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 campaign ads on the radio and in the Sunday papers. Ms. Jones also began a direct mail campaign to solicit individual contributions.

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

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 a hotel to provide housing for convention attendees.

Judith Jones

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1. The elimination of all victimless crime laws, such as those against gambling.
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The CLP entered into a contract with a hotel to provide housing for convention attendees.
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 Guide 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 Nomination was

Continued on Page 3

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 Reaganesque". In responding to our question, the upbeat Representative from New York may have signaled more than he intended.

The answer we got was direct and clear: "We (supply-siders) don't believe in a business cycle theory! What 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 Reaganesque. 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 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.

Continued on Page 2

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!

Colorado Libertarian Party
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Denver, CO 80201

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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 organized campaigns that we've ever had. And with a lot of hard work in the next 13 months we'll be winning some of the races that Colorado Libertarians are entering.

But in order for us to be successful we have to organize you. We need to do fundraising now. We need to be doing research and targeting races now. We need to start organizing speakers, campaign managers and campaign committees immediately. We have to decide what 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 day time, 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 (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 devastating 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 '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 Liberty, the course is designed to help students develop skills in analyzing political issues, formulating positions, and supporting them with research and argument.

The course will cover topics such as:

1. The Nature of Liberty
2. The Constitution and Individual Liberty
3. Individual Rights vs. Social Rights
4. Intolerance; the Psychology of Fear
5. Economics and Individualism
6. The Role of Government
7. The Role of the State
8. The Role of the Individual
9. The Role of the Community
10. The Role of the Group
11. The Role of the Institution
12. The Role of the Corporation
13. The Role of the Organization
14. The Role of the Community
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33. The Role of the Organization
34. The Role of the Community
35. The Role of the Group
36. The Role of the Institution
37. The Role of the Corporation

The course will be offered on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. at the CLP Headquarters in Denver. The cost is $125, which includes all materials and supplies. To register, please contact the CLP at 303-330-5229.
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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 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
1) Free Trade
2) Human Rights
3) Libertarianism vs. Socialism
4) The Public Be Damned
5) Radicals

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 Libertarians
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 Racial Equality and Liberty

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Opinions expressed in signed articles, and the choice of wording therein, represent the views of the author and do not necessarily imply endorsement by the Colorado Libertarian Party.

Likewise, acceptance of advertising by this publication does not imply endorsement or guarantee of the products or services offered.

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

Subscription Rate: $1.00 per issue.
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.

SUBSCRIBE! That way you won't miss a single issue, even if you live outside Colorado. (Use subscription coupon below.)

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 be a good place for CLP members to shop for their supply of libertarian literature and it will be a great source of information for those who don't know much about our movement but are interested in reading about it. The bookstore should be well-stocked with books and pamphlets on a wide range of libertarian topics.

We are looking for contributions of both money and books. Contributions of money are needed for the purchase of shelving and equipment, and for the purchase of books. Contributions of books are needed for the initial stock of the library. We are looking for both new and used books, and will consider donations of any kind.

If you would like to contribute to the library, please contact me at 777-5000, ext. 200, or write to me at 1100 16th St., Denver, CO 80202. Thank you for your support of the libertarian movement in Colorado!
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 stuff 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 then ever before in this century; stronger, in some ways, than the movement at his birth. It is my belief that we are around for his sesquicentennial in 2031, and he would 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 last long a reality. No birthday gift would be more appropriate or more deserved.

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Continued on Page 6
“Because Paul SAID I could have three ribbons, that’s why.”

“Gee, Dave, you do a GREAT Statue of Liberty!”

“Memories”

“I thought you said you were taking ME to the banquet, Bill.”
"I wonder if it's too late to ask for a recount?"

"Of COURSE we made a profit. Only a bunch of Bozos would lose money on a National Convention!"
OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1981

COLORADO LIBERTY

"Is it Monday yet?"

"Have we got a deal for you!"

S OF LP/10

Len Jackson
Charlie Jackson

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

We never heard of the Batman.

Sugarman

David Bergland

COLORADO LIBERTARIAN PARTY
Delegation

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

Jan Prince  Chuck Maher

Alice Ragona  Brian Petersen

Phil Prosser

"Alice tells me you're from NEWSWEEK. Sure. Right. Uh-huh. I bet you want a press pass, too."
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 underlying 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 put 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 director is primarily an observer. She does teach the use of equipment, but usually only the initial presentation. Even then, little verbal usage is made 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 in 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 boost, the LP raised $28,000 (which was desperately needed), and the convention made a $20,000 profit.

We elected new national officers, revised the platform and the constitution and bylaws, 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!
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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**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 chairman, I feel it is incumbent on me to address their criticism.

To begin with, I agree with those who were dissatisfied. I, too, found the procedure used to be deficient of important points of being fair and proper.

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 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 (larger) Utah delegation come over to the Colorado tables, with myself acting as an impromptu chair, voice votes were taken. But because of the convention business was going on at the same time, a number of Colorado delegates never realized that our Regional Rep. was in fact being selected.

For myself, I make it clear 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 one named names), simply because I could see no other alternative (when else could we possibly have had 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 really needed. Perhaps the next By-Laws Committee needs to address this situation. I do not claim to know just what is the optimum solution.

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

For Liberty,

PATRICK L. LILLY

---

**BP/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 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.

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**Video Tape 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.

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REGISTER NOW!
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 to 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
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 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.
Please, Mr. President... DON'T STOP CUTTING!

Dear President Reagan:

When you ran for the presidency, you promised to get the government off the American people’s backs and out of our pockets.

You pointed out, correctly, that the Federal Government has become a costly, burdensome, intrusive monstrosity.

You showed great awareness that counterproductive 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.

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 world. End our involvement in Vietnam and Nicaragua. Stop our aid to Israel. Reduce our military spending by half.
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.

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 antimissile 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.

Sincerely,

Name __________________________________________

Address ____________________________________________________________________________

City __________________ State _______ Zip ______

__________________________

[Box for check]

I have sent a copy of “Don’t Stop Cutting” to President Reagan.

I would like to place a copy of this ad in another newspaper. Enclosed is $25 for a camera-ready reproduction copy.

I would like to contribute $____ toward placing this ad in national publications. My check is enclosed.