LADY GODIVA HELPS FILLEY PROTEST TAXES

By Brenda Nilson

On tax day, April 16, Dwight Filley, Libertarian candidate for Congress (1st District, Denver), led a tax protest on the Capitol grounds, accompanied by Lady Godiva. Marchers accompanied Filley and Godiva, and the press coverage for both the Libertarian Party and tax protesters was, perhaps, the best in our history.

Cameras from Channels 4, 7 and 9 covered the noon event on their 5 and 10 pm broadcasts, and Channel 4 even used it again the next morning.

Godiva, a historical tax protest figure, reportedly rode through the streets of Coventry, England in 900 A.D. to protest the crushing taxes imposed on the poor by the king.

The next Filley for Congress news conference, dealing with foreign policy, will take place around Memorial Day. A fundraiser for Filley in the form of a chili dinner and hot tub party is planned for June 9.
C.L.P. CONVENTION

Get high on freedom at the Colorado Libertarian Party Convention on Memorial Day weekend, May 25-28. The Holiday Inn-Northglenn will see politics, self-liberation workshops and just plain fun. Political highlights will be National Chair Paul Grant’s keynote address and appearances by LP Presidential candidate David Bergland.

The Liberate Yourself First workshops will provide access to self-liberating skills. Leif Smith and Pat Wagner of Network Resources will open and close the program. Finally, the fun will be highlighted by the gala banquet featuring David Bergland and a roast of LP co-founder David F. Nolan. This promises to be one of the best state conventions in the country. Send in your registration NOW!

See page 4 for schedule and information.

Colorado Libertarian Party
1041 Cherokee Street
Denver, CO 80204

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RUN FOR OFFICE - BUILD THE PARTY

Have you ever considered running for office? Well, this is an election year and why not let your friends and neighbors vote for someone who speaks for freedom; namely, YOU!

All it takes is to let other members of the Party know you're interested in running, have the nominating Committee give you the go, and then get sufficient signatures on nominating petitions (300 for State House of Representatives and 350 for State Senate).

That's all you have to do. That's known as running a line-holder campaign. If you want to do more, you can, and you'll be doing a great service for Liberty and for the Libertarian Party.

NEW NATIONAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

FAR FROM A FREE MARKET ONE

by Richard W. Wilcke

For several months, particularly since New Year's, those of us who regularly advocate free and open competition have been expected to explain and defend all kinds of unpredictable and unpopular changes taking place in the nation's telephone system. The Justice Department's court-ordered spinoff of AT&T's national local-service monopoly into seven regional phone companies, which took effect on January 1, has been mistakenly perceived by many editors and politicians as some kind of massive and unprecedented move toward deregulation of telephony. It is, not, and defenders of the marketplace should not have to justify this new artificial structure or anything that happens as a result of it, including higher phone rates.

As a general axiom, and without any detailed study or extra knowledge, we should be able to agree on the basic proposition that the telephone communications industry, like every other, would serve consumers better and more justly if free and competitive than if monopolistic and tightly regulated, regardless of the name of the monopoly.

When the company's patents ran out, vigorous competition ensued. By 1907, there were some 20,000 independent phone companies, and only about half of the nation's some six million phones were AT&T's. After 20 years on the sidelines, Theodore Vail was brought back by Bell's investors and given a virtual free rein to rescue the company from financial ruin. Vail went to work, and like a prototype of Lee Iacocca spent much of his energy converting public opinion to the notion that the nation's best interests were served by making AT&T a government-regulated monopoly.

In a series of essays, Vail popularized the concept of "universal service" by which he meant his firm would, if granted exclusive franchise authority everywhere, serve all parts of the country, even those areas too sparse to be profitable. He also peddled the concept of a "rate of return" regulation, seeming to concede in a public-spirited way that "if there was to be no competition, there should be public control." What he meant, of course, was that phone companies would be permitted...

Libertarian Calendar

1st Tuesday of every month the Libertarian Forum meets in the Brand Building, 203 S. Galena St., Aspen. Call 925-8292 for more information.

3rd Tuesday of every month, Boulder County Libertarian Association, 7:30 p.m., at 1913 Broadway in Boulder. Call Jerry Van Sickel for details at (h) 442-0514 or (w) 443-5578.

1st and 3rd Wednesday every month, Discussion Group, 7:30 p.m., Party Office.

2nd Wednesday every month, CLP Cocktail Party, 7:30 p.m., Party Office. Relaxed, informal, cash bar.

4th Thursday of every month, Park County Libertarians meet. Call Phil Prosser for details at 838-7693.

MAY

9th Office Cocktail Party
16th Discussion Group, 7:30, Office
19-20th Libertarian Booths at People's Fair, East High School
20th Board Meeting, 12:00 Office

JUNE

6th Discussion Group, 7:30, Office
9th Filley for Congress Chili and Hot Tub Fundraiser, 4:00, 4890 E. 18th Ave, Denver. Bring towel and/or swimsuit
13th Office Cocktail Party
20th Discussion Group, 7:30, Office
24th Board Meeting, 12:00, Office
25-28th State Convention, Denver

JULY

4th Liberty Party, y'all come!
11th Office Cocktail Party, 7:30, Office
in free and competitive than a monopolistic and tightly regulated, regardless of whether the scope of the monopoly were regional or national. But most Americans today are confused by the Bell System's long history of government privilege, as well as the rigid structure of this recent breakup. Even Senator Barry Goldwater has opined that "We're going to be sorry that we tampered with a system that was functioning well."

The problem began roughly seventy-five years ago when AT&T, behind its flamboyant president, Theodore H. Vail, willfully exchanged some of its operating freedom for guaranteed profitability and a monopoly franchise. That bargain served the company well as it grew to be the largest corporation in the world, larger than General Motors, Exxon, and Mobil combined. A few years ago, however, because of political change, AT&T's management decided that the firm's best course was to give up its local-service monopoly in turn for the right to go into hitherto forbidden areas. In essence, what AT&T wanted--and what it got--was freedom from an old sweetheart deal that was rapidly beginning to turn sour.

A government-mandated divestiture, while perhaps not the company's first choice, nevertheless seemed the proposal most likely to gain public and political approval. As it happened, the basic plan outlined by Judge Harold Greene of the Justice Department on August 30, was pretty much in accord with the company's thinking. As history shows, that's kind of how it all began.

Theodore Vail took over as president of the fledgling Bell Telephone Company (later to become AT&T) about 1880, just a few years after the invention and development of a workable phone. In the early years, he worked single-mindedly to build the foundations of a national telephone network, taking full advantage of Bell's exclusive patents. But in 1887, at the age of 42, he became fed up with financiers who wanted only short-term profits and could not grasp his long-range vision, and so he retired from Bell.

control." What he meant, of course, was that phone companies would be permitted to charge only a reasonable rate of return over and above all operating costs. Telephone communication, contended Vail, is a "natural monopoly." Indeed, in 1910, competition was virtually ended when a Federal law placed telephony under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission (transferred to the Federal Communications Commission in 1934).

The eight "new" companies created on January 1 are the seven regional local-service telephone companies and what's left of AT&T--are all well-financed and extremely large, among the top 50 of all U.S. corporations. Because they have greater freedom to compete in certain areas as a result of the breakup, some aspects of telecommunications competition should increase in the months and years ahead, unless Congress acts to prevent that. And, indeed, Congress has already been acting to increase interference in rate-making in response to public apprehension about higher rates.

It should be stressed that by no means is local phone service characteristic of a free-market environment (as no one should have expected from a political decision to break one national monopoly into seven regional ones.) These companies are large, but for artificial reasons, not for efficient service or response to consumer demand. It will take time--perhaps even years--for them to fully coordinate their cost structure with the preference of their consumers, if they can even do it.

History, from Theodore Vail to Harold Greene, should have taught that technological advance, not the management of AT&T nor the Justice Department, is the public's best and only real hope for competition. The changes that are seen within the Bell system during 1984--may or may well not--be connected to deregulation of the industry. Unless so inclined, those of us who defend the marketplace should not feel pressured to defend the phone divestiture in the name of the free market.

Here we see an enterprising firm circumventing the restrictive moving company regulations in Colorado. If you use someone else’s truck and hire someone to load and unload it, you can get the same or better service at much less cost than if you hired one of Colorado's licensed movers.

"If no new laws were passed, we would become more and more free as people found ways to get around existing laws."

Paul Grant, National Chair

CABLE: A PUBLIC UTILITY?

By Patricia Cummings

Denver's battle to get cable television installed seems, to many who live elsewhere, a purely local issue. A franchise award to one cable company was challenged by lawsuits, and the whole mess will find its way through the courts for decision. Business as usual for lawyers, nothing new for citizens. But the basic argument for one of those challenges may spell trouble for every community, large or small, in Colorado and other states.

Briefly, Colorado's state constitution says that all franchises must be decided by general election. In 1980, Denver voters approved a city-charter amendment to allow the Denver City Council to decide the specific matter of a cable TV franchise. The award was made to Mile Hi, a company promising a state-of-the-art system that would include two-way data linkage (providing at-home banking, home security, and home educational opportunities, among other services) and over 100 video channels. Mile Hi went to work laying cable.

Then the lawsuits started popping up, challenging the Council's right to award a franchise. The franchising disputes which center on the argument of un-constitutionalism merely threaten the franchises given to cable TV companies in other communities. (Most towns have managed these decisions through City Councils, rather than with a general election.) But in January of 1982, a lawyer in Denver filed a complaint with the Colorado Public Utilities Commission, stating that cable should be considered a public utility, treated in the same way as Public Service Company, or Mountain Bell.

The people of Colorado may decide against adding another company to the ranks of PSCo and Ma Bell--disputes with these two have already wakened many voters to the problems of such "public" utilities. But will they be given the choice? The PUC is understandably inclined to favor an argument that would add such a powerful item to its control.

I hate to haul in the hackneyed reference to 1984, but when the technical abilities of the system include reading data from your TV as well as sending to it, the power potential involved in operating a cable enterprise should definitely be kept from the hands of any governmental agency. The PUC is not Big Brother--yet.
VIEWS and NOTES

DEBT TO SOCIETY
A MEANINGLESS PHRASE?

by Dwight Filley

One of today’s underlying assumptions is that if a person is convicted of some crime, he must pay his “debt to society” through a fine or jail term. But many crimes, such as murder, assault, or theft, have an easily identified victim, and it makes much more sense to argue that the criminal owes a debt to the victim, not society as a whole. Clearly the person whose car has been stolen is infinitely more harmed than the society he or she is a part of.

This fact is being recognized in a rather bizarre way by the emergence of victim compensation efforts by various law enforcement agencies. What’s odd is that the victim is paid back with taxpayer’s money, while the same taxpayer must also pay to jail the criminal. Shouldn’t the criminal pay back what he stole? Plus an additional amount to cover the distress suffered by the victim? And while we’re at it, why not have him pay his own room and board?

This certainly is more just than forcing an innocent bystander, i.e., the taxpayer, to pay. Of course many criminals don’t have enough money to pay such damages, but if we lock them up anyway, why not make them earn money while they are there, instead of playing baseball and making license plates?

Admittedly, this would turn prisons into forced labor camps, but this could be done without such atrocities as floggings, or other “cruel and unusual” efforts to extract work. Threats such as no TV, or wholesome but very plain meals, or solitary confinement, would probably do it. Also, linking the term of the sentence to productivity would be a powerful incentive. The more money earned, the earlier the release.

Assigning a value to property stolen is easy enough, but what amount of money should be paid to a rape victim, or to the relatives of a murdered man? These seem arbitrary, but no more arbitrary than jail terms of various lengths for such crimes. These values could be worked out, just as jail sentences have been worked out, over time.

The notion that criminals owe a debt to society for their crimes means little.

They owe restitution to their victims.

BE GLAD THEY’RE NOT WORKING

Many people are complaining that “their” representatives are absent from their jobs because they are off campaigning, and are therefore getting paid for nothing. But let us consider the following:

1. If “your” representatives are absent, they are not continuing to increase spending, taxes and the National debt while they continue to parrot “Balance the Budget!”
2. They are not continuing to confiscate and reallocate more billions and millions to enemy foreign countries.
3. They are not telling us to tighten our belts and bite the bullet while they vote themselves more raises.
4. They are not using their “representation” as a forum to distract and dupe us with their rhetoric, charisma, posturing, gesturing and gobbledygook promises.
5. While they campaign, we can focus both economically and socially, on ninety-nine per cent of the population. To let the state tell us we need its “license” to do such an ordinary thing as tautan on to letting it tell us that we need a license to live. It is the first step toward the condition faced by so many of the world’s unfortunate peoples—total police state in which one must have government “papers” in order to go anywhere or do anything. Those denied such papers are, in effect, condemned to a living death.

It should be clear from the actions already being taken by the State of Colorado that such a process is underway. A government that has successfully seized the right to stop peaceful, honest people from driving also has the power to attach any conditions it wants to—like traveling anywhere, or to close the roads and stop travel altogether. This has already happened in other states. Colorado residents are already being told that they must be “deemed to have all necessary licenses to do business in Colorado.”

Patrick Lilly

TAX RESISTER’S LAMENT

A decent man is turned so easily, spinning slowly—by a rope, by his neck, by God—into an outlaw. “It will hurt not only myself, but it will hurt us.”

“Your reputation will be ruined, it will hang over you for the rest of your life.”

“I thought libertarians were good, law abiding people, but you’re a criminal. I thought you opposed crime.”

“It will kill your grandmother, my father said.

Slowly I turned, from a decent man on April 16, into an outlaw on the seventeenth, and in my father’s eyes, a nonconformist, too.

most important in the world this year, the choice seems to be reduced to picking the lesser of two evils. On the one hand we have an incumbent whose idea of free enterprise is subsidies to big business. He has “cured” the economy by inflating the money supply just as his predecessors have, oblivious to the certainty of spiraling inflation in the next few years. Also, his willingness to risk our lives to feed his image as the protector of the free world is dangerous in this nuclear age.

On the other hand, the Democratic response will surely be to tax the American people even more to try to limit the deficit. This may make mathematical sense, but it does not make political sense. As more money is taken in by the government, more commitments are made for that money and the deficit grows ever larger. The Democratic plan of tax and spend will wreak even worse economic damage than the Republic party will.
LILLY BLASTS FILLEY

Dear Editor:

I must strongly disagree with the main point of your editorial, “Are Driver’s Licenses Libertarian?” in the March/April issue of Colorado Liberty. Let me explain:

As you correctly point out, there is a distinction to be made between rules by private landowners for the use of their property and rules made by the state and enforced by police action. This distinction is no mere piece of philosophical trivia; it is all-important. Public property, including public rights-of-way, is not private property. And the government is not a private landowner, entitled to the same unlimited discretion and arbitrariness that private landowners are.

For one thing, the only sanction which the hypothetical private road owner would have at his disposal against unwanted users of his road would be to remove them from his property. Not so, as you also correctly point out with government. Government claims the right to grab, beat, jail, and heavily fine drivers who do not get its prior permission to use “its” roads. This is not the action of a legitimate private landowner, but a powerful weapon in the arsenal of the police state.

From a more simply practical point of view, we must not forget how common and necessary driving has become to Americans. Nearly everyone does it, nearly every day. It is an absolutely essential component of a normal life,
LETTERS...CHEAP AND EASY

Writing a letter to the editor is one of the most effective (and cost-effective) things we can do. Think about it: at the cost of an hour or two of your time and a 20 cent stamp, you can reach tens of thousands of people, maybe hundreds of thousands, with your message. These are people who will actually read and carefully consider what you have to say. This is why the Libertarian Party's National Committee and the Bergland-for-President Campaign have decided to support an all-out letter-writing effort by libertarians. If we can promote a massive and sustained outpouring of letters to the editor this election year by many hundreds of libertarians, it will have a major impact on the public's awareness.

To coordinate this effort, a Libertarian Letter Project office has been established (at 4250 Yukon Ave., Simi Valley, CA 93063). Libertarians are being asked to commit themselves to write at least one letter to the editor (see the form at the end of this article). Those who do so will receive an information packet with advice and examples to help them get started.

Those who respond will also receive an occasional newsletter, which will keep them informed about the project's progress, and provide additional tips. It will also disseminate information about various existing state and local letter-writing projects (if you're involved in such a project, please send us some details).

The other important function of the Libertarian Letter Project will be to collect clippings of published letters. These clippings will be filed, catalogued, and the results will be computerized for reference and analysis.

So if you've ever wondered what truly meaningful and effective things you can do to promote libertarian ideals, this is it. This is something every single person is capable of doing. Think how a steady stream of letters by many individuals to your local newspaper, all presenting libertarian arguments and mentioning "libertarianism," "The Libertarian Party," or "David Bergland," could alter the dimensions of the political arena. Multiply that by hundreds of newspapers across the country. Then mail in the coupon, and write that letter, today.

LIBERTARIAN LETTER PROJECT

One of the most cost-effective methods of communicating our ideas to the public is through letters-to-the-editor. We are asking Libertarians to write letters to their local newspapers mentioning "libertarianism," the "Libertarian Party," or "David Bergland." We urge you to participate. We will provide you with a periodic newsletter, advice and tips, sample letters, progress reports, etc. All we ask in exchange is that you send at least one (but preferably several) letter(s) to your local newspaper(s), and send us a clipping of any published letter. Please join the effort!

☐ YES, I'll write at least one libertarian letter-to-the-editor. Send me more information.

NAME: ___________________________ DAY PHONE: ( ) ____________
ADDRESS: ___________________________ EVENING PHONE: ( ) ____________

Mail to: Libertarian Letters, 4250 Yukon Avenue, Simi Valley, CA 93063

CONVENTION SCHEDULE

FRIDAY
7-10 — An Evening of the Unexpected/Wagner, Smith

SATURDAY
9:00 — Keynote/Paul Grant
10:12 — Constitution/By-laws
1-4 — Platform
2-3:30 — Negotiation/Shaw
4-5:30 — Communication/Prince
6 p.m. — Cocktails
7-10 — Banquet
10-12 — Films

SUNDAY
9-11 — Nominations of Candidates, Election of Officers
10-15:11:45 — Anger/Paris, Casey
1-2 — Ideas/Hoskins, et al
2:45-4:15 — Goals/White
4:30-6 — Community/Prosser et al
7-9 — Candidates Reception
9-11 — Films

MONDAY
9-12 — Political Strategy and Election Skills
10-11:30 — Final Exam Wagner, Smith
1-2:30 — Debate-Coalitions with non-Libertarians

Pat Wagner & Leif Smith, An Evening of the Unexpected.
How do you find out what you need to know when you don't know who to ask?

Connie Shaw, Negotiating Tools for Key

Claudine Paris & Bill Casey. Handling Anger — Yours and Others.
Competency inspires confidence. When you have confidence that you can handle anger you actually encounter fewer angry responses. You can understand the impact of your behavior on others and calibrate your response to avert unnecessary conflicts.

Robin White. Restructuring Your World with
TAX AVOIDANCE REMINDER

If you've ever wondered what truly meaningful and effective thing you could personally do to further your lib-

Henri Lepage Added to Cato Seminar Line Up


Seminar speakers will include Henri Lepage, James Sadowsky, Israel Kirzner, George Smith, Roy Childs, Earl Rovensky, Ralph Raico, John Gray, Leonard Liggio, David Boaz, and Don Lavoie. Topics covered during the 27 lectures and discussions will include economics, ethics, history, foreign policy, and domestic issues.

Applications for the seminar will be accepted until June 4, 1984. The cost of the program is $450 for nonstudents, and $125 for students, including room and board, two banquets, a picnic, reading materials, and all lectures. Some scholarships are available.

More than 1000 people have attended Cato summer seminars over the past six years. They have proven to be extremely popular with libertarians.

For more information or an application, please contact Kristina Herbert, Cato Institute, 224 Second Street S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Phone (202) 546-0200.

Connie Shaw, Negotiating Tools for Key Relationships.
Highlights: Negotiating with Your Boss, Family, Doctor, Lawyer, Banker... How to Do a Power Inventory... A Negotiation Checklist... Using Deadlines to Advantage... A Cost-Benefit Analysis... Telephone Strategies... Five Face-to-Face Strategies.

Jan Prince. Creative Communication.
How activists and proselytizers can: Establish rapport with audiences and individuals... Establish a receptive mood by how you word your sentences... Tell when you have lost someone's attention — and get it back... Know why you are getting resistance to your ideas... Avoid emotional confrontations and enjoy talking

Ed Hoskins, Brian Erickson, Curtis Shortridge. Ideals in a Non-Ideal World,
Maintaining ideals in the "real" world without compromising... Separating politics and lifestyle... Legalities... Can the real radical stay out of jail?

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$45.50 single, $49.50 double, plus 10% tax.

□ YES! I want to participate in the 1984 CLP State Convention. Register me for the following:

□ Full Package (all program and meal events) @ $90=

□ Workshop Package (Liberate Yourself and Political) @ $50=

□ Banquet □ Optional Vegetarian) @ $40=

□ Candidates Reception @ $ 9=

□ Keynote Address @ $ 5=

□ Coalition Debate @ $ 5=

□ Political Strategy Workshops @ $ 8=

Name ____________________________ Address ____________________________

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Goals are important to guide our lives, but how do we define them? Goal setting: A format for finding different goals... How to find goals through creative thinking... Clarifying your goals.

Phil Prosser, Chuck Maher, Keane Richardson, Jerry Van Sickie. The Politics of Local Activism.
An overview of community activism including: Winning and losing strategies and tactics... identifying local concerns... Suggestions for future local activism.
REAL LIBERTARIANS
REGISTER AS LIBERTARIANS

By courtesy of the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and the American Civil Liberties Union, you may now register as a Libertarian in Colorado.

To do so, visit your county election officials or some supermarkets before October 4, 1984. It’s simple, with no hassles. Make your November vote count even more than before.

Register today!
by Stormy Mon

Special interest politics is a simple game. A hundred people sit in a circle, each with his pocket full of pennies. A politician walks around the outside of the circle, taking a penny from each person. No one minds: who cares about a penny? When he has gotten all the way around the circle, the politician throws fifty cents down in front of one person, who is overjoyed at the unexpected windfall. The process is repeated, ending with a different person. After a hundred rounds, everyone is a hundred cents poorer and happy.

—David Friedman, "The Machinery of Freedom, 1978

This is how a gambling casino works, of course, and also politics. The 50 cents is welfare, dams, military contracts, grants, subsidies, etc. etc. For some, their windfall is enhanced with power, position and prestige. The $50.00 the politicians keep disappears into paper, lawyers, wars, lobbyists, accountants, consultants, bureaucracies, travel, etc. etc. ad nauseam.

Instead of giving us back our pennies as windfalls, the politicians print receipts for pennies, and print, and print and print. It's called inflation. The result is higher prices. Then they lie about what they're doing, and blame others. A "smart," elite minority catch on that they haven't gained; in fact they're being ripped off. So they hire lawyers and lobbyists to improve their share and position.

The majority, who aren't so "smart," also subconsciously catch on that they haven't gained. But because the politicians, media, teachers and other opinion makers aren't communicating a complete picture, they don't know what the trick is.

But they do know they're being ripped off. So they retaliate.

They steal from those better off than themselves. They riot in the streets. Or in anger and frustration, they strike out and assault people. They become alienated from society and each other, which causes many of our social problems.

Government is one great gambling establishment where all the rights of men are the stakes. The dice are loaded with all the hopes, fears, interests and passions which reign in the breasts and ambitions of desperate men. The people become enlisted, excited, agitated, and generally corrupted, by the hazards of the game.

—Lyssander Spooner, 1852

When people play the penny game by choice, it's called gambling. When they are forced to play, it's called government. When they realize they're better off allocating their own resources by choice, it's called liberty and freedom.

You can't fool all of the people all of the time, but you can fool enough of them to rule a large country.

—Will and Ariel Durant, historians

Our recent court victory on ballot issues was courtesy of the American Civil Liberties Union. Dick Borchers and the A.C.L.U. put many long hours into this case. We were not charged a red cent! The A.C.L.U. operated at a deficit last year. We urge that this organization be remembered when you are considering charitable organizations.

Their address is:

A.C.L.U.
815 E. 22nd Ave.
Denver, CO 80205

The country can have exactly as many paupers as it chooses to pay for.

Thomas Macky

Colorado Libertarian Party
1041 Cherokee Street • Denver, Colorado 80204 • (303) 573-5299

Membership Application

Date: ____________________________

I would like to: ☐ Join ☐ renew my membership in the Libertarian Party as indicated:

Name ____________________________________________

Address ____________________________________________

City ____________________________________________ State __________ Zip __________

Phone (h) __________________ (bus.) ________________

"I hereby certify that I do not advocate or believe in the initiation of force for the achievement of social or political goals."

________________________________________ (Signature)

Please make all checks payable to: Colorado Libertarian Party

Colorado Membership
☐ Regular $25
☐ Sustaining $50

Combined Membership Colorado & National
☐ Colorado Liberty Subscription only $6/year

☐ Regular $30
☐ Sustaining $60

Membership categories include subscription to Colorado Liberty (6 issues per year.)

FREE BOOK!

The CLP recently acquired a limited number of Robert Ringer’s book entitled Restoring the American Dream in hardback. Become a member of the CLP and we will send you a copy FREE.
LIBERTARIAN PROFILE

BY CAROLYN PHELPS

Last fall, Betty Beverly got tired of farming and living in Grand Junction. So she leased her 57 acre fruit orchard, packed a few personal belongings, and moved to Denver. Since then, she has become an integral part of the workings of the Libertarian Party headquarters in Denver. She volunteered to run the Party office weekdays from nine to five, and has been there most days since. Besides relaying phone messages, paying the bills, and generally making sure the office runs smoothly, she still manages to keep the rest of us organized as possible. She takes all this in her stride saying, “I’m having a great time. No, I’m having a grand time. I’m enjoying this more than I ever thought I would mainly because I’m working with some really terrific people.”

For Betty, as with many Libertarians, it all began with Ayn Rand. She started to read Rand’s books in her early twenties when she was attending Saint John’s University in Brooklyn, New York. Because she was a staunch Catholic attending a Catholic college and engaged to an ex-seminary student, she said she didn’t have much opportunity to discuss Rand’s ideas. Finally Rand’s philosophy and the Catholic doctrine became so completely opposed to one another that she realized that she would have to make a choice between the two. At age 23, she broke the engagement and left New York for Fort Collins, Colorado, where she enrolled at CSU.

In 1969 Chuck and Betty bought a 57 acre fruit orchard and moved to Grand Junction. Chuck traveled most of the personally and interpreted Rand as saying, “I discovered Objectivism and only / can spread the word.” She sent several copies of Loizze Faire to Rand and received a letter from Rand’s attorney ordering her to stop publishing the newsletter or they would sue her. That was the end of the newsletter and Betty’s affection for Rand.

After graduating from CSU in 1969, Chuck with a Master’s degree in Geology and Betty with a Bachelor’s degree in Philosophy and a Master’s degree in Earth Science teaching, they moved to Denver where Betty taught in the Cherry Creek School District and Chuck worked as a geologist for Asarco. In 1972 they joined the newly formed Libertarian Party and attended a few cocktail parties and breakfast meetings, but never became very involved. Betty said she petitioned for McBride in 1976 and contributed financially to the cause, but basically remained on the sidelines.

“It was only the same people like Jan Prince who kept me coming back,” she added. She said Jan was one of the few people who were friendly and obviously interested in people and getting them involved in the movement. Some of the others, according to Betty, were hostile to people who asked questions or challenged them on any point. “It was like they didn’t have time for anyone who wasn’t ‘in on the secret,’ she said.

In 1978 Chuck and Betty bought a 57 acre fruit orchard and moved to Grand Junction. Chuck traveled most of the who encouraged her to become more involved. She came to the Libertarian Party State Convention in Steamboat Springs last May and left more determined than ever to leave Grand Junction. She found someone to lease the farm and applied for a teaching position in her contagious, characteristic way.

In a more serious tone, Betty said she has thoroughly enjoyed the last nine months because of the opportunity it has given her to know what’s going on in the party from a closer perspective. “I’ve always done a few things here and there, on the periphery, but there were a lot of people whose names I’d heard for years but whom I’ve never met. It’s been fun getting to know all these people,” she said. “I’m becoming more radicalized by being around people who are living in interesting ways to further the cause of freedom and to liberate themselves.”

This laughing, optimistic woman really does seem to be enjoying herself. She always knows where to find things, she answers the phone, replies to all information requests, does the filing, helps with all the mailings, and has proven herself to be one efficient office manager. In addition to this, Betty writes for Colorado Liberty and is part of the editorial staff. She has attended every Board meeting since she’s been here and is sometimes the only one who can make sense out of nonsense. She’s also part of Dwight Filley’s campaign team in his race for Congress in the First District. “I’m totally immersed and I’m really enjoying it,” she said.

Compared with her impressions when she first joined the Libertarian Party, her views of the Party are now much more optimistic. She thinks the Party will continue to slowly grow. To the
In 1978 Chuck and Betty bought a 57 acre fruit orchard and moved to Grand Junction. Chuck traveled most of the time with his work, and Betty ran the orchard. When he was killed in a helicopter crash in 1979, Betty stayed in Grand Junction and continued to run the farm. During those years she participated in Libertarian activities from time to time and continued to contribute financially. During the Grant for Governor campaign in 1982, she became the contact in Grand Junction. She arranged for accommodations, drove Grant to media interviews, and attended fundraising functions on the Western Slope and in Denver.

During this time, Betty had become frustrated and lonely with her life as a farmer and bored with Grand Junction. She started thinking about moving back to Denver. On a few visits to Denver, she met many people in the Libertarian Party and they refused to interview her. "When I was teaching, I was moody when it came to the administration," she laughed, shrugging it off.

Betty decided she would rather work for nothing at Libertarian headquarters than go back to the public education system anyway, so she volunteered to be the office manager. She needed a part-time job or a volunteer position with flexible hours because she found that even though she had leased the farm, she still had to make long trips back to Grand Junction now and then to make sure the farm was being run right. During the winter, Betty said she didn't have to go back very often. But this spring, the farm will require more of her time. She's had the farm for sale and has signed a lease/option to buy contract. "Now I can move permanently to Denver to be with my beloved, spousal equivalent," she laughs more optimistic. She thinks the Party will continue to slowly grow. To the people who lose their enthusiasm because of disagreement on certain issues or just because one campaign doesn't seem to work, Betty says, "It's going to take years of slowly building, but the Libertarian Party is going to increase its influence and effectiveness as it grows. As the government gets worse and worse, there will be more people looking for an alternative." She pointed out that the office is getting eight to ten information requests a week now, and that the number will increase as November draws nearer.

"People shouldn't get so wrought up and depressed because things don't seem to be happening fast enough," she said. "Look how far we've come in twelve years." She laughs again, making one believe, as she does, that revolution can be fun.

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**BATTLE STATISTI BRAINWASHING**

Here is a list of some of the places where local libertarians have been able to speak in front of groups of people and expose them to the ideas of Libertarianism. If you've ever had an interest in public speaking, you can spread the word of Freedom even as you call a valuable skill for yourself. You'd be surprised at how receptive people are to the ideas of freedom!

Speaking Engagements (Partial List)

11/2, University of Denver, Jan Prince
11/8, University of Colorado, Jan
11/9, Bear Creek High School, Dwight Filley
11/10, University of Colorado, Jim Glennie
11/10, Americans for Judicial Reform, Craig Green
11/15, Aurora Optimist Club, David Bergland
11/17, Arapahoe Optimist Club, Craig Green
1/9/84, Arapahoe High School, Craig Green
1/28, Smoky Hill High School, Stormy Mon
3/2, Denver Chamber of Commerce, Paul Grant
3/19, East High School, Dwight Filley
4/12, University of Denver, Dwight Filley
5/9, Jewish Community Center, Dwight Filley

11/10, Americans for Judicial Reform, Craig Green
11/15, Aurora Optimist Club, David Bergland
11/17, Arapahoe Optimist Club, Craig Green
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3/19, East High School, Dwight Filley
4/12, University of Denver, Dwight Filley
5/9, Jewish Community Center, Dwight Filley

LIBERATE YOURSELF FIRST

**Montessori Child Discovery Center**

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The Montessori Child Discovery Center needs classroom space in South Lakewood. Approximately 4,000 sq. ft. are required. Contact Judy Hoffman if you can help at 978-6578 or 983-1376.
FORCED EDUCATION?

by J. David Sexton, a teacher

The powers that be in Washington and Denver have been busy lately planning educational reforms. Their proposed changes will mostly involve a sort of increase in the quantity of education. A different kind of education is not even being talked about. In contrast, libertarians, in and out of the LP, propose fundamental changes. We wish to end compulsory education, abolish funding of education by taxation, and abolish all laws which require a government recognized certificate for participation in a given occupation. These changes will abolish present injustices and help create education which will set people free.

Present laws sentence all children to about twelve years in schools operated or approved by the government. This twelve year incarceration is evidently a punishment for the crime of being young (as is Draft registration). Libertarians view this twelve year sentence as a violation of the right of all humans to live as they please while respecting the identical right of others to do the same.

Some will, of course, object that this violation of kids' rights is "for their own good." However, contrary to popular belief, more education is not in the students' best interests. A careful study by Christopher Jencks et al in Inequality revealed that: "Rate of return estimates tell us that efforts to keep everyone in school longer make little economic sense. The average rate of return for postsecondary is quite low. For the kinds of students who are not now in college, it is even lower. For working-class whites, blacks, and women, dropping out seems in many cases to be the most economically rational decision. Efforts to get everyone to finish high school and attend college must, therefore, be justified primarily on noneconomic grounds."

The real beneficiaries of more education are big business and government. High tech industries receive a huge subsidy in the form of tax-supported training of their employees by public schools. Furthermore, even in low tech jobs, twelve years of public education instills a willingness to tolerate the status quo.

A libertarian education would benefit the individual student. Libertarian educators want to help their students achieve their own goals, not the goals of teachers or others. We want students to believe, spread by adults, that kids are inherently incompetent. We want students to realize that they can do almost anything they are allowed to do.

Most Americans assume that funding of education by taxation gives more education to the poor than they could otherwise afford.

This is simply not the case. Hansen and Weisbrod reveal in Benefits, Costs, and Finance of Public Higher Education, that the poorest of Americans pay more in taxes for education than they receive. The richest, on the other hand, get more than they pay for. But, even if taxation for education were not regressive, libertarians would still oppose tax-supported education on the grounds that it allows government to control education that taxation, per se, is theft.

Though the reader should understand that no one can exactly predict how education would be funded in a free society, four forms seem likely. This arrangement has the advantage of not requiring capital of those unlikely to have it. Labor is exchanged for education directly. Skill bartering co-ops are another form which enjoys the same advantage. Where education is simply the exchange of information, exchanges of information in the public domain, because
WIN A
LAS VEGAS WEEKEND!

The Colorado Libertarian Party is holding a raffle. The prize: airfare and lodging for two at the Stardust in Las Vegas. Tickets: $1.00 each or 6 for $5.00, available at the office. Better yet, pick-up a bunch and sell them to your friends. Drawing to be held at the CLP Convention on May 26, 1984.

BETTY GIVES GOOD INFO

Spreading the message of freedom is as easy as picking up the telephone. One of the more important activities of the CLP office staff is to mail out information packets to people interested in learning more about Libertarian Party positions on the issues. We usually send a copy of the latest Colorado Liberty, a Question and Answer brochure, a membership form and political brochures of our current candidates. This month we have also been sending information on the CLP state convention (May 25-27).

We receive about five to ten requests weekly and expect this to increase to twenty or thirty per day as the election nears. If you would like friends to receive an information packet, please call the office (573-5229) and we would be more than happy to spread the message of liberty.

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Lee Loewing

WE’LL GIVE THIS SIDEWALK ARTIST AN “A” IN PHILOSOPHY BUT AN “F” IN RESPECT FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY

Photo by Dwight Fitley

DEREGULATION From Page 1, asking people to pledge 120 signatures each. She said she would like to get the petition drive out of the way early so she can concentrate on selling the idea to the voters. “This is an issue we can use to affect politics state-wide in Colorado,” she said.

In Alaska, a similar initiative, currently being led by Alaskans for a Competitive Economy, would abolish the Alaska Transportation Commission. The difference between the two initiatives is if the Colorado initiative is passed, transportation will be regulated by the marketplace and in Alaska, even though transportation won’t be regulated by the Department of Transportation, private firms will have to meet insurance and safety regulations the administration of which will be transferred to the Department of Public Safety.

I support CFE’s Effort to Deregulate Transportation
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FROM THE TAO BY LAO TSU
450 B.C., CHINA
EDITED BY STORMY MON

The way is like an invisible hand that leads without interfering.

If the people are hungry, it’s because the government is taxing and interfering too much; this is why people rebel.

If goods and trade are free and not restrained, black markets won’t develop and the people needn’t be criminals.

The more laws, the more violators.

Therefore, that leader is best who governs least.

Avoid narrow, dogmatic learning, especially for the blank minds of the young. Let nature seek its effortless course at the great feast of knowledge.

The wise sage studies the cause, the source, the root of problems.

Do not use force to conquer the universe; this only creates resistance.

War is evil. Even in victory there is no beauty.

If we keep from meddling with people, they take care of themselves.
If we keep from commanding people, they behave themselves.
If we keep from preaching at people, they improve themselves.
If we keep from imposing on people, they become themselves.

Here is the way: set people free.