive analysis of the race. But that's not why you do the after-action analysis.

The purpose of the after-action study (the educational buzzword is "outcomes assessment") is not to congratulate yourself. The objective is to see what did not work (and find out why) and how well the rest worked (to make it better next time). For example, if a special election is called, and your party did not have a candidate on the ballot, you need to recognize that this is a catastrophic systems failure, and you need find out why you failed. You then figure out what you need to make things work better next time.

Implementation is getting those things in place for the next time. In my opinion, the people running a campaign shouldn't do their own after-action

analyses, assuming there is a good alternative. Most people just find it too difficult to be critical of themselves.

INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION

Recognize that activists and specialists need one sort of information, while members have very different needs. One distribution does not serve everyone. Recognize that most Americans do not use the Internet or Web. An organization based on the net will reach many Americans, but it won't automatically reach most Americans.

Distributing information: For the electronically literate, Email lists and web sites provide different sorts of information distribution. Email is like a phone call to a very good answering machine. A web site is the electronic equivalent of an encyclopedia or filing cabinet. Users come to a web site, search, and leave with the facts they want, when they actually want those facts.

However, a web site does not push information at users. Users must actively go to a web site to get their files. In contrast, EMail mailing lists drop information on the desks of targeted users. Users may not check a web site very often, but most people who use electronic mail do read it frequently enough. The disadvantage of E-mail is that it arrives on the transmitter's schedule, not the reader's schedule. A busy user is relatively likely to delete EMail unread. In contrast, a web site is ready to deliver information when the activist wants to read.

Under modern conditions, every state organization should have its own EMail alias lists: a general list, an activist list, and a digest list for people who don't want a lot of messages. Email only reaches some people, but in a state with healthy local organization the E-mail users will inform many other Libertarians. It is probably the case that an active EMail list, and people who actively remember which of their neighboring activists do not read EMail, can get messages out reasonably effectively to most activists in most states.

After trimming spam and trolling, the bulk of mail messages should be archived. The purpose of the archive is to give people a reliable record of what has been said. The Libertarian Party is not supposed to be run by a secret elite. A state organization should not have higher categories of secret mailing list open only to a select few. How do you run a mailing list? There is list-management software available. Some ISPs will do this for a fee. There are groups that will run your list for you for free, often in exchange for attaching advertising.

Paper mailed newsletters are slower to travel