Libertarian Candidates Gain Recognition, Support

Clark for President

Support for Libertarian presidential candidate Ed Clark began accelerating during late July and early August, as a series of 5-minute TV spots started running nationwide, and Clark commenced campaigning on a full-time basis. By mid-August Clark had met ballot qualifications in 43 states, and it appeared certain that he and running-mate David Koch would be listed in all 50 states this November. No other third-party or "alternative" candidate is expected to match this feat.

Two TV spots produced by the Clark for President Committee began airing on network TV in early July. One spot is a general introductory piece in which Clark discusses libertarian stands on taxes, inflation, and foreign policy. The other ad focuses specifically on Libertarian opposition to the draft and military adventurism abroad.

The two spots had aired about ten times by mid-August, and have been seen by a total of more than 50 million people. Phone calls received in response to the two spots were averaging several hundred per showing; on one occasion, the anti-draft spot generated in excess of 1,000 phone calls to the toll-free number provided, a tally Clark credits with contacting his campaign headquarters.

Phelps for U.S. Senate

On Friday, July 25, Libertarian Senate contender Jim Phelps filed the necessary nominating petitions with the Secretary of State's office to place his name on the ballot in November. 500 valid signatures were required; Jim turned in over 850.

The petitioning period for independent candidates began on Tuesday, July 22. To the best of anyone's knowledge, no other candidate has ever filed the required number of petition signatures in so short a time.

"We think this is dramatic evidence of the support we can expect in this race," said Phelps. "Never before have people been so eager to sign petitions for an alternative candidate. They're really fed up with the status quo, and looking for a new approach. And the Libertarian Party has what they're seeking: principled solutions that make sense."

Phelps is equally enthusiastic about the reception he has gotten from small-town newspaper editors and radio interviewers around the state.

"Everywhere I go, the response is positive. It doesn't always start out that way, but after they hear what I have to say, virtually everyone has reacted favorably. People are ready — even eager — to consider a rational alternative."

Races Planned in All Five Congressional Districts

Clark and Phelps are two of four Libertarian candidates running in the November election. A total of 11 Libertarian congressional candidates are on the ballot, the largest slate the party has fielded to date. They are running in all five congressional districts.

ED CLARK AT DENVER PRESS CONFERENCE, JULY 28. That evening, he and Libertarian Senate Candidate Jim Phelps spoke to a crowd of more than 300 supporters.
Congressional Districts

Colorado Libertarians are planning to enter candidates in each of the state's five Congressional districts this year. If all goes well, this means that every voter will see at least three Libertarian candidates on the ballot — Ed Clark for President, Jim Phelps for U.S. Senate, and a challenger for U.S. House of Representatives. In some state rep districts, there will be a fourth Libertarian name on the ballot as well.

A brief summary of the situation in each race follows:

FIRST DISTRICT
This district comprises most of the City of Denver. The current U.S. Representative is incumbent Democrat Ray Kokoske, now seeking her fifth term. Ms. Kokoske is fairly good on social issues, and firmly anti-war. On economic issues, she's normally bad, but not as bad as she's often made out to be.

The Republican challenger is Naomi Bradford, a staunch conservative. Unless lightning strikes, she will lose to Schroeder by a large margin; the First is a solidly Democratic district.

Our man in the race — in fact, the only man in the race — is our State Chairman, John Mason. A good speaker and personable candidate, John could make substantial inroads against his two female opponents. We're hoping for a 6%-8% in this race.

To help on John's campaign, contact the CLP Headquarters, 573-5229.

SECOND DISTRICT
West Denver, Boulder and Jefferson Counties. The incumbent is big-spender liberal Democrat Tim Wirth, sometimes called "Worthless Worth" by his detractors. Wirth scored razor-thin victories over conservative Republicans in 1976 and 1978; two more are going for the right to challenge him this year. If there's a substantial Reagan sweep, Wirth could lose this time; either way, it should be a close race.

Our challenger is Paul Grant, who plans a semi-active race. Because the race will be tight, a showing of even 3%-4% could represent a "balance of power" position, and make it likely that our ideas will have an impact on the shape of the debate.

Paul can be reached at 989-3408.

THIRD DISTRICT
Comprises the southern half of the state, including the city of Pueblo and part of Colorado Springs. Incumbent is Democrat Ray Kokoske, most leftish of Colorado's Congressional delegation. His Republican opponent is Harold McCormick, whom Kokoske beat by a hairline margin (366 votes) in 1978. Our entry will be Jim Gleennie of Park County, northernmost county in the district. This could be an ultra-tight race, and even a 2%-4% "wedge" could put pressure on the other candidates to make concessions on key issues. Jim can be reached at 838-5522 (home) or 334-0166.

FOURTH DISTRICT
Stretches all the way across the northern part of the state. The incumbent, moderate Republican Jim Johnson, is not seeking re-election. Showdown will be between Republican Hank Brown and Democrat Polly Baca-Barragan.

The Libertarian standard bearer is Cynthia Molson-Smith, an articulate and engaging lady with good contacts in women's political circles. Cynthia is the wife of science-fiction writer L. Neil Smith, who scored 15% in a two-way race for State Representative in 1978.

The LP has a strong, active and enthusiastic group in Larimer County; District 4 also includes the Libertarian strongholds of Aspen and Central City. This

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From The Chair
by John Mason

1980, the year for alternative politics, and the year that the Libertarian Party can make great strides toward a three-party system in America. The Clark campaign is accelerating and the media coverage is far ahead of where we were in August, 1976. The voters are clearly looking for an alternative, and they are quickly discovering the empty shell being offered by Anderson. Clearly, in presidential politics, Libertarians are going to surprise a lot of people this year.

But what's been overlooked by the public and the media up till now is that there is only one political party that is presenting an alternative to the Democrats and Republicans on a large scale, at all levels of public office. Libertarians are running in hundreds of congressional races across the country, and there are hundreds more running for state offices. There could be close to one thousand Libertarians running for office in 1980!

And some will get elected.
Dick Randolph, Libertarian state legislator from Alaska, was in Denver on June 25th. He spoke to a gathering of about 100 Libertarians about his experiences as a state legislator for the past two years, and the prospects for 1980.

Randolph is a vivid demonstration of what one Libertarian elected official can do — and a suggestion that one Libertarian is more effective than one Democrat or one Republican. In his first term, Randolph has almost single-handedly repealed the state income tax in Alaska. He has successfully introduced bills that would repeal victimless

Vice-Versa
by M.L. Hanson

I am sure each of us has felt frustration over the media coverage that other Presidential campaigns have received. The Libertarian Party has two excellent candidates as spokesmen for the only principled platform in the political arena, but we wonder who is getting the word.

We are starting to be heard. Now that Clark is campaigning full-time, and David Koch has taken to the road, our exposure is

providing news about a community to that community. Libertarian candidates have more credibility on a smaller scale because they are a part of the town itself, and through the media we of course gain even more exposure for our ideas.

Secondly, it is easier to finance a local campaign, and as we all know campaigns take money. The amount of money required for a state race is less, but more importantly, we know our own states, and therefore can

campaign and with greater success because of the groundwork being done in 1980. We have much to be optimistic about. The pressures on the political system in the nation are great, and we need to meet them with our own pressure, with a vibrant Libertarian movement.

Colorado Libertarian Calendar

Aug. 26 Clark Ad on CBS, 9:55 P.M. Invite your friends over to watch!
Aug. 27 Libertarian Party Board Meeting, 7:00 P.M. at Party Office, 1041 Cherokee, Denver
Aug. 29 Clark Ad on ABC, 9:55 P.M. Invite your friends over.
Sept. 2 Petition deadline for local candidates. Call the office at 573-5229 to help petition.
Sept. 3 Discussion group, 7:30 P.M. at the Party Office, 1041 Cherokee, Denver. Contact the office for topic. The discussions have been well attended and lively.
Sept. 15 Colorado Liberty ad space closing and copy deadline.
Sept. 17 Phelps for Senate Rally, 7:00 P.M. at Strouffers Inn at the Airport, 32nd and Quebec, Denver. Band, bar, films, speeches, a great time. We want a big turnout to help get Jim Phelps to Washington.
Sept. 24 Libertarian Party Board Meeting, 7:00 P.M. at Party Office.
Oct. 1 Discussion Group, 7:30 P.M. at Party Office. Call for topic.
Oct. 8 Libertarian Cocktail Party, 7:30 P.M., at Party Office. Cash Bar. Bring friends — only four more weeks!
Oct. 15 Discussion Group, 7:30 P.M., at Party Office. Call for topic.
Oct. 22 Libertarian Party Board meeting, 7:00 P.M., at office

SOMETIME IN OCTOBER — HALLOWEEN? — big-time event to support Jim Phelps and all the other Libertarians running for office. Details being worked out. Call if you don't hear about it.

Nov. 4 Election Day. Get your friends out to vote Libertarian, then bring them over to our Victory Party. Details coming.

There will be a lot more happening in the next two months. Keep in touch by calling us from time to time. Or stop by, 1041 Cherokee, Denver. 573-5229.
We are starting to be heard. Now that Clark is campaigning full-time, and David Koch has taken to the road, our exposure is increasing. In addition, as of this writing, the Libertarian Party has satisfied gross ballot requirements in more than 40 States, with others to be added throughout the remaining months. The Clark for President spots on the major television networks are starting to have results, but I believe there is another way to help the Presidential effort and gain more Libertarian successes. Our prospects in 1980 are better than ever before, but we need strong local campaigns.

It is through local campaigns that the Libertarian Party can really have an impact on the acceptance of Libertarian ideas. There are several reasons for this contention. First, it is easier to get coverage in communities and cities in our State for Libertarian candidates, than it is to receive National media coverage. The local and regional media are more receptive to an alternative candidate, and since the candidates are local the Libertarian Party is more newsworthy to those media outlets. Local candidates are more of a known quantity and fit with the objectives of campaign and with greater success because of the groundwork being done in 1980. We should remember, the Presidential election only occurs every four years, but we have local, city, and State elections every year. We need to build every year in order to attain success every four years.

The Libertarian Party needs a real grassroots movement through local candidates if we are to achieve our goals. In this campaign year, every candidate can be campaigning for their own office, and for the Clark and Koch ticket. If we support our local candidates, Clark and Koch will have a better showing in November.

Just as important, our activists will see Libertarian results in their own communities. We as activists need to see that our efforts are all worth it. We need not depend on a National campaign every four years, with all the ambivalence of hope and frustration. We need the National campaign for credibility and National exposure, but let's put it in perspective... it is very unlikely that we will elect a Libertarian President and Vice President if we have not already elected many Libertarians to State and other more local offices.
Reagan: False Hope For America
by David Goodrich

Yesterday was a very good day for Ronald Reagan — he received a campaign welfare check for $29.4 million. Not bad for a day's work spent (no doubt) devising strategies to protect the downtrodden taxpayer from the ravages of the state. There is also no doubt that many weary tax-payers around the country were cheered by the news of their latest dose to Reagan. After all, they probably reason, "His efforts in our behalf might be costing us a lot of money, but he's worth it."

They know this because of the great work he's already done for them whenever given the chance.

As Governor of California he did more than double the state income tax (nearly tripled it, in fact), created 73 new state government councils and commissions (including the California Energy Commission — which currently requires a three-year review process before any new power plant can be constructed) and increased the state bureaucracy from 158,000 to 192,000 (more than a 20% increase) but what rhetoric! You can't doubt his sincerity... at least until you hear him brag about having stopped the bureaucracy cold. Reagan is fond of quoting Lincoln — one that you can bet he knows inside and out is the one about being able to fool some of the people all of the time.

Many liberals have been taking a second look at Reagan this year, and some have even worked out an accommodation with him in their hearts. Reagan recently said "I think I'm kind of a moderate" (you will surely remember that moderate is a term invented for liberals after the public discovered that they didn't like them). None of this is surprising. After all, we're talking about a man who oversaw a state budget increase in two terms from $5.7 to $10.8 billion. What is surprising is that a man who built himself a new mansion upon his election in California (the old one was "inadequate"), and insisted on his personal Cessna plane and chauffeur driven limousine could so totally hold the devotion of Conservatives who would rather blow up the government than pay taxes.
The reason is that Reagan, more than any other conservative in this century, knows how to articulate the conservative philosophy. He pointed this out vividly when he said: "The greatest leaders in history are remembered more for what they said than for what they did. When you think of Lincoln, how many people know what decisions he made here or there? But the Gettysburg Address..."

Long-time observers of Reagan know that he is willing to speculate on the economic principles he espouses. His support for Kemp-Roth is far less ardent now than previously. On the subject of trucking deregulation, Reagan is actually less committed to the free market than Ted Kennedy. In his Reason magazine interview of five years ago, he defended the role of the Food and Drug Administration. Elsewhere, he has gone on record as favoring the expansion of OSHA - that's right folks, not eradication, but actually expansion.

When Reagan says in his acceptance speech: "I don't want to lead a country that's bookish. I want to see the country grow."

If we issue an ultimatum and the Russians back down, it will simply prove that the only way to deal with them is to push continually and be prepared to fight at every turn. And if we lose just once at this game of chicken and a nuclear war results, it will only mean the Russians were every bit as monstrous and inhuman as we thought and thus it was bound to happen anyway.

The only way in which a basic contradiction can be reconciled is by choosing priorities. Reagan's belief in individual economic liberty is bound to go way to his considerably stronger belief in an excited military industrial complex. In his acceptance speech (and in numerous other instances) Reagan proudly claims that building a military machine "second to none" will be the first priority of a Reagan administration.

"And how can man die better than facing fearful odds For the ashes of his fathers, And the temples of his gods?"

It is here that he shows his true colors. Reagan's perpetual Promethean rhetoric would be an anachronistic curiosity if we weren't facing the probability of a Reagan administration in six months.

In the same part of Where's the Rest of Me he comments on Kenneth Tynan's statement: "... better Red than dead seems an obvious doctrine for anyone not consumed by a death wish..."

Reagan's answer is apocalyptic:

"The trouble with such men is that they have never lived, either on their feet or their knees. They have lived on their fat families. They talk, with the fear of a child going into the dark, about dying, a death wish in reverse. It may come as a surprise to them but the fact is - we will all die. It is the business of time to see that. What makes the difference in the matter is what we die for."

Logically speaking, a death wish in reverse is a love of life. Perhaps for somebody who will complete his three score and ten about the same time as he matriculates into the presidency it makes sense to focus on things to die for rather than on reasons to live - as for the rest of us, well, we're simply not ready to fight Armageddon yet.

The two factors cited so far - media self-interest and pre-existing mindset - go a long way toward explaining the different treatment given to Clark and Anderson. But there is a third possibility which cannot be disregarded.

And that is the possibility that Anderson is a decry, set up by America's Right Elite for the specific purpose of diverting support away from any movement - such as the Libertarian Party - which offers a real, continuing, organized alternative to the existing power structure and its policies. Anderson's candidacy may in fact be the Establishment's "safety valve" - a way for voters to blow off steam without having any lasting effect.

There are those who will find this thesis too far-fetched; they will dismiss it as paranoid fantasy, and say that the boost-Anderson ignores Clark's policies of the national media can adequately be explained by other factors. And they may be right...but it seems to this writer that the possibility is worth presenting for your consideration nonetheless.

Fortunately, the success of the Clark campaign does not depend entirely on coverage by the national media. As important are grass-roots efforts by local supporters and coverage by local newspapers, radio, and television. (For a small sampling of the coverage Clark has gotten in various newspapers, see the reader spread of this issue.)

And just as fortunately, the success of the LP does not depend on the Clark campaign. Unlike Anderson, Clark is running on a ticket that will include more than 500 candidates nationwide; the total vote received by Libertarian contenders will be several times greater than the Clark vote. National media or no national media, the LP is here to stay!

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Today's Logic
by Jim Phelos

LOST FREEDOMS

In our “land of the free,” what freedoms have we lost? What freedoms are we about to lose?

And which of these freedoms are important to you?

THE DRAFT. Conscription means almost total loss of freedom for millions of young people. And, if the draft is revived, it will probably apply to both sexes.

SCHOOLS. Compulsory education means that most parents must give up their children for 180 days a year for 10 years. During that time they will be subjected to the political and social indoctrination prescribed by federal bureaucrats.

BUSING. Not only must children submit to bureaucratic brainwashing, many must also spend additional hours travelling beyond their neighborhood school to one chosen by some bureaucrat.

EMPLOYMENT. Minimum wage laws take away the worker’s freedom to get a job if he is not sufficiently skilled to be worth the minimum wage. And they take away the employer’s freedom to hire a person for what he is worth. Racial and sexual quotas often result in bad applicants being turned down when he isn’t the “right” color or sex.

PROTECTIVE DEVICES. You cannot buy a new car without paying for seat belts, crash resistant bumpers and other safety equipment whether you want it or not. Your freedom to choose has been usurped by federal bureaucrats.

GUNS. Laws against carrying concealed weapons or requiring registration of guns are not obeyed by criminals. They only take freedoms from the good, law-abiding people who obey them.

ZONING. The freedom to use your property the way you want is restricted by zoning, permit and licensing laws.

INTEREST. Laws regulating the amount of interest that can be charged restrict both the freedom to borrow and the freedom to lend. With the inflation rate higher than many legal interest rates, lenders will often get back less value than they loaned. As more lenders realize this it may become virtually impossible to borrow money.

CIGARETTES, DRUGS & ALCOHOL. Whether you agree that some or all of these are bad, laws against any of them have created or would create black markets. All such laws try to take away your freedom to do what you want to your own body. It really isn’t the proper thing for government bureaucrats to send you to jail because you mistreated your own body.

LIFE. Even your own life isn’t owned by you if you can’t destroy it. The ridiculous laws against suicide are the only laws I know of that you can’t be imprisoned for breaking.

If any freedom is important to you, all freedoms, except those that employ force, violence or fraud upon others, should be protected.

$1979 by Today’s Logic, Inc., Box 12101, Denver, CO 80212.

Networking Guide Published

THE NETWORKING GAME, by Leif Smith and Patricia Wagner

24 pp, 4¼ x 7 inches, saddle-stitched. $1.50

A pocket-size guide to being a useful “networker” at conferences, meetings and gatherings is Network Research’s first publication, announced Leif Smith, director of research and development for the office of the Open Network.

The guide, designed as a workbook, has tips and information about the networking process and how it can become a useful tool, particularly when meeting new groups of people. It also contains helpful checklists and places to write in information about people and ideas. The NETWORKING GAME also has a feedback form to send back to Network Research about how the guide worked.

Publication date is August 15. For more information, contact the Network Research office, 832-9764 in Denver.

The 1980 Slavery Debates
by Stormy Mon

Editor’s Note: Stormy Mon, a self-described “libertarian anarcho,” is a resident of Aspen. Last year, his anger the wrath of the government by refusing to withhold taxes from the pay of some people he employed. Under threat of coercion, he finally paid the taxes, plus interest and penalties — but the government decided to take him to court anyhow. His experience is recounted below, in his own unique style.

The referee sat behind a pulpit. I knew it was a pulp ‘cause he wore one of those robes (I always thought of them as bat costumes) like in big city churches. Also, everybody got up when he entered, just like in church. There wasn’t any prayers or singing though, so I figured it was just a different sort or something. I’d been invited to debate the issue of slavery in Denver on December 17, 1979. I thought the issue had been settled back in 1865, by the 13th amendment. Perhaps you had the same impression. So naturally I was surprised at the invitation. But having been in that kinda debate before, I figured I might learn something. So I went.

Naturally I chose to agree against slavery and I looked forward to meeting the poor fool who was taking the other side. About 30 folks who were going to hear the debate sat in the general admission section. The referee in the robe behind the raised pulpit chose 12 to be the judges of the debate. I should see it was an honor and important assignment to be chosen because they had a special reserved section. They introduced themselves and told a little about their background so we’d all feel comfortable with each other. Kinda like a party. I looked for somebody so I could order a beer or margarita to steady my nerves. But I didn’t see anyone who looked like they were serving.

I learned that me and the other debaters would each weed out some people from the enslaved during such an important and special time. It was so clear to me it just had to be clear to them, and the other guy didn’t have a chance.

Then it was his turn. He talked about laws. But when I knew his laws were inferior to the agreements I’d just read, so I figured I had that covered. I felt kind of sorry for him, arguing in favor of slavery. Seems how his points were the exact opposite of the truth. I thought the poor fellow might just plead insanity and get it over with. But he went on talkin’ bout the “public good” and “duty.” I wondered. If these labs are so important, why couldn’t people just voluntarily hire in for them and jolly well be paid. Just like taxi drivers, ministers, and paid debtors and judges.

That was something I just couldn’t figure out. He guy in the robe apparently acted as debate judge sometimes, just like the judges in the reserved section. He wasn’t a slave, so why should they be? It all seemed kinda hypocritical.

After we both had our say, the 12 plus somebody else went to another room to discuss it, and vote. I was feelin’ pretty smug cause it was all so obvious to me. But you never know until the results are in.

It turned out they all voted with the other fellow’s point of view. Unanimous! I was stunned . . . You’d think at least one of em would have seen it my way. It’s so “self-evident”! They’d only taken about 30 minutes to decide the issue. I guess they just wanted to get out to freedom as soon as possible, like the others earlier.

Afterwards, I got to think bout it, lookin’ into it more. I learned a few things. The whole thing was rigged! The referee in the robe was in cahoots with the other debaters. I found out that when I discovered they both got their jobs and paychecks from the same big "mob." Can you imagine that?

Also, this mob was the same one enslaving the 12 debate judges. And get this: the mob has a representative (that 13th Judas) I call
I learned that me and the other debater would each weed out some people from the reserved section. This was supposed to improve our chances of winning the debate. It was explained. Well I felt kinda bad for em cause I didn't want em to feel rejected ya know. They all looked like fine people to me. But the other fellow started sending people out, so I figured I better join in to keep even. Some others were selected and we finally settled on 12 nice folks. Then a strange thing happened. All the remaining people left the room to go home. When they'd introduced themselves, we learned some had come miles to hear the debate, and none of them stayed in the general admission section. It was completely empty.

When I discovered the truth of the matter, it was the exact opposite of what I'd supposed. They were glad to be rejected cause they were slaves for the day, and to be sent out was to be freed! Can you beat that? Them leavin like that was how I was sure they were slaves. You can tell more by actions than words.

Well this changed things entirely. Now I felt kinda bad for those in the reserved section. I wondered why they couldn't just volunteer to judge a debate, like civilized folk. Or if there were no volunteers, then they could be paid something for their trouble. I'd always thought forced labor was inefficient and the slaves had all revolted or been set free long ago.

But if that's the way it was gonna be, I was sittin pretty. What better judges to have for my points against slavery than a bunch of slaves. They'd understand what I was talkin bout, and I'd win hands down.

So we went at it. I explained to them as carefully and simply as I could. Any dictionary clearly says that forced labor or bondage is slavery or involuntary servitude. There's no question on the definitions. There's a written agreement, very clear in plain English. So I read it to em: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude ... shall exist in the United States". Simple. It's self-evident anyway. Nobody wants to be a slave; to a boss, some "mob" or your wife. And now it seems the exact opposite is true. We were supposed to be masters over the people who want to enslave us; and they are our servants. The agreement is: "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" and "We the people do ordain and establish the United States of America." Who's in charge here?

I pointed out to em it was the week before Christmas. I figured they'd be resentful to be

Also, this mob was the same one enslaving the 12 debate judges. And get this: the mob has a representative (that 13th Judah I call him) in the voting room. Nobody asked me to send a rep.

So I guess the folks were kinda intimidated by the whole thing. Especially the robe, raised pulpits and rep in the voting room. (I still wonder what happened in there.) Maybe they had a hard time being "impartial".

And there's something else that really flabbergasts me. The 12 people in the special reserved section didn't know they were slaves. Even after I told em so. I can only think of one possible explanation. They had been brainwashed! Perhaps in school when they were young. They actually thought they were supposed to be slaves. That it was their "duty". Can you imagine that?!

We better get this straightened out. A thing like this could get out of hand! How far do you want to go?

Next thing you know, somebody will be proposing a national slave corps to work in the forests out of "duty" and "for the public good".

Or to work in the fields, like in Cuba.

Or handing young people guns, and brainwashing them into thinking it's their "duty" to go out and shoot people.

Or carson for boats of visiting dignitaries, as in ancient Rome.

Or tax collectors, so the mob doesn't have to do its dirty work.

Or a "voluntary" street clean up day, as in Russia.

Or "contributions" to a bankrupt, fraudulent Ponzi retirement scam.

Or more than 50% taxation (mob protection money) which would be difficult to distinguish from slavery, wouldn't it?

We better get this straightened out before it's too late! Things could get out of hand!!

How far do you want to go?

Last I heard, the same group was still in business at the same location, holding crooked debates. If I'd known they were going to use slave labor and rig it like a traveling show, I never would have gone. When I was young, a carnival came through town and some of the booths were fraudulent. I remember I got taken in at one that worked on the fact that coke bottle bottoms are "unequal", and it would tip easier one way than the other. But the hoax didn't stay in business long, once people caught on.

I guess the same will happen to this outfit, eventually.

But it wasn't all a loss.

Continued on page 9
The Truth About Inflation
by Mark David Travis

With an annualized inflation rate of 19 percent, record high interest rates and rising unemployment, the economic policies of the federal government are attracting considerable media attention. As the erosion of our purchasing power continues, these intractable irritants are even forcing many usually disinterested politicians to examine more carefully the inflationary impact of administrative and congressional programs.

The pernicious effects of inflation have been noted for millennia, yet there is little public understanding of the subject. To our misfortune, many commentators persistently confuse the increasing cost of living with real inflation. Believing that the latter is synonymous with "rising prices" and is an economic accident or "fever" that periodically plagues the country, they are confounding the public on fundamental economic issues. Ergo the following analysis:

1) The term "inflation," properly used, has only one meaning: an increase or inflating of the money supply and credit. The rise of prices is actually its most prominent consequence. Therefore inflation — if we misuse the term to describe its effects — has only one basic cause: the injection of more money (currency plus checking account deposits) into the national income stream. It is neither accidental nor, of necessity, periodic. Rather, it is deliberate government policy that is implemented continuously.

2) The causes of inflation are not, as is often said, "multiple and complex," but essentially the result of unrestrained monetary expansion. As libertarian economist Henry Hazlitt observes, "There is no such thing as 'cost-push' inflation (the so-called wage-price spiral). If, without an increase in the stock of money, wage or other costs are forced up (i.e., by "obscure" profits or "extortionate" union demands), and producers try to pass these costs along by raising their selling prices, most of them will merely sell fewer goods. The result will be reduced output and loss of jobs. Higher costs can only be passed along in higher selling prices when consumers have more

price. This was a major cause of the shortages that have arisen under controls, and of the massive explosion in aggregate demand that has taken place afterward.)

Mandatory pricing restraints have been imposed by governments throughout history. As R. Schuettinger and E. Butler document in their treatise, Forty Centuries of Wage & Price Controls, they have failed in each case. To minimize the problems of resource allocation invariably exacerbated by the continued expansion of credit, the state must resort to either rationing or imposed (i.e., arbitrary) industrial expansion, both of which lead to still greater misallocations of resources.

Besides being impossible in practice, all price and wage control, or even "monitoring" is merely an attempt by the politicians to shift the blame for inflation on to consumers and workers, and away from the government's expansionist monetary policies.

Presidential pressure, "jawboning," "voluntary cooperation" and other coercive interventions are incapable of alleviating cost level instability caused by currency debasement. The inflationary spiral will only be arrested when the monetary authorities cease "creating" money out of thin air and a little paper. This will occur when the Federal Reserve is shorn of its monopoly privilege of regulating credit and the government reduces its budget to avoid "counterfeiting" money to finance its spending binges.

Join the Core of the New Coalition
New Coalition

This is the year to build a new coalition in American politics. Of former liberals and former conservatives who oppose government intervention both in domestic and foreign affairs. Of nonvoters in search of a real alternative. Of people from all walks of life who view government as the problem, not the solution, and who find new hope in Ed Clark and the Libertarian party.

At the core of this new coalition are tens of thousands of Libertarians all over the country who are making an extraordinary commitment to the Ed Clark for President campaign in this election year. If you're a Libertarian, you can help this campaign make a dramatic breakthrough in our quest to create a free, prosperous, and peaceful society.

Join the core of the new coalition. Make your commitment.

This is the year.

CLARK
PRESIDENT

I want to join the core of the new coalition. Here's my commitment to the Clark for President campaign:

☐ $1000  ☐ $500  ☐ $250  ☐ $100
☐ $50  ☐ $25  ☐ Other ($___)

Make check payable to:
Clark for President 2300 Wisconsin Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007

☒ I want to help spread Ed Clark's Libertarian message. Please contact me.
☒ I want to help raise needed funds for the campaign. Please contact me.

NAME
ADDRESS

CITY  STATE  ZIP
PHONE
Libertarian Party Bids for Conservative and Liberal Votes

By T. J. DONNELJr.
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO—Jeff Biggusblanch, who dresses casually and has decorated his waterfront offices at The Libertarian Review with portraits of the anarchist heroes Henry David Thoreau and Emile Zola, says he discovered Libertarianism when he "started to smoke dope and pay taxes."

Robert Biggusblanch, who wears conservative suits blessing his background as an engineer, came to Libertarianism after a stint as president of the chapter of Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative organization, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

What the two men share is what the Libertarian movement punished: opposition to government and just about all its works, and the hope that a small group of activists and intellectuals will be able to dismantle a list of programs long enough to cause a felony to both conservatives and liberals. The Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation would both disagree if the Libertarians had their way. That's just a start.

Confidence in Formula

For Libertarians, bringing together former conservatives like Mr. Biggusblanch and Freeport businessmen like Mr. Biggusblanch is a good part of what the Libertarian candidates are after. And while the Libertarians have no illusion about their chances of immediate success, they think they can make the right for the possibility of surprising a large number of people, including the Republicans and the Democrats.

For one thing, Ed Clark, the Libertarian presidential candidate, has made a point of being in both parties. Last week in Washington, the candidates for the Libertarian Party were made by an "urban enterprise zone" where all taxes and economic regulations are suspended to stimulate investment.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Libertarian presidential candidate Ed Clark has been in Miami, where he has been visiting the site of a new housing development in the heart of the city. He has been featured extensively in the Miami Herald and the Miami News, which has credited him with being "the voice of the people." Clark has been critical of the economic policies of both the Republican and Democratic candidates, particularly in the area of housing. He has suggested that more money be spent on housing developments to help the homeless population.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, JULY 10, 1980

Libertarian Urges Tax Cut of Billion Dollars

Ed Clark, Party's Presidential Candidate, Kicks Off Campaign

By RICHARD O'NEILL

The Libertarian Party presidential candidate Ed Clark called for a federal tax cut of "tens of billions of dollars." Clark kicked off his campaign on Friday by delivering a speech in Iowa.

Clark, who opposes increased government expenditure, believes that the current tax rates are too high. He argues that the government should cut back on its spending and reduce the size of the federal workforce. Clark also advocates for a "tax-free zone" for small businesses, which he believes would stimulate economic growth.

Libertarian candidate asks for a tax cut of a billion dollars

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Libertarian presidential candidate Ed Clark has been in the area of Miami to promote his campaign. He has been visiting the site of a new housing development in the heart of the city. Clark has been critical of the economic policies of both the Republican and Democratic candidates, particularly in the area of housing. He has suggested that more money be spent on housing developments to help the homeless population.

The recent outbreak of violence in Miami is a warning to the desperate condition of the United States' inner cities, Clark said in remarks prepared for a Miami newsmaker. A copy of the statement was made available in Washington.

Teaching on a favorite theme of the Libertarian ideology, Clark said government is "ruining the lives of people," while private enterprise is "ruining the lives of people." He criticized both major parties for their "moral bankruptcy," and called for a reevaluation of the economic system. Clark said the Libertarian Party offers a "morality lesson, a political philosophy, and a movement for the future."


Clark called for a tax cut of "tens of billions of dollars." He also said he would fight against government involvement in the economy, including the regulation of business, which he believes is stifling economic growth.

Clark also criticized both major party candidates for their "moral bankruptcy," and called for a reevaluation of the economic system. He said the Libertarian Party offers a "morality lesson, a political philosophy, and a movement for the future."

Clark's campaign is built on the assumption that no one else in the country can define the term "free market." He believes that the government should get out of the way and let the market work. Clark also advocates for a "tax-free zone" for small businesses, which he believes would stimulate economic growth.

Clark's campaign is built on the assumption that no one else in the country can define the term "free market." He believes that the government should get out of the way and let the market work. Clark also advocates for a "tax-free zone" for small businesses, which he believes would stimulate economic growth.
Libertarian candidate: Draft registration step toward war

By Chuck Martin
The State Journal

This month's renewal of draft registration step toward war in the Middle East, the Libertarian Party presidential candidate said Friday in Madison.

Ed Clark told reporters at the convention, "The threat of war exists, he said, because the United States is mandated to military action under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The United States is not in a position to stop them, he said.

Clark said that the United States should not be in the business of starting wars. "We should be working to prevent them," he said.

Clark's campaign focuses on peace and prosperity. He advocates a return to the gold standard and free trade, and opposes government intervention in the economy.

Clark says he is running for president to "stop the waste of money and resources on military adventures." He also opposes the use of nuclear weapons and supports the use of nonviolent means to achieve foreign policy goals.

Clark's platform also includes a call for the end of pre-emption and a reduction of government spending. He supports the legalization of marijuana and other drugs, and opposes the war on drugs.

Clark's campaign is funded entirely by donations from individuals, with no corporate or special interest money.

Clark's goal is to get his message out to as many people as possible, and to build a grassroots movement that can change the direction of the country.

Clark's campaign is gaining momentum, with events scheduled in many states. He hopes to be able to run a viable campaign in the 2024 election cycle.
Libertarians' Clark Says He's the 'Real Alternative'

By Bill Peterson

Truer, July 1, 1980 The Washington Post

You've heard of Jimmy Carter, Ron Regan. John Anderson, and a host of other people who want to be president.

Now meet Edward W. Clark, who is running for president on the Libertarian Party ticket. He is the only "real alternative" in 1980.

Clark, 30, is a 26-year-old California car salesman who has resigned as a protest over the excesses of both major parties. He wants to create a new movement for free-enterprise reform.

If elected, Clark says he will work to dismantle the federal government, reduce the size of the military, and reduce taxes.

Clark believes that the current system is broken and that the only way to fix it is to create a new political party. He says he will work to create a new movement for free-enterprise reform.

Clark's campaign is centered around his vision of a smaller, more efficient government. He says he will work to reduce the size of the military and reduce taxes.

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Liberator is party of future, presidential hopeful promises

Ed Clark, a candidate for the Libertarian Party's presidential nomination, speaks at a campaign event. His platform emphasizes economic freedom and individual liberty, contrasting with the mainstream parties' focus on larger government intervention.

Clark believes in a flat tax, allowing individuals to keep more of their income, and opposes government monopolies in areas such as healthcare and education. He argues that these reforms would create a more prosperous society by reducing burdensome regulations and promoting innovation.

In foreign policy, Clark advocates for a return to the principles of the United States Constitution, emphasizing the importance of strong alliances and a limited role for the military. He believes in a non-interventionist approach, with a focus on promoting global freedom and democracy through peaceful means.

Clark's campaign is supported by a growing base of supporters who are disillusioned with the traditional parties and seek a more principled approach to governance. With his strong message and grassroots support, Clark has a chance to win the Libertarian nomination and potentially make a significant impact in the presidential election.

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Columbus Journal, June 21, 1980

Ed Clark
Colorado Libertarian Party 1980 Platform

INTRODUCTION

The Libertarian Party, the Party of Principle and the nation's third largest political party, believes that individuals have the right to control their own lives. We believe that individuals should be allowed to live their lives as they choose, so long as they do not interfere by force or fraud with the equal right of others to do the same. We uphold the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Our government was instituted to protect these rights, not to violate or regulate them. The continuing growth of government, with increasing taxation, regulation, and interference in private affairs, is the greatest threat to liberty and peace in our time. In order to restore our lost liberties and the vitality of voluntary and unrestricted enterprise and cooperation we call for:

(a) drastic reductions in the size and power of government at all levels,
(b) massive deregulation of the economy, toward a true free market system,
(c) increasing reductions of taxation at all levels, toward an end to taxation, and
(d) increasing emphasis on individual and property rights.

Because some of our proposals involve an expansion of the private sector into functions now performed by the government, we recognize that some proposals cannot be implemented abruptly without causing unnecessary social and economic disruption. However, we believe the process of change should begin immediately. Toward that end, the Libertarian Party of Colorado hereby adopts the following positions on issues of concern to the people of Colorado.

TAXES

We believe that there should be no more government than that which people will finance voluntarily. All taxation is a flagrant violation of the fundamental right of individuals to keep the fruits of their labor. We therefore oppose all forcible collection of money or goods by government.

As a necessary interim measure, we support proposals to impose strict limits on taxation. We further seek to enact mandatory tax reductions and to end requirements that employers and business operators act as tax collectors.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

We advocate strict budget limitations and reductions for all levels of government. Public funds should not be used to support or oppose any particular party, candidate, or issue.

An economy unfettered and undrained by government will provide ample opportunity for all. Subsidies to special interests forcibly take resources from those who have earned them to reward those favored by government. Therefore, we advocate ending all types of government subsidies.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES & PUBLIC SERVICES

We believe that the marketplace provides the best measure of demand for services. Therefore, we oppose tax financing of so-called public services such as water and sewer services, transportation, fire protection, trash collection, and health care facilities. As an interim measure, a system of user fees should be established to more rationally relate the use of services to their costs.

We support the Colorado Sunset Law and urge that it be more effectively utilized. We advocate repeal of all laws creating and protecting government-sanctioned monopolies, and demand an end to all licensing requirements and regulatory activities, because they interfere with the individual's right to enter into voluntary contractual arrangements.

INDIVIDUALITY ACCOUNTABILITY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Individuals in government should be held personally responsible for their activities that violate the rights of citizens.

ACCESS TO THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

So that citizens may express dissatisfaction with the political system, "None of the Above" should be on the ballot.

As interim measures, we support tax credits for private school tuition, with no restrictions placed on the manner of their use, and repeal of taxes levied against private schools. We support elimination within the State education system of forced busing, forcible administration of drugs, corporal punishment, and compulsory education laws.

ENERGY

A free market in energy will encourage a rational use of resources, conservation through the pricing system, and private development of alternative energy sources. Therefore, we favor decoupling of prices, deregulation of allocation and production, and elimination of public utility monopolies, and termination of government regulation, taxation, and subsidy.

MASS TRANSIT

Governmental attempts to provide mass transit are costly and grossly inefficient. A free market in transportation will provide options allowing better, more responsive service at reasonable rates. Therefore, we favor unregulated competitive transportation alternatives. Specifically, we recommend transfer to the private sector of all equipment held by the Regional Transportation District.

ENVIRONMENT

The present system of regulation fails to prevent the deterioration of our environment, wastes tax dollars, and arbitrarily limits individual rights. We believe that air, water, wildlife, and other natural resources should be defined in the context of individual property rights. Polluters should be fully responsible for damage caused by their actions. This would create incentives for development of less-polluting, and therefore less costly, technologies.

PUBLIC LANDS AND LAND USE

Land use planning is properly the responsibility and right of the owners of the land. They alone are capable of exercising the adaptability and diversity required in a complex and changing society. We oppose government ownership of land, and laws which restrict the right of private property owners to use and dispose of their property as they see fit. We advocate private operation of parks and preservation of wilderness through privately owned conservancies.

EQUAL RIGHTS

We deny the right of government to discriminate on the basis of sex, race, color, creed, age, national origin, disabilities, sexual or political preference. Nonetheless, we oppose legislative or judicial attempts to regulate discrimination in private relations and transactions.

ABORTION

We do not believe the State has any right to interfere with a woman's personal choice regarding termination or continuance of a pregnancy. However, we are opposed to taxpayer financing either for abortion or for support of the child.

GUN CONTROL

The Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution should be upheld as written: "... the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

We call for the repeal of all victimless crime laws, because they are no more than one group's imposition of its moral standards upon the voluntary actions of other consenting adults. Furthermore, we believe that such a repeal would immediately alleviate the inhumane conditions found in jails and prisons, and would allow better protection of citizens and property from violent crimes.

The criminal justice system should be restructured to emphasize restitution by criminals to their victims.

UNIONS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

We support the individual's unrestricted right to freedom of association, and the right to work as an independent entity, without interference by union or government.
ACCESS TO THE POLITICAL SYSTEM
So that citizens may express dissatisfaction with the political system, "None of the Above" should appear as a choice in every election. If "None of the Above" wins a plurality, the office for that term will remain unfilled and unfunded.
We favor increased access to the ballot for initiated referenda, political parties, and independent candidates.

EDUCATION
We advocate total separation of education and the State. Government schools interfere with the free choice of individuals and severely limit educational alternatives and progress. The proper solution to our educational ills is a free market in education so that individuals can choose the manner and the language in which they will be educated.

UNIONS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
We support the individual's unrestricted right to free contract and voluntary association—
including participation or non-participation in a labor union—and oppose the use of government as a tool or weapon in labor relations.

FINAL COMMENTS
As individuals, and as members of the Libertarian Party, we do not necessarily advocate or condone many of the practices our policies would permit.
However, our silence about any particular law, regulation, ordinance, directive, etc.,
control, agency, or activity should never be construed to imply our approval.
For information on other issues of concern, we direct your attention to the current platform
of the National Libertarian Party.

SUBSCRIBE TO COLORADO LIBERTY

After only six issues, COLORADO LIBERTY is already widely acclaimed as the best libertarian newspaper in the nation. Regular contents include:
News items on national and local issues.
Commentary/opinion columns by LP Founder Dave Nolan, Jim Phelps,
John Mason, Mark Travis, Patrick Lilly, and others.
National dialogue between LP leaders, in M.L. Hanson's "Vice Versa" column.
Plus cartoons, reprints of items from other sources, and cryptic observations.
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Investing in Your Future
by John Williams, Campaigns Director

The 1980 campaign offers all of us the opportunity to put our desire for freedom into action. From the rabble-rousing speaker to the quiet intellectual, we can all contribute to the libertarian movement. As Murray Rothbard noted at the 1976 national convention, Americans, in general, think about political ideas only within the context of an election. Thus, 1980 presents us with a national political stage which will not be accessible for another four years. We must act now!

Money is important. Federal Reserve Notes buy materials and ad space and rent facilities and equipment. However, without the contribution of time, nothing can happen. Some time is cheap; for example, you participate in the office political bull session anyway, so you might as well bring up libertarian ideas, Ed Clark, and other candidates and distribute literature. (The Ed Clark calling card size handout is easy to carry and effective. I suggest that you write the Colorado Libertarian Party telephone number on it also.)

The activist has a multitude of possibilities including speaking, fund raising (in person or by telephone), petitioning, setting up rallies, or even being a candidate. For the silent types, headquarters always needs assistance answering the telephone, addressing information packets, stuffing envelopes, typing, setting up for meetings, writing letters to the editor and other work. (Some of these activities can be performed at home.)

Everyone has at least one issue! How about writing about it? Our issues committee will be formulating and publishing position papers for use by our candidates with particular emphasis on Colorado issues. Your paper should include an objective overview of the situation with history and how the problem is now handled followed by the proposed libertarian solution. The issues committee will review the paper with the author before sending it to our candidates. If you want to work on an issue (or want one assigned to you), please contact Gale Norton, Dave Goodrich, or me through the office.

We have a vast reservoir of talent, but only a small part is being utilized; therefore, there are many people who are overloaded.
A primary goal in this election is to involve as many libertarians as possible to develop skills for the future. Consider contributing just two hours a week until election day. It will be an investment of time in your future.

Liberty of thought is the life of the soul.
FRANCOIS VOLTAIRE
1694-1778
Auto Makers Seek Free Ride
by Carolyn Phelps

The automobile industry in this country is
failing. Certainly many of their problems
stem from over-regulation and the reces-
sion, but much of the problem must be
blamed on the industry’s failure to predict
the demand for small, fuel-efficient cars.
Since the American automobile industry has
failed to meet this demand, the consumer
has turned to the small, fuel-efficient, and
better built cars imported from Japan and
West Germany.

The auto industry claims that if
“something isn’t done” to curb this “unfair”
competition from the foreign market the
American industry won’t survive. Rather
than become innovative and aggressive in
improving their product in order to meet a
growing demand, the auto industry is whin-
ing to government for protection. Not only
does the auto industry want loan guarantees
and other federal bailouts, they want the
government to impose import restrictions
on foreign made cars in order to “equalize”
competition. The consumer is blackmailed
into accepting these ideas under the threat
of high unemployment and rising prices.

If quotas, tariffs, or other import restric-
tions are imposed, not only will prices rise
because of limited competition, but the
consumer will be forced to give up the right
to choose which car he wishes to purchase.
The freedom of choice, taken for granted by
many Americans, will once again be squeal-
ed to protect a stagnating industry. Once
again, the consumer will be sacrificed to
benefit big unions, big government, and big
business.

Phillip Caldwell, chairman of the Board of
Ford Motor Co., blames the “very sudden
and severe shift to small cars” for the
company’s current economic problems. Obvi-
ously Ford Motor Co. and the rest of the
industry failed to predict this trend and have
gradually turned the market over to Japan.
Rather than acknowledge their mistakes and
rise to the challenge with better products,
Caldwell and other so called “free enter-
prisers” think the government should pro-
tect them for the “good of the country.”
One of their suggestions is to establish a
quota system which would limit foreign
imports to 1978 levels, at least until the
industry can adjust to this new market.

They say if they are allowed to sell
small cars, they will produce them. But
they complain, government plays the role of
adversary.

The Carter administration has decided to
confront these accusations and is taking
steps to form a new alliance with the auto
industry. The administration has proposed
the elimination and review of some safety
and environmental requirements, along with
fuel economy requirements for new cars.
They also propose to give emergency credit
relief to struggling car dealers across the
country. But, even this climate of coopera-
tion between industry and government
doesn’t satisfy the auto industry, the United
Auto Workers, or a growing number of
Congressmen who continue to advocate
import restrictions.

President Carter, who in the past has
been opposed to import restrictions, is
playing politics again. As election day ap-
proaches and he hears the grumblings of the
unemployed, he fears he must “do some-
thing” if he is to be re-elected. He
knows the Republicans will use the woes
of the auto industry and the unemployed
to their political advantage. There is little
doubt that it is politics as usual, all for the “good
of the country” of course, as government
expands its protectionist policies.

Even the consumer, who will be hurt most
by import restrictions, is beginning to
wonder if buying a car made in Japan isn’t
somewhat unpatriotic.

“Remember what those Japs did to us at
Pearl Harbor?” and “Why should we help
them now, when our own economy is
failing?”

This type of rhetoric is heard in even the
most enlightened circles. People who agree
with this type of thinking don’t seem to
realize that by condoning import restric-
tions, they are giving up one more freedom
in the name of “patriotism.”

Protectionist policies make absolutely no
moral or economic sense. The American
people will not only eventually pay higher
prices for imported cars, but the price of
domestic cars will continue to rise. No
incentive will exist to encourage meaningful
advances in quality and fuel efficiency, and
the consumer will have very little choice but
to buy American cars at a higher price.

The auto industry is the last holdout in the
war against innovation and progress under
the banner of “patriotism.” If the Carter
administration continues to cave in to the
pressure of the auto industry, the nation
will find itself in the same predicament as
Japan—reliing on foreign cars for their
transportation needs.
New Process Could Ease Government-Caused Fuel Shortage

by Thomas Lague

Ashland Oil Inc. has developed a revolutionary new refining process that could cut U.S. oil imports nearly in half.

The new process, called reduced crude conversion, is the first economical and efficient method of processing so-called heavy oil - which currently sells for about $11.50 a barrel - into gasoline, which sells for $40 a barrel.

"The RCC process promises to be one of the more revolutionary developments in the petroleum refining industry, and can be a major step towards reducing our nation's dependence on imported crude oil," stated Orin Atkins, Ashland Oil chairman and chief executive officer.

"If the process is widely adopted by the domestic refining industry, the reduction in U.S. oil imports could approach 50 percent," he said.

At present, the United States uses about 16 million barrels of oil each day. More than 40 percent is imported.

The development of the RCC refining method means that U.S. dependence on foreign oil can be cut two ways: by enabling U.S. oil companies to profitably exploit domestic supplies of heavy oil for the first time, and by sharply increasing the amount of gasoline that refineries are able to produce from crude oil.

The United States is sitting on vast deposits of heavy crude oil - enough, it is estimated, to double the nation's current oil reserves of 29 billion barrels, if the deposits could be tapped.

But until now, oil companies have rejected heavy oil as a possible cure for the nation's energy problems. The heavy crude is so dense that only about 10 percent of it can be extracted from the ground by conventional pumping techniques. And once it is out of the ground, traditional refining methods have succeeded in processing it into gasoline only at prohibitively high cost.

But Ashland Oil's new RCC process can cheaply and efficiently upgrade that heavy oil into gasoline and other high-quality petroleum products.

Slavery Debates, Cont.

I figured it was my responsibility to tell em how I felt about the whole crooked deal. So on January 2, 1980 I wrote the referee in the robe behind the raised pulpit and said I didn't trust or respect their phone mob organization.

I think he appreciated me speakin up that way and liked my attitude and point of view. Maybe he felt sorry for me, and a little guilty too for what they'd done.

Anyway, right quick on January 5 he invited me to spend up to a year with other losing debaters at a special retreat they have, all expenses paid.

Now can you beat that?
Congressional Races, Cont.

should be an interesting race, as well as a lot of fun. A showing of 6% 8% or even higher is not unlikely.
To get involved, contact Cynthia in Fort Collins: 484-6824.

FIFTH DISTRICT

Comprised of Colorado's East-Central counties, including part of Colorado Springs. Incumbent is conservative Republican Ken Kramer, who succeeded Bill Armstrong in 1978. Democratic challenger is loopy-liberal Ed Schreiber, a sacrificial lamb who has little funding and virtually no chance of beating Kramer in this solidly conservative district.

Kramer is vulnerable on his hawkish foreign policy stance, however, and given Schreiber's ultra-leftist economic views, there's room for a strong libertarian appeal.

Making that appeal is John Lanning, a Colorado Springs M.D. whose low-key, rational approach should contrast favorably with those of his competitors. 4% 6% seems a safe bet, and our total could go a lot higher, given Schreiber's weakness.

John may be reached at 598-4750 or 591-2664 in Colorado Springs.

Oklahoma Ballot Drive Sets New Performance Standards

by Patrick L. Lilly

The 50 in '80 ballot status drive is one of the most significant projects of the modern libertarian movement. Through painstaking, methodical persistence, a group of energetic young libertarians is doing the impossible: changing the character of the American electoral system right under the noses of the establishment politicians. The Oklahoma ballot drive is a good example of how the project has succeeded.

Oklahoma is an 'impossible' state, one of five whose ballot access requirements are so stiff that campaign strategists were originally prepared to write them off. The LP needed just over 38,000 valid signatures of registered Oklahoma voters, physically segregated by county (of which there are 77 in the state). In a state with something like 1.3 million registered voters, that's a big petition drive, which the State gives the party 90 days to complete. Papers were filed late in February, so the deadline was the 29th of May.

By mid-April, halfway through the petitioning period, only about 10,000 signatures were in hand at the LPO headquarters in Guthrie. I was met on arrival in Oklahoma City by Steve Rogowsky, the man hired by the national office to coordinate the Oklahoma ballot drive. He expressed quiet optimism in his initial briefing in the situation, comparing it to his earlier experience in Maryland.

April also brought to Oklahoma Riki Strandfeld, one of the Clark campaign's two national field co-ordinators. She was the other half of the official management team which ran the ballot drive. Both Steve and Riki are also crack petitioners.

Media contact work by Rogowsky and LPO Secretary Tom Laurent in Guthrie resulted in a reasonably steady flow of basically positive newspaper stories and radio shows in Oklahoma City, Guthrie and Norman. The Guthrie daily paper printed a front-page article, with extensive quotes, about the drive in April. When national Clark staffer Howie Rich stopped in a couple of weeks later, he appeared on a radio talk show in Guthrie the next morning on just a few hours' notice.

by blind luck, right off the street and into the ballot drive and the party. At least one local person went on to another state when the Oklahoma drive was over.

Every state seems to go through a crisis phase somewhere near the end of a ballot drive. In Oklahoma, the crisis came with three weeks to go, when locations for petitioning were reduced in number, as various repeating crowds were effectively "worked out". Up until that time, we had been working virtually exclusively on public property because of a total unavailability of good private commercial locations.

A real breakthrough came when several commercial locations gave the LP permission to petition on their property within just a few days. This resulted mainly from the sheer persistence of Riki and Steve. The grocery stores, department stores, and movie lines opened up to the petitioners were productive sources of signatures.

The number of signatures collected each day generally kept on rising, from seven to eight hundred in mid-April, to 1,000 or so by the end of April, to 1,500, to 2,000. One day late in the drive, when the Tulsa group was out front, the state-wide total was over 3,000 signatures!

As a result, the ballot drive was actually finished on the 24th of May, three days ahead of the original schedule, which called for petitioning through the 27th. The final assembly, preparation and submittal of the petitions could be left to the Oklahoma LP crew in Guthrie. Petitioners were actually able to begin leaving on the 23rd, and the early availability of these workers helped put the critical West Virginia ballot drive over the top before its June 6th deadline.

The imminent conclusion of the ballot drive received good press coverage. In addition to stories in both Oklahoma City newspapers, a reporter for a local radio station attended one of the last breakfast meeting, and a film clip appeared on national TV news on the evening of the 24th. Much of the credit for this late coverage goes to petitioner Dave Smith of California, who sought out many local media people while actively petitioning.

Over 63,000 signatures were turned in.
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, 573-9229.

I would like to help in the following areas. Please let me know how.

CAMPAIGNS
☐ Clark for President
☐ Phelps for Senate
☐ Congressional Races
☐ State/Local Races

OFFICE
☐ Staffing
☐ Funding
☐ Mailing Committee
☐ Phone Committee

COLORADO LIBERTY
☐ Writing
☐ Photography
☐ Illustration
☐ Layout/Pasteup
☐ Distribution
☐ Ad Sales

MISCELLANEOUS
☐ Discussion Group
☐ Cocktail Party
☐ Student Organizing
☐ Anti-Draft Activities
☐ Anti-Tax Activities

Send order and payment ($12/year) to LITERATURE OF LIBERTY, 1177 University Drive, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

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The Selective Service and You

From the Official Selective Service Publication:

What is the Selective Service System?
It's a government agency which will provide people for the Armed Forces in the event of a national emergency. Since the start of the All Volunteer Force in 1973, it has been in a "standby" position. However, Selective Service must be ready to respond immediately in time of need. The purpose of registration is to improve this ability.

How Will You Register?
If you are required to register, go to the nearest United States Post Office, pick up a form, fill it in, and hand it to a postal clerk who will check your form with an identification, such as your driver's license. The postal clerk will not give you a receipt. However, you will later receive a verification letter from the Selective Service.

Please note that postal clerks are not familiar with the details of the Selective Service System. They can only help you in filling out the Registration Form. If you have questions that this pamphlet doesn't answer, write to the Selective Service System, 600 E Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20435.

After You Have Registered, What Happens?
The information you have given us will be put into our files. You will be sent a copy of that information to be sure it is correct. If the information about you is wrong, please change it on the form supplied to you and mail it back to us. You will not be issued a registration card, but you should keep your verification letter as proof of your registration. If you do not receive a verification letter within 90 days, you should write Selective Service at 600 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20435.

What If You Move?
The law requires you to let us know if you move. Simply mail us your new address on a Change of Information Form which you can get at your nearest Post Office, U.S. Embassy or Consular Office.

Will There Be A Draft?
There are no plans at this time for a draft. No one has been drafted in the U.S. since 1972. A draft could not begin unless the Congress decides that it is needed. The purpose of registration is to have the names and addresses of those who might be called in the event a draft should become necessary, as in a national emergency. With this file of names and addresses, processing could begin quickly and smoothly.

Who Would Be Selected For Induction?
If you are not already a member of an armed service - active, reserve or National Guard - you could be selected through a lottery based upon the date of your birth. People selected for induction would be sent a letter of instructions which would explain their rights and responsibilities.

If A Draft Begins, What Are Your Rights?
The law says you should report for examination and induction if you are ordered to do so. You may request a postponement, deferment or exemption. For example:
- If you are a student in college, you may finish the semester; if a senior, you may finish the year.
- If you are a high school student, you may stay in school until you graduate (up to age 20).
- If your induction would create a hardship to your dependents, you may ask for a deferment.
- If you are a student studying for the ministry, you may request a deferment.

And What it Really Means:

What is the Selective Service System?
It is a government agency that provides slaves to be sent overseas to die in foreign wars. Without this system, the kids couldn't be rounded up nearly fast enough.

How Will You Register?
Turn yourself in at the nearest Post Office. Don't ask the postal clerk for help or you'll just have to return later to do it right.

After You Have Registered, What Happens?
Sooner or later, we'll come and get you. By the way, don't think that the "no receipt" business means you can get away with claiming the Post Office lost your registration form.

What If You Move?
We'll find you.

Will There Be A Draft?
This isn't registration for the Irish Sweepstakes, you know.

Who Would Be Selected For Induction?
People who register.

If A Draft Begins, What Are Your Rights?
Rights? Surely you jest. If you beg and snivel a lot, maybe we'll let you off, but you really don't have any rights.
How Do You File A Claim?
Instructions on how to file a claim will be included with letters of induction. You would fill out the form for postponement or reclassification and send it to Selective Service.

What Happens When You File A Claim?
You will be given the chance to present information to support your claim to a local draft board. You can be assisted in this by counselors, family members, clergy, and any other person you may want.

Who Makes These Decisions?
Your claim would be considered by local draft board members. These people will be from your community.

Who Would Be Most Likely To Be Called In The Event Of A Draft?
Those who reach their 20th birthday in the calendar year of the draft will be the first group to be called. Others would be called as necessary.

Libertarian Directory Started
Many CLP members have expressed interest in a directory which will give Colorado libertarians a way to contact each other easily by mail and phone. This directory will facilitate organization of independent actions such as the current Clark campaign advertising project, as well as freer communication on party issues and business, and perhaps more social contact.

The CLP Board of Directors has suggested that we assemble the directory independently and has made this space available to solicit your participation, in preference to a policy of making the membership list available to individual members. If you wish to be included in the directory, or if you have any questions, please contact one of the people listed below. (The directory will be made available only to those listed in it.) Include your name, mailing address, and phone number. Your suggestions are also welcome.

We hope you will take this opportunity to increase the participation and effectiveness of the CLP membership.

Northern Colorado
Dan & Margi Boscia 493-4873
1908 W. Prospect Fort Collins, CO 80521

Central
Paul Hodgson 340 Walnut Boulder, CO 80002
Nita Hodgson 444-0172
1320 Norwood Boulder, CO 80302

Southern
Pat Lilly 632-5080
2210 Alpine Dr. Colorado Springs, CO

Western Slope
Drake Jacobs 925-8447
PO Box 4962 Aspen, CO 81611

He who endeavors to control the mind by force is a tyrant, and he who submits is a slave.
R.G. INGERSOLL
Latter 19th Century

Letters to the Editor
Editor:
David Nolan suggests a “defensive” nuclear strategy for the United States in the June-July issue of Colorado Liberty. Indeed, it seems likely that within the next twenty years, both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. will develop space-based anti-missile systems which will neutralize the present nuclear deterrent to conventional warfare. However, the result of such an end to the balance of terror may not be peace, but rather global war.

At such time, the Red Army would be the most powerful force on earth, and it is likely that the Soviets would perceive their strategic advantage. In a worst case scenario, the Soviets could occupy areas such as Western Europe or the Middle East and proceed with outright genocide against resistive populations using conventional, chemical, biological, and neutron bomb warfare. At present, general populations have no recourse against such technologies and tactics.

If the Libertarian Party is to advocate a

“defensive” nuclear strategy, we should also urge that the U.S. and its allies develop technologies and tactics against an occupying aggressor who uses conventional, chemical, biological and neutron bomb warfare.

Sincerely yours,
Kim Ikeler
Denver, Colorado

Editor:
An idea has occurred to me which I would like to share with you. As we hold regular business conventions only every two years, it might be interesting to hold a special international convention in one of the other two years.

The founding of such an institution could help reduce criticism of the Libertarian Party that its isolationist views cause the party to be insensitive to world events. We must let the world know that we are prepared to condemn tyranny everywhere. Freedom Fighters of the world unite!

Walter Zlobro, Jr.
Fall River, Massachusetts
SLAVES MAKE LOUSY DEFENDERS OF FREEDOM.

Conscription is slavery. No matter how the politicians try to rationalize it, forcing people into service... United States against
No matter how the politicians try to rationalize it, forcing people into service against their will is no more than temporary enslavement of those people. For if someone cannot refuse to serve, what is he, if not a slave?

This principle holds true whether the involuntary servitude is military or civil. But it is particularly obscene when someone is forced to kill others and risk his own life involuntarily. And to send conscripts out into the world as “defenders of freedom” is the greatest obscenity of all.

The Libertarian Party is totally opposed to conscription, for any purpose.

We are confident that the American people will voluntarily defend the United States against any invasion.

A military draft serves only to facilitate foreign wars, and its re-institution poses the greatest threat to freedom currently facing our nation.

For Libertarians, opposition to conscription is a moral issue; it is not a matter of political expediency. We believe there is no battle more important than the fight against The New Slavery.

If you agree, we invite you to join the hundreds of candidates and thousands of individual members who are working to build a real alternative in American politics.

The Libertarian Party. 2300 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20007.