



Massachusetts Liberty

The Newsletter of the Libertarian Party of Massachusetts - www.lpma.org December 2006

Campaign in Review

I became involved in the Libertarian Party by getting involved in the Paul Norton Campaign for the House. Helping a candidate was the only reason why I became involved. If someone had told me then that I would one day be a candidate myself, I would not have believed them. I have made attempts to run in about 4 elections in which I got voting lists to use for collecting signatures (Springfield).

The first time I attempted to run for mayor. I got off to such a poor start that I abandoned the campaign. My first mistake was in trying to get set up for collecting money. My second mistake was in soliciting signatures in a shopping plaza. It is cumbersome for a small campaign. The next election I ran for State Representative. I stayed away from money. We had party status then. I used the voting list to go door to door. To my surprise I learned that most voters registered as Libertarians were useless when it came to signing forms. Un-enrolled voters were mostly plant life who would not sign a form. So, I came up 20 signatures short of getting on the ballot. But I did get into several newspapers. I was interviewed by channel 40.

I learned a lot. I learned which streets and ethnic groups were likely to sign my form. I kept track of who signed my forms so I could use the information later. I also learned that I could not count on help from special interests groups, NRA, GOAL, NORMAL, CLT, MassEquality, etc. None of them would help me collect signatures. They then whine that they have few friends in the legislature.

Then I ran for the City Council. I did not collect money. Several people took out ads and circulated letters on my behalf. Members of Pioneer Valley Libertarian Association help me collect signatures. The only unexpected problem was that the Election Commission required that two copies of my nomination form be notarized using an embossed seal. I had to find a notary public that still used the embossed seal. I was interviewed by newspapers. I was invited to candidates events. The only problem is that a City Council candidate typically gets about 2 minutes to speak, and not many show up to the event. The main focus is on the mayoral race. But I still got 4000 votes, about 3%. The guy who spent \$6000 got 8000 VOTES. I also concentrated on the Ninth Hampden House District, with an eye to the future. I needed 200 signatures; 260 signatures were certified. Here again, I got a copy of the voting list just for saying I was a candidate.

I learned a lot from this election. It was non-partisan. I could get votes from any registered voter. I worked less to get the 260 than I did to get the 130 the last time. I also learned that Puerto Rican Democrats were more likely to sign my form than any other group. They were not happy Democrats. My point is that when you run for election, win or lose, you learn something that can be used the next time. I also found that 800 votes came from my house district, which would be a very significant number of votes if I can repeat this success.

In 2006 I ran for the House of Representatives. I now knew which streets were going to produce signatures. The

Robert Underwood

breakdown by party of those who signed:

Democrat	93
Libertarian	3*
MA	10
Republican	15
Un-enrolled	47

*this number includes my wife Shirley and I

I did not spend money. I passed out little strips of paper with my name and the URL for Pioneer Valley Libertarian Association, www.pvla.net, and directions in English and Spanish as to how to get to my page. PVLVA member Frank Muscolo took out an ad in the Springfield Reminder, which had our URL also. Visits on our web site increased.

The visits for my campaign pages had the following numbers

English	1683
Spanish	284

My original goal was to get the 800 votes that I got from the district in the City Council Election. But several things complicated it. It became a three way race with closet Republican Un-Enrolled Meghan Anzalotti running. Deval Patrick got many to vote Democrat. With Question 1, to allow wine to be sold in grocery stores, the patronage system, which doles out the liquor licenses, got out the vote to protect their turf. Full page ads featuring names of police and other politicians came out against the question. Typically 40% of the registered voters might vote, but this time 78% voted.

Ninth Hampden House Results

Sean Curran	Dem	7,078	77.11%
Spent about \$15,426	\$2.17/vote		
Megan Anzalotti	Unr	1,645	17.92%
Spent about \$ 6,176	\$3.75/vote		
Robert Underwood	Lib	456	4.97%
\$0			

Anzalotti spent more per vote, but lost. Some of the city employees liked her because she was another candidate that would spend more money on police, teachers, etc.

Considering the money I spent (\$0) I think I did well. I did get mentioned in articles in the Springfield Republican, the Springfield Reminder, the Chicopee Herald, and El Pueblo Latino. I did get a certain amount of publicity just for being on the ballot. I think if we had a cluster of districts in which Libertarians were running we would have done better.



Massachusetts Liberty

November 2006

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Next Deadline

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Massachusetts Liberty is the official newsletter of the Libertarian Party of Massachusetts, a state affiliate of the Libertarian Party of the United States.

Send changes of address, subscription requests, and materials for publication to Massachusetts Liberty's e-mail address or mailing address. All submissions are subject to editing.

Letter from the chair

Planning for 2007 is underway. Initial goals are to recruit and elect Candidates to local office, restore the Monthly socials, have OPH booths around the state, and generate a monthly topic for letters to the editor.

Fundraising for the OCPF account is another key goal. The OCPF account is the account that can be used to support local candidates and candidates for State Office. Donations to this account can be made by sending your check to LPMA, 30 East Chestnut Street, Sharon, MA 02067. With your check please include a note saying I want to help elect Libertarians in Massachusetts. You may contribute up to \$500.00 per year to this account.

Speaking of Candidates, an information and training session for candidates and campaign volunteers will be held in January. Date, time and location will be posted on the MA-Liberty yahoo group and in this newsletter. If you want to be notified of the date by email send an email to me at cjcmahon@verizon.net with LPMA

Libertarian Events

Pioneer Valley Libertarians Meeting

Wednesday, December 13, 6:30 P.M.

Pioneer Valley Libertarians meet the second Wednesday of each month. Meet other local Libertarians at the Hu Ke Lau Restaurant at Mass Pike Exit 5, at 6:30PM. For more information, contact Carol McMahon at **(413) 250-6608** or cjcmahon@verizon.net.

Worcester County Libertarians

Saturday, December 16, 6:00 P.M.

The Worcester County Libertarian Association will meet on the third Saturday of December. Join us at Starbucks Coffee, 1 West Boylston Street in Worcester. For more information, contact George Phillies at **(508) 754-1859** or phillies@4liberty.net or visit wcla.tripod.com.

Lowell Area Liberty Association

Tuesday, December 12, 8:00 P.M.

NOTE: There will be NO LALA meeting on EITHER November 28th or December 26th. There will be a combined November/December meeting on Tuesday, December 12th. Meet other like-minded folks at the Outback Steakhouse on Reiss Street in Lowell at 8PM. LALA will resume their normal 4th Tuesday schedule again in January 2007 with a meeting on the 23rd. For more information, contact Arthur Torrey at Arthur_Torrey@comcast.net or **(978) 663-0241**.

December Social

Sunday, January 7, 2:00 P.M.

Join other Libertarians at the home of Vera Meyer at 521 Fellsway in East Malden, MA. Directions: Take exit 32 off of Rt. 93. Head East on Rt. 60 (towards Malden) for about a mile. You will see a shopping center on the right with a Foodmaster store. This intersection is Fellsway WEST. Go one light further (there is a church on the right). This is

Candidates in the subject line. A second information session will be held later in the year.

Spreading Liberty in Massachusetts is another goal where you can help. Here are a few suggestions. You can host a social and encourage everyone to invite at least one person who isn't a Libertarian yet. You can help find locations for OPH booths. You can volunteer two hours of your time in an OPH booth. You can help create the list of local elections by calling your Town Clerk and asking for information on the next election. The information needed is the elected offices, their terms, how to get on the ballot, deadlines and date of the election. We have a volunteer who will create a searchable database once we gather this information.

You can even be a secret agent for Liberty. Attend your local town meeting; get to know people, and when an issue comes up that you're comfortable talking about. Give the Libertarian Solution.

Fellsway EAST. Take a left up the hill and Vera's house is .9m on the right, white colonial with dark blue shutters. For more information and to RSVP, contact Vera at **(781) 321-0210**.

Pioneer Valley Libertarians Meeting

Wednesday, January 10, 6:30 P.M.

Pioneer Valley Libertarians meet the second Wednesday of each month. Meet other local Libertarians at the Hu Ke Lau Restaurant at Mass Pike Exit 5, at 6:30PM. For more information, contact Carol McMahon at **(413) 250-6608** or cjcmahon@verizon.net.

Worcester County Libertarians

Saturday, January 20, 6:00 P.M.

The Worcester County Libertarian Association meets on the third Saturday of the month. Join us at Starbucks Coffee, 1 West Boylston Street in Worcester. For more information, contact George Phillies at **(508) 754-1859** or phillies@4liberty.net or visit wcla.tripod.com.

Lowell Area Liberty Association

Tuesday, January 23, 8:00 P.M.

Meet other like-minded folks at the Outback Steakhouse on Reiss Street in Lowell at 8PM. For more information, contact Arthur Torrey at Arthur_Torrey@comcast.net or **(978) 663-0241**.

January Social

Sunday, January 28, 10:00 A.M.

Join other Libertarians to celebrate liberty at the home of Stephanie Woiciechowski and RJ Farrell at 4 Carp Road in Milford, MA. Stephanie and RJ are hosting a brunch from 10:00AM to 1:00PM with the State Committee Meeting afterward. For more information and to RSVP, contact Stephanie at **(508) 381-3121** or swoiciechowski@lpma.org.

Minutes LPMA State Committee Meeting

10/29/06

Mary-Anne Wolf

The meeting was called to order at 2:39 p.m.

In the Chair's report, Carol McMahon reported she had picked up considerable material from the previous Chair, Tom LaRoche, and that it was in the back of her vehicle parked outside. There was also discussion of logistics of the transition of the office of Treasurer from Carol McMahon to Walter Ziobro.

The next part of the Chair's report consisted of giving state committee members the opportunity to share the potential conflicts of interest they might have, so that appropriate steps can be taken when needed to avoid them.

Chair Carol McMahon revealed that she is the Treasurer in the Presidential Campaign of Vice-Chair George Phillies. It was agreed that in any circumstance where Carol's connection to George's campaign might appear to be a conflict, Walter Ziobro would substitute for her, because he is unconnected with the campaign.

Vice-Chair George Phillies ran through his other interests quickly, and then detailed them in an email to the Recording Secretary later. Per that email, they include: Candidate for President, Chair, Liberty for Massachusetts, Editor, Let Freedom Ring, Editor, Libertarian Strategy Gazette, Chair, Pioneer Valley Libertarian Association, Senior Facilitator, Worcester County libertarian Association, Webmaster, Central Massachusetts Liberty Coalition, Principal Officer, Freedom Ballot Access, Treasurer, Liberty Tree Small Government Low Taxes PAC, Treasurer, Liberty Congressional PAC, Chair, Worcester County Chapter, ACLU of Massachusetts.

Recording Secretary, Mary-Anne Wolf and State Committee Member Arthur Torrey revealed their connection to the Lowell Area Liberty Association.

These two, and various other State Committee members also recalled their connections with Liberty for Massachusetts, but it was not expected that these organizations would conflict with the interests of the Libertarian Party of Massachusetts.

The Treasurer's Report consisted of two handouts, a Profit and Loss comparisons for 10/21/06 and "approximately 1 year ago", and a Profit & Loss Prev Year Comparison January 1 through October 29, 2006 from the FEC Account.

These handouts did not include expenses not booked, such as the state convention, mailing of the last newsletter, the cost of some stamps, and the printing of the newsletter collated at the state committee meeting.

The total cost of the unbooked expenses was calculated to be \$1187.68.

The report from Recording Secretary, Mary-Anne Wolf, mostly handled the fact that there had been multiple versions of the minutes from the previous state committee meeting which had been discussed in email. She proposed that the version which had been published in the newsletter be accepted as the official minutes, since this version had been reviewed and seen by the most people, and the state committee voted to accept the minutes from the newsletter, without correction.

The report from Membership Secretary Dave Roscoe began by reminding us that UMP, the program by which a fraction of the membership dues which people used to pay to the national Libertarian Party and which used to be shared with the our state party, ends November first. As of that committee meeting, we had

3 members to which UMP still applied. This meant that some people who were under the impression that paying money to the national party also made them members of the state party would no longer be correct. Anyone who was not sure about their situation was invited to ask Dave Roscoe about their membership.

Dave also said the state party was down to 123 members.

Dave also reported some bugs in the newsletter label printing which he and Vice-Chair George Phillies are fixing. One problem had to do with addresses that have two lines above the city and state, and that one line is often empty and was not always printed when it was not empty. In a second problem, there were issues about not printing all of very long lines in addresses.

It was hoped that members who miss the newsletter will let State Committee members know, since we are working hard to get them out every month since the convention, and things can go wrong which we want to fix.

There was discussion of whether the Newsletter Committee had time to keep a newsletter coming out. While the editor is not always the same person, Stephanie Woiciechowski can edit most of the time, and the consensus was that we can do it.

The Chair will look into the ownership of the artwork used in the newsletter, and the newsletter team might choose something new.

Anyone aware of free artwork or interested in donating new artwork to be used in the newsletter or on the web site is invited to contact any member of the state committee about that.

Because of the past gap in newsletter publication, and our desire to keep in touch with past members who might not realize that their membership ended with UMP, the state committee voted that, "LPMA Members whose membership expired within the last year get 6 free copies of the newsletter, and also current members have their membership extended by 6 months." People whose membership has expired will have EXPIRED on the address tag of their newsletter. The extension of other membership was done to be fair to people who kept their state party membership current.

The State Committee voted to ask Steve Drobnis to look into the price of collating by machine a newsletter with the same paper size as the one we were collating by hand that day, and putting postage on the newsletter by machine, both first class and bulk rate, to see how the price works out. It was thought that we would try this alternative for the extended members and the state committee members, so that we could monitor how quickly the newsletters are delivered with bulk rate, if we use that.

Two unfilled positions were discussed. One was filled. One still needs to be filled.

The Libertarian Party of Massachusetts still needs a Volunteer Coordinator.

This would be someone who would find locations for the Operation Politically Homeless booth, and tasks for volunteers to do. They need not be a member of the state committee. The position would probably require about 20 hours per month. The volunteers would most likely mostly be students who would have time for bursts of activity.

Bill Hees volunteered to chair the website maintenance workgroup.

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Minutes LPMA State Committee Meeting

10/29/06

continued from page 3

Philip Reed is also working on that. Muni Savyon has been paying for our web hosting, and this is to be recorded as a donation in kind. In that connection, the state committee voted that:

“The State Committee is greatly appreciative of Muni Savyon’s past services, but feels that the interests of the Libertarian Party of Massachusetts are better served by having the LPMA.org domain name be owned by the party. We direct Bill Hees to contact Muni Savyon and make arrangement for the transfer of the domain name ownership by any appropriate means.”

Next on the agenda was the 2007 elections. The consensus was to concentrate on very local races. These positions would allow a candidate to keep their regular job while they ran for office, and also while they served in office if they won, since the local elected jobs are very much part time.

While organizing candidate training was desirable, some localities require candidates to begin gathering signatures for local races as early as January, and there was not any consensus about how to pull that together fast enough.

Also, no-one volunteered to organize the training. There was a consensus that Libertarians who might want to run as candidates in local races should contact members of the State Committee. If enough people were interested in one geographic area, a class could be held there. Otherwise, various long-time party members could share their different kinds of expertise on a more individual basis. Group purchases of campaign materials, and regional Libertarian political organizations were also discussed, but nothing was concluded about whether there would be enough interested candidates.

Unified Membership Plan

For readers curious what happened to the National Party and its dues structure:

For a considerable number of years, the National Libertarian Party operated the “Unified Membership Plan”. Under this plan, anyone who paid the National party \$25 or more in dues, and who lived in a collaborating state (Massachusetts was one) was also a member of their State Party. The State Party was given \$12 a year (very slightly more if you also donated to the National Party) by the National Party; in exchange, the State Party agreed not to levy its own dues.

In 2005, the Libertarian National Committee ended this plan. You can still join National; \$25 makes you a “sustaining member”. However, National does not share its money with the states; we do exchange contact information.

In late 2005, recognizing that we no longer were going to receive money from National, your Massachusetts State

There was long discussion of different approaches to fund-raising, but no clear decisions were voted upon.

The boundary between the state committee meeting and the social blurred. The newsletter was collated. Salad and cheese-filled franks and spiced turkey and soda and home brewed mead and other delicious items were consumed.

After some State Committee Members had to leave, it was voted by the quorum remaining to postpone the formal by-laws discussion until the next state committee meeting. There had been, and continues to be, by-laws discussion by email.

Any party members interested in by-laws should contact state committee members to get involved. No physical meetings are planned about by-laws, beyond discussions at State Committee meetings, which interested party members are welcome to attend. The meeting formally adjourned at 7:32 p.m.

This State Committee meeting did not get through all topics in the prepared agenda before adjourning, to where new business as a discrete topic would have been.

However, matters were discussed which were not explicitly mentioned on the prepared agenda. Reasonable people could debate how closely related to the prepared old business they were. These topics were never explicitly designated as “new business” when discussed, and thus are not formally distinguished as “new business” in the minutes. Thus all of the above may be considered as “old business” for the formal record, with the understanding that there is some ambiguity about that classification.

George Phillies

Committee voted to create a new dues system for the Massachusetts Party. Your \$15 a year gets you the monthly newsletter, and lets you vote for party officers.

The LPMA needs some way to tell who is or is not a State Party member, and who is or is not entitled to vote at Party State Conventions. Dues were the choice. We did pass a rule allowing people who are truly poor to have dues forgiven.

It was recognized that for technical reasons LPMA members had not received any newsletters in the first half of the year, even though we had been receiving money to pay for them. We therefore voted to give everyone, who should have received issues, a six-month newsletter subscription extension. This issue is the first to be distributed as part of your extension.

The strategy that will take us to political victory is Local Organization. Local activism and local groups will be the centerpiece of our final success in enacting the Libertarian agenda. In putting local organizations at the forefront of the Local Organization strategy, I am not saying that we should only have local organizations. That would be silly. National, state, and special-interest groups all have well-defined, mission-critical roles.

Our ultimate objective is political victory. To get to victory, we must develop a large voter base and strong party organization, so that we can elect and re-elect huge numbers of Libertarians to political office. On the road toward these objectives, we have intermediate goals:

Build a Party that grows because people want to join it. This strategy worked for the Congressional Democrats, and it will work for us. People spontaneously join an active party that offers product quality, not a party of glitz, hype, and spin.

Foster activism. The Libertarian Party persuades people to Stand Up for Liberty! and donate their time and energy.

Develop Local Organization and local activity. We must greatly increase the number of local and special-interest groups. We should promote a spirit of healthy positive competition between them.

Greatly increase the number of elected Libertarians. "Elected libertarians" are office-holders who do libertarian deeds and tell the public and the press that they are Libertarians, no matter the party line on their ballot.

What sort of activities will help us reach these intermediate goals? I'll discuss them over the next few months.

Develop the Voter Base

A fundamental objective of every Libertarian party organization should be to develop a strong Libertarian voter base. Until a strong voter base is obtained, political victory will not happen. The path to a strong voter base is Local Organization.

What is a voter base? Every political party faces three groups of voters. Your voter base is the people who support your party no matter what. People in the middle can be persuaded to vote for you. Some people will never vote for your party. The first group is your voter base. The last group is the other guy's voter base. Money brings out your voter base and influences a few people in the middle, but you can't win an election by spending money without have a base of voters who do support you.

These groups are soft at the edges. With two strong, well-supported candidates, the middle shrinks way down. Between Carter and Reagan, the Anderson and Clark campaigns only had a few percent of the electorate to work with. A really weak candidate, a Bob Dole or a Walter Mondale, still holds 30% or 40% of the electorate. Reform Party Governor Jesse Ventura faced two extremely weak opponents and took full advantage of Minnesota election laws to register new Reform Party voters. Ventura captured an extremely wide middle, brought

many new voters with him, and in winning only captured a modest fraction of the vote.

Advertising takes the Party beyond its base vote to capture uncommitted voters. Only voters not committed to a party are moved by advertising. A great success of Libertarian advertising (he still lost) was Jon Coon's State Representative campaign, which spent \$160,000 — twice what the Democrat spent — to capture 16% of the vote to the Democrat's 68%.

That's a Libertarian capturing the complete middle, every vote accessible to advertising, against a strong (incumbent) opponent. The Republican also captured 16% of the vote, while spending not a penny, purely on the strength of having run in the district before. That 16% is the Republican voter base that will stay loyal to its party in a heavily Democratic district. The Coon campaign demonstrated what every competent political strategist already knew: Building a solid voter base is mandatory for political victory. Our voter base is the people who Vote Libertarian! simply because there is a Libertarian on the ballot. Without a large, solid Libertarian voter base, regular victories will be few and far between.

Note a basic principle: Dollars per vote formulas refer to the margin. Applying dollars per vote formulas to the entire voting population is mystic nonsense. Your Democratic opponent may spend \$10 a vote, but that is primarily to capture the last 5 or 10% of his voters. Your Democratic opponent will capture 40% or so of the total vote simply because he is a Democrat.

The Libertarian Party must gain a large voter base before it wins consistently. You can't buy a voter base. You can earn one. The Libertarian Party will earn a voter base when it:

consistently runs good candidates at every level, markets candidates as product, not just personality,

gives its candidates solid support in every town, ward, and precinct,

sells to the electorate the Libertarian view on issues voters care about, and

delivers excellent performance whenever and wherever elected.

In no more than 28 states representing about half the country, development of a voter base will be reflected by increases in how many voters have registered Libertarian. (22 states do not register by party; "Libertarian" is not available in all of the 28.) Registering Libertarian is a sign that someone has joined our voter base. Persuading people to register Libertarian — as opposed to welcoming people who choose to register as Libertarians — is basically meaningless except in states that link ballot status to the number of registered Libertarian voters. Persuading people to register Libertarian does not cause them to vote Libertarian. To paraphrase The Tuna, we need people who vote Libertarian, not people who have Libertarian voter registration.

Applied Campaigning

Use of Magnetic Signs

Arthur Torrey

When I was running for Planning Board in the town of Billerica, Massachusetts, we wanted to attach some large campaign signs to my girlfriend's minivan.

Considering that I was running a low budget campaign, my first thought was to tape on a couple of my existing cardboard lawn signs. When I went to the local auto-parts store to ask advice about the best way to do this, I was advised against it. The experts said that most adhesives could take the paint off, and that the signs would blow off at highway speeds. We solved this problem by making magnetic signs.

Magnetic material is available in sheets on rolls. It can be bought on the internet, but it is heavy and cannot be transported by air, so you are actually better off buying magnetic material from a local sign store, so you need not pay as much shipping. It may even be possible to negotiate a discount with a sympathetic merchant.

Normally this is the material that is used to make the magnetic signs used on many vehicles. The price varies depending on size, number of colors, artwork, etc. but getting a regular sign made the normal way will probably cost about \$50 each. Instead, I purchased a strip of blank material the size of two of my lawn signs for about \$20 (about his cost) and a some waterproof contact cement. The spray can stuff is easiest to use, but I made due with some leftover brush on stuff from installing laminates on a desk I made.

I attached two of my cardboard lawn signs to the magnetic

material using contact cement. Follow the typical directions on the can, which usually say to put glue on both surfaces, wait for it to dry, then carefully align the surfaces and press them together. Be sure to roll or rub things down firmly to ensure that all surfaces are in good contact with each other.

When I tried to attach the signs to the car, I discovered that some parts of the car were not metal and the magnets did not stick. I had to divide the sign into two pieces and attach them next to one another. It would have been better to have thought of this possibility ahead of time, and possibly to have purchased slightly smaller signs that would fit on the door of the car.

Another suggestion that I got from the sign guy was to trim an inch or two diameter radius on the corners of the signs (I traced a water glass) as he said rounded corners stick better and are less likely to get blown off. He also advised that it is best to put a good layer of wax on the areas that the signs will be on and to take them off once in a while if there is a lot of rain in order to prevent rust.

These signs will NOT be as durable as the ones you would normally get from a sign company, but they should be more than adequate for the month or so they are likely to be used in a campaign. The pair I made still looked fine after a month on the car.

I thought someone else might consider what I learned useful if they wanted to do the same thing for their campaign.

Why Two Banking Accounts?

George Phillies

As some of you have noticed, the LPMA has two bank accounts, a Federal account and a State Account. We sometimes call these the FEC (Federal Election Commission) and the OCPF (Office of Campaign and Political Finance) accounts.

The reason we have two accounts is that the Federal government and the Massachusetts State Government each have laws governing how money may be raised or spent on political purposes. The State Account holds money that can be used in Massachusetts to support candidates for office, such as State Representative or Selectman. The Federal account holds money that can be used to support candidates for Federal office or for "Federal Electioneering Activity".

What these rules mean in practical terms is:

1) We are delighted to have your donations, and promise to spend them well. If you send us a donation, please tell us whether the money is for the State Account or the Federal Account. We can't legally switch money between accounts.

2) We can accept up to \$500 per person per year for the State Account and up to \$2100 per person per year for the Federal account. If you and your other half give with one check, you can give \$1000/\$4200 but you must both sign the check.

3) For either account, we are legally required to ask you for your occupation and employer. If you do not tell us, we have to send you a letter asking you again. If you don't tell us, we can keep your money.

The OCPF and the FEC each require us to report what you did with your money. Our FEC reports are at <http://fec.gov>. Under "Electronic Filings" (dynamic popup menus) search on "Libertarian". Our FEC reports are at http://www.mass.gov/ocpf/homepage_data.htm under 'searchable database'.

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Libertarian Party of Massachusetts

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Libertarian Party of Massachusetts
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Chelmsford, MA 01824

Sign me up for the Libertarian Party of Massachusetts! Send me *Massachusetts Liberty* every month.

No person, or group of people, or government has the right to initiate force against any other person, group of people or government. The word force is interpreted broadly to cover such acts as fraud, stealing, and threats against life and property, as well as physical aggression.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: (day) _____ (evening) _____

E-Mail: _____

Occupation _____

Employer _____

(Federal Election Commission requires us to ask)

Annual Membership, including the newsletter:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 | Benefactor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 | Patron |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 | Sponsor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 | Sustaining |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$25 | Subscribing |

Additional contribution to LPMA for state activities:

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$_____ each month (billed to credit card) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$_____ one-time contribution |

Payment (make checks payable to LPMA)

- Check Visa MasterCard Amex Discover

Credit Card #: _____

Expiration Date: _____

Name on Card: _____

Cardholder's Signature: _____

Credit card donations will be deposited in the LPMA federal account. Donations by check will be deposited into the LPMA state account unless the check memo field directs otherwise. Both accounts support party-building activities, but federal and state candidate support is restricted to the respective account.