



Colorado Liberty

Libertarians, Duty Calls!



Chuck Maher, Bob Sheffield, Nick Heller, Peter Nelson, Wainwright Dawson, Attilio Catanzano (back to camera), and Craig Green. Intensive lobbying preceded oath voting.

Convention Voids Oath As Requirement For State Party Membership

By Carolyn Phelps

even renew his Libertarian membership if

By Ed Hoskins, Campaigns Director

Harken, children of liberty! Hear the urgent roll call of those among us who have toiled in 1982 to hold high the banner of freedom. Honor now these Libertarian candidates for public office. Rally to their sides! Take up petitions, telephones, and brochures. Take to the streets. Honor them and liberty too by joining the fray.

Join Phil Prosser in State House district 61, which stretches from Bailey to Leadville to Salida to Westcliffe. Phil believes that with enough help and hard work he can win! Enlist now. Call Phil at 838-7693.

Rally to Paul Grant for Governor! Emerging victorious from a two-way race at the convention, Paul will maintain a high profile for Libertarianism. He needs others to stand in for him at public appearances around the state. Call Paul at 989-7627.

Support Wainwright Dawson for State Treasurer! Wain came in second at the convention in the race for governor. From Aspen, Wain is talented, experienced, and articulate. If you can help, call Wain at 925-6288.

Help Jim Phelps for Secretary of State! Jim will call attention to the abusive powers of the office which kept him off the 1980 ballot. Call Jim at 455-3259.

Boost Suzanne Conlon for C. U. Regent! Suzanne will stump for freedom in education. Call her at 594-6191.

Work for Stormy Mon, candidate for U.S. Congress in district 3! Stormy will attack the enslaver of us all, the income tax. Join

Stormy at the Colorado state fair. Call him at 925-8292.

Fight alongside Charles Jackson in U.S. Congressional district 2. Charles will be "David" to Tim Wirth's "Goliath", and will expose the draft as slavery. Call Charles at 665-3413.

Aid Robin White in U.S. Congressional district 1! Robin is taking up the sword of truth against that harpy of huge government, Pat Schroeder. He will take the taxpayer's side against Pat, Ronnie, and the entire District of Columbia. Call Robin at 399-7943.

Battle alongside our State House candidates in Denver! In district 6, Ruth Bennett brings the clarity of Liberty to the cacophony that is Capitol Hill. Call her at CLP headquarters, 573-5229. In Northeast Denver's district 8, Doug Nusbaum will tell the city-dwellers how the government schools and the police inhibit their freedom and well-being. Call Doug at 399-9234. In South Denver's district 3, Geoff Lloyd will be a clear alternative to the traditional big brother politics. Enlist in Geoff's campaign. Call him at 733-1456.

Carry Liberty to Colorado Springs! Rob Herzfeld is off and running in State House district 17. If you can help, call him at 633-2433.

Sit not on the sidelines, lovers of Liberty! Enter in the fun and excitement of an election campaign. Contribute your energy and talent. Call CLP headquarters now at 573-5229.

By Carolyn Phelps

I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the use of force as a means of achieving political or social goals.

The question of whether or not the signing of this statement should be a requirement for membership in the Colorado Libertarian Party became the primary issue at the state convention held in Boulder over the Memorial Day weekend. Many Libertarians object to signing the statement, referring to it as a "loyalty oath" and as an un-libertarian requirement for membership. Those defending the membership requirement argued the statement should be retained to keep the Libertarian Party pure and on the "right" track of Libertarian principle.

The delegation voted 13 - 20 early Saturday to keep the statement, but since the vote was so close the controversy was by no means over. By evening discussions about political practicality versus genuine Libertarian principle became more personal and heated, continuing into Sunday's early morning hours.

The next day the issue was again brought to a vote, as a result of intense behind the scenes politicking. This time, after a brief discussion, the delegation voted to abolish the statement as a membership requirement. Again feelings were high and the discussion continued.

The controversy was precipitated by an article written by Ed Leeper in the June issue of *Colorado Liberty*. He asked, "What is a party of liberty doing with a loyalty oath?" He compared the statement on the membership form to the anti-communist oaths required during the McCarthy era, saying many people are not joining the Libertarian Party because they refuse to sign an oath of any kind. He went on to say that if the Libertarian Party can't stand diversity within its own ranks, how can it tolerate diversity in society as a whole?

Those opposed to eliminating the membership requirement immediately argued that the statement wasn't an oath at all; it was a statement of principle. The statement should be called a certification of non-initiation of force, a membership statement, anything but a "loyalty oath."

The question then became a political issue when, in a letter to Libertarians, Wainwright Dawson said he would withdraw not only his candidacy for governor, but not

even renew his Libertarian membership if the statement was not eliminated. He said he finds Libertarians everywhere, but many won't join the party because they are required to sign the statement. He said, if the Libertarian Party adopts new approaches to political organization and campaigning it can gain support from all types of political groups, particularly the unaffiliated voter.

Those opposed to deleting the statement from the membership form argued, if the Libertarian Party is going to be the first political party which identifies its principles and whose members stand by these principles, Libertarians must be vigilant to ensure the influence of the existing political machines doesn't creep into the Libertarian Party. They said, the membership statement serves this purpose by stating, up front, the Libertarian statement of principles. They believed if the practical and political forces within the party were successful in scrapping the statement the Libertarian party would become vulnerable because principle would be sacrificed to the demands of party politics.

Other delegates voted to do away with the statement because they believed if it were taken literally, it implies anarchy. In reality, they argued, government, no matter how small, must exert some force in order to exist. Therefore, the membership statement asserts that an ideal Libertarian society would be anarchist. They contend that many people, including many Libertarians, stop short of anarchy and therefore refuse to join the Libertarian Party.

Some said they voted to eliminate the membership requirement because they believed it served no useful purpose. As one Libertarian put it, "It's what you feel and do, not what you sign."

Then there were those who said they felt strongly about the statement personally, but voted to eliminate it because the conflict wasn't worth the diversity caused within the party.

Finally, on Monday a resolution introduced by State Chair, Ruth Bennett, was endorsed unanimously by the delegation. The resolution reads:

"Whereas the Colorado Libertarian Party has always differentiated itself from other political parties and organizations by its claim to being a party of principle, and whereas the basic principle of Libertarian



Libertarians Wainwright Dawson, State Treasurer candidate, and Paul Grant, Gubernatorial candidate, address the Convention.

philosophy is a belief in and respect for individual sovereignty, and whereas the concept of individual sovereignty is embodied in the idea of non-coercive, peaceful interaction of individuals, whether in social, political, or economic affairs, therefore be it resolved that the Colorado Libertarian Party does not advocate or condone the initiation of force to achieve political, social,

economic, or any other goals."

With the adoption of this resolution, even those Libertarians who had argued most eloquently and passionately to require one's signature to the membership statement, agreed the issue really wasn't a major point.

Perhaps the discussion resulting from the issue was, after all, more important than the issue itself.

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Freedom Dispersed at People's Fair

By Patricia Donohue Shortridge



The weekend of May 22nd and 23rd brought the annual city-happening known as the Capitol Hill People's Fair to Denver's East High School. As usual, the Colorado Libertarian Party had a booth, inviting neighbors to get another look at our philosophy, politics and sense of humor.

Our annual Turkey of the Year "Unpopularity Poll" pitted six worthy opponents against each other, inviting passers-by to cast votes by dropping coins in bottles under each name. This year's nominees were Sam "The Sham" Zakhem, The Ronnie Reagan Show, directed by Margaret Thatcher, James Watt, Alexander Haig, a.k.a. "Trenchcoat Al", "Wild Bill" McNicholls, and, for the first time this year a group was nominated, that being the I.N.S. (Immigration and Naturalization Service), whose actions this spring just could not be ignored. They came in second only to the annual favorite, Sam "The Sham" Zakhem. Upon learning that he had won, we under-

stand that Sam wasn't sure if that was good or bad, however, something about "Turkey" made it clear to him, whereupon he displayed dismay and disappointment.

The warm spring days brought out the city's finest examples of uniquely garbed, widely diverse people, who seemed curious, if somewhat shy about discussing their politics. However, Paul Grant quickly won the children over with his "Imagine Freedom" balloons. And their parents came in to get a closer look at and chuckle over our clever "Turkey" contest. Some people also took literature and a newspaper, many bought bumper stickers and buttons and everyone loved our T-shirts, especially the "Question Authority" ones.

The best time was had by the volunteers at the booth, who got a chance to present new ideas in a non-threatening way, while participating in the carnival atmosphere that always accompanies the People's Fair.

Avoid Taxes Legally

Colorado Libertarian Party 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.

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.

1st Wednesday of every month, Boulder County Libertarian Association, 7:30 p.m., at 1913 Broadway in Boulder. Call Jerry Van Sickle for details at (h) 442-0514 or (w) 443-5578.

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

Every other Thursday, C.U. Libertarians/Objectivists meet at the C.U. Memorial Center. Call Len Jackson, 665-3413, or Robert Blumen, 444-1410, for details.

*4th Wednesday of every month the Arapahoe County Libertarians meet at 7:30 p.m. at the Aurora Public Library, 14949 E. Alameda Drive in the Community Room, 1-A. Call Craig Green days at 795-1629.

July 14, Wednesday — CLP Cocktail Party — 7:30 at 1041 Cherokee, Denver — Everyone is welcome.
21, Wednesday — Discussion Group — Topic is Nuclear Freeze — 7:30 p.m. at 1041 Cherokee.
27, Tuesday — Petitioning starts for candidates to get on the November ballot. Support our Libertarian Candidates!
28, Wednesday — Arapahoe County Libertarians meet.
29, Thursday — Park County Libertarians meet.

August 3, Tuesday — The Libertarian Forum meets in Aspen.
4, Wednesday — CLP Discussion Group. Topic: Libertarian Justice 7:30 p.m. at 1041 Cherokee.
4, Wednesday — BCLA meets in Boulder.
11, Wednesday — Cocktail Party. 7:30 at CLP office.
18, Wednesday — CLP Discussion Group. Topic — Potential for Economic Collapse.
20-29 — Colorado State Fair in Pueblo.
24-29 — Libertarian International Convention in Zurich, Switzerland.
25, Wednesday — Arapahoe County Libertarians meet.
26, Thursday — Park County Libertarians meet.

September 1, Wednesday — Discussion Group. Topic: Are there limits to principle? 7:30 p.m. at headquarters.
1, Wednesday — BCLA meets.
7, Tuesday — Libertarian Forum meets in Aspen.
8, Wednesday — CLP Cocktail Party — Bring your friends! 7:30 at headquarters.
15, Wednesday — Discussion Group. Topic: What is a Libertarian? 7:30 p.m. at the office.
18-19, Saturday & Sunday — Michael Emerling on *The Art of Political Persuasion*. Call the office for details.
22, Wednesday — Arapahoe County Libertarians meet.
23, Thursday — Park County Libertarians meet.

about being prosecuted and losing on a regular basis? It's true the IRS is very good at publicizing its successes. What we don't hear and the IRS, government and establishment are desperately trying to keep secret

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is published six times a year by the Colorado Libertarian Party. Submissions of material and requests for advertising rates should be sent to



By Stormy Mon, Libertarian Candidate for Congress, Third District

Many libertarian activists have gotten tired of discussion groups and small showings in elections; we're ready for action NOW! Tax avoidance offers that opportunity.

Some Libertarian Party members have forgotten that 50% of eligible voters don't vote and are turned off to the political process. Tax avoidance is a way to reach this part of the libertarian constituency.

Many activists are tired of abstract, impersonal gestures and tired of waiting for political solutions. They want to devote their energies to something that will improve their lives NOW, this month, and also further liberty in general. Tax avoidance can do that.

How? Don't let the IRS get your earnings. One way is to claim up to 14 allowances (revised Jan. 82) on a W-4 form. Your employer is not required to report it to the IRS. This significantly reduces or eliminates withholding. If you're self employed, don't send money to the IRS. Then don't give information and don't leave a paper trail. The U.S. Supreme Court says you can use the Fifth Amendment fear of self incrimination for specific questions on a 1040 form and in an audit.

Other popular methods of tax avoidance are churches, trusts and not filing at all for various reasons. One of the strengths of this movement is it's not centralized and many techniques are being used. This diversified approach is driving the IRS nuts; for every leader they harass, two or more take their place.

For many people, it's very unlikely the IRS will assess you; they are too demoralized

and overworked. You can beat the system.

But won't I go to prison? No. Out of 100 + million potential U.S. taxpayers, less than 200 are in prison. That threat is a bluff and a myth. You have to practically spit in a judge's eye to get sent to prison for tax protest.

If I don't pay, won't the IRS steal my house, car and part of my paycheck? There are risks, but they continue to decrease as more people rebel. Proven, constitutional ways exist to create a low profile and protect yourself.

But what about the tax evaders we hear

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Denver, Colorado • (303) 778-8214

regular basis. It's true the IRS is very good at publicizing its successes. What we don't hear and the IRS, government and establishment are desperately trying to keep secret — is the 10+ million who aren't filing at all and not being harassed. The enforcement system is collapsing.

But shouldn't everyone pay their fair share? Rephrased, that question is: shouldn't everyone support tyranny? Millions aren't paying; shouldn't everyone be equally free?

The leading voice of the tax protest movement is: The Justice Times, Box 562, Clinton, Ark. 72031 (\$16 yr, \$2 sample). Many tax protesters are naturally libertarian; there're great opportunities for cross-fertilization. The Libertarian Party and the Tax Protest Movement will be coalescing on April 15, 1983 for a massive, nationwide tax protest demonstration. Then on April 15, 1984 we can have a National Tax Boycott Day. Why wait any longer?

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

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

William M. Rosenblum / numismatist
box 355 evergreen, colorado 80439

303-674-3614



Rare coins bought and sold
(own a piece of HISTORY)



Charles Jackson, Len Jackson, Steve Bone, Dave Tyson, Pat Herringer, Ed Leeper (hidden), Penn Pfiffer, Tracy Harms (hidden), and Raoul Lopez, movers and shakers in the Boulder County Libertarian Association, hosts of the Convention.



Stark Berman, Suzanne Conlon, Pat Lilly, Jerry Van Sickle etc. enjoy the Fran and Charlie show.

THE STATE CONVENTION: SOME WORK — AND SOME PLAY



SOME PLAY

You Should Have Been There . . .

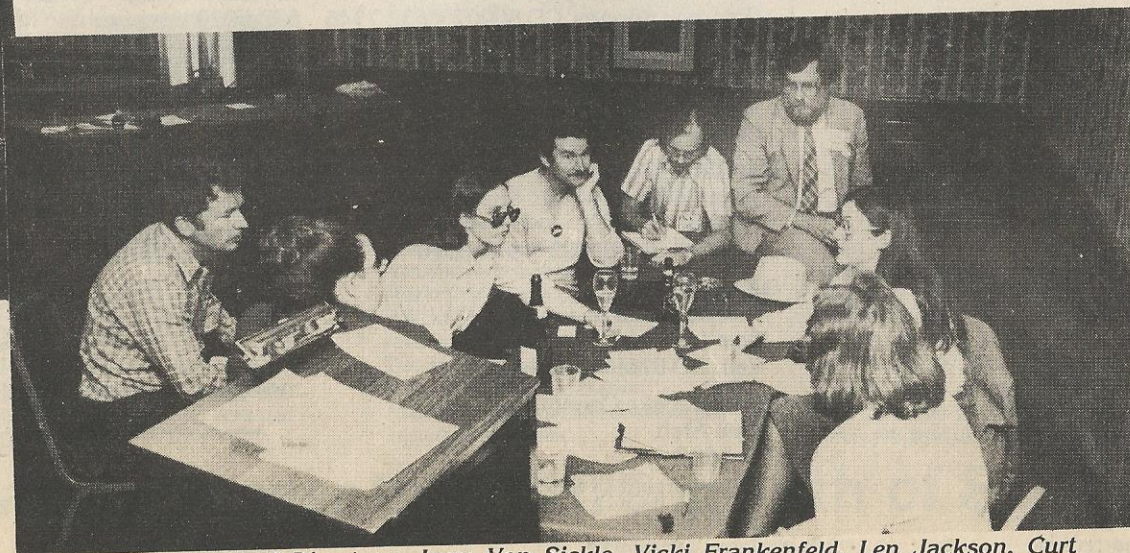
Steve Perry, Diane Lisle, Jan Prince, Dave Tyson, Craig Green, and Mary Ann Williams-Greggor at the Casino night.



Dwight Filley, Paul Grant, and Robert Jahalka discuss issues with National Chairman and convention keynote speaker Alicia Clark.



State Chair Ruth Bennett meets the press.



Our new Board of Directors: Jerry Van Sickle, Vicki Frankenfeld, Len Jackson, Curt Shortridge, Pat Lilly, John Mason, and Chairman Ruth Bennett.

IEWS and NOTES



How Much Is Enough?

Is it OK to be half Libertarian? Many party regulars imply, without really saying it, that it is all or nothing, that new potential Libertarians should come to meetings, read the literature, and give the problem a good long think, decide that THE TRUTH has finally been revealed to them in its entirety, and embrace the whole philosophy all at once. It's only natural. Most of us unconsciously tend to view the world as made up of "them" and "us". All too frequently, there is a feeling that unless everyone agrees on everything, there is still Work To Be Done, and the doubter should either see the light or study it some more.

The world, of course, doesn't work that way. People may like enough of our platform to want to work for the party, and that ought to be enough to cause us to welcome them with all the enthusiasm we can muster. Often the very act of putting in some time on a Libertarian cause will take them further along our philosophical path. But if not, that's OK. We need all the help we can get.

All of which is not to deny the importance of a firm ideological base, which through discussion and research is always pushing

farther toward the outer reaches of freedom and non-government. But there are legitimate reasons for not making these more radical notions the major thrust of the party, and presenting newcomers with them all at once.

Ideas such as voluntary national defense are almost untested in the real world. A demonopolized post office has ample evidence indicating it would work just fine.

And, we have to talk to people where they are now. You don't try to teach a first grader calculus, nor do you try to convince a wavering Republican by singing the praises of unregulated heroin traffic.

Finally, Libertarian candidates, as they begin to win and take office, will be more effective trying to avoid restricting handguns, than trying to legalize machine guns.

So, our policy toward "half Libertarians," should be to welcome them as warmly and without reservation as possible. If they wish to put in some work toward Liberty, all the better.

Only when a "half Libertarian" wishes to run for office as a "capital L" Libertarian, must the party carefully consider how much Libertarian is enough.

Sell Public Property — Or Give It Away?

In an effort to generate some letters to the editor, we now proceed to take a position on an issue usually avoided in Libertarian discussions.

Naturally we are all in favor of the government divesting itself of property such as Federal lands, dams, airports and parks, since entrepreneurs could run them more efficiently, and we would not have to pay taxes to support them. And, of course,

through a non-economic selection process, there is no telling who would wind up running them, with possibly enormous economic repercussions, as some of the amateurs fell flat on their faces.

2. The admitted injustice of building something using stolen money (taxes) and then selling it, is only mitigated slightly by giving it away instead. The injustice could only be rectified through restitution to the

THIS (OATH DELETED) MEMBERSHIP OATH IS A (OATH DELETED) AND IT MUST BE DELETED!



YOUR VIEWS



Dear Editor:

I received a copy of your May-June 1982 paper and was noting your platform. No where did I see a plank on Agriculture. Seeing as that after air to breathe and water to drink food is the most necessary and

Dear Editor:

I agree with the philosophy expressed in your article "Colorado Party Adopts Major Policy Shift" in the March-April issue. However, there is one error of fact in that article, which has been endlessly repeated

since entrepreneurs could run them more efficiently, and we would not have to pay taxes to support them. And, of course, private enterprise does not involve the use of force, and government always does. But should the government auction them off, or should it give them away through some sort of lottery or homesteading plan?

Libertarian purists claim that these things are ours — that is, they were built with our tax \$- so the government is not entitled to the proceeds from their sale.

There are, however, three arguments for selling them:

1. The economic well being of all of us requires that huge organizations be well run. The Post Office, NASA, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, if auctioned off, would be bought by high powered consortiums of experienced businessmen, so they would continue these operations, and try to improve them (probably beyond our wildest dreams). On the other hand, if they were given away

then selling it, is only mitigated slightly by giving it away instead. The injustice could only be rectified through restitution to the original taxpayers, admittedly impossible simply from a logistic point of view. And even if we could find all the people who originally paid to produce, say, the Air Traffic Control System, the only way to pay them back is with money. We can't give each person part of a radar scope or something. And where does this money come from to pay them back if not from the sale of the asset?

3. The various governments, city state and federal, owe vast amounts of money to people who bought government bonds. These people acted in good faith and if possible, their money should be paid back. Selling off government holdings would permit this, at least in part.

Let's hear from the other side on this question.

Libertarian Party Contacts

We print this list to help Libertarians reach one another. Why not pick up your phone and call the nearest contact to find out about their next meeting?

Greeley, Weld County

Dave Sexton
354 Harrison Hall
Greeley, CO 80631 • 351-3672

Fort Collins, Larimer County

Cynthia Molson
3501 Stover, Bldg. 10, #224
Ft. Collins, CO 80525 • 484-6824

Adams County

Penn Pfiffner
Box 1313
Boulder, CO 80306 • 427-4351
(Mailing address only)

Loveland, Larimer County

Keane Richardson
985 W. 10th C4
Loveland, CO 80537

Littleton, Arapahoe County

Craig Green
991 E. Oakwood Ct.
Littleton, CO 80121

Denver, Denver County

CLP Headquarters
1041 Cherokee
Denver, CO 80204 • 573-5229

Aspen, Pitkin County

Stormy Mon, Wainwright Dawson
Libertarian Union
203 S. Galena, #600
Aspen, CO 81611 • 925-8292

Colorado Springs, El Paso County

Patrick Lilly Suzanne Conlon
3613 Windflower Circle
Colorado Springs, CO 80907 • 632-7346

Bailey, Park County

Phil Prosser
951 Desperado Road
Bailey, CO 80421 • 838-7693

Jefferson County

John Williams
7429 S. Teller St.
Littleton, CO 80123 • 973-8578

Vail, Eagle County

Rob Buterbaugh
Box 748
Vail, CO 81657 • 496-1507

Leadville, Lake County

Gale Arch
Box 918
Leadville, CO 80461 • 486-3980

Boulder County

Jerry Van Sickle
617 College Ave.
Boulder, CO 80302 • 442-0514

paper and was not your platform. No where did I see a plank on Agriculture. Seeing as that after air to breathe and water to drink, food is the most necessary good service (or concept for that matter) it would appear that after some 10 years of existence you might kinda think about the issue.

Nine thousand years or so ago "civilization?" began because 90 people were able to feed 100 thus freeing up the other 10 for other duties. Today one farmer feeds about 75 people. He is the ultimate capitalist, ultimate risk taker. And is going broke by the tens of thousands. If he goes down the tubes you are going to be coming after him. (Remember 1929-1933; the farmer went down in 1926, 27 and the rest was and is history.)

Somewhere along the line I think you folks had better be concerning yourselves with some nuts and bolts issues and less time on all the posturing over B.S.

Cailf Rite
Olathe, Colorado

NOTES

Many thanks to the good folks who are distributing copies of the *Colorado Liberty* in places where non-Libertarians can read them. There are plenty of places still not covered, though. Please call the office, 573-5229 if you want to help.

Did you ever notice that just about the only time you get one of those damn recordings asking that you not hang up, that your call will be answered in its proper order, is when you call a government agency or heavily regulated business? Libertarianism now!

Progress dept. Harpers Magazine (Jul., '82) ran a major article advocating that the U.S. withdraw from NATO and pull its troops out of Europe. It appears our message is beginning to get thru.

Steamboat Springs, Routt

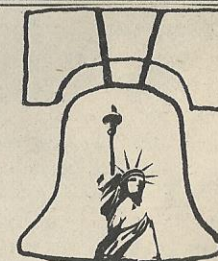
Robert Jahelka
Box 881971
Steamboat Springs, CO 80488
879-4127

your article "Colorado Party Adopts Major Policy Shift" in the March-April issue. However, there is one error of fact in that article, which has been endlessly repeated in other Libertarian Party publications as well. That error is the statement that the Alaska Libertarian Party never ran for a statewide office until 1982.

Actually, the Alaska Libertarian Party ran two statewide candidates before 1982. In 1973, Grant LaPoint ran a write-in campaign for congressman-at-large in the special election brought about by the death of Alaska's congressman in a plane disappearance. Grant received 132 write-ins. In 1974, Paul Beard ran for congressman-at-large, again as a write-in, and received 55 votes.

As small as those vote totals were (the true totals were probably higher), these early campaigns helped the Alaska Libertarian Party to grow and to become known in the years when hardly anyone had heard of the party. The existence of those races should not be written out of the party's history!

Richard Winger



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Government's Money Monopoly — The Stranglehold

As Dave Nolan pointed out to the editor, Government's control of the money is one of its most powerful tools of oppression. Yet many Libertarians walk around never suspecting that the green paper slips and metal slugs they always carry with them are sinister and secret weapons used to steal from them and enslave them.

The following article offers good evidence that we could throw the government out of the money business, and be vastly more free and more prosperous if we did so.

Private Money in Early Colorado

By William M. Rosenblum

What is money? My Funk and Wagnalls states that money is an "officially issued coin or paper currency that serves as a medium of exchange and a measure of value . . .", but in the secondary definition money is called "any substance or object used similarly, as checks, money orders, wampum, etc." Notice that this definition has two major differences with the first. It does not use that obnoxious term, "officially issued" and it does not limit money to any specific substance. Coin collectors, or numismatists — to be fancy, state it very simply, money is a medium of exchange. If the two parties involved agree that six large stones are sufficient payment for three hours of work, then six large stones is money.

Throughout history mankind has used various objects, including stones, beads, shells, coins, paper and linen currency as money. We will leave the topic of what money is made out of for another time, but we will talk about who makes money now. Even many Libertarians have been so brainwashed for so many years that only government has made money in the past, that many Libertarians and other so-called free market thinkers believe that this is one of the last areas that government should relinquish. We know that the coining of money (and of course the printing of money, also) is one of the major reasons for the governments stranglehold on our economy and our freedom, but the fact is that there have

gold, although Colorado gold was among the most "pure" of all known gold, there can be little doubt that there were no shortage of crooks who would have liked nothing better than to pass off less pure gold if they could get away with it.

The first solution to this problem was the establishment of gold brokers or exchange agents who would buy gold dust for \$12 to \$16 per ounce (the going price was closer to \$20) in exchange for bank drafts or U.S. gold coins. Although at various times the brokers or agents would seem to be able to make a great deal of money on these transactions — one of the main reasons for this was that the U.S. government was issuing massive quantities of greenbacks and this raised the ratio of greenbacks to gold — the other risks involved, including insurance, transportation, the length of time involved in sending the gold to the Philadelphia mint,

and possible impurities in the gold, made this kind of operation very risky at best. A need for a local minting operation became imperative — and if the feds were not going to do it, than a private one would evolve.

The first, and no doubt most successful, Colorado private mint was Clark, Gruber and Company. They were at first only a banking firm (and in fact after ceasing its minting operation it evolved into the First National Bank of Denver) and like most bankers they were extremely conservative. After a thorough study they were satisfied that there was no law against any individual coining money, provided it was full weight. (Thus only a law against fraud.)

Clark, Gruber and Co. in downtown Denver started minting coins in the summer of 1860. By the fall of that year, Clark, Gruber "Pikes Peak Gold" was the principal money of the territory. Their coins were ac-

tually much higher in gold content than the U.S. gold coins, but were in reality "too pure" as they did not have enough alloy in them and were too soft. The next year more alloy was used, but the coins were still purer than the government's own coins. The coins contained 1% more gold than was necessary in anticipation of any loss due to wear, an "absolute guarantee" as Clark, Gruber called it. By 1862 Clark, Gruber issued very few gold coins and began issuing instead gold bars, which were stamped with the firm name, the value in ounces and its cash value. These bars, like the coins, were accepted world wide. It was at about this same time that the U.S. government started issuing paper currency. Clark, Gruber did the same, as it was no doubt troublesome for some to carry the weight of gold coins in their pockets. However the

(Continued on Page 6)

Steamboat Libertarians Complete Principles of Liberty Study

By Bob Jahelka

June 15 was the final session for a group of 8 Routt Libertarians meeting each week at the home of Bob Jahelka to analyze the 37 position papers which are the foundation of the Libertarian Party. The idea for the study program began when Les Gibson and Bob Jahelka invited Paul Grant, Libertarian candidate for Governor of Colorado, to visit Steamboat for a couple of days meeting with a variety of local groups describing Libertarian principles. Following Paul Grant's visit they recognized a need for a

greater depth of knowledge and understanding and the study program was on its way.

Course materials were ordered from the Society for Individual Liberty, announcements were printed and mailed to prospective students, and press releases were distributed to the media, but the best results in getting committed students was personal contact.

Student interest was strong; when being absent couldn't be avoided students made arrangements for taping the student discus-

sions. Two off shoots for future classes resulted from this group; one in the Oak Creek area and another in Steamboat.

Nothing's perfect, so there were some criticisms, mostly on the clarity of some discussion questions contained in course material and suggestions for improvement are to be sent to SIL.

Formation of a Routt Libertarian Club is the next step and aid for this project will be sought from the Colorado Libertarian Party. Anyone in the Routt area wishing information on the club may call 879-4127.

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MICHAEL EMERLING'S
ART OF POLITICAL PERSUASION
ALL NEW FOR '82

How do you move people in the direction of freedom? How can you get them excited



SUNDAY MORNING:
Guerrilla Politics

- Identifying and creating issues.
- Learning the political terrain: petitioning, initiative, lobbying, and other techniques.

one of the major reasons for the governments stranglehold on our economy and our freedom, but the fact is that there have been hundreds (probably more like thousands) of instances of privately issued money in both this country and throughout the world. Sometimes these private monies have competed with government monies, while at other times private money was used because there was little or no "official government" money available and an enterprising individual (or individuals) found a need and filled it.

Even many Libertarians have been so brainwashed for so many years that only government has made money in the past, that many Libertarians and other so-called free market thinkers believe that this is one of the last areas that government should relinquish.

This article on the use of private money in years past will help rid us of the notion that money has to be produced by government. First, a look at privately issued Colorado gold coins. The success of Colorado gold coins, both financially for the private mints and also because the coins were readily accepted by the populace, was very likely the most direct cause of the passage of a bill in 1864 that forbid the minting of private coinage in the United States.

Although gold was discovered in Ralston Creek in 1852 it wasn't until the late 1850's that the Colorado gold rush began in earnest. Ironically one of the first settlements in Colorado was at the junction of the South Platte and Cherry Creek and was called Auraria, in honor of William Russell, one of the first pioneers of early "white" Colorado. Russell was from Auraria, Georgia and that town took its name from the Latin word aurum, which means gold. At that time there was little or no "coinage" in Colorado and most trade was either by barter or through the use of gold dust. A pinch of gold dust was worth about 25¢, but this was obviously a very inaccurate method and depended greatly on how big ones thumb and forefinger were. It also was a problem because of the variance in purity of

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How do you move people in the direction of freedom? How can you get them excited about your ideas and enthusiastic about working for liberty?

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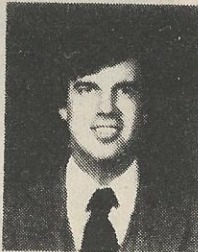
You'll learn how to reach into the minds of others and open them up to libertarian ideas for the first time. And you'll learn how to reach into *yourself* and discover your hidden abilities for powerful communication and persuasion.

WHO IS MICHAEL EMERLING?

Libertarian activist.
Libertarian writer.
Libertarian motivator.
All these terms describe Michael Emerling.

Michael possesses a truly awesome amount of political knowledge and experience, gained from involvement in 52 campaigns as candidate, campaign manager and political consultant.

He founded the Tucson Libertarian Supper Club, worked with the MacBride for President campaign, and served as advisor to 12 Libertarian campaigns in Arizona, Nevada and California.



When he ran as Libertarian candidate for Congress against Arizona's Morris Udall, Michael received 5,000 votes on a bare-bones budget of \$1,000.

As speechwriter and ghostwriter for 52 political candidates, Michael has written 109 articles and speeches. His provocative essays in libertarian movement publications ("How to Get Converts Left and Right" in *Reason* and "The Late Great, Libertarian Macho Flash" and "The Militant Mentality" in *Frontlines*) have stirred a storm of controversy and become underground best-sellers.

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- The basic principles of liberty: individual rights; life, liberty, and property ownership-responsibility and accountability, choice-voluntary-relations-contracts, obligations, debts, self-defense, retaliation, restitution, and punishment.
- How to apply libertarian principles to social and economic issues.
- A libertarian future.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON: Techniques of Political Persuasion

- The parable of the hammer.
- The freedom store.
- The semantics of persuasion: "Words are weapons, words are tools."
- Marketing liberty.
- Political cross-dressing.
- Intellectual judo.
- The enlightened zen master.
- Five unconventional tactics.
- Attitude, emotions, and sense of life: The unspoken argument.

- Identifying and creating issues.
- Learning the political terrain: petitioning, initiative, lobbying, and other laws and rules affecting political activism.
- Getting media coverage: How to give a great media interview.
- Grass-roots organizing and recruiting for liberty.
- Guerrilla politics: political leverage for small groups.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON: Public Speaking

- How to give an off the cuff talk when you're totally unprepared, mentally blank, and scared out of your socks.
- How to brainstorm, research, outline, and write a speech.
- Becoming a dynamite speaker: move over, Patrick Henry!
- Working with your audience: turning your listeners into allies.
- The verbal martial arts: How to handle hecklers and hostile audiences.
- Giving apathetic audiences a hit of adrenalin.
- Life and liberty, not death and taxes: the gospel of liberty.
- And much more!

WHAT THEY'RE SAYING:

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Paul Wakfer, former chair, Libertarian Party of Canada

The marathon sharpened my persuasive skills. It made me more confident that libertarian ideas and politics are valuable.

Ed Clark, 1980 Libertarian Party presidential candidate

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If, by the end of the weekend, you're not convinced that you've gotten many times your money's worth out of the experience, he'll give you back 100% of the admission price you paid out of his own pocket.

**Coming to Denver the 18th and 19th of September
See the Next Issue or Call the Office for Details**

The Fine Art of Petitioning

By Patrick L. Lilly

Petition drives are an integral part of most Libertarian campaigns. Presented here are ways to maximize your personal effectiveness as a petitioner, and minimize any psychological damage. Virtually anybody can be a good petitioner, once he or she has a good understanding of the short interaction with a potential signer.

General Principles.

It's important to believe in what you're doing. Not only will dedication get you over your initial reluctance to go out and ask for signatures, it serves just as well to get you through the predictable doldrums and low spots. Petitioning is a *necessary* and *unavoidable* part of any long-term plan to transform human society into something freer and more humane. When you've gotten two "no's" in a row and you feel like quitting, think for a minute how miserable the world is likely to be twenty years from now if the petitioning *doesn't* get done. You'll usually decide to go back to work.

Petitioning is, in many ways, a highly *personal* activity. To have the kind of personal interaction you want with those people you approach, you should look, sound, act, and, in general, be, *positive*. Sound happy and enthusiastic. Be assertive in the way you display your petition. There's no dress code, but it helps immensely to be clean. Most importantly, *SMILE* a lot. What you're doing is *great*; let it show in your face.

Brevity and straightforwardness are two of your greatest assets. When you approach a potential signer, get right to the point and explain what you want him or her to do in the simplest, most direct way you can think of. Don't waste that person's time — *or yours* — with long-winded introductions, historical trivia about the Party, explanations of issues, or anything else. Most people will talk to you long enough to get a signature.

Governments Money Monopoly

(Continued from Page 5)

privately issued "greenbacks" differed greatly from their "officially issued" cousins because they were always redeemed at face value and they did not fluctuate as government paper did. They were in actuality gold notes. In matter of fact these privately

They are highly resistant, however, to a long or detailed interchange with a total stranger. Let them know right away that it's going to be short and simple.

Specific Points to Remember.

From the moment you begin speaking, look the person *right in the eye*. Eye contact is essential both to securing the person's attention and to encouraging him or her to do what you are asking — sign the petition.

The very first thing to do with each potential signer is to *qualify* him or her by finding out if he/she is registered to vote in the appropriate district. This is easiest for Presidential, Senatorial, and Gubernatorial candidates; you simply ask the person if he/she is registered to vote in the state. In races for State Representative it is more difficult, but a good rule of thumb is this: Even if you have to break your qualification remarks into two separate questions or sentences, always find out about the district as soon as you have determined that the person is registered to vote. And always ask about voter registration *first*.

To those who are qualified to sign, your next words should be a description of the petition you are carrying, and a request for the person to sign. As stated earlier, get right to the point. Keep your description general, and avoid using words or phrases whose meanings are likely to be unclear. For instance, in Colorado LP candidates are technically and legally "Independent". It will probably communicate more to use this adjective to describe your candidate than "Libertarian". Both are true, but one is more meaningful to the average person. Tell the person that the petition is to place a candidate on the general election ballot, not about the candidate's philosophy.

Many times, the immediate answer to a simple, straightforward request to sign a petition will be a simple, straightforward assent or refusal, either of which should be accepted without hesitation. Sometimes

(Continued on Page 8)

John Williams

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☐ \$100/yr. Patron

A \$15 or greater contribution includes a subscription to the *Colorado Liberty* (6 issues).

It also includes membership in the National Libertarian Party, with a subscription to the *L.P. News*, if pledge below is signed.

(I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the use of force as a means of achieving political or social goals.)

Name _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

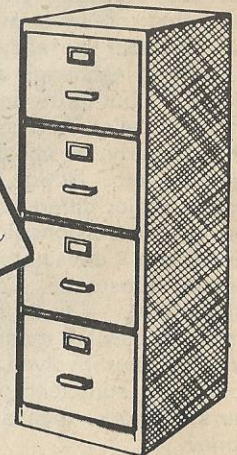
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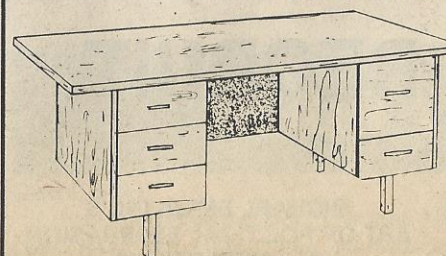


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value and they did not fluctuate as government paper did. They were in actuality gold notes. In matter of fact these privately issued notes were actually passing at a premium over U.S. currency, because they were backed by gold and government paper was much depreciated (because they were printing so many). The U.S. notes were *not* convertible into gold, and were not payable for many "official" debts.

It was at about this same time (1861) that the first Colorado Territorial Administration was formed and they immediately began to discuss the "necessity of a government mint". Clark, Gruber and Company was actually one of the strong supporters of this plan and actively lobbied Congress for a law banning private mints — which was passed in 1864. The reasons for this are uncertain, although one must be aware that Clark, Gruber ended up selling their mint to the U.S. government, that the gold rush was beginning to slow down, and there were at least two other companies (JJ Conway and Parsons & Co.) who had begun minting operations in Colorado. So the motives of Clark, Gruber & Co., may not have been as altruistic as some would have us believe. It is a matter of record that after all the turmoil and the "necessity of a government mint" etc., that no coins were minted in Denver until 1906. But at least the government had no competition.

From about 1830 until the early 1860's over 30 private mints issued gold coins in South Carolina, Georgia, California, Oregon, Utah, and Colorado. Even the most statist history of these mints admit that perhaps only 2 or 3 of these mints had even the slightest hint of debasement to their coins. A great many of these coins had more gold in them than the "official" U.S. gold coins. The only coins that all agree were consistently debased and were rarely accepted outside their own region (except at a very large discount) was Mormon Gold, issued by the church run Mormon mint. Do you find that surprising?

All the private mints were started because of the refusal of the U.S. government to provide an adequate (and accepted) medium of exchange in frontier areas. When a need became apparent the void was filled by a private non-governmental mint and they filled this void at least as well as the government could do. It is only for us to ponder what the course of our economic history would have been in the past 100 plus years if the 1864 law banning the private minting of coins had not passed.

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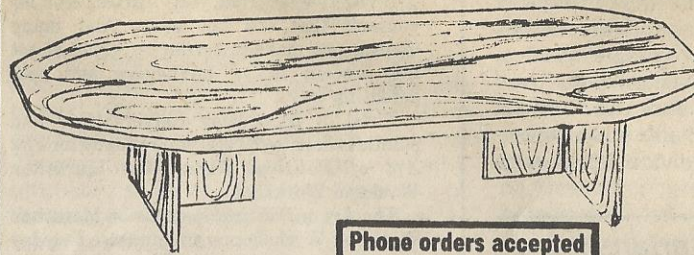
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S.P.O.R.

DO YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS ON THE CRITICISM OF YOUR ECONOMIC POLICIES, EMPEROR RONNIUS?



WELL, I HAVE THIS TO SAY ABOUT THAT: THESE CRITICS ARE FROM THE PARTY WE THREW OUT! I CALL THEM... (HEH-HEH) DEMOCRITICS! HAW!



Principles Of Liberty Course Offered

The fourth "Principles of Liberty" course offered by the Colorado Libertarian Party will begin on Tuesday, July 20, 1982. The course has been expanded from 8 to 10 weeks, as a result of suggestions and past experience. The first three sessions will be an introduction to libertarian philosophy, primarily oriented toward those who are not familiar with it. This will be followed by seven sessions in a discussion format, based on position papers published by the Society for Individual Liberty (SIL).

Classes will be held every Tuesday night, beginning at 7:30 at the CLP office, 1041 Cherokee St., Denver. The cost of the course is \$4.00, for a packet of 37 SIL position papers. There is no charge for participants choosing not to buy the packets.

For further information or to sign up for the course, contact Craig Green at 795-1629. A summary outline of the course is listed below:

- | | | |
|------|----|-----------------------------------------|
| Week | 1 | Introduction |
| | 2 | Self Ownership and Non Aggression |
| | 3 | History of Libertarianism |
| | 4 | Basic Issues of Liberty |
| | 5 | Issues of Economic Freedom |
| | 6 | Issues of Personal Liberty |
| | 7 | Economic Issues and the Market Response |
| | 8 | Foreign Affairs and Freedom |
| | 9 | Individualism in Our Age |
| | 10 | Social Issues Today |

and John Mason, his worthy competitors. Judging the hotly contested event were Pat Lilly, Suzanne Conlon, Ginger Tindall, Doug Nusbaum, and Ed Hoskins, who agreed, between mouthfuls, that all contestants' efforts were most tasty.

The approximately 60 freedom lovers who attended also enjoyed water skiing and sailing using boats provided by Gary and Jan Coen, as well as swimming, drinking and fireworks.

The picnic was set up with the help of Kurt and Pat Shortridge, Jan Prince, John Williams, Judy Huffman, and of course,

Profile of a Libertarian: Len Jackson

By Bob Sheffield

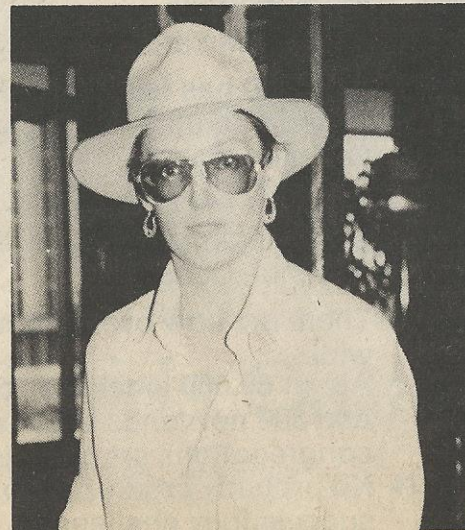
A white paper sculpture of a woman riding nude on a flying dragon hangs on Len and Charlie Jackson's livingroom wall. As I moved around it, and as the sun moved and changed the lighting on it, the shadows shifted, darkening and lightening, showing up different details and giving off different moods. For me, that sculpture best summarizes Len Jackson. It shows a free spirit daring to take on challenges. It shows variety in mood and appearance around a solid, unchanging base.

Knowing Len is like playing with a kaleidoscope. You don't know what you'll see next. She always has several things going at once. Her favorite past time, reading, is typical. At any time, she is in the process of reading several books. Other things she has going can include cooking, hot-tubbing, calligraphy (fancy lettering), or piano.

Having several things going at once sometimes results in something taking a while to get done. She is in her seventh year of college and is nine hours away from a bachelors degree in history. She is thinking of adding up to another year to get an honors degree which would help her get into the law school of her choice. Her ambition since she was thirteen years old has been to be a lawyer.

Len's interest in politics is deep-rooted.

teenager licking glue on envelopes and stamps. She dropped out of political activities at her first opportunity and stayed out for more than ten years. But when she went to a Clark for President fund-raiser she found something worth licking glue for. She filled out a volunteer card offering to do "anything" to help the effort. She's been busy with Libertarians ever since.



Len Jackson

After a few odd jobs for CLP and NLP, her first major act was to bring an Objectivist discussion group at the University of Colorado officially into Libertarianism. She did it

Libertarian Association, one of the authors of its charter, and one of its original three board members. She was a member of the CLP 1981 constitution and by-laws committee. She was a prime mover in establishing the CLP library. She was the district 2 representative last year on the CLP board of directors. She was the principal organizer in the group of BCLA members that put on the 1982 CLP convention in Boulder. She is the new CLP Membership Director. She may yet ride a flying dragon.

Len is concerned that while Libertarians are proud of being different, they still do things the way the Republicans and Democrats do. She believes we need more radical methods to go with our radical philosophies. One thing she suggests is that the CLP board could be organized like the BCLA; that is, the board members are those people who show up and do the work. Charlie is considering something like this for his campaign for Congress — little or no organization, just people doing what they want to do to help. These are clearly the ideas of a free spirit.

Cheek Wins Rib-Off

The 4th of July rib cooking contest, hosted by the Colorado Libertarian Party

honors degree which would help her get into the law school of her choice. Her ambition since she was thirteen years old has been to be a lawyer.

Len's interest in politics is deep-rooted. Her stepmother is Lee Jones who was a member of the Colorado House of Representatives from 1977 to 1980. Len learned the mechanics of politics as a

After a few odd jobs for CLP and NLP, her first major act was to bring an Objectivist discussion group at the University of Colorado officially into Libertarianism. She did it by registering it, with the CU administration to conduct political activities on campus, as the CU Libertarians. Soon after that, she was one of the founders of the Boulder County

Rib-Off

The 4th of July rib cooking contest, hosted by the Colorado Libertarian Party and held at Hidden Lake in Thornton, was won by Richard Cheek, a former board member and Party regular. He defeated Burt Weiner (2nd place), Dick Eshelman (3rd),

and fireworks. The picnic was set up with the help of Kurt and Pat Shortridge, Jan Prince, John Williams, Judy Huffman, and of course, Ruth Bennett.

If you missed this highly successful event, watch the calendar and your mailbox, so you can make plans to get to the next one.

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1st World Libertarian Convention "Libertas — Zurich '82" — August 24-29, 1982

The LIBERTARIAN INTERNATIONAL announces the 1st World Libertarian Convention, "LIBERTAS, Zurich '82", to be held at the International Hotel in Zurich, Switzerland, from August 24th to August 29th, 1982.

Featuring leading libertarian activists from all over the world, this convention will explore ways of spreading both economic and civil liberty round the globe, and will investigate ways of getting the message of freedom behind the Iron Curtain and into such countries as Poland, Russia, Cuba, and China to name a few.

The keynote address, to be given on Wednesday morning, August 25th, will be delivered by "Mr. U.S. Libertarian", DR. MURRAY N. ROTHBARD, author of several economic tomes on Austrian economics (the von Mises/Hayek school) and a 4 vol. history of the U.S., "Conceived in Liberty". Featured breakfast speakers are ANDRE SPIES of Belgium; ED CLARK, the 1980 U.S. Libertarian presidential candidate; BILL FORSTER, President of the Libertarian Party of Australia; and JOSE STELLE of Brazil. Seminar Leaders and Panelists from France, Belgium, Canada, Guatemala, Italy, Holland, and the U.S. round out a bill that features LEON LOUW, co-founder of the

Free Market Foundation of Southern Africa (Johannesburg) as a luncheon speaker.

The LIBERTARIAN INTERNATIONAL was founded by Vince Miller of Toronto, Canada in the summer of 1980 at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Miller is the current Chairman.

The 37 member Advisory Board, a roster of "Who's Who in Libertarianism", includes the 3 U.S. Libertarian presidential candidates in 1972, 1976 and 1980 elections, (John Hospers, Roger MacBride, and Ed Clark), together with Karl Hess, author of "Dear America" and "The Death of Politics", and Dr. Thomas Szasz, author of "The Myth of Mental Illness".

Paris' Institut de l'Enterprise is represented by Henri Lepage, author of the current best seller, "Tomorrow Capitalism"; Brussels' European Institute, by Michael van Notten; and Rome's Movimento Libertario, by Riccardo La Conca.

The LIBERTARIAN INTERNATIONAL has activist members in 22 countries on five continents. 39 U.S. states and 5 Canadian provinces are represented. Its newsletter CHRONICLE is published monthly in 3 languages, as is its Quarterly Digest, FREE WORLD: English, French, and Spanish. The

quires extra effort. Couples are often worth the extra effort, though, because they often pay off with two signatures. Carrying more than one clipboard (and more than one pen) can help you take the greatest advantage of this.

Large numbers of signatures per hour or per day come mostly from asking *everybody* you see to sign the petition. Whether they walk past you or you go to them, try not to miss anyone with whom your traffic pattern brings you into contact. Remember, ask each one if he/she is registered to vote in your district.

Locations.

Where does one petition? Anywhere reasonable numbers of people are on their feet. A busy sidewalk corner, whether on a downtown street or a college campus, is a place you can expect to get signatures. The entrances to large stores and shopping

next 3 languages being contemplated are German, Ukrainian, and Italian.

The 2nd World Libertarian Convention will be held in 1985 in one of the following locations: Hong Kong, Sydney, Australia; Johannesburg, South Africa; London, England; Mexico City, Mexico; Rio de

Janeiro, Brazil.

For further information, contact:

Vince Miller
824 W. Broad St.
RICHMOND, VA,
U.S.A. 23220 804-643-6304

Bruce Evoy
484 Church St. (1507)
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- **No** properly organized congregation has **ever** been successfully challenged.

We're growing at a phenomenal rate. Find out why!
Call for our next public meeting time or for more information.

ULC Denver

The Fine Art of Petitioning

(Continued from Page 6)

however, the response will be some kind of a question. This means the person is saying "Maybe." Give a straightforward, true answer. But make it a very general answer, and follow it up with a renewed request to sign the petition. Also, *only* answer questions if they are asked, and only answer one or two before you interrupt the process of question and answer with an obviously final request for the signature. Watch out for the people who will ask you questions as long as it takes to get one "wrong" answer, and then decline to sign the petition. The secret is to find out that a person is not going to sign — no matter what you say — just as soon as you can, and break off your interaction with that person, going onto a new one.

For this reason, it is vitally important

you can, and break off your interaction with that person, going onto a new one.

For this reason, it is vitally important never to argue issues with anyone. Never allow yourself to be drawn into a dialectic where you are defending your candidate's political philosophy. You can't convince people who offer such questions to sign the petition anyway, so don't waste your time. Don't even look at your job as convincing anyone of anything. Rather, your job is to efficiently *sort* as many people as possible into two distinct groups: Those who will and those who won't.

When talking to that person, speak slowly enough and clearly enough to be fully understood. Remember that you are talking about things which are not part of the everyday world. Don't add to this problem by rushing your words all together, trying to get it all out too fast. Slowing yourself down will also help the person feel relaxed and in a friendly environment.

Be flexible in your approach to different individuals. Although certain types are easy to identify after a while, they are really all individuals. If a person jumps or starts when first spoken to, you can afford to back off a few inches and lower your voice.

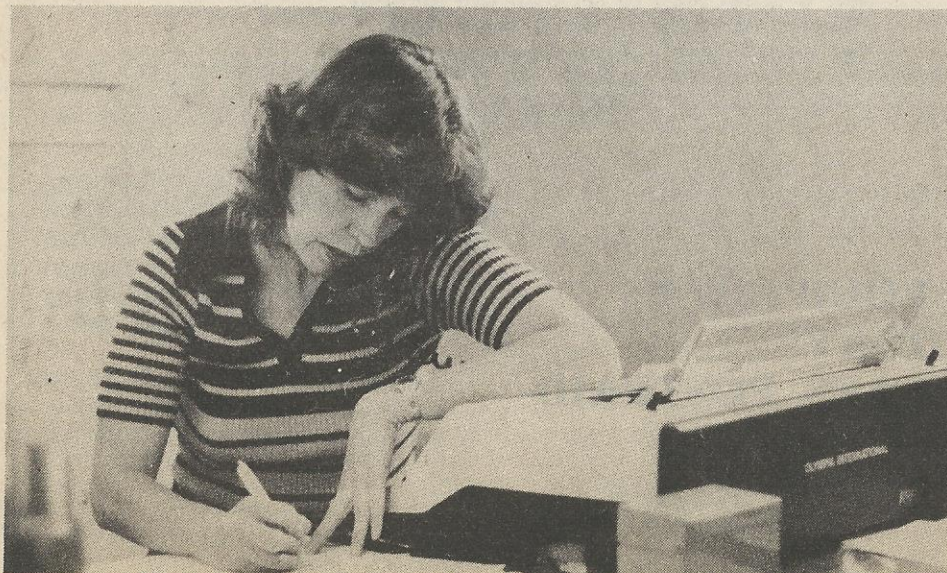
Avoid groups of three or more, as a general rule. Getting and holding the attention of a solitary walker is easier than any group; even approaching two people re-

fect. A busy sidewalk corner, whether on a downtown street or a college campus, is a place you can expect to get signatures. The entrances to large stores and shopping malls are excellent places, if you can secure the necessary permission. (Occasionally you will get lucky and find a store which fronts on a sidewalk: no permission needed.)

Lines of people waiting to see a movie or performance of some other kind are good places; the people are just waiting, killing time. Performances and events where people do not line up, but drift in over a period of time, are also good, perhaps even better in terms of percentage of coverage of the crowd. General gathering places such as public parks on warm afternoons are always available.

(One note about stores and similar places: Get people either exclusively going in or exclusively coming out. It's less confusing and less embarrassing.)

This year, people are more amenable to signing your petition than ever before. And Colorado is a relatively easy state in which to conduct a successful petition drive and put a candidate on the ballot. The only danger is that you'll ultimately find yourself unconsciously checking to see if you've got your clipboard with you as you approach people, and eyeing every assemblage of more than two people as a place to use that clipboard.



Meanwhile, back at the office, Jan Prince heroically tries to keep the whole effort moving forward. She also will be keeping the office and Library open from 10 to 3 on Saturday.

Call for our next public meeting time or for more information.

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