



Colorado Liberty



Kent Guida (left) and John Mason indicate their support for Alicia Clark, newly elected national chair of the Libertarian Party.

LP/10 A Success

by Paul Grant

The Libertarian Party National Convention in Denver (August 27-30) was an outstanding success. Produced by Colorado Libertarians, LP/10 made more money than any previous LP convention and it was, for the most part, one of the smoothest run conventions to date. The one possible major disappointment to local Libertarians might be that John Mason was not elected to be LP National Chair. On the other hand, perhaps that will really turn out to be a blessing, since John will have a lot more time to devote to Libertarian activities here in Colorado.

After a very hard fought, months long campaign which took the three contenders all across the country, Alicia Clark

produce a convention for 1,000 - 1,500 people, so then State Chair John Mason suggested we try to set up a private business entity to raise the money — and to produce the convention.

John's suggestion resulted in not one, but two entities — (1) Libertarian Convention Services, Inc., and (2) LCS - LP/10 Limited Partnership. The limited partnership raised the necessary capital from private investors (approximately 20 investors put up over \$20,000), and LCS as general partner was responsible for managing the entire convention effort. LCS hired Ruth Bennett as Convention Director and Ruth reported to Paul Grant, LCS Chairman.

The CLP entered into a contract with LCS whereby LCS would do all the work

N.Y. Mayor's Race — It's Koch vs. Jones

"It's just me and Koch, now, in the November election" commented Free Libertarian candidate Judith Jones on the dismal showing of Koch's opponents in New York City's Democratic and Republican primaries. Ms. Jones, who will be on the New York Mayoral ballot by virtue of petition, rather than by primary, claimed that "the low voter turnout in the primary, one-third of the registered Democrats, shows incredible dissatisfaction with both Koch's malfeasance in office and the lack of responsible alternatives from his opponents."

"Koch's opponents only offered the promise of higher taxes, unworkable welfare programs and irresponsible criticism. In effect, they were all me-too candidates offering no new direction, just more efficient management of existing policies. It's no wonder that the voters rejected such depressing alternatives."

"Until now, the press has focused attention on the primary candidates. Now that Koch's primary opponents have been booted out by the voters, the media should start paying attention to my campaign effort."

"The people want an alternative to unresponsive municipal monopolies and bloated city bureaucracies. That's what my campaign is all about — showing how we don't have to depend on the government for essential services."

Ms. Jones, whose campaign is said to be better financed than any other remaining Koch opponent's, has started purchasing



Judith Jones

The report calls for:

1. The elimination of all victimless crime laws, such as those against gambling.
2. The legalization of heroin.
3. An end to government neighborhood destabilization projects, such as Westway.
4. The establishment of restitution by the criminal to the victim.
5. The abolition of laws which give the false appearance of fighting crime, such as gun control.

"We need an alternative to the present criminal justice system, with its overcrowded calendars, its cynical plea-

After a very hard fought, months long campaign which took the three contenders all across the country, Alicia Clark emerged as the new LP National Chair. She ran on a campaign theme of unity and promised she could work well with all factions within the party. Mason finished second to Clark, with Kent Guida coming in third.

One key difference between LP/10 and any other LP Convention was its unique organizational structure. This structure greatly influenced the entire convention program, as well as the financial outcome.

Over a year and a half ago, the Colorado LP was awarded the job of hosting the 1981 Libertarian National Convention. The CLP decided that this convention could be produced through local efforts, and there would be no need for outside financial assistance. The profits (if any) would also stay in Colorado. The CLP didn't have the money necessary to

Director and Ruth reported to Paul Grant, LCS Chairman.

The CLP entered into a contract with LCS whereby LCS would do all the work and the CLP would get half the profits (but none of the losses!). That's perhaps a slight oversimplification, but does highlight the essentials of what happened. The CLP was not required to put up any money, was protected from any financial risks—and wound up with over \$10,000! Not a bad deal.

Private management (with profit incentive) of convention financing was a great idea, and the team put together did a superb job. There are enormous risks involved in planning a convention and many opportunities for financial disaster.

LP/10 convention planners originally had hoped for 1,200 - 1,500 convention attendees; only about 900 actually showed up. The Libertarian Presidential Nomi-

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Kemp Disavows Austrian Economics

by Howard Onstott

The biggest news story to come out of the Citizens for a New Beginning rally in Denver this summer went unreported. Nearly 600 stalwarts had come to hear Congressman Jack Kemp explain "supply side Reaganomics". In responding to our question, the upbeat Representative from New York may have signaled more than he intended.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Those of you in Colorado should find enclosed with this issue a copy of the *LP/10 Convention News* distributed to delegates at the national convention.

Even though the convention is now history, we're sending you this paper for two reasons.

First, because it's a historical document, and we thought you might like a copy.

And second, because it contains ads for a lot of interesting and valuable products and services. Look through the issue; you'll probably find something you'd like to order!

Our question was this: "Why, inasmuch as the Austrian School (of economists) has set forth a business cycle theory, and explained it in terms of general economic theory, are there *no* members of this School on the Reagan Administration team?" (We might have added that the Austrians have been accurate in their boom-bust forecasts, and that these credentials make them unique among their peers).

The answer we got was direct and clear: "We (supply-siders) don't believe there *is* a business cycle theory! What's more, the Austrians merely *prescribe* painful solutions — and who wants a depression anyway?"

So Kemp's answer restates a premise and confirms fears we developed in reading Bruce Bartlett's *Reaganomics*. First, that the administration doesn't have — or care to have — any explanation as to why booms and busts occur. And secondly, that supply-side economics is firmly rooted in the Monetarist (Chicago) School of thought. Not good news to those of us who believe the Austrian School to be more truly the free market and sound money paradigm.

Reagan need not be another Hoover. There are very high risks involved in *any*

Ms. Jones, whose campaign is said to be better financed than any other remaining Koch opponent's, has started purchasing television time to promote her candidacy. The first commercials were to air on October 4th and the ads will continue through election day on a regular basis.

In addition to the TV ads Ms. Jones is issuing a series of detailed White Papers representing Libertarian positions on crime prevention, city services, education, welfare, housing, taxation and the municipal budget.

City Policies Cause Crime

The campaign's first position paper analyzes various problems related to the city's inability to deal effectively with the rising crime rate. In fact, one of the alarming conclusions of this report is that the policies of the city government indirectly promote crime.

attempt to rectify decades of fiscal and monetary intervention. The President, communicator that he is, must now put the responsibility for our condition squarely where it belongs . . . with the big spenders and money managers.

The real political tragedy may prove to be, not that the "supply-siders" have no explanation of cause and effect, but that they are not listening to those who do.

gun control.

"We need an alternative to the present criminal justice system, with its overcrowded calendars, its cynical plea bargaining and its turnstile system of 'justice', an alternative that recognizes that crimes are committed not against some abstract entity called 'society' but against real individuals," says Jones.

Libertarians propose to eliminate all victimless crime laws, the enforcement of which consumes far too much police and judicial time. In addition, such laws promote crime — as with the drug addict who must rob in order to support his habit. Maintaining these laws benefits only the police and judicial system by inflating their arrest and prosecution records.

Libertarians also propose to eliminate laws which serve only to give the impression that crime is being fought, not the substance of it. Gun control laws are a perfect example. Citing figures on the number of 'criminal' citizens who own guns illegally, the report shows that should the law ever be taken seriously, a population greater than the city of Buffalo would have to be jailed.

And Libertarians are mindful that a civil and law-abiding social order depends upon stable neighborhoods. All city plans that destroy neighborhoods such as Westway (if it is not too late), and other types of large urban projects will be cancelled.

Lastly, Libertarians will attempt to do

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From The Chair

by Ruth E. Bennett

One year from now we'll be wrapped up in the 1982 elections. We'll have the most extensive slate of candidates in CLP history. We'll have the best financed and organized campaigns we've ever had. And with a lot of hard work in the next 13 months we'll be winning some of the races Colorado Libertarians are entering.

But in order for us to be successful we have to organize *now*. We need to do fund-raising *now*. We need to start researching and targeting races *now*. We need to start organizing speakers, campaign managers and campaign committees immediately. We have to decide that we want to win.

The CLP Board of Directors is having a planning/goal-setting meeting the weekend of October 24-25. We'll be discussing where we would like the CLP to go and how we can get there. We all welcome input and ideas from anyone with something to say. We'll be starting at 11 a.m. on Saturday October 24 so if you'd

like to come for any or all of the meeting to participate or just observe, please feel free. The meeting will be at the Headquarters office.

Now that I'm no longer working on LP/10, there is no one full time in the office — which means that we need volunteers to help with staffing. If you could put in a couple of hours a week, evening or daytime, please contact me.

Just one more thing. Thank you to everybody who made *LP/10: Here to Stay* such a success. I had many people remark to me during the Convention how friendly Colorado Libertarians are. I thank you for all the time and effort that went into the best Libertarian Convention ever. We've set a high standard for New York to follow in 1983. None of the success would have been possible without all the help that members of the CLP volunteered. Thank you.

Missile Madness

by Bill George

Lost in the debate over basing modes and kill ratios for the MX missile is the question of whether the missile is needed at all for the security of the United States. A rational examination of the facts leads to the inescapable conclusion that it is not.

The Reagan Administration's contention that the MX is needed because the existing land-based force of 1,000 Minuteman missiles is vulnerable to a Soviet attack has been called into question by no less an authority than Arthur G. B. Metcalf, respected military editor of *Strategic Review*, who declared that "nothing has been put forward which technologically supports the belief that we (or the Soviets) could, with any degree of confidence, expect to hit one silo at ICBM range, let alone 1,000 of them distributed over an area equal to one-third of the United States."

Thus, the MX deployed would be a destabilizing influence because it would be

devastate the countryside with 4,100 miles of concrete tunnels five feet underground, and the 6,500 square miles in which the tunnels would be constructed would be land confiscated from its present private owners. A massive violation of rights would take place, and for what? National security?

Libertarians must oppose deployment of the MX as a threat to liberty and peace. And in doing so, we can capitalize upon the contradictions inherent in "conservatism." At the same time, we can adhere to libertarian principle.

The Reagan Administration is looking for \$75 billion in spending cuts to achieve the "balanced budget" promised in the 1980 election. What better place to find the cuts than by cancelling the MX? The Air Force says the MX would cost \$34 billion, but everyone else knows that it would cost at least twice that. Besides, cancelling the MX would have the side benefit to Reagan of neutralizing the

Colorado Libertarian Calendar

1st and 3rd Wednesday every month: Discussion group, 7:30 p.m., Party office, 1041 Cherokee, Denver, 573-5229.

2nd Wednesday every month: CLP Cocktail Party, 7:30 p.m., Party office, 1041 Cherokee, Denver. Relaxed, informal. Cash bar.

4th Wednesday every month: CLP Board Meeting, 7:30 p.m., Party office, 1041 Cherokee, Denver.

1st Wednesday every month: Boulder County Libertarian Association meeting, 7:30 p.m., Capitol Federal Savings Building, 1913 Broadway, Boulder.

- Oct. 15** Arapahoe Libertarian Party meeting. Call Craig Green for details at 795-1629.
- Oct. 20** Introductory meeting for the new Principles of Liberty Course 7:30 p.m. at the CLP office.
- Oct. 21** Discussion Group — "The Problems with Freedom" 7:30 p.m. at Headquarters, 1041 Cherokee Street — Everyone is invited.
- Oct. 24-25** CLP Board of Directors strategy planning and Board meeting starts 11 a.m. on Saturday.
- Oct. 28** Libertarian Toastmasters — Call John Williams at 973-8578 for more information.
- Oct. 31** Denver County Libertarian Party 1st annual Halloween Party. 7:30 p.m., at the CLP office. Everyone is welcome.
- Nov. 4** Discussion Group "The Equal Rights Amendment — A Libertarian Perspective". 7:30 p.m. at Headquarters.
- Nov. 11** CLP Cocktail Party — 7:30 p.m. at Headquarters.
- Nov. 18** Discussion Group — "Free Market Robber Barons". 7:30 at the office.
- Nov. 19** Arapahoe County Libertarian Party. Call Craig Green for details at 795-1629.
- Nov. 25** Denver County Libertarian Party organizational meeting at 6 p.m. at the CLP office. Ad and copy deadline for December-January *Colorado Liberty*.
- Nov. 26** TURKEY DAY!
- Dec. 2** Discussion Group — Children's Rights — 7:30 at the headquarters office — 1041 Cherokee.
- Dec. 9** CLP Cocktail Party. 7:30 p.m. at Headquarters.
- Dec. 16** Discussion Group — "Discrimination Laws" 7:30 p.m. at Headquarters. Everyone is welcome.
- Dec. 17** Arapahoe County Libertarian Party meeting. Call Craig Green for details at 795-1629.
- Dec. 25** MERRY CHRISTMAS! Ho, Ho, Ho!

If you would like to have meetings of your county or local Libertarian organization listed or if you know of any happenings which might be of general interest to Libertarians please write to *Colorado Liberty*, c/o Colorado Libertarian Party, 1041 Cherokee, Denver, CO 80204.

"Principles of Liberty" Course Now Offered

The second "Principles of Liberty" course will be offered this fall by the CLP. Based on a series of 37 position papers published by the Society for Individual

- 3) Individual Rights vs. Social Rights
- 4) Intolerance; the Psychology of Fear
- 5) Sexism and Individualism

stabilizing influence because it would be seen by the Soviets as a first-strike weapon. A decision to go ahead with deployment could lead to a pre-emptive attack. The security of the United States could be lessened quite drastically by the MX. When one side feels it must strike first or its nuclear arsenal may be destroyed on the ground, the threat of a nuclear war becomes that much greater.

Moreover, a land-basing scheme would

benefit to Reagan of neutralizing the growing opposition to him in Utah and Nevada, where the 4,600 shelters and the tunnels for this gigantic shell-game would be built.

An arms race to "achieve deterrence" is bad enough, but the MX would invite war.

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Based on a series of 37 position papers published by the Society for Individual Liberty, the course will last eight weeks. A course outline is presented below.

This course is an excellent way for both new and old libertarians to examine the fundamental principles that distinguish us from other groups. Course fee is \$4.00, to cover cost of materials. The first meeting will be Tuesday, October 20, 1981, at 7:30 p.m. at the CLP office. For further information, contact Craig Green at 795-1629.

"PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY" Course Outline

- Week 1** Organization and Introduction
- Week 2** Basic Principles of Liberty
- 1) Free Trade
 - 2) Human Rights
 - 3) Libertarianism vs. Socialism
 - 4) The Public Be Damned
 - 5) Radicalism
- Week 3** Issues of Economic Freedom
- 1) The American Economic System
 - 2) The Myth of Monopoly Power
 - 3) A Look at Wage and Price Controls
 - 4) The Morality of Capitalism
 - 5) Private Property
- Week 4** Issues of Personal Liberty
- 1) The Case Against Victimless Crime Laws
 - 2) Censorship is On The March
 - 3) Drugs and the Law
 - 4) Justice in America
 - 5) No Compulsory Servitude
- Week 5** Economic Issues and the Market Response
- 1) Combating Inflationary Recessions
 - 2) Crisis in the Cities
 - 3) Inflation and its Cure
 - 4) Price Regulation and its Cost
 - 5) Solving the Energy Crisis
- Week 6** Foreign Affairs and Freedom
- 1) Foreign Affairs and Libertarianism
 - 2) Freedom and Justice for the Middle East
 - 3) National Self-Determination
 - 4) War and Capitalism
 - 5) What Causes War
- Week 7** Individualism in Our Age
- 1) The Curse of Racism
 - 2) Equality and Liberty

- 4) Intolerance; the Psychology of Fear
 - 5) Sexism and Individualism
 - 6) Social Determinism
- Week 8** Social Issues Today
- 1) The Inhumanity of Welfare
 - 2) Nuclear Power — A Problem of Insurance
 - 3) Pollution
 - 4) The Question of Gun Control
 - 5) Transportation and Regulation
 - 6) A Right to Medical Care?

Mayor's Race

Continued from Page 1

something for the victims of crime at the criminals' expense, not the taxpayers'. Presently only 1% of the victims of violent crime receive any compensation from the state (from general tax revenues). Libertarians will put criminals to work to pay for the victims' damages.

In conclusion, "Libertarians believe that the failure of our criminal justice system stems largely from an excessive reliance on it. First, we should treat the police and the courts as the last (rather than the first) line of defense against crime. Second, we should reduce the scope of the law so that the criminal justice system is used to protect individual rights and not to spearhead a moral crusade to stamp out every kind of behavior that the majority regards as deviant or immoral."

STAFF

Managing Editor: David F. Nolan

Contributors: Ruth Bennett, Bill George, Paul Grant, Craig Green, Judy Huffman, Ross Levatter, Patrick Lilly, John Mason, Dave Nolan, Howard Onstott, Tom Palmer, Bob Waldrop, Bert Wiener, John Williams.

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Letters to the Editor commenting on content are welcome, but should be brief and topical. We reserve the right to edit letters for space.

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MISES/100

by Ross Levatter

September 29 marked the centennial of the birth of Ludwig von Mises, perhaps the greatest economic thinker of the twentieth century. The following essay on the occasion was written by Ross Levatter, a longtime student of Mises; Levatter recently served on the platform committee at LP/10. This article is reprinted from the October, 1981 issue of **Reason** magazine. Copyright by Reason Foundation.

It was another world, a different age. In America, Lysander Spooner still lived, his letter to Grover Cleveland not yet written; in England, Winston Churchill was a mere child of seven, not yet, one assumes, responsible for anyone's death. The marginalist revolution in economics, now firmly rooted in economic theory, was less than a decade old, spreading throughout the world from its focal points in England, Switzerland, and Austria, the words *world war* appeared only in fiction.

It was one hundred years ago, 1881. And, in September of that year, a child who would someday be one of the world's greatest economic thinkers was born in Lemberg, Austria. Happy centennial, Ludwig von Mises.

The world of today could hardly be more different from the world of a century ago; and in the political and economic arenas, the changes have not been for the better. Mises was born into a world witnessing the decline and decay of liberal radicalism, where Richard Cobden was dead, and Herbert Spencer, John Bright, and William Graham Sumner were aging. If today we are seeing a rekindling of that libertarian thought and spirit, it is in large part because Ludwig von Mises and a few like him carried the torch through the long dark years of our century — through the wars, the depressions, the inflations, the interventions; through the squalor and the misery — quietly fanning the flames of liberty.

Today the embers he kept alive have sparked a fire that is engulfing more and

governments out of anything, by fiat, but rather, to be accepted by people as a common medium of exchange, must evolve from a commodity that already possesses an independent value of its own.

Then came his demonstration, in 1922, of the impossibility of rational economic calculation within an isolated socialist commonwealth, which followed from the ultimate necessity of a freely fluctuating price system in any attempt to rationally allocate scarce factors of production to their most valued ends. Fully elaborated in his *Socialism*, this argument led to the famous controversy of the next two decades and was a seminal influence for F.A. Hayek's writings on the price system as a disseminator of information.

Last, there was Mises's magnum opus, *Human Action*. This work marked him as a systems builder and elaborated his view of economics as a deductive science of human action, a component of a wider system that he labeled praxeology.

Of course, Mises penned many more books and even more articles, some of which — his *Theory and History*, for example — are important and original contributions to their fields. We would expect no less of a man of such caliber with an intellectual career spanning six decades.

But the fact is that many of today's libertarian intellectuals remember Mises not so much as an author of scholarly treatises but as a wise and kindly mentor. For Mises was a teacher to many of our century's great economic thinkers, spanning several generations: men like Friedrich Hayek and Gottfried Haberler; Jacques Rueff and Wilhelm Roepke; Murray Rothbard and Israel Kirzner; his New York University seminar, it is said, was even attended by Ayn Rand. He was a teacher's teacher, and he was the best.

Liberalism — what Mises meant by that term — was essentially dead by the time he had reached maturity. Laissez-faire was gradually replaced by the doctrines of the socialists, to whom Mises, in his stiff and proper way, would never grant the title of "economist." But toward the end of his

Denver County LP News

A meeting of the Libertarian Party of the City and County of Denver was recently held to begin developing a county organization. Curtis Shortridge, a Denver attorney, was elected District Representative to replace M.L. Hanson, who was elected a member-at-large of the Libertarian National Committee at the recent national convention. John Mason, former State Chair, was elected Affiliate Representative.

The Denver County LP will host a potluck Halloween Party at the state headquarters, 1041 Cherokee Street, at 7:30 p.m., Saturday, October 31. Costumes are encouraged and please bring something

edible to share. There will be a cash bar. All Libertarians and their friends are invited.

The Halloween Party will be an informal get-together anticipating the first formal organizational meeting of the county LP, to be held at the state headquarters on Wednesday, November 25, at 7:30 p.m. At that time, a formal organization will be adopted, officers elected, and plans begun for 1982. It is rumored that Denver will make a bid to host the 1982 state convention, and that the bid will be discussed at the Halloween Party — informally, of course.

Call the state headquarters for more information.

Help Colorado Liberty Grow!

Colorado Liberty is generally considered one of the three best state LP publications in the country . . . but in order to keep "out front" we need your support. Here are some things you can do to help keep our newspaper interesting, widely read, and economically viable.

WRITE FOR US! News stories, analysis pieces, "how-to" articles, book and movie reviews, humor . . . whatever you'd like to write. Optimum length is 300-600 words; inquire about space availability if you'd

like to write a longer piece.

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Libertarian Library Launched

by Bert Wiener

Remember a few weeks ago when you were talking to a friend about libertarianism and you said something like "You should read Rothbard's *For a New Liberty*. I loaned my copy out but I know somebody who might let you have their copy for a few weeks. Or you could order it from Laissez-Faire Books. I've got the address somewhere around here." Or how about when you were writing that article or speech and you needed a direct quote from Hayek on his idea of 'spontaneous order'?

Well, your troubles are over. By mid-November there will be a libertarian library/bookstore operating in the basement of the CLP headquarters and you can be a part of it. The bookstore will carry

bookstore should be self-sufficient within a year). Enough of a reserve will always be kept on hand to 'pay out' members who are moving, need their money back, or are just plain tired of reading all these weird books.

There is still a lot of work to do and we still need some things (like tables, chairs, a desk, more shelves, etc.) but it's coming along nicely. If you would like to get involved as a member, a volunteer librarian, or if you have any questions or ideas call me (Bert Wiener) or Lenda Jackson. I almost forgot to mention books. If you have any books that are gathering dust and that the library could use or sell (we'll sell anything), bring them over. We'll take them as a donation or as a loan. Books loaned to us will count as deposits (if you

liberty.
Today the embers he kept alive have sparked a fire that is engulfing more and more of those gathered around liberty's banner. But Mises was not a firebrand; he was a scholar, one of first-rank eminence. His original contributions to economic science are many, and I shall mention here only three.

First, there was his application of subjective marginal utility theory to money. For the first time, an explanation of the supply of and demand for money was incorporated into general economic theory. This account which appeared in his *Theory of Money and Credit*, published in 1912, also contained the first demonstration of his Regression Theorem, proving that money cannot be arbitrarily created by

socialists, to whom Mises, in his still and proper way, would never grant the title of "economist." But toward the end of his long life, liberalism, in a fragile and tentative way, began a rebirth, as the flame Mises nurtured took hold.

Had he lived to see his centennial, he would have seen a libertarian movement stronger than ever before in this century; stronger, in some ways, than the movement at his birth. It is my belief that were he around for his sesquicentennial in 2031, he would by then see State power and privilege toppled at last, and his dream of a free and prosperous commonwealth — a dream that fired him and that he ignited in others — at long last a reality. No birthday gift would be more appropriate or more deserved.

LP/10 Success *Continued from Page 1*

nating Convention (Los Angeles, 1979) drew about 1,300, but lost \$37,000 because they had anticipated a much larger attendance. That convention was run by the Libertarian National Committee (with assistance from the California LP).

The fact that LP/10 made \$20,000 on a much smaller attendance (with prices held at or lower than 1979 prices!) is testimony to the effectiveness of the LP/10 management structure. Finances were in capable hands and constant budget supervision simply didn't allow expenditures to outpace realistic anticipated revenues. We could have broken even with only 700 people!

Other side benefits in Colorado from LP/10: the CLP office was occupied by Ruth Bennett for nine months, during which she managed to do a lot of work on CLP affairs; the CLP acquired a very fine electronic typewriter for about one-fourth its cash value; we've proven that we can put together a successful large project team; we've shown Libertarians that not all political activity has to result in financial loss (many of our investors are now much more enthusiastic about supporting future LP efforts).

There were also some negative experiences in LP/10. We discovered, for instance, that some "Libertarians" were antagonistic towards us because we were set up to *make a profit!* This perfectly bizarre reaction seemed to radiate predominately from the northeast and midwest, but it really left us baffled (Libertarian Audio was also criticized for trying to make a profit on the sale of convention tapes).

A couple of potential convention speakers felt we were trying to *exploit* them since we were trying to make a profit, but weren't willing to pay them as much as they thought they were worth.

We were threatened with dire consequences during our program planning, if we didn't include enough women in the convention program. The definition of what was a minimum acceptable number of women was provided to us, complete with what panels they should be on, and who the women should be. These threats were made by a person who is not a member of the Libertarian Party, and who, at that time, had not even seen a copy of our preliminary program plans.

The Saturday night banquet fundraiser (proceeds went to the National Libertarian Party) was not a success. The banquet program (coordinated by Jan Prince) itself was the highlight of LP/10 for most Libertarians. The meal was good (by hotel standards), the birthday cakes, the Statue of Liberty, and the slide show of our first 10 years were great fun, and comedian Ed Nichols was absolute dynamite. What followed was a near disaster. The Chris Hocker-led fundraising effort started out poorly and only got worse. It was so dry, and so somber — there was just no way people could respond to that approach — not after an evening of hilarious fun. Only

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library/bookstore operating in the basement of the CLP headquarters and you can be a part of it. The bookstore will carry about twenty titles of general interest to libertarians. Some titles to be included are *For a New Liberty*, *Anarchy, State, and Utopia*, *The Incredible Bread Machine*, and *Libertarianism*. The library will include all of the above plus everything by libertarian writers or pertinent to libertarianism that we can get our hands on.

The bookstore will be available to anyone who wants to buy books. Very simple. The library is a little more complicated. Membership in the library will be required for anyone wanting to check out a book. Since the library must protect itself against losses in the form of disappearing and damaged books a deposit will be taken at the outset. Payment of the deposit will entitle one to membership. The members will, at some date in the future, elect the Board of Directors. Five classes of membership have been established. They are: Dilettante (\$10), Student (\$25), Scholar (\$50), Guru (\$100), and Prophet (\$1,000). There are some messiah spots available; inquire within. The deposits collected will be used to buy books for the library and for the bookstore (the

sell anything), bring them over. We'll take them as a donation or as a loan. Books loaned to us will count as deposits (if you loan us something that is worth twenty dollars then you can borrow up to twenty dollars worth of other books).

Fill out and send in the form below (with money) and come to our grand opening party (to be announced).

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"Because Paul SAID I could have three ribbons, that's why."



Alice Ragona

Ruth Bennett

"Gee, Dave, you do a GREAT Statue of Liberty!"



Dave Nolan

Ed Nichols

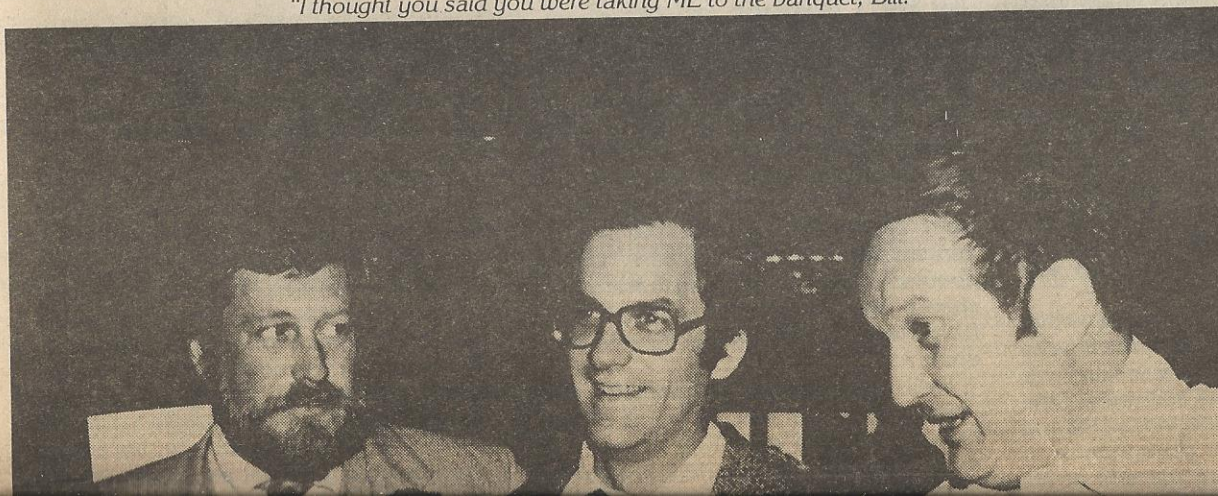
"What do you mean, you Credit Card?"



Joseph

MEMORIES

"I thought you said you were taking ME to the banquet, Bill."

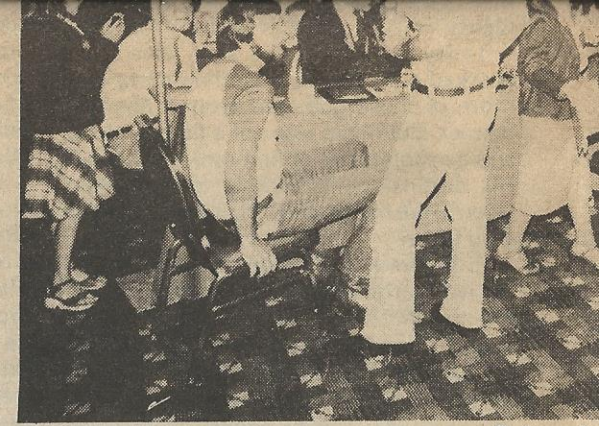




John Mason

Bill Evers

Emil Franz

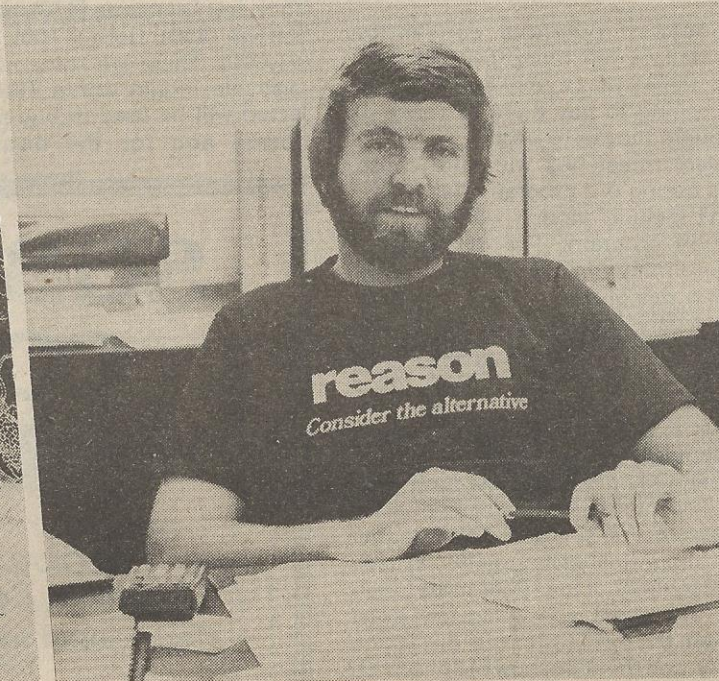


Colorado

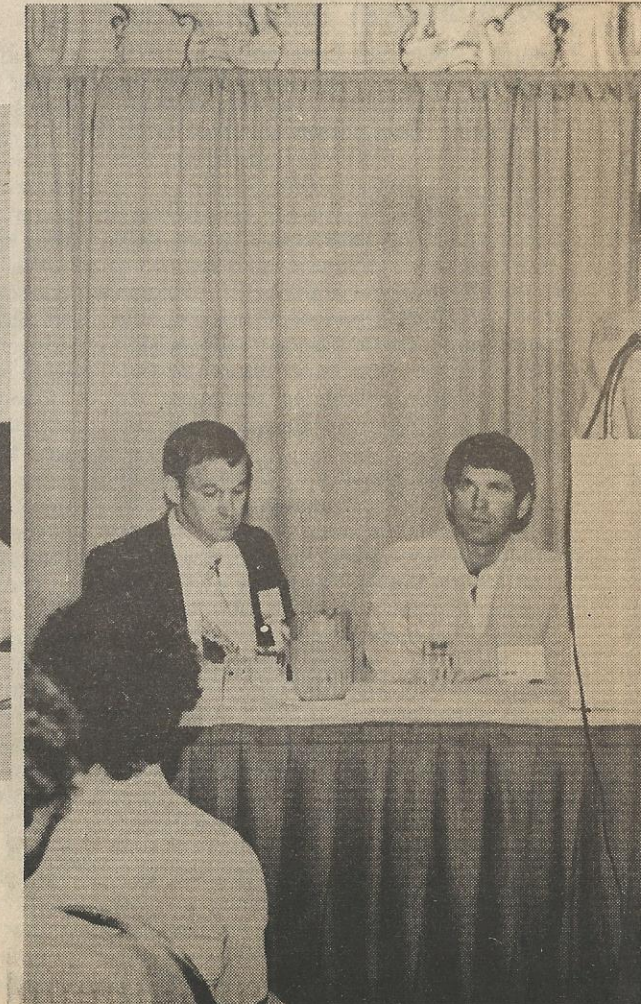


Alicia Clark

"Of COURSE we made a profit. Only a bunch of Bozos would lose money on a National Convention!"



Paul Grant



Ron Paul

Dan Piro

Wai

... you've never heard of the Batman

"... and then Miss Liberty went back into the Haunted Cave with the Abominable Snowman..."

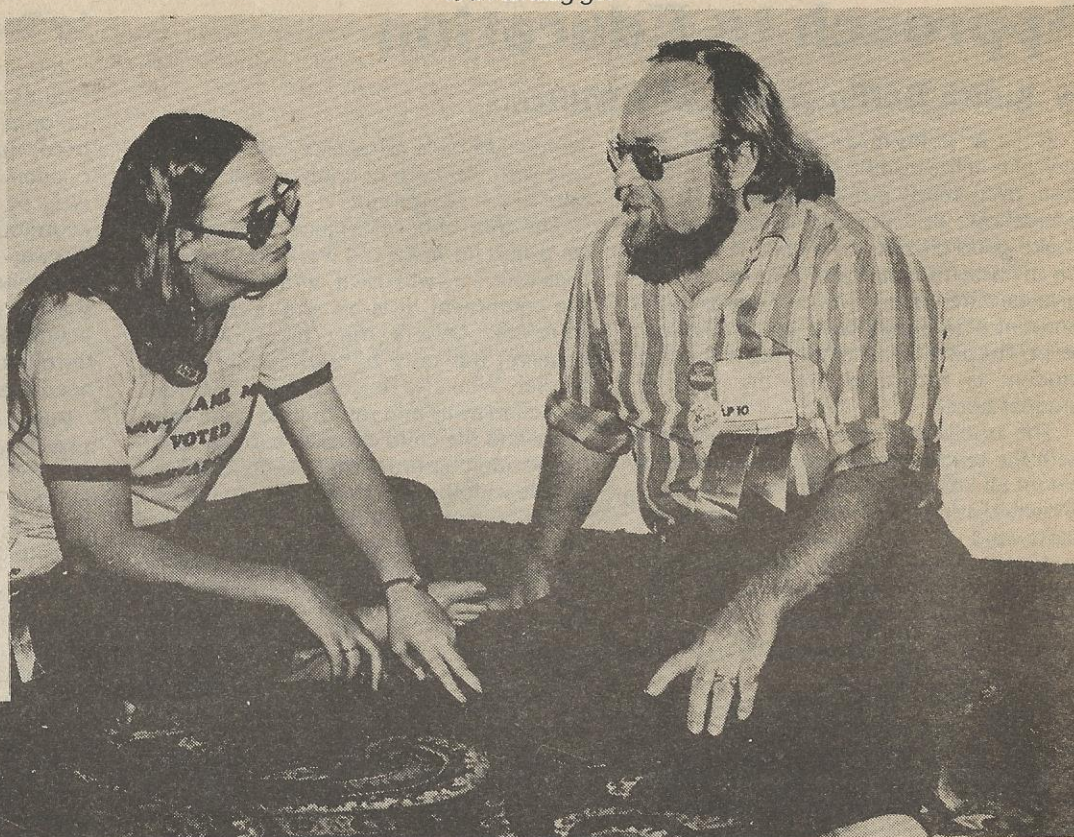
"Is it Monday yet?"



Len Sugarman



David Bergland



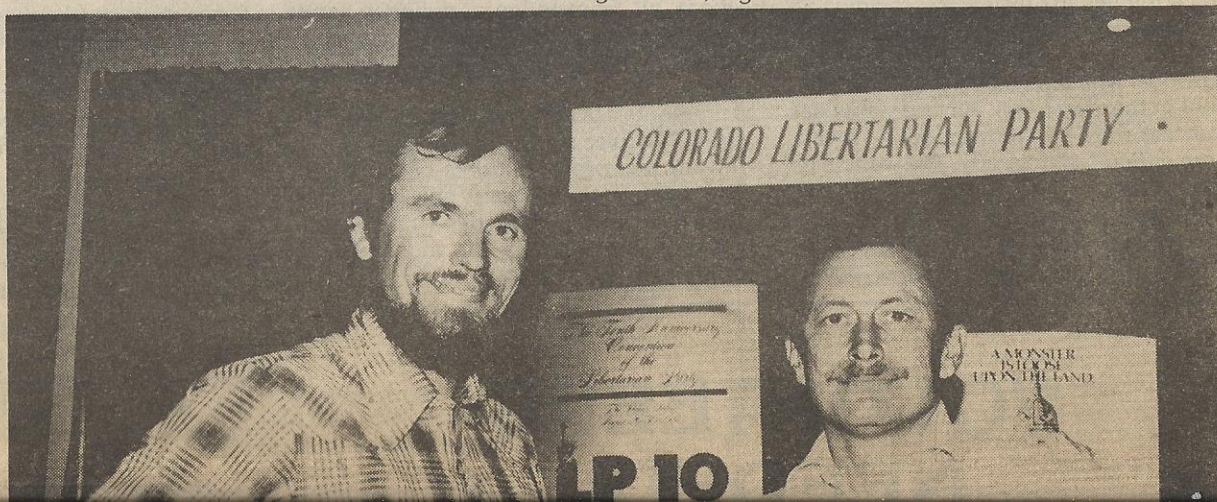
Len Jackson

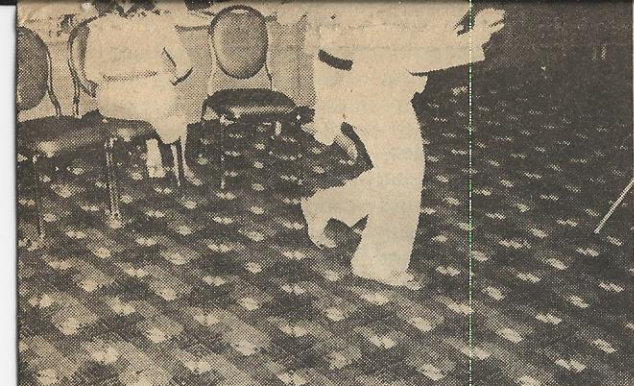
Charlie Jackson

S OF LP/10

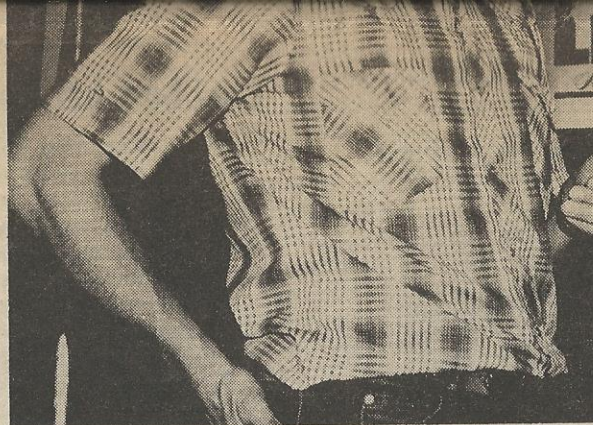


"Have we got a deal for you!"

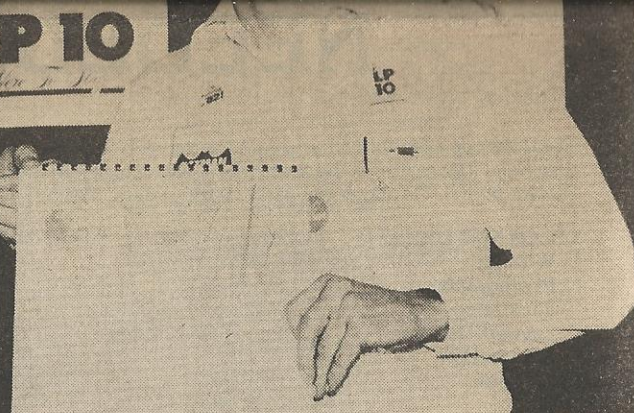




Delegation



Jim Glennie



Phil Prosser

gh of this levity . . ."



nwright Dawson

Howard Katz

"Chuck, this is THE 23rd TIME I've seen these slides!"



Jan Prince

Chuck Maher

"Alice tells me you're from NEWSWEEK. Sure. Right. Uh-huh. I bet you want a press pass, too."



Alice Ragona

Brian Petersen

Montessori: A Libertarian Approach to Education

by Judith Huffman and John Williams

It is a well-known axiom that the purpose of the traditional system of education, particularly public education, is not education, but indoctrination, i.e., to make good citizens. The child is dumped on the assembly line and run through the grades. After presentation of a prescribed amount of material, he is sent to the next level. The pace is that of the mean; the slow student is frustrated and the superior student bored.

The traditional class is adult oriented with the teacher as an authoritarian from whom all knowledge emanates. The child is treated as an inferior being who must be motivated by his superior. Tasks are assigned by the teacher and the child searches for the right answer, i.e., the answer the teacher wants. Therefore rewards are gained by satisfaction of the adult's expectations.

Observations of fifth grade students attest to the "success" of the system. A traditionally "educated" child often cannot evaluate, give his own opinion, nor reason; he has been molded into an automaton awaiting instructions. He is dependent and subservient.

The Montessori philosophy hypothesizes that the child is capable and wishes to learn and develop for his own good. This idea is fulfilled in practice by providing an environment in which the child may perform his "work". The emphasis is on the individual who learns by using the equipment in the classroom. He freely chooses what task will be performed, opting for the more difficult when ready. The work is its own reward.

The social rules are simple and are predicated on the right of the individual to develop. The two basic principles under-

lying classroom rules are (1) do not interfere with the work of another and (2) take care of the equipment.

The child chooses a piece of equipment on which he wishes to work and finds an area where he will use it. While he is using the equipment, it is his and no one may interfere. Others may be allowed to observe, but only by permission of the worker. When he finishes, the equipment is packed away and returned to its storage place and the child chooses another task.

The adult assumes that the children are people with the ability and desire to learn. The directress is primarily an observer. She does teach the use of equipment, but usually only the initial presentation. Even then little verbiage is used as the child learns by observing the manipulation of the equipment. Many times the task is not introduced by the adult, but instead learned by seeing another child work.

Disputes and infractions are left to the individuals involved unless the situation is one which the child is incapable of handling. Even then the child is treated as a person, e.g., "I'm sorry Pete, Sally wants to work alone. Please find your own work."

The parallels to statist and libertarian theories are obvious. The traditional school poses the benevolent dictator from whom all knowledge, privileges, and rewards ooze. The focus is upon the authority figure and the progress of the group.

In Montessori the individual is emphasized. The rules are designed to protect the privacy and property rights of the child. The adult enters to assist only when the child is incapable of handling a particular situation. Freedom of the individual to develop is the focal point.

Can Socialism Plan?

by Tom G. Palmer

It is often asserted that the free market is chaotic while socialism, by "planning," is rational. This assertion is exploded in a book just released by Liberty Press. *Economic Calculation in the Socialist Society* by Trygve J. B. Hoff, a Norwegian economist, was originally published in Norway in 1938. It is a painstakingly fair and thorough examination of the claim that a socialist state could plan the economy. It demolishes, once and for all, the claim that socialism can satisfy human needs better than a free market.

Picking up where the Austrian economists Ludwig von Mises and F. A. Hayek left off, Hoff demonstrates that in fact it is the free market that allows for rational economic calculation while socialism leads to chaos.

The basic reason is that socialism, by abolishing the market, abolishes money prices, the basis of economic calculation. When entrepreneurs allocate resources to productive enterprises, they must be able to compare different potential uses of these resources.

If a thousand tons of cement are available for construction work, entrepreneurs must be able to determine whether it is more economical to use the cement to build a bridge or an office building. In a free market, entrepreneurs are able to compare prices, expressed in terms of a common monetary unit, to determine which use entails the least cost, that is, which use of the resource will result in the highest satisfaction of wants without leaving some other more highly valued use for the resource unfulfilled.

By abolishing money prices, socialism destroys the only means for deciding between different allocations of resources among thousands or millions of potential uses. That is why socialism leads to chaos.

Socialist governments like those in Russia and China are able to engage in limited calculation only to the extent that they use prices established on western markets as a guideline for allocating

goods. This system is a poor substitute for real markets, and, if free markets were totally abolished in the west (they are highly controlled — and therefore distorted — as it is) they would not even have this imperfect substitute. Socialism, Hoff shows, leads to chaos while the market leads to social peace, order, and harmony.

Economic Calculation in the Socialist Society is available from the Libertarian Party Book Service, 2300 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007. \$9.00 for hardcover and \$4.00 for paperback. Add \$1.25 for postage and handling.

LP/10 Success

Continued from Page 3

\$20,000 was raised from about 670 in attendance (including 10-15 gatecrashers), while \$30,000-\$40,000 seemed a realistic goal.

There are many explanations of what went wrong. First, Dick Randolph had raised \$27,000 from many of the same people that very morning. Second, there was some time wasted with an irrelevant raffle being held during the fundraising. Third, there just weren't any inspiring goals or activities to highlight which would motivate large donations. Fourth, this part of the program was just not well-planned. Fundraising is a very tricky thing. One thing is sure, if you listen to tapes of the banquet program, you can hear the mood collapse as the fundraising begins. Perhaps Ed Nichols was too powerful an act to follow; perhaps he should have done the fundraising.

In retrospect, LP/10 should be viewed as a great success. Dick Randolph's campaign for governor of Alaska got a great \$27,000 boost, the LP raised \$20,000 (which was desperately needed), and the convention made a \$20,000 profit. We elected new national officers, revised the platform and the constitution and by-laws, elected a new national committee, and did it all without rancor and divisiveness. Now let's get back to the real task of building a free society.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED!

VOLENTIERS NEEDED!

The Colorado Libertarian Party is on the move! But in order to keep growing, we need your help. Please fill out the form below, and return it to the Colorado LP, Box 1557, Denver 80201. Or phone the party headquarters, 573-5229.

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LP/10

Souvenirs, Paraphernalia, Memorabilia, Gimcracks & Gew-gaws

You were there, but neglected to pick up some goodies? Or you weren't there, but you'd like to have a memento or two, and perhaps impress your fellow libertarians at some future gathering by showing up in an LP/10 baseball jersey? Have we got a deal for you! Limited numbers of some items are still available. Order now; this may be your last chance.

BASEBALL JERSEYS. Blue and white, long sleeves, imprinted with LP/10 logo. Available in four sizes — S, M, L, XL. Twelve dollars, postpaid. Allow four to six weeks for delivery. Specify size.

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SOUVENIR POSTERS. 16 by 20 inches, imprinted in blue on silver. Five dollars postpaid. Better yet, order an LP/10 poster *and* one of the famous "A Monster Is Loose" posters (also 16 by 20 inches) for \$8 the pair.

VIDEOTAPE OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY SLIDESHOW shown at the LP/10 banquet. Inspiring! Show it at your state convention or a local gathering of libertarians. (Not yet available; let us know if you're interested, and we'll tell you when it's ready. Cost will be approximately \$30.)

Send all orders and inquiries to: Colorado Libertarian Party, 1041 Cherokee Street, Denver, CO 80204.

Letter to the Editor

At the close of the National LP Convention this year, a number of Colorado delegates expressed serious dissatisfaction with the procedure by which our Regional (the new Region 6 — Colorado and Utah) Representative on the National Committee was selected. As Colorado's delegation chair, I feel it is incumbent on me to address their criticism.

To begin with, I agree with those who were dissatisfied. I was, too: the procedure used was deficient to the point of being slipshod.

As those who were there will remember, due to the lack of time (i.e., the slowness of the proceedings), the convention voted early in the day to suspend the rules to honor the results of regional caucuses held at any time during the convention. As a result, no time was specifically allotted for the purpose of selecting Regional Reps. The result of *this* was that the Region 6 "caucus" was conducted by having the (smaller) Utah delegation come over to the Colorado tables; with myself acting as impromptu chair, voice votes were taken. But because other convention business was going on at the same time, a number of Colorado delegates never realized that our Regional Rep. was being selected.

For myself, let me state that I did make a good faith attempt to get the attention of all Colorado delegates (but also to respect their choices about which of two competing items of business to pay attention to), that this method was not of my own choosing or to my liking, that I went ahead with it, after it was suggested to me (no, I

won't name names), simply because I could see no alternative (when else could we possibly have held a caucus?), and that there was only one announced candidate (no one has suggested that a different procedure would have produced a different final result).

The basic problem was obviously the ill-considered suspension of the rules; in its absence, a formal caucus would have been held with other convention business held in abeyance. But remember that the business session ran some two hours beyond its scheduled end — even without a lunch break — due to the time consumed by the election of the National Chair.

It seems clear to me that this problem *must* be dealt with in planning the next National Convention, as the basic time problem is very likely to recur: two years from now, there may well be serious competition for the position of Regional Rep. as well as National Chair and Vice-Chair. Perhaps a change in scheduling, or more strongly enforced adherence to the schedule, is all that is needed. Perhaps the next By-Laws Committee needs to address this situation. I do not claim to know yet what is the optimum solution.

I hope that those who felt disenfranchised or slighted at this convention will join with me in working to find a workable solution and prevent a repetition of this kind of bungled voting procedure.

For Liberty,

PATRICK L. LILLY

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Group to Support Gay/Lesbian Rights

Gay Libertarians, meeting at the 10th Anniversary Convention of the Libertarian Party, organized a group called Libertarians for Gay and Lesbian Concerns.

The group, open to gay and non-gay men and women, is organized for three basic purposes: (1) To fight any homophobic tendency within the Libertarian Party itself, as well as raising the consciousness of Libertarians in general about gay and lesbian concerns; (2) To provide a support group for gay and lesbian libertarians; (3) To demonstrate to the gay and lesbian community in general the existence of the Libertarian Party (as well as libertarianism in general) as a viable, moral, effective political alternative to the Democratic/Republican political monopoly.

Bob Waldrop (of Salt Lake City, Utah) was elected coordinator for the group, with Sam McNabb (San Francisco) acting as secretary/treasurer. The group is now involved in the process of drawing up a statement of principles and constitution to guide future efforts. Waldrop has been involved in the gay movement since 1976, having served as the pastor of Metropolitan Community Church, Salt Lake City (1977-1980) and the editor of the Open Door newspaper (1978-1980).

"One of the key parts of libertarianism as a political philosophy is that personal and economic freedom go together," notes Waldrop. "Freedom is indivisible. Many—in and out of the gay movement—attempt to draw some sort of contradiction between 'human rights' and 'property rights.' In reality, however, property rights are nothing more (or less) than the rights of human beings with respect to property."

"As a libertarian, I hold that individuals have the right to live as they please — as long as they do not interfere with the equal rights of others to do the same. Government *must* be held accountable under the same moral law as individuals. In other words, if an action (such as robbery) is wrong and immoral for an individual, it is equally wrong for a group of individuals (such as a government) to commit such an act."

"Historically, minorities have constantly suffered at the hands of the State. As gay men and lesbian women, we are heirs to a tradition of persecution and harassment which goes back for centuries. Today, the rise of the 'Moral Majority' threatens a new era of right-wing fascism, whereby the State will mandate and enforce a standard of personal and sexual behavior upon the entire population."

"The only hope for the gay community — both in the long and short run — is to return to the founding principles of this country: an absolute respect for the natural rights (life, liberty, pursuit of happiness, property) of every individual. The Democratic and Republican parties have shown themselves to be parties of political expediency — whereby the group with the most votes and the best financed campaign sets party (and ultimately, governmental) policy. In such a situation, our 'rights' are constantly dependent upon the whim of some politician or professional bureaucrat. Such a situation is totally contradictory of the philosophy set forth in the Declaration of Independence," Waldrop stated.

Those interested in contacting the group may write Libertarians for Gay and Lesbian Concerns, POB 6175, Salt Lake City, Utah 84106 or call (801) 262-6773.

Book Review

by David F. Nolan

forms of tyranny is clearly stated. Yet he makes some of his fellow travelers on the road to freedom a bit uneasy because of



LP/10

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by David F. Nolan

Expanded Universe

The New Worlds of Robert A. Heinlein

New York: Ace Books.

1980. 582 pp. \$8.95

Robert Heinlein has, arguably, done more to spread pro-freedom ideas to a whole generation of Americans than any other writer save one.

That one, of course, is Ayn Rand. And while Rand may have the edge in terms of philosophical coherence and constancy, Heinlein is — in my opinion — the better novelist. (I can hear the dedicated Randists shrieking now.)

The difference between them is that Heinlein does *people* so much better. Rand's heroes are impossibly jut-jawed and immune to human frailties; Heinlein's bleed when you prick them.

Heinlein makes you care about the people who live in his books. I can still remember, twenty-odd years ago, getting sniffly when old D. D. Harriman gets to the moon, only to die. Harriman is a lot easier to empathize with, as a hero, than John Galt; he's just as heroic, in his own way, and a lot more human.

And yet, strangely, despite Heinlein's real and obvious concern for the individual in a humane sense, it has become the fashion of late in some circles to deride him. Heinlein, we are told, is an elitist, a militarist, and quite likely a closet bigot to boot. Certainly not someone whose ideas we should take seriously.

I think the root of this new anti-Heinlein sentiment within the pro-freedom brotherhood is the fact that while Heinlein is a libertarian to the core* he does not exude the "liberal" homilies now in vogue with some libertarians. He's pro-technology. He's pro-defense. And he's patriotic (in the best sense of the word).

How embarrassing.

Heinlein's writings ring with a fierce devotion to freedom of the mind, the spirit, and the body; his opposition to all

*This is not to say that every word Heinlein has written conforms absolutely to any libertarian dogma. It doesn't. Some of it isn't even close. Heinlein plays with ideas, and sometimes he takes a controversial stand just to raise people's hackles and make them *think*. But as you read through his works, you emerge with no doubt as to which side he's on.

forms of tyranny is clearly stated. Yet he makes some of his fellow travelers on the road to freedom a bit uneasy because of the way he addresses the issue.

Free societies are inherently biased in favor of those who are competent. Heinlein recognizes this fact and does not shrink from its consequences. He defends freedom precisely *because* only liberty allows us to achieve "the best that is within us." Heinlein's sympathies are with the competent (and super-competent), and he makes no bones about it. No doubt, if he were convinced that the heroic element in mankind would prosper better under authority, his politics would reflect that conviction.

To fully appreciate Heinlein, you have to read a fair chunk of his writings. And if you haven't done so already, I urge you to take the plunge. Many of his stories are now horribly outdated technically, but they're still great fun.

Some of his best early work has been anthologized under the name *The Past Through Tomorrow*; other vintage Heinlein titles include *The Puppet Masters*, *Glory Road*, *Stranger In A Strange Land* (his best-known novel) and the libertarian movement's favorite, *The Moon Is A Harsh Mistress*.

These books are perhaps his best work. Beyond that, there is a small carload of good and fairly-good Heinlein (including some captivating novels for younger readers). And finally, there's the not-so-good stuff.

Like most of the material in *Expanded Universe: The New Worlds of Robert A. Heinlein*.

There. I had to say it. Much though I admire Heinlein, I really can't recommend this latest collection of old scraps and tidbits. The book really should have been called *Heinlein's Leftovers*.

OK, there's *some* good stuff in the book. An oddly chilling short story about an unusual medical operation in a sadistic totalitarian state. A cute little mystery. An intriguing description of a trip he and his wife made to Moscow in 1960. But not much to really stir the blood.

Far better to pick from another bin and savor Heinlein at his best. If it's your first time, you're in for a treat; if you're an old buff, you already know that with each re-reading you come to appreciate him more. For no one else offers quite the same combination of wisdom, humanity, and soaring imagination.

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You showed great awareness that counter-productive regulations, high taxes and continuing inflation have severely damaged our nation's economic health. And you pledged to reverse the disastrous policies which have brought us to such a sad state of affairs.

You spoke of setting the American people free to create a new prosperity.

And you were elected by an overwhelming margin.

What happened?

Those were the promises. But already, they are being forgotten . . . discarded as so much campaign rhetoric.

To your credit, your administration has made a few tentative moves in the right direction.

For the first time in a generation, the Federal budget has shrunk very slightly, as measured in constant-dollar terms. But most of the widely trumpeted "cuts" are simply reductions in increases proposed by the Carter administration.

We urge you to cut the budget to \$600 billion in fiscal 1982. And to \$500 billion in fiscal 1983. (This latter figure should represent about the same percentage of our GNP as was taken by the Truman administration in 1951. Are you less of a fiscal conservative than he, Mr. President?)

Where to cut?

Making these cuts will not be easy. But we'd like to suggest some places where you could start.

1) Abolish the Department of Energy, the Department of Education, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Housing & Urban Development, the Department of Transportation, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. And we don't mean "transfer their functions elsewhere." We mean *abolish those functions completely*. While you're at it, consider abolishing *all* Cabinet Departments except for State, Treasury and Defense.

2) Privatize the Social Security system. Remove the Social Security Administration from the Federal Government and make it a separate entity. Allow anyone who wishes to drop out of the system, if they are willing to forfeit what they've paid in. (Benefit claims of those remaining could be financed partially through sale or leasing of Federally-held lands, if necessary.)

3) Cut military spending massively. We can no longer pretend that we are able to police the entire

constant-dollar terms. But most of the widely-trumpeted "cuts" are simply reductions in increases proposed by the Carter administration.

The Federal budget now stands at approximately \$700 billion — an amount beyond imagining even five years ago. Projected deficits totaling \$150-200 billion over the next three years are now being described as "acceptable." And the Federal Debt is now at the one *trillion* dollar mark!

This is not what the American people voted for.

We voted for *real* cuts, repeal of the "Big Brother" policies of the past 50 years, and an end to inflation-financed deficits.

What must be done?

We ask you to begin cutting the budget *in earnest*.

Ignore the howls of the entrenched special interests — including the defense contractors and the vast military bureaucracy — and start making major cuts, across the board.

We insist that there is no higher priority for our nation than achieving a free and healthy economy. That, far more than endless military expenditures, is our best hope for maintaining world leadership and preventing a Soviet hegemony.

lands, if necessary.)

3) Cut military spending massively. We can no longer pretend that we are able to police the entire world. Europe and Japan must pay for their own defense; Americans should not be taxed to subsidize these wealthy industrial powers. Scrap the absurd MX missile, and concentrate on non-nuclear anti-missile systems instead. Listen to Caspar Weinberger less and to David Stockman more!

The choice is yours.

You cannot restore prosperity with half-hearted measures. Real cuts — even drastic cuts — must be made.

The vested interests will fight you, of course. But if you will take the necessary actions, you can achieve the goals you spoke of in your campaign. And you will win the undying gratitude of the American people.

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