



# Colorado Liberty

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## Paul Grant, Vern Etzel, Announce for National Chair

The National Chair of the Libertarian Party, to be chosen at the National Convention in New York over the Labor Day weekend (Sept. 3, 4, & 5) is being sought by two candidates so far. Paul Grant, Libertarian gubernatorial candidate from Colorado in 1982, Libertarian National Committee member, and long time Libertarian activist in Colorado and Louisiana, is stressing

the upcoming presidential campaign, and the National Committee's potential for support with better management and without deficit spending.

Vernon Luther Etzel, an LP member, indicates that as chairman, he would concentrate on marketing the party and promoting interparty trust and intramembership communication.

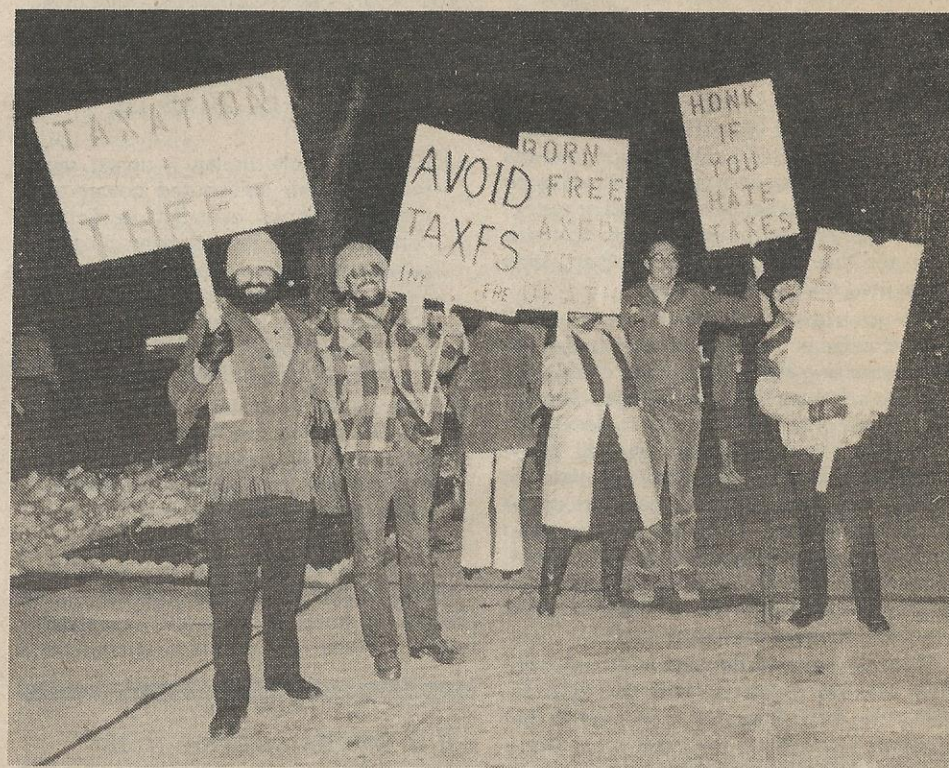
## Government Control of Education Tightened

By David Snow

Libertarian educational interests were dealt a serious setback by the U.S. Supreme Court on April 4.

In the Court action on the case of Rivinius and Weikum vs. North Dakota the parents of school age children do not have the right to send their children to private schools that lack state certification.

sible. Revisionists argue that schools should not work to maintain present societal structure. They propose that, on the contrary, society gains and grows with a concept of "conflict" rather than consensus. It is better to teach independence, liberty, and individuality rather than conformity, equality, and uniformity.



Stormy Mon, Peter Nelson and friends raise consciousness of late tax payers.

## TAX PROTESTORS NOT ALONE

By Stormy Mon

*We weren't alone.*



of school-age children do not have the right to send their children to private schools that lack state certification.

In the Rivinius and Weikum case, parents had chosen to send their children to a private school — the Living Rule Academy — which did not have a state charter and was not afforded North Dakota educational certification as a state-approved private school. Consequently the North Dakota State Education Department interpreted the law to mean that any child attending Living Rule Academy was truant and the parents of the child were in violation of North Dakota compulsory education statutes.

The Supreme Court denied the parents in this case the rights they claimed under the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution to send their children to the school of their choice.

Many libertarians throughout the country have been exercising their constitutional rights of free educational choices by relying on a 1976 Ohio case (State vs. Whisner) in which fundamentalist Christians obtained the rights to operate a school without a state charter. However, many had interpreted the Whisner case as weak since the decision was made by a lower court and lacked Supreme Court precedent.

Apparently with Rivinius and Weikum the legal precedent denies people the free choice to attend schools that lack state-imposed certification and charters. Colorado is not immediately affected by the ruling since the State Department of Education does not require state charters and certification of private schools.

Within the last 20 years many people have focused their interests in education toward what might be called a "revisionist" theoretical framework. Libertarian educators and theorists have been in the forefront of this new approach and have substantially contributed to and altered the philosophical and structural patterns of the American educational institution.

The traditional school of thought regarding the educational purpose is founded in the teachings of French social theorist Emile Durkheim. Most educational theory in this century is based upon Durkheim's position that the educational institution is specifically designed to confirm the consensus of society and to inculcate the new members of society with the prescribed notions of what society always has been.

The recent "revisionist" response to this theory has been a rejection of the idea that societal consensus is healthy or even pos-

itivity rather than conformity, equality, and uniformity.

Thus, the libertarian educational theorists — such as John Holt, Ivan Illich, Joel Spring, Donald Erickson, and James Koerner — are currently recognized in the theoretical community as proponents of a "reform" or "rejection" of the current educational structure of uniformity.

Some "reform" libertarian educators are proposing the implementation of a "voucher" plan whereby parents and students could select schools of their choice by the usage of government issued vouchers as the tuition payment. Thereby, the school is made into a semi-private institution attempting to address the needs of its prospective "clients."

However, "rejection" libertarians stress that the "voucher" plan is merely a perpetuation of the statist structure whereby schools are financed through a government issued and government sanctioned receipt system. They argue that the government should not be in the education business in any way, neither by regulating and certifying schools nor by controlling and supervising the finances and funding of schools.

Ivan Illich and John Holt argue that the "public" school institution is so corrupt and stifling to the development of free individuals that the entire system should be dumped. They maintain that schools should be operated independently, outside government supervision of any kind.

Currently, in this country most states maintain and enforce laws that prevent the free approach advocated by Holt and Illich. But, oddly enough, Colorado's laws are relatively flexible and permissive in allowing private and independent schools to exist without a preponderance of state regulation. This is one reason Colorado has a fairly substantial number of independent "Christian fundamentalist" schools.

Colorado libertarians are lucky to be able to take advantage of the comparatively "loose" educational regulations imposed by the state. Many libertarians in the state are conscious of the needs and benefits of free and non-statist education for their children and themselves, and are thus enrolling in private institutions.

Libertarians who are interested in education and who would consider the possible establishment of a private libertarian school in this region should please contact the Education Discussion Group at the Denver Libertarian Party office, attention David Snow.

## By Stormy Mon

We weren't alone.

Although our numbers were small and the weather cold, we were warmed by the knowledge there were other libertarians, patriots, and war tax resisters, left and right, in Boulder, Colorado Springs, LA, Chicago, San Francisco, Phoenix, Portland — all over.

There were protesters turning off their electricity for 15 minutes at 8 p.m., silently furious waitresses, Project Liberty, Godivas, anarchists, Birchers (TRIM), an hispanic group angered by the IRS, and millions who simply don't file.

We weren't lonely.

And the media assisted, so we could share our message and frustrations with the state, nation and world. It was especially pleasing that media who had ignored us last year featured us this time.

The posters worked.

"Honk if you hate taxes" encouraged motorists to let us know they were sympathetic and angry. Many came and demanded, "You got some literature?" Imagine that!

There were a few hecklers; we weren't unopposed. "Get out of the country." "Get a job, you bum!" (Why would we protest the income tax if we were unemployed?) "How can we pay for government?" Answer that to a hostile passing motorist in 15 words or less, and you earn an advanced degree in liberty.

Our experience was definitely a Rocky Mountain High. There was the distinct impression that what we were saying openly, the majority felt silently. Example: A TV reporter closed his live broadcast with, "How do I feel about the IRS? I can't say it on TV!"

Ah, next year: the Orwellian 1984. The mind boggles at the possibilities. Libertarians will have a presidential candidate. The democratic primaries, after New Hampshire and Florida, will be exposed as another bummer. This year a broad-based coalition has created a dress rehearsal for a 1984 National Tax Boycott — a Second American Revolution.

Does that sound too radical for libertarians? Not to Jerome Tuccille who in his 1971 book *It Usually Begins With Ayn Rand* (available in CLP library) said:

"Potentially, tax resistance is the most effective means available to reduce the power of government, and the one feared most by political authority. Imagine the magnificent spectacle of hundreds of thousands of taxpayers simply REFUSING TO FILE."

We can't afford to wait any longer, and ... we aren't alone.

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*Lenin was certainly right, there is no subtler, no surer means of overturning the basis of existing society than to debauch the currency. This process engages all the hidden forces of economic law on the side of destruction, and does it in a manner not one man in a million is able to diagnose.*

—John Maynard Keynes

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# JURY NULIFICATION — The Awesome Power You Didn't Even Know You Had

By Stormy Mon

Since the English Magna Carta in 1215, one of the major purposes of a citizen jury is to NOT CONVICT under laws they feel are unfair. Citizens can't assume the politicians are passing good laws and that unconstitutional ones have been weeded out by the courts. For example, since slaves can't properly judge the principles of liberty, jury service should be voluntary.

Before the Civil War, there was a famous court case, the Dred Scott decision, about a fugitive slave. The courts said he had to be returned to his owner like any other property. This judgement was unpopular with northern juries and they wouldn't convict others being prosecuted under similar laws.

The government saw this could get out of hand, if citizens wouldn't convict under the ever increasing laws. The juries could veto political schemes. The authorities wanted control and only wanted juries to decide the breaking of the law, not the law itself. Some judges said that since they were no longer the king's appointees, but now members of the democratic process, they could be trusted to have the citizens' best interests at heart; nullification of judge's instructions was no longer necessary. Also, it would put too great a mental strain on jurors.

This question was debated back and forth. Then in 1895 (Sparf vs. U.S. 156 U.S. 51, 1895), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that although juries have the right to ignore a judge's instructions on the law, the jury shouldn't be aware of it. The judicial hypocrisy started with this decision. If it seems strange that citizens have a right they aren't supposed to be aware of, it is strange.

Jury nullification isn't taught in compulsory government schools. The term isn't in your encyclopedia or dictionary and it's dropped from law schools and references. This is an example of George Orwell's 1984 fictional "Newspeak": the concept doesn't exist if

"Jury lawlessness is the great corrective of law in its actual administration."

-Dean Roscoe Pound,  
44 AM L Rev 12 at 18 (1910)

"The jury has the power to bring in a verdict in the teeth of both law and facts."

-Oliver Wendel Holmes,  
Horning v DC 254 US 135,  
138 (1920)

"If the jury feels the law is unjust, we recognize the undisputed power of the jury to acquit, even if its verdict is contrary to the law as given by the judge and contrary to the evidence. This power of the jury is not always contrary to the interests of justice."

-U.S. v Moylan 417 F.2d  
1002 at 1006 (1969)

"The pages of history shine on instances of the jury's exercise of its prerogative to disregard instructions of the judge; for example, acquittals under the fugitive slave law."

-U.S. v Dougherty 473 F.2d  
1113 at 1130 (1972)

None of the four references since 1895 (Pound, Holmes, Moylan and Dougherty), taken in their full context, encourage a

*"If it seems strange that citizens have a right they aren't supposed to be aware of, it is strange."*

modern jury veto. They simply recognize it as history that refuses to die. However, one modern judge stands out with common sense on the subject. In his Dougherty dissent (at 1138-44) Washington D.C. Chief Federal

## 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.

3rd Tuesday 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.

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

11th, Wednesday CLP Cocktail Party, 7:30 p.m. at the office.  
17th, Tuesday Boulder County Libertarians meet.  
18th, Wednesday Discussion Group. Topic: *Central America*.  
21st, Saturday & 22nd, Sunday Capitol Hill People's Fair. Come to help and to have a good time. Call Diane Lisle at 936-9470 for more information.  
27-30, Memorial Day Weekend Colorado Libertarian Party State Convention in Steamboat Springs. See inside for more information.

### JUNE

1st, Wednesday Discussion Group, 7:30 p.m. at the office.  
Topic: *Should The First Amendment Be Absolute?*  
6th, Tuesday Aspen Libertarian Forum meets at the Brand Building in Aspen.  
8th, Wednesday Cocktail Party at the office. Everyone is welcome, 7:30 p.m.  
15th, Wednesday Discussion Group, 7:30 p.m. at the office.  
Topic: *What Does A 200 Billion Dollar Deficit Mean?*  
20th, Tuesday Boulder County Libertarian Association meets.

### JULY

*Fourth of July celebration. Call office for details, 573-5229.*

5th, Tuesday Libertarian Union meets in Aspen.  
6th, Wednesday Discussion Group, 7:30 p.m. at the office, 1041 Cherokee, Denver.  
Topic: *The New Revolution*.  
13th, Wednesday Monthly Cocktail Party at the office. Come hear plans for the National Convention in New York, 7:30 p.m. at the office.  
19th, Tuesday Boulder County Libertarian Association meets.  
20th, Wednesday Discussion Group, 7:30 p.m. at the office.  
Topic: *Would A Libertarian Legislator Have To Compromise?*

# Stop Gov't Waste Pay Taxes On



example of George Orwell's 1984 fictional "Newspeak": the concept doesn't exist if the phrase is banned.

All judicial mention since the 1895 Supreme Court ruling acknowledges its existence only grudgingly, and judges refuse to tell juries about the power or to allow defense attorneys to refer to it. It's treated like a haunting, persistent ghost from the past, whose rare appearances are tolerated, deliberately ignored, and certainly not encouraged. This conspiracy of jury ignorance on the part of the judiciary is one of the strengths of government — **IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH.**

Many of the current powers of government could be abolished if juries knew their rights and responsibilities. We see the jury veto at work in modern times, naturally without being taught. In many areas juries won't convict for marijuana and other "morals" laws, so they aren't enforced. Critics fear this will lead to anarchy and chaos. Yet in Georgia, Indiana and Maryland, the right to tell juries about nullification is a constitutional part of the state judicial process. These states haven't suffered, and can be leaders in a citizen re-awakening.

"The Jury has a right to judge both the law as well as the fact in controversy."

-Chief Justice John Jay,  
U.S. Supreme Court  
Georgia v Brailsford  
(3 Dallas 1, 1794)

"The jury has the right to determine both the law and the facts."

-Samuel Chase, Supreme  
Court Justice 1804  
signer of The Declaration  
of Independence

"There are five separate tribunals to veto laws: representative, senate, executive, judicial and jury. It's the right and duty of juries to hold all laws invalid that are unjust or oppressive, in their opinion. If a jury does not have this right, the government is absolute and the people are slaves. Is it absurd that twelve ignorant men should have the power to judge the law, while justices learned in the law should sit by and see the law decided erroneously? The justices are untrustworthy and are fond of power and authority. To allow them to dictate the law would surrender all property, liberty and rights of the people into the hands of arbitrary power."

-Lysander Spooner "An Essay On  
The Trial By Jury" 1852

modern judge stands out with common sense on the subject. In his Dougherty dissent (at 1138-44), Washington D.C. Chief Federal Judge Bazelon shows considerable courage in challenging the two-faced judicial recognition of the jury veto power by his brethren, while refusing to tell juries about it:

"Deliberate lack of candor . . . sleight-of-hand . . . a haphazard process. Is it true that nullification which arises out of ignorance is in some sense more worthy than nullification which arises out of knowledge? Nullification can and should serve an important function in the criminal process. Trust in the jury is, after all, one of the cornerstones of our entire criminal jurisprudence, and if that trust is without foundation we must re-examine a great deal more than just the nullification doctrine. The noble uses of the power provide an important input to our evaluation of the substantive standards of the criminal law. The reluctance of juries to convict under the prohibition and fugitive slave laws told us much about the morality of those laws. A doctrine that can provide us with such critical insights should not be driven underground. We should grant the defendant's request for nullification instruction, or at least permit the defendants to argue the question before the jury. If revulsion against the government has reached a point where a jury would be unwilling to convict, we would be far better advised to ponder the implications of that result than to spend our time devising stratagems which let us pretend that the power of nullification does not even exist."

## SEND US YOUR STORIES

**If you're doing something to promote liberty, let the *Colorado Liberty* know! We learn about many of these excellent efforts almost by accident. We'll write the story, but please tell us about it.**

# Pay Taxes On Election Day

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# Report of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee

## COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Len Jackson, Ruth Bennett, and sometimes John Mason.

## MAJORITY REPORT:

The following sentence shall replace the entire present Constitution and By-laws:

"The Colorado Libertarian Party shall operate in a libertarian manner."

## MINORITY REPORT:

Proposed changes or deletions are printed in boldface italic. Proposed additions are enclosed in parentheses.

It is further proposed that "Annual Convention" be changed throughout the document to "Party Convention". An asterisk in the margin denotes each such change.

## CONSTITUTION

### Article I NAME

The name of the association shall be the Colorado Libertarian Party, hereinafter referred to as "the Party".

### Article II PURPOSES

The purpose of the Party is to implement and give voice to libertarian principles, such as those in the Statement of Principles of the national Libertarian Party, by:

- (a) nominating and running candidates for office in the state of Colorado,
- (b) entering into political information and educational activities, and
- (c) promoting, chartering and co-ordinating Party affiliates throughout the state of Colorado.

### Article III PRINCIPLES

The Party shall take no positions inconsistent with the Statement of Principles of the national Libertarian Party.

### Article IV OFFICERS

#### Section 1

There shall be five Party Officers, as follows: a State Chair, a Campaigns Director, a Membership Director, a Communications **and Education** Director, and a Finance Director. The powers and duties of these five Officers shall be as specified herein and in the Party By-laws.

#### Section 2

The five Officers shall be elected by a

#### Section 4 (Section 3)

The Board of Directors shall have the control and management of all the affairs, properties, and funds of the party consistent with this Constitution and shall meet in the manner specified in the Party By-laws.

### Article V CONVENTIONS

#### Section 1

The Party shall hold a Convention during the second quarter of each calendar year, at which time the Board of Directors **as specified in Articles IV and V** shall be elected, the Party Platform may be revised, and the Constitution and By-laws may be amended. At least forty-five days prior to Convention, the Board shall notify state members of the date and location of the Convention.

#### Section 2

In appropriate even-numbered years, the Convention shall nominate candidates for state-wide elective positions.

#### Section 3

In years when a national Libertarian Party convention is to be held, the State Convention shall elect delegates and alternates to the national convention in accordance with procedures set forth in the Party By-laws.

When the Party is notified by the national Libertarian Party of entitlement to national Libertarian Party committee and subcommittee delegates, the Chair shall cause their election according to procedures set forth in the By-laws.

#### Section 4

***No registration fee may be required of any Party member in good standing to attend or vote at business sessions of any Party Convention, but reasonable charges may be made for printed materials and for activities which do not involve voting.***

(No fee may be required of any Party member to participate in the business sessions of any Party Convention; however, fees may be required for participation in other convention events.)

#### Section 5

The rules for each Convention shall be adopted by the Convention as its first order of business. The Board of Directors, or a committee appointed thereby, shall submit proposed rules for initial consideration. A simple majority of those members present

#### Section 2

Every organization so chartered shall ratify the Statement of Principles of the national Libertarian Party. (during the first quarter of each calendar year.)

#### Section 3

The Board of Directors shall have the power to revoke the affiliate status of any organization by a three-fourths vote of the current Board if said affiliate supports candidates, policies or positions inconsistent with the National Party Statement of Principles or the State Party Platform.

Thirty days notice by certified mail shall be given to the Affiliate Representative of the affected affiliate.

#### Section 4

Except as provided herein, the autonomy of the affiliates shall not be abridged by the Party.

### Article IX MEMBERSHIP

The requirements and standards for membership in the Party shall be set forth in the Party By-laws.

### Article X BY-LAWS

#### Section 1

***The By-laws of the Party shall be approved by majority vote of the members in attendance at the Party's first Annual Convention.***

#### Section 2

The By-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members in attendance at any subsequent Annual Convention.

### Article IX (Article XII) ADOPTION & AMENDMENTS

#### Section 1

The Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members in attendance at any Annual Convention.

#### Section 2

The Board of Directors shall appoint the **Chair** (members) of the State Constitution and By-laws Committee and each affiliate shall elect delegates to the State Constitution and By-laws Committee as set forth in the Party By-laws.

### Article XII (Article XI) PLATFORM

#### Section 1

The Party may adopt, by two-thirds vote of members in attendance, a Platform stating

#### Section 2

The Campaigns Director shall identify political races and co-ordinate candidate and issue development. The Campaigns Director shall be responsible for and co-ordinate all political campaigns of the Party. The Campaigns Director shall act as Chair in the temporary absence of the State Chair.

#### Section 3

The Membership Director shall be responsible for recruiting members (developing membership education programs and publications,) and assisting in organizing Party affiliates and **shall provide** assistance in filling positions other than those of Officers.

#### Section 4

The Communications **and Education** Director shall be responsible for news media co-ordination, dissemination of information within and for the Party, **developing membership education programs**, Party position papers **and publications**, and operating a Speakers Bureau.

#### Section 5

The Finance Director shall be responsible for the budget and expenses associated with the operation of the Party, shall have the primary responsibility for fund raising and shall establish mechanisms and procedures for assisting other Directors in budget preparation. The Finance Director shall also be responsible for establishing and maintaining the Treasury and all Party monies collected and expended. The Finance Director shall act as or appoint a Party Treasurer who shall be responsible to the Finance Director. The Finance Director shall be accountable for the Treasurer's actions in an official Party capacity.

#### Section 6

***The duties of the at-large members shall include but not be limited to the following:***

- (a) **organizing and coordinating affiliates, and**
- (b) **working with the Directors in establishing committee structures for fulfilling the Directors duties.**

#### Section 7 (Section 6)

Each Officer will be responsible for maintaining documentation within his or her area and will provide a written report to be passed on to the next Officer. He or she will not



Director. The powers and duties of these five Officers shall be as specified herein and in the Party By-laws.

## Section 2

The five Officers shall be elected by a majority of the Party members present and registered at the Annual Convention each year. Officers shall be elected individually, on separate ballots, in the order designated in Section 1 of this Article and shall serve terms commencing immediately upon adjournment of the Annual Convention and ending at the close of the next Convention. No person not a member of the Party shall be eligible for election.

## Article V BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### Section 1

The Board of Directors shall consist of the five Party Officers **and four at-large members.**

The State Chair, as chief Party Officer, shall preside at Board of Directors meetings.

### Section 2

**At-large members shall be elected by Party members at the Annual Convention. Nominations for at-large Board positions shall be received from the floor. Members may nominate themselves.**

**Each member in attendance at the Convention shall cast a single vote for each at-large candidate of his or her choice. The total votes cast by each member shall not exceed the number of at-large positions to be selected. At-large members shall be elected by a simple majority of those voting. Subsequent ballots shall be taken as necessary to fill any remaining at-large positions. In the event that there are more candidates receiving a majority vote than there are at-large positions to be filled, those candidates receiving the highest vote total shall be elected.**

**The powers and duties of the at-large members shall be as specified herein and in the Party By-laws.**

### Section 3 (Section 2)

Any member of the Board of Directors may be suspended by vote of two-thirds of the current Board of Directors. Any member of the Board of Directors absent from two consecutive meetings of the Board shall be automatically suspended at adjournment of the second meeting. The Board of Directors may, by a two-thirds vote of the current members, appoint or reinstate officers **or at-large members** if vacancies or suspensions occur, such members to serve until the next Convention.

of business. The Board of Directors, or a committee appointed thereby, shall submit proposed rules for initial consideration. A simple majority of those members present shall be sufficient for adoption.

## Article VII

### NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

#### Section 1

Nomination of candidates for offices requiring the vote of all the electors of the state shall be made by a majority vote of Party members present and voting and the Annual Convention, or by a committee designated thereby.

#### Section 2

Nomination of all other candidates shall be made by the Party affiliate or district caucus of Party members and affiliates representing the area or district in which the candidate must run in accordance with such procedures as the affiliate or district caucus may provide subject only to the requirements of Section 3 herein.

#### Section 3

All candidates for public office shall be members of the Party.

#### Section 4

In order to qualify for campaign assistance from the Party, any candidate for public office shall be endorsed by a majority of Party members at the State Convention, by a committee designated thereby, or by the Board of Directors.

## Article VIII

### RECOGNITION OF PARTY AFFILIATES

#### Section 1

The Board of Directors of the Party may charter as affiliates those organizations requesting such status to represent counties, or other geographical entities, if requested by affected members and approved by the Board of Directors.

Affiliates shall be chartered for, but not limited to, the following purposes:

- (a) nominating candidates for public office;
- (b) working to elect Libertarian candidates and promote Libertarian principles through political information and educational activities;
- (c) selecting representatives to appropriate Party activities.

Each affiliate so chartered shall declare, for the purposes of liaison between the Party and the chartered affiliate, an Affiliate Representative.

## Article XII (Article XI)

### Section 1

The Party may adopt, by two-thirds vote of members in attendance, a Platform stating its position on all significant political issues at each Annual Convention. Any Platform plank, or the entire Platform, may be repealed by a simple majority of members in attendance at the Convention.

### Section 2

The Board of Directors shall appoint the **Chair** (members) of the State Platform Committee and each affiliate shall elect delegates to the State Platform Committee as set forth in the Party By-laws.

## CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the preceding text represents the true and complete result of the business sessions devoted to revision of the Constitution of the Colorado Libertarian Party in Convention, May 1982.

Ruth E. Bennett

## BY-LAWS

### Article I PARTY AFFILIATES

#### Section 1

Organizations applying for charter as affiliates shall make such applications on a standard petition form as adopted by the Board of Directors. The petition shall include ratification of the Statement of Principles. The petition and the ratification shall be signed by no fewer than five (5) Party members.

#### Section 2

Affiliates shall make known to the Party (upon submission of ratification) the Affiliate Representative, to whose attention all party business shall be directed. **Each affiliate shall select its Representative in a manner consistent with that affiliate's governing documents.** Membership in the Party shall be a requirement of the Affiliate Representative.

### Article II DUTIES OF THE BOARD

#### Section 1

The State Chair shall be the chief executive officer of the Party, holding the powers of administration pertaining to the ordinary business affairs of the Party and such other powers as may be delegated by the Board of Directors. The State Chair may appoint such Party functionaries as a recording and corresponding secretary, an officer manager, and an events chair.

Each Officer will be responsible for maintaining documentation within his or her area and will provide a written report to be passed on to the next Officer. He or she will not incur expenses beyond budget without approval of the Board of Directors.

## Article III BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### Section 1

The Board of Directors shall convene in open meeting at such times and places as may be determined by action of the Board, by call of the State Chair, or by written request of one-third or more of the members of the Board. A written notice, unless waived by all members of the Board, of the time and place of each meeting shall be mailed to each member not **less** (fewer) than seven (7) days prior to said meeting.

### Section 2

More than one-half of the current membership of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum at all meetings for the transaction of business, except where a larger vote is required by the Constitution. Any members of the Board of Directors or any committee designated by such Board may participate in a meeting of the Board of Directors or committee by means of telephone conference or similar communications equipment by which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other.

## Article IV

### FINANCES AND ACCOUNTING

#### Section 1

The fiscal term of the Party shall end on the last day of March.

#### Section 2

The Board of Directors shall cause an efficient double-entry system of accounts to be established and maintained.

## Article V

### PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

Robert's Rules of Order shall be the parliamentary authority for all matters of procedure not specifically covered by the Constitution or By-laws of the Party.

## Article VI CONVENTION COMMITTEES

### Section 1

**There shall be ten delegates, excluding the Chair, to the Constitution and By-laws Committee and ten delegates, excluding the Chair, to the Platform Committee. The affiliates within each U.S. Congressional District shall jointly**

(Cont'd. on page 6)



# The Paths of Freedom

## Friday



9:00 p.m.  
An Evening with  
Murray Rothbard

• **An Evening with Murray Rothbard**  
Start our convention with An Evening with Murray Rothbard, a relaxing reception honoring "Mr. Libertarian". This is a good chance to have an informal chat with one of the most widely respected economist/philosophers in the libertarian movement. He will regale you with anecdotes from the history of the LP. There will be a cash bar and good conversation.

• **Keynote Address by Dr. Rothbard**  
will be on *Liberty vs. Politics: The Future of the Libertarian Party*. There is a great deal of discussion on the proper role of the LP and Dr. Rothbard will be discussing which paths he thinks we should be following.

## Saturday

8:30 a.m.  
Rules  
  
9:00 a.m.  
Constitution and  
By-Laws Debate  
  
Noon  
Break for Lunch  
  
1:00 p.m.  
Keynote Address  
  
2:15 p.m.  
Platform Debate  
  
5:30 p.m.  
Dinner Break  
  
8:00 p.m.  
Casino Night

• **Casino Night**  
Come and try your luck at the gaming tables with blackjack, craps, roulette and a good time. The first drink is on us and there will be a cash bar and a lot of free munchies.

• **Picnic**  
The Routt County Libertarians are planning a barbeque complete with hamburgers, hot dogs, and plenty of BEER and other goodies. Dress warmly and come for a good time!

• **Election of CLP Officers and Selection of Delegates**  
If you have an interest in being one of the delegates to the New York National Convention—or choosing them—this is your chance.

• **Panel on the Income Tax**  
Dave Nolan of Project Liberty Stormy

## Sunday

9:00 a.m.  
Election of CLP Officers  
  
Selection of Delegates to  
the National Convention  
  
  
  
1:30 p.m.  
Picnic  
  
  
  
7:30 p.m.  
Film—Capricorn 1

• **Panel on Computers and a Free Society**  
with Charles Jackson, Rob Gilmore and others will discuss entrepreneurial activities, invention and decentralization with computers as a means of freeing up society.

• **Panel on Personal Liberty and Personal Relationships**  
led by Bill Casey and Claudine Paris. This seminar is about transforming the world by starting with yourself; demonstrating the power of liberty on a personal basis.

• **Panel on Transportation Deregulation**  
Bills are now in the legislature dealing with taxi deregulation, and Libertarians can have an impact on their fate. Other forms of transportation could also be deregulated in the near

## Monday

9:00 a.m.  
Seminar on Personal  
Liberty and Personal  
Relationships  
  
1:30 p.m.  
Panel on the Income Tax  
Panel on Computers  
and a Free Society  
  
  
  
**To be scheduled**  
Panel on Transportation  
Deregulation

## Speakers



### Murray Rothbard

Keynote Speaker Murray Rothbard has been active in the libertarian movement since long before there was a Libertarian Party. The author of such books as *For a New Liberty: A Libertarian Manifesto*, *Man, Economy and State*, and his latest, *The Ethics of Liberty*, he is also the editor of *The Libertarian Forum* and a frequent contributor to *Reason*, *Inquiry*, and *Libertarian Review* magazines. He teaches economics at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Don't miss this chance to meet the man known as "Mr. Libertarian".

### Gene Burns

This prominent radio talk show host from Orlando, Florida is seeking the Libertarian Party's 1984 Presidential Nomination. He has vowed to run a principled, hard-core campaign with absolutely no deficit spending.

Burns has been an active broadcaster for over 20 years, working in New York, Boston and Philadelphia and has been at WKIS in Orlando for over a decade.

He became dissatisfied with liberal Democratic policies about five years ago and soon after joined the Libertarian Party. Burns is making a near super-human effort to attend our convention, feeling that the Colorado delegation to the National Convention is an important one.



### Paul Grant



Colorado's 1982 Libertarian candidate for Governor and current candidate for National Chair of the Libertarian Party will be telling us about the National Chair race and his ideas about the future of the LP. Grant is a self-employed manufacturer's representative for chemical and mining process equipment. He holds a degree in chemical engineering and speaks Hungarian.

Grant has been active in the New York and Louisiana



bard will be discussing which paths he thinks we should be following.

### • Constitution, By-Laws & Platform Debates

Our first business session. These governing documents express the philosophy and administration of the Colorado Libertarian Party. There are important changes to be debated this year. The May-June *Colorado Liberty* will contain the current documents and the proposed changes.

### • Panel on the Income Tax

Dave Nolan of Project Liberty, Stormy Mon, an active tax protester, and others will make this a lively and entertaining panel.

### Also

There is another opportunity for friends of liberty in Steamboat Springs May 28th and 29th. Two informational videotape seminars by noted income tax expert Irwin Schiff will be presented at the Sheraton at Steamboat. See the May-June *Colorado Liberty* for more details.

with tax deregulation, and Libertarians can have an impact on their fate. Other forms of transportation *could* also be deregulated in the near future. This panel, led by Paul Grant, will explore these important, developing issues.



### Claudine Paris and Bill Casey

are partners in Paris-Casey Management Resources in Denver. Claudine is a management consultant with a private counseling practice specializing in work-related communication problems. Bill previously was the clinical director of a community mental health center. He is currently a management consultant and counselor. Both Bill and Claudine are adjunct faculty at Maryhurst College in Oregon and are published authors.



and mining process equipment. He holds a degree in chemical engineering and speaks Hungarian.

Grant has been active in the New York and Louisiana Libertarian Parties in addition to Colorado. He is currently our Regional Representative on the Libertarian National Committee.

## FIRST EUROPEAN LIBERTARIAN CONVENTION

BRUSSELS 1983  
AUGUST 14-19

## NEWS FLASH!!!

We just received notice that the New York National Convention is offering a special *pre-pre-registration* discount to anyone who signs up and pays by May 31, 1983.

There are two packages that will be available when the informational material comes out in a couple of weeks; an eight day option for \$295 or the Thursday-Monday package for \$265. The special discounted rate is \$245 for the entire eight day package.

If you are interested, you must send your check *before* May 31st. Make it payable to 1983 Libertarian Convention and mail it to 1983 Libertarian Convention, P.O. Box 429, Canal Street Station, New York, NY 10013.

This is a one time offer and will not be repeated. If you are planning to buy the full convention package, now may be the time to do it!

## Tax Avoidance Seminar Offered ... Make Your Weekend Deductible

May 28th and 29th there will be a seminar sponsored by Common Sense, an organization affiliated with noted Income Tax expert Irwin Schiff. This seminar has four main objectives: to show that (1) filing is voluntary; (2) paying taxes is voluntary; (3) you can stop your employer from taking taxes out of your paycheck; and (4) not paying taxes is in the best interest of our country.

The three hour session on Saturday is a video tape of Schiff and the session on Sunday will be a showing of the movie "Harry's War," a film depicting one man's struggle in fighting the IRS.

The fee for Libertarians who have purchased a full State Convention package is only \$35 which includes a copy of Schiff's newest book. Those who have not paid for a full package will be charged \$45.

The IRS code provides that seminars, courses, etc. that teach one about the income tax are tax deductible. This means that if your intent in going to Steamboat Springs over Memorial Day weekend is to learn more about the income tax, then costs associated with the trip, such as the cost of the seminar, hotel, meals, transportation, etc., are tax deductible. Check with your accountant or tax advisor.

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# Report of the 1983 CLP Platform Committee

## SUBMITTED BY:

Patrick Lilly, Chair  
David Tyson  
Paul Bilzi  
Edward Hoskins

## Registration Form

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I would be interested in crash space.

☐ I would be interested in being a delegate to the National Convention in New York.

Please send the Hotel Reservation and Registration forms to:

COLORADO LIBERTARIAN PARTY  
1041 CHEROKEE STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO 80204  
573-5229

## Event Prices

Individual Events available on site as follows:

- ☐ Keynote Address with Murray Rothbard \$10
- ☐ Evening with Murray Rothbard \$10
- ☐ Candidates Forum \$ 8
- ☐ Casino Night \$18
- ☐ Films 3 for 7
- ☐ Sunday Barbeque \$15
- ☐ Seminar \$10
- ☐ Panels \$5 each
- ☐ Full Package—\$65  
(After May 20th)

## Films

## Introduction

Delete and replace with the Statement of Principles. **Unanimous**

We affirm the right of all individuals to live their own lives in whatever manner they choose subject to the equal right of others. No person or group should initiate force against peaceful individuals or take their justly earned property. No government, no majority or its representative, no legislation or government bureaucrat should abridge these rights of the individual.

All goods and services can and should be earned and traded voluntarily in a truly free market—including those services now monopolized by government. Advocates of any program or product should persuade users, not elected officials with the power to impose their will on those who do not agree with them.

Continuing reduction of taxes and regulations, toward their eventual elimination, should accompany the return of government services to the private competitive marketplace. This will result in the expansion of freedom, creativity, flexibility and productivity. Individual effort will be rewarded, and natural resources treasured, in relation to scarcity and value to others.

## Taxes

Change "As an interim measure" to "In the interim" **Unanimous**

All taxation is a violation of the fundamental right of individuals to keep the fruits of their labor. We, therefore, oppose all forcible collection of money or goods by government and call for the disbanding of all enforcement agencies associated with tax collection.

As an interim measure, we support mandatory tax reductions and oppose any new tax or tax increase.

## Government Licensing and Regulation

Add "and" after "Public Utilities Commission" (2nd paragraph); replace "advocate that free market principles..." with "advocate the application of free market principles..." (2nd paragraph); combine last two paragraphs into one. **Unanimous**

We advocate repeal of all laws creating and protecting government-sanctioned monopolies, and demand an end to all licensing requirements and regulatory activities because they interfere with the individual's right to enter into voluntary contractual arrangements.

In Colorado, this includes abolishing the Public Utilities Commission, eliminating the monopoly status of Mountain Bell, the Public Service Company, and other public utilities. We call for unregulated access to local broadcasting by cable, satellite and pay television companies. Specifically we advocate that free market principles be applied to cable television and oppose the granting of franchises by governmental entities.

We also advocate elimination of the 55 mph speed limit, all vehicular inspection requirements and licensing, and licensing of drivers.

We believe that health, safety and consumer protection can be effectively assured through a strict application of liability laws.

## Justice for the Individual

Delete first sentence of second paragraph. Add new 2nd sentence: "As a result, the victims and the true cost of the crimes have been forgotten." Begin new paragraph at this point, to read: "We advocate emphasis on restitution to victims at the expense of convicted wrongdoers. We do not...[as before]. Substitute "adult entertainment" for "obscenity" (existing third paragraph). Add "and administrative" after "legislative" (existing third paragraph). Remove existing last paragraph and make it a new first paragraph of the **Individuals in Government** plank. **Unanimous**

Justice for the individual will be achieved within systems for enforcing rights and obligations. Court systems are meant to provide non-violent means of settling disputes among individuals, as well as requiring restitution

construed. We advocate the elimination of the subpoena power to compel testimony."

**Majority**

We favor elimination of the discretion currently accorded to police and other government officials to take threatening or violent action against others on whim and with impunity. In particular, the virtually complete immunity from criminal prosecution for acts such as theft, breaking and entering, false arrest, strip searches and the like which police officers enjoy must be eliminated. We specifically repudiate the doctrine that anyone's suspicions or beliefs, whether or not held in good faith, constitute an entitlement to take violent action against others, unless supported by demonstrable facts.

We particularly condemn the use by various Colorado public agencies of entrapment techniques, such as the use of decoy prostitutes and the placement of undercover agents in high schools. These practices violate basic individual rights, and often result in a high degree of danger to the general population.

## Equal Rights

No change from last year.

Government has no right to discriminate on the basis of sex, race, color, age, national origin, disabilities, sexual or political preference. Nonetheless, we oppose legislative or judicial attempts to regulate discrimination in private relations and transactions.

No human need, no matter how legitimate, justifies the initiation of force. Individual and cooperative efforts, not government coercion, are the only just solutions to the problem of "equal rights".

## Right to Privacy

No change from last year.

We support the full and complete protection of each individual's right to privacy from invasion either by government or individuals. The government should not use electronic or any other means of surveillance in order to monitor the actions of any individual without the consent of that individual.

## Election Laws

Replace "... the range of choices available



## Films

**Capricorn 1** Would "our" government fake a space shot? And then try to kill everyone involved? See this feature and find the answers yourself.

**Not Yours to Give** A true story of an experience in the life of Congressman David Crockett. It dramatizes the controversy over what is government's role as an issuer of charity.

**Toward Liberty: Karl Hess** Can a man be a speech-writer for Barry Goldwater and a member of the SDS at the same time? See this Academy Award-winning film about the life and thoughts of a truly free man.

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As an interim measure, we support mandatory tax reductions and oppose any new tax or tax increase.

### Government Spending

Change "Public funds" to "Taxpayers' money" and add "political" before "party" (last paragraph). **Unanimous**

We advocate massive and immediate reductions in spending at all levels of government, enforced by strict budget limitations. An economy unfettered and undrained by government will provide ample opportunity for all.

Subsidies to special interests forcibly take resources from those who have earned them to reward those favored by government. Therefore, we favor ending all types of government subsidies.

Public funds should not be used to support or oppose any particular party, candidate or issue.

### Public Services

Replace "government restriction on competition for such services." with "governmental interference with competition among those who would provide such services." and replace "public auction" with "transfer" (2nd paragraph). **Unanimous**

We oppose governmental ownership and operation of any so-called public services such as water and sewer, transportation, fire protection, trash collection and health care.

We favor the immediate public auction of all such services now owned or operated by government to the private sector including voluntary charitable organizations. We also advocate immediate elimination of any government restriction on competition for such services.

The transfer of such services to the private sector shall not confer upon the recipients any present governmental authority to violate individual rights.

### Cost Sharing

No change from last year.

We oppose the control of state and local activities by the federal government through cost sharing. We propose that the state and local governments and any other agencies refuse to participate and refuse any and all distributions of federal funds.

We oppose any increase in state and local taxes to replace federal funds.

without the consent of that individual. Court systems are meant to provide non-violent means of settling disputes among individuals, as well as requiring restitution from those who violate rights. Thus, we support the free development of legal systems that further the rights of the individual while providing forums where disputes can be settled.

Currently, criminal law is based on punishment with little concern for the victim. The present system of "criminal justice" does not provide justice because crime is currently defined as unlawful acts against the state, rather than unjustified acts against the lives, property and rights of specific individuals. Restitution to victims must be emphasized at the expense of convicted wrongdoers. We do not approve of the existing state Victims Compensation Fund which socializes restitution rather than providing for specific restitution from specific wrongdoers to specific victims.

We call for the repeal of all victimless "crime" laws, since they are no more than one group's imposition of its moral standards upon the voluntary actions of individuals. We favor unconditional pardon of persons convicted of or detained for victimless "crimes". In particular, we condemn continuing Colorado legislative attempts to control or eliminate obscenity, pornography, massage parlors, escort services and use of any chemical substances and drug paraphernalia.

We advocate an immediate end to the doctrine of "Sovereign Immunity" which implies that the State can do no wrong and holds that the State, contrary to the tradition of our common law, may not be sued without its permission or be held accountable for its actions in civil suits.

### Individuals in Government

Incorporate existing last paragraph of "Justice for the Individual" plank and retitle "Government Accountability". [see previous plank] **Unanimous**

Present laws limit both the civil and criminal liability of government officials and employees for violations of individual rights. We insist that government officials and employees be held strictly and personally responsible for their actions.

### Police Powers

Delete "unless supported by demonstrable facts".

Add new first paragraph: "The police powers of the State have been vastly over-

### Election Laws

Replace "...the range of choices available to voters in a general election." with "...the private constituent support of elected officials." (2nd paragraph).

Replace "...every election." with "...every election contest." (3rd paragraph).

Replace "would" with "should" (3rd paragraph).

Replace "'None of the Above' should appear" with "'We advocate 'None of the Above'" (3rd paragraph). **Unanimous**

We favor greatly increased access to the ballot for initiated issues, referenda, political parties and independent candidates. We oppose all attempts to limit access to the general election ballot for independent candidates or candidates of small political parties. We deny the right of the state government to define what constitutes a political party or to dictate how political parties must operate. We further oppose the current merging of the business of the Democratic and Republican parties into the area of governmental action, and call for an end of the "open primary" system, under which parties recognized by the State are required to accept any and all voters into their ranks in return for the State's running of their candidate selection process.

We oppose any attempt to restrict the voluntary financing of campaigns or the range of choices available to voters in a general election.

So that voters may express dissatisfaction with the political system, "None of the Above" should appear as a choice in every election. If "None of the Above" wins a plurality, the office for that term would remain unfilled and unfunded.

### Environment

Replace "...individual rights regarding damage done to air or water, or by noise, chemical or radiation pollution." with "...individuals and their property from environmental damage by air, water, noise, chemical, radiation or other forms of pollution." (end of 2nd paragraph)

Replace "This" with "Such a system" (start of 3rd paragraph). **Unanimous**

The present system of regulation fails to prevent the deterioration of our environment, wastes tax dollars, and arbitrarily violates individual rights. Regulations are misleading,

(Cont'd. on page 6)



### Platform Committee (Cont'd. from page 5)

since they permit the government to establish arbitrary "tolerable" levels of pollution.

We advocate the development of an objective system to establish individual property rights to air, water and other natural resources. Present legal principles which provide for the preservation of individual rights through the institution of civil actions should be expanded so that the principles of trespass, nuisance, and negligence fully protect individual rights regarding damage done to air or water, or by noise, chemical or radiation pollution.

This would create incentives for development of less polluting, and therefore, less costly, technologies. Holding polluters fully responsible for their actions would also promote much more careful handling of problems important to Colorado such as oil shale development, surface mining and toxic waste disposal.

### Energy

Merge first two paragraphs.

Change parentheses to commas (existing third paragraph).

Replace "crisis" with "crises" and eliminate the word "the" to correspond (existing 2nd paragraph).

Remove the word "the" before "mineral severance taxes" (existing 4th paragraph).

**Unanimous**

We advocate a free market in energy production and consumption.

Government interference with the energy market is the primary cause of the so-called energy crisis. Only through a free market in energy can we encourage a rational use of resources, conservation through the pricing system and development of alternative energy sources.

Therefore, we favor decontrol of prices, and deregulation of allocation, distribution and production. We advocate the abolition of all government attempts to develop or restrict (by eminent domain, subsidies, or otherwise) energy production or consumption.

Specifically, we call for an immediate end to government financed oil shale and syn-fuels projects, and the Solar Energy Research Institute. We also demand the removal of all roadblocks to energy development, such as the mineral severance taxes, and we demand

through such devices as zoning laws, building codes, eminent domain, regional planning, and urban "renewal". We specifically oppose the growth control policies that have been instituted and are proposed by governmental bodies.

### Education

Change parentheses to commas (1st paragraph). **Majority**

There is also a minority report on this plank.

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

We advocate public auction of all educational facilities now owned and operated by government to the private sector including voluntary charitable organizations. As interim measures, we support tax credits for tuition and other educational expenses, with no restrictions placed on the manner of their use, and repeal of taxes levied against private schools.

We call for elimination within the state education system of forced busing, forcible administration of drugs, corporal punishment and compulsory education laws. Requirements of a state license or other certification to offer educational services must also be ended.

### Abortion

De-capitalize the word "State".

**Majority**

### Gun Control

No change from last year.

### Unions and Collective Bargaining

Replace "to" with "of" in 1st sentence.

**Unanimous**

### Free Market Zones

No change from last year.

### Undocumented Aliens

Combine first two paragraphs.

Delete "... such as attempts to keep

### Safety Clause

No change from last year.

We adamantly oppose the routine attachment of a "Safety Clause" to every bill approved by the legislature. Use of the "Safety Clause" limits or circumvents the ability of the courts or the electorate to review or reject improper or unconstitutional bills.

### Children's Rights

No change from last year.

We hold that children are human beings with legal, political and property rights. Accordingly, all references in this platform to the rights of human beings include children.

## NEW PLANKS

### Unemployment

To end involuntary unemployment, we advocate cessation of all government interference in the economy. Such interference includes disincentives to work, (welfare, unemployment insurance, etc.), subsidies of selected businesses, taxes and restrictions on imports and exports, manipulation of the supplies of money and credit, and direct interference in the labor market (minimum wage, labor standards, and labor relations laws). We support any actions that will bring the economy closer to a truly free society, which in turn will produce employment opportunities for all who wish to work.

**Unanimous**

### Agriculture

We advocate an end to all government interference in the agricultural economy. Specifically, we advocate repealing laws which (1) prevent farmers and ranchers from selling their products to whomever they wish, (2) stifle a free market in transporting agricultural products, (3) tax the transfer of agricultural land and businesses from one generation to another, (4) serve to confiscate or restrict the use or transfer of the land and water of farmers and ranchers and (5) support the prices of agricultural products, either directly, or indirectly through "set-aside" programs. If a truly free market is permitted to emerge, a profitable and prosperous agricultural sector will develop without the need for subsidies or regulation.

**Unanimous**

### Constitution & By-Laws Committee (Cont'd from page 3)

**have a minimum of one delegate. The remaining delegates shall be apportioned to the affiliates with the largest Party membership. Each District Caucus or affiliate shall certify its delegates to the State Board in accordance with the schedule in Section 3 of this article.**

(The Constitution and By-laws committee and Platform Committee shall each consist of a Chair and four members selected by the Board of Directors and an additional member selected by each chartered affiliate as set forth below.)

### Section 2

The Board shall solicit application for **the Chair** (members) of the Constitution and By-laws Committee and Platform Committee and set the appointment date for these positions by announcement to all Party members at least six months prior to the \* Annual Convention. **The appointments shall be made** (The Board shall appoint a Chair and four members) at an open Board meeting held at least one month after the final solicitation but no later than four \* months prior to the Annual Convention.

### Section 3

(Each chartered affiliate may appoint one member to the Committee. Should an affiliate not appoint its delegate, the Board of Directors may appoint additional members.) The Board shall solicit delegates from each chartered affiliate on the same schedule implemented by the Board pursuant to Section 2 above, and at its meeting for appointment of the **Chairs** (members) of the committees it shall confirm such delegates as have been elected and certified by the **Congresional District Caucus** (Affiliate Representatives) at that time. **The committees shall then proceed with their business, and they shall accept such additional delegates as may later be elected and confirmed. The basis for a quorum on the committees shall be the number of delegates confirmed at the time.**

### (Section 4

Members of the committees shall be members of the Party.)

### Section 4 (Section 5)

Committees shall submit their final reports to the Board for publication to the membership not later than six weeks prior to the



insulate. We also demand the removal of all roadblocks to energy development, such as the mineral severance taxes, and we demand the transfer of all government-held mineral rights and lands to private hands.

## Transportation

No change from last year.

Government attempts to provide transportation services interfere with voluntary exchange and promote costly and inefficient transportation systems. A free market in transportation will provide a diverse selection of alternatives, and, in all probability, increased employment opportunities.

To achieve this, we favor the repeal of laws prohibiting the operation of private transportation systems. Specifically, we call for the elimination of the licensing of taxicabs, transportation companies and chauffeurs, and the monopoly granted to the Regional Transportation District.

We favor a freeze on further expenditure of taxpayers' money for all transport facilities and the conversion to private ownership of existing government facilities.

## Public Lands and Land Use

Delete last sentence of first paragraph and add new 2nd paragraph: "As an interim measure, we advocate the auction or homesteading of all government land not presently designated as national or state parks or monuments. For parks and monuments, we advocate an attempt to find local owners dedicated to the preservation of these lands."

Add new sentence to end of 2nd paragraph: "We insist that the real costs of new development be borne by the developers or the purchasers."

Replace first two sentences of 1st paragraph with "Land use planning is properly the responsibility and right of the individual owners of the land. We oppose governmental control of land, and laws that restrict the right of private owners to use land as they see fit."

**Unanimous**

Land use planning is properly the responsibility and right of land owners. We oppose government ownership of land, and laws that restrict the right of private property owners to use, dispose of and covenant with regard to their property as they see fit. We advocate private operation of parks and preservation of wilderness through privately owned conservancies.

With respect to private property, we urge an end to government control of land use

and prosperous agricultural sector will develop without the need for subsidies or regulation.

Delete "... such as attempts to keep Cubans and Asians out of Colorado..." (1st paragraph).

Add "and from" after "immigrate to" (1st paragraph).

**Unanimous**

People should be allowed to immigrate to the United States, and move to any state, for political, economic, or any other reason. Accordingly, we condemn any and all round-ups of individuals not possessing required government documents as restrictions on the fundamental freedom to work and move about unmolested.

State support of national policies restricting immigration, such as attempts to keep Cubans and Asians out of Colorado, should be withdrawn.

However, we oppose tax-financed welfare and transfer payments to aliens just as we oppose them in general.

## Conscription

Replace "conscription" with "conscriptees" (1st paragraph).

**Unanimous**

Because we oppose all conscription as slavery, we call for all state and local government entities and officials in Colorado to decline all cooperation with federal conscription including, but not limited to, the supplying of lists of names of potential conscription to the federal government.

Further, all laws which require individuals to serve as jurors in court processes should be repealed.

## Military Installations

Delete "Fort Logan" and add "Fort Carson" at end.

Delete "current" in 2nd sentence.

Add "or adjacent states" after "in Colorado" (1st sentence).

Add article "the" before "Rocky Flats" (2nd sentence).

Add "weapons" between "nuclear" and "facility".

Violations of individual human rights by the government routinely occur as a result of the operation of military installations in Colorado. Accordingly, we oppose any current plan to deploy MX missiles in Colorado and support the closure of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal and Rocky Flats nuclear facility. We also oppose the condemnation of private land for the expansion of military installations such as Fort Logan.

and prosperous agricultural sector will develop without the need for subsidies or regulation.

**Unanimous**

## Resistance to Government

While we do not advocate the initiation of force we believe that individuals have a right to exercise their sovereignty, and to resist, by any ethical means, the invasive and abusive activities of the government.

## Water

Rewrite next-to-last paragraph (see copy).

Add new first sentence to last paragraph (see copy).

Merge existing 3rd and 4th paragraphs with addition of "Accordingly".

Move phrase "rather than taxation" in 2nd paragraph.

**Majority**

We favor the recognition of private rights to ownership of water. Any residual claims of the State to water or its use should be returned to private ownership.

As an interim measure, we advocate water user fees to finance the administration of water rights and water courts, rather than taxation.

Public utility monopolies in the area of water storage, distribution and use must also be abolished and water as a resource returned to its proper place as a privately owned commodity in a free market.

We call for the termination of the monopoly held by the Denver Water Board and similar local government agencies elsewhere in Colorado.

Since government uses tax money to finance water projects, we urge termination of such subsidized engineering jobs in Colorado as federally funded water projects, mine drainage abatement and the Foothills Water Treatment Facility.

In addition, we oppose the exercise of federal reserve rights and interstate compacts to the detriment of any Colorado water right. To the extent that downstream water users claim the right to Colorado water, disputes should be settled through stipulation, arbitration or litigation.

*If the few rule, they will oppress the many. If the many rule, they will oppress the few.*

—ANON

Committees shall submit their final reports to the Board for publication to the membership not later than six weeks prior to the \*Annual Convention. **The Board shall notify the membership that** (T) these reports **are** (shall be) available in their complete form to any Party member upon request, and the Board **shall** (may) charge only the cost of reproduction and mailing. The Party Chair shall ensure that the committees' reports, and the reports of committee members submitted separately, are presented to the convention.

Section 5 (Section 6)

Chairs of committees shall be responsible for completion and reproduction at Party expense of their final reports, and of interim documents for committee use; for scheduling of committee meetings; **and for notifying the Board of vacancies.** All committee meetings shall be open to Party members, who may request the committees' schedules from their respective Chairs.

(Section 7)

The Chair of each committee shall certify and cause to be published at Party expense a report representing each document in its entirety as amended by the Convention.)

## Article VII ELECTION OF DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Section 1

All delegates must be members of the State and National Parties.

Section 2

The Party Chair shall announce to the Convention body the number of delegates and the number to be selected by the Convention.

Section 3

Each Congressional District shall have one delegate, elected by District Caucus. The remaining delegate positions shall be open to nomination from the floor during the State Convention. Should a district not supply its delegate, nominations shall be taken from the floor to fill that position.

Section 4

Nominations for at-large delegate positions shall be received from the floor with no seconding required. Members may nominate themselves.

Each member in attendance at the Convention shall cast a single vote for each delegate candidate of his or her choice. The total votes cast by each member shall not exceed the number of delegates to be se-

(Concluded on page 8)



# VIEWS and NOTES

## But Could a Libertarian Foreign Policy Work in El Salvador?

It's always easier to discuss libertarian ideas in the abstract. How about a non-interventionist policy toward El Salvador?

A libertarian United States Government would not send any aid, economic or military, to El Salvador, but neither would it restrict in any way trade or travel with that country. Of course individual Americans who wished to send money to help the El Salvadorians (through the Red Cross or the "Defend El Salvador Committee," or whatever), would also be free to do so.

One can almost hear the cries of outrage. But, but, they bluster, what if they went Communist?

A good point. They might indeed. After all, South Viet Nam did. South Viet Nam did even after we fought our third largest war to try to prevent it. The point is that things happen in other countries whether we want them to or not. If we interfere, they might or might not turn to some form of socialism. Too bad for them if they do. If we remain non-interventionist, the same is true.

But while the future of El Salvador is uncertain, other things are not.

Fact: We are giving U.S. dollars, dollars collected at the point of a gun from you and I, to a corrupt, right wing dictatorship, which

has killed 30,000 of its own people, including church women and children.

Fact: The rebels popularity among the people of El Salvador is strengthened when they can point to U.S. guns, planes and helicopters being used against them by the oppressive, decadent rich ruling class, using the force of government to maintain its wealth.

Thus, it seems likely that our aid is doing more harm than good, even by normal foreign policy standards.

One last point. Any student of the third world will tell you that the governments of these developing nations are motivated by two overriding considerations vis-a-vis the great powers — 1) to throw off all vestiges of colonialism, and 2) to remain independent of both East and West. Put yourself in their position for a moment. Would not a small independent nation, led by proud, fiercely nationalistic politicians, want to avoid becoming a lackey to any other nation?

The choice then, is not between preventing the spread of Communism or allowing the spread. The future is much too uncertain for that. Rather, it is one of either taking money from U.S. citizens by force and giving it to corrupt banana republic thugs, or not doing so.

## Compulsory Compassion

Once again we note (in *The Colorado Statesman*), that the Democratic Party is billing itself as the "Party of Compassion." While it's true that they tend to give more money, food stamps, etc. to people who say they need it than the other major party does, we always thought compassion involved giving something of yourself to help others. What the Democrats do is decide that someone needs help, then hire tax collectors to go out and compel someone else to pay for it.

Why is this any more compassionate than a mugger stealing your money in a dark alley and then buying his girlfriend a meal? The politicians have of course wrapped themselves in the cloak of "legality," but the two acts are essentially the same.

Compulsory compassion is a contradiction in terms. The March of Dimes (to name one of many), is compassionate. They ask you for money to help others. The Democratic Party is not. They just take it.

## AN ARCHITECT'S PLEA

*Editor's note: Jerry Van Sickle, a Boulder architect, recently testified before the Colorado Senate Local Affairs Committee. His statement is reprinted because not only is it an eloquent condemnation of eminent domain, written for non-libertarians, but he sets an outstanding example by doing something in the real world of politics.*

*Ivory towers may be comfortable, but you can be sure that those who would tighten the toils of government around us don't spend much time there.*

My name is Jerry Van Sickle. I am an architect and builder in Boulder, a long time student of economics and, more recently, of libertarian thinking. I took a strong interest in the Boulder Urban Renewal project where I sharpened my instincts and reasoning about eminent domain . . . I suggest that condemnation for any purpose is bad economics, dangerous politics and filled with injustice. The ideas which follow ask you to look at the very roots of condemnation.

Land, like every other means to survival, should belong to those who acquire it peacefully and use it justly. In private transactions we know we must offer enough to entice someone to sell, just as sellers must entice us to buy — willing buyers and willing sellers — voluntary exchange — these are crucial to human freedom.

Equally important, when we get down to cases, it is individual values that count, individual plans and hopes and dreams, rational and emotional attachments. There is no such thing as a fair outside appraisal or market value to determine fair compensation unless the individual agrees. Nobody — nobody else but you — can put a price tag on your business or your belongings or your home.

If public bodies, representing the majority, want a certain location more than an individual or a family, they should entice them to sell. If not, the public should look elsewhere. Here we should get rid of that frequent argument that holdouts hope to make an unfair buck — to take advantage of the

would have dwarfed what is happening — with full costs born by the developers and their consumers — not by the public at large, including the considerable numbers who will never utilize this commercial enterprise. No wonder many property and store owners bitterly resent being forced out of participation in this area and its growth. They saw its potential before the rest of us did, and now that it's happening, they've been pushed aside by their fellow citizens — imposed upon, to their dismay, by the democratic process.

Even if there had been real blight, this choice central location in Boulder could only have been held back by arbitrary political restrictions. But, before I leave the issues of bad economics, let me suggest that even truly blighted areas are trying to tell us something. In most of Colorado they are probably the victims of arbitrary zoning limitations, so that owners allow their buildings to deteriorate while they hope for higher uses that seem more appropriate. But if not, if there is an organic reason for blight, we should pay close attention before we pour public monies where private investment fears to tread. Furthermore, blighted areas, like all others, have real live owners and tenants who have located their homes or their livelihood based on existing conditions and alternatives. To take such homes and businesses by force — to tamper ruthlessly with such real lives — is the use of public power I'm asking you to question.

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*"... we should pay close attention before we pour public monies where private investment fears to tread."*

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As an architect, let me add that neither public or private developers need to take



giving something of yourself to help others. What the Democrats do is decide that someone needs help, then hire tax collectors to go out and compel *someone else* to pay for it.

in terms. The March of Dimes (to name one of many), is compassionate. They ask you for money to help others. The Democratic Party is not. They just take it.

## YOUR VIEWS

Editor:

Your newsletter was received today and your ideas of "Sound Money, No Draft, No Income Tax, No War" are great.

We propose that the easiest and most effective way to get the taxpayer-voters to accept the "No Income Tax - Sound Money" is for each state to circulate petitions to amend their state constitutions to require that state income taxes and state property taxes be payable only on election day and to limit ourselves to one such election day-tax day each year for all issues.

This is the theme of our latest petition, for the third time, in Montana. We are painting and putting up signs all over the state, and now coast to coast, to advertise and promote the idea.

Too many people feel that they must pay taxes, that the government must have their property taxes and income taxes in order to operate. But that is what is taught in the government mandated schools. Nuts!

Can you and your readers just imagine the changes in attitudes of everyone when the taxpayers are required to review and prepare their tax statements in September and October at the very same time the tax payers would be listening to the tax spenders' campaign rhetoric on radio and TV telling why they should be elected or re-elected? WOW! New faces at the polls and new faces in the offices. And no direct taxes. No property taxes. No income taxes. Would anyone really vote for a politician tax spender who had just raided his taxes when the taxpayer could pay the taxes in the morning and vote in the afternoon of the same day? Of course not. And the tax spenders are smart enough to know that. Thus the tax spenders will find new ways, more fair ways, to tax us — not with income and property taxes. How simple.

Our signs (see page 2) are going up all over Montana and now are coast to coast. Our idea is not new. We had our bill introduced in Congress in each of the past two sessions — H R 7201 in 1980 and H R 86 in 1981.

Thanks for reading, considering, and for spreading the message that we can abolish

all income taxes by merely changing the laws to pay income taxes on election day.

Houston H. Bill Todd, C.L.U.

Editor:

Your editorial endorsing Switzerland's foreign policy as a libertarian prototype was interesting, but you missed one crucial item.

As you pointed out, every adult Swiss male (between the ages of 20 and 50) is a member of the military. What you didn't mention — and what has to be anathema to any libertarian, and what should *always* be condemned — is that their entire male population is *drafted* into the army. There are *no exemptions* for able-bodied males. A defense policy based on universal conscription can hardly be considered the cornerstone of a libertarian foreign policy.

Many of the endorsers of universal national service for the U.S., cite the Swiss example as an "equitable" system and a good model for us to follow.

Please be careful not to imply any connection between a libertarian foreign policy and the "equity" of universal slavery.

PAUL GRANT

Editor:

I enjoyed the recent 8 page issue of *Colorado Liberty*; Jan Prince's profile was excellent, and the interview good too.

What especially drew my attention was the "Deadbeat Notice" at the bottom of page 8. This is an effective, libertarian solution to debit problems. It is also outlawed in many states, although of course governments use it, for tax delinquents for example. I will be curious to hear what reactions you get.

Libertarian softball! Wonderful.

STORMY MON

Thanks for mentioning Tax Protest Day in the calendar.

sell. If not, the public should look elsewhere. Here we should get rid of that frequent argument that holdouts hope to make an unfair buck — to take advantage of the helpless majority. Ultimately the holdout is choosing his home or the location for his livelihood, not dollars, when he turns down an offer.

In the Boulder case, by the way, I understand that every property threatened or condemned by the Boulder Urban Renewal authority had been privately optioned a few years earlier. Our planners, boards and council added so many requirements during this approval process that the developer threw in the towel — as 20 or so developers before him had done. Many of the amenities demanded of them are being given to the present developer at public expense.

So now we're into the bad economics — about 20 million dollars worth of property, by my estimate, was condemned for 9 million and "given" to a private developer for 3½. Land in the heart of a growing, popular little city — with one of the most handsome settings and climate in the country — was worth 20 million for good reasons. It would support new development with a return on investment equal to other projects at lesser locations. If Boulder had allowed private development of this land, we would have received taxes much larger than those which will accrue under the conservative-political-committee-public decision making process. As is, we have come up with a timid, typical suburban shopping center which treats this land as though it's worth only 3½ million — a 1 and 2 story shopping mall surrounded by ground level parking. And the taxpayers of Boulder are contributing 30 million dollars via tax increment bonds plus this much again in traffic improvements, flood control, landscaping and other contributions to a private developer.

Even with Boulder's artificial, restrictive zoning, we could have had multi-level or underground parking, a pedestrian world of shops, outdoor restaurants, theaters, museums, recreation, urban parks and public spaces between buildings, upper level offices and penthouse apartments; in short, a much more imaginative and productive development than we're getting — at no expense to the taxpayer.

If Boulder could have opened its eyes to the possibilities of even higher density urban development to utilize this choice central location . . . if we'd allowed the full flowering of competition with its variety and experimentation and imagination . . . the results

As an architect, let me add that neither public or private developers need to take over an entire, neatly defined area. Architects and planners seldom have the imagination to do well with a clean sheet of drafting paper. Interesting solutions are much more likely to occur with an inter-mixing of the old and new. Remodeling of building and cities is likely to be much more economical and humane with variety and surprises and a sense of history and continuity. There will be respect for existing buildings and people. If it were legitimate for the public to seed renewal projects, then it could be done much more effectively with small, scattered projects, with land purchased from those willing to sell voluntarily.

Nor should the public set up monopolistic conditions as we have in Boulder which openly admitted that we expect only one regional shopping center. Now that we've selected a pitiful, timid, out-dated solution, the public half of this partnership can see to it that no one else is allowed to try to do a better job.

If justice has any meaning then we need to ask — do we have an inalienable right to the things we've acquired fairly? The issue should be whether we worked and traded fairly to obtain what we have — voluntarily and peacefully and honestly. If so, should any people, no matter how powerful or how numerous, have the right to take it from us by force? What else is condemnation or eminent domain but the use of force?

Eminent Domain — all land belongs to the King — the power to take property without regard for the justice by which it was obtained. Do we really want to maintain such power in the hands of majorities or you the elected representatives or delegate it to local governments? When others have authority over our savings — our property — then they have a say over our independence, our dignity, our freedom, our very survival. If such power is granted during eras of peaceful and benign democracy, what habits and precedents have we established in the event of national emergencies and other conditions which threaten our fragile democracy?

Do we really want a society in which individuals learn to accept the unjust dictates of the majority — or harbor bitter resentment? There are movements gathering in this land, including libertarian ones, which spring from this sense of gross injustice and the dangers to individual liberty and a peaceful society.



## PROFILE OF A LIBERTARIAN BOB JAHELKA

By Carolyn Phelps

Steamboat Springs resident, Bob Jahelka, has gone from Vice chairman of the Routt County Republican Central Committee to Libertarian activist in just a few years. The biggest push in this direction came from reading Robert Ringer's *Looking Out For #1*. "Some of his thoughts initially startled the pants off me due to the sharp contrast with what I had accepted most of my life, but following more thought on these ideas I saw they made sense," he said. Questioning only a minor portion of the book's ideas, he decided to keep an open mind and make a conscious effort to enlarge his understanding of Libertarianism.

At the same time, he was also becoming discouraged by the Republican Party be-

views, backed up this statement with, "For a tightfisted individual like Bob, this represents very high esteem indeed." Bob also contributed a great deal of time and effort to Paul Grant's campaign for Governor, scheduling radio and newspaper interviews and trying to persuade the League of Women Voters to include Paul in their televised Gubernatorial debates. When Paul was on the campaign trail in the Steamboat area Bob even provided overnight accomodation for him.

Bob thinks the most obvious way to attract more people to the Libertarian point of view is to woo the media, but recognizes the immense difficulty in doing so. "The media tends to gloss over how evil govenment is,"



## Libertarian Course, Seminar Offered through DFU

By Craig Green

For the first time in several years, a libertarian course will be offered through Denver Free University (DFU) this summer. In addition, a separate, one-evening libertarian seminar will be presented. The "Principles of Liberty" course, beginning on May 24th, will use 37 position papers and a discussion group format to explore the basic philosophy of libertarianism. The seminar will be held on the evening of May 26th, and will emphasize the work of the Libertarian Party, as well as the basic philosophy in a summary form.

Denver Free University is an independent, non-profit educational organization which has been providing adult education since 1969. It is one of the largest such institutions in the country. The term "free" in the title, in true libertarian fashion, refers to freedom from censorship and freedom of access. Almost every conceivable kind of course is offered through DFU, including practical skills, health and exercise, arts, politics and just plain fun! By presenting libertarian ideas through this forum, it is hoped that we will reach many people that would not necessarily come to a Libertarian Party function.

I will lead the "Principles of Liberty" course, which will meet on Tuesday nights for seven weeks. This will be the fifth such course taught in Denver, although it will be the first

outside the Libertarian Party office. Based on a series of position papers published by the Society for Individual Liberty, this course consists of a series of discussion sessions and weekly reading assignments. Each class will last 1½ hours, which is equivalent to the estimated reading time between classes. The course begins with an introduction to the basic principles of liberty, emphasizing free trade and human rights. This is followed by discussions of economic freedom, personal liberty, foreign affairs, individualism and various current social issues. There will be a \$5 materials fee for the course.

The seminar will be held on Thursday night, May 26th, and will be given by Paul Grant, 1982 CLP candidate for governor. This seminar will explore the libertarian philosophy and its implementation through the Libertarian Party. Registration for the seminar (no charge) will be ongoing until either it begins or fills (limit 30 students). Registration for the course ends on May 13th, although there may be provisions for late registration. Information about registration can be obtained from DFU at 393-6706. Questions concerning the content of the course or other details should be directed at Craig Green (795-1629). Paul Grant (989-3409) may be contacted for information about the seminar.

## 1983 CLP STATE CONVENTION May 27-30 • Steamboat Springs, CO

### Constitution & By-Laws Committee (Cont'd from page 6)

lected. Delegates shall be elected by a simple majority of those voting. Subsequent ballots shall be taken as necessary to fill any remaining delegate positions. In the event that there are more candidates receiving a majority vote than there are delegate positions to be filled, those candidates receiving the highest vote totals shall be elected.

### Section 5

After the delegates are elected, alternates may then be selected by a majority of those

## Libertarian Hosts Weekly Radio Show

Wainwright Dawson, a libertarian activist, former state treasurer candidate for the Libertarian Party, and financial advisor, is hosting a weekly half hour radio program on KSNO, the Aspen station. Using a call in, discussion format, Dawson covers topics relating to individual rights vs. local government.



### Bob and Ruth Jahelka

cause, he said, they rarely adhered to their platform or did what they said they would do. He referred to their conventions as "a high school pep rally rather than thoughtful debate on running the biggest business in the world."

As the 1980 Presidential campaign progressed, Bob said he saw more and more merit in Libertarian principles and was even more impressed when the American Institute for Economic Research gave a favorable analysis of Ed Clark's Presidential campaign. Both Bob and his wife, Ruth, voted for Ed Clark because they were attracted to the Libertarian emphasis on the individual instead of society and also because they felt a more diversified series of political options was healthy. He admitted another compelling reason for voting Libertarian was because it was almost a certainty that Reagan would be elected. He now believes Reagan is "just a more charming version of Jimmy Carter," but at the time he was afraid if the election were close, a Libertarian vote would be a wasted vote. Bob said he has found this is a common fear in many people who otherwise support Libertarian principles. To get around that fear, Bob thinks Libertarians must convince people that the party is growing and becoming stronger. In addition, Libertarians must become more visible and actively seek greater publicity to increase people's awareness of the Libertarian alternative to the two entrenched political parties.

By the end of 1980, the case for becoming a Libertarian was so compelling that Bob submitted a membership application and has been active since, both in party activities and continued study. He attended the state conventions in 1981 and 1982 and has held a Principles of Liberty course in his living room. He is presently conducting a second course, but thinks perhaps the eight-week course is too long to attract those people with only nominal political interest or awareness. He, along with another participant in the four-member group, are considering forming a discussion group instead to attract those with only lukewarm interest in Libertarian ideas.

During the 1982 campaign Bob actively supported Libertarian party candidates and said he cast more votes in the form of money for Libertarianism than in all his previous political life. Ruth, who generally shares his

he said. "They look on the benign and the entertaining and are loath to express how bad things really are," he added. He believes it's in the best interest of the media to preserve the status quo and it's in the best interest of the Libertarian movement to somehow attract their attention. "Even though the Libertarian philosophy is rational and sound," he said, "people are indoctrinated with what they've been told all their lives and it's difficult to reach them." He has been working on devising a package of words, ideas, even slogans to attract people's interest and point out the fallacies of current government policies. He thinks such things as cartoons and short humorous vignettes demonstrating the contradictions in the current system would be an important element of this package.

"Proselytizing is probably my most obvious weakness, but it's recognized and I'm working on it," Bob says of himself. He confessed progress hasn't been very fast because he's short on patience.

Before moving to Steamboat ten years ago, Bob owned a computer school in New Jersey which offered training in everything from keypunch to programming. Bob and Ruth are enjoying retirement by travelling, hiking, fishing, hunting, reading, and gardening. They have three sons, all in college and who, according to Bob, have yet to achieve much in the way of political awareness. "But," he hastens to assure us, "it's recognized and I'm working on it."

### THE COLORADO LIBERTY

1041 Cherokee St., Denver, CO 80204, 573-5229, is published six times a year by the Colorado Libertarian Party. The deadline for material and advertising is the end of the month preceding publication. We welcome typewritten articles, letters to the editor, photos and artwork, and will print the best of what we receive. Hint: write concisely.

Opinions expressed in signed articles are those of the author, not necessarily those of the Colorado Libertarian Party. Likewise, advertising does not imply endorsement.

### Section 5

After the delegates are elected, alternates may then be selected by a majority of those voting.

### Section 6

The duly elected delegates shall immediately select a delegation chair and determine their own substitution procedures. Such substitutions shall be made without regard to Congressional District representation. A list of the delegates and alternates, and a description of the substitution procedures, shall be submitted (by the delegation chair) to the State Chair and the National Secretary within seven (7) days.

### Section 7

Representatives and alternates to National Party committees and sub-committees shall be elected by one of the following methods as is applicable:

If the number of representatives to national Libertarian Party Committees is known at the time of the Party Convention and the committees are to convene after the Convention, the Convention shall elect representatives and alternates in the same manner as and immediately after the election of at-large national convention delegates; otherwise the Board of Directors **at a regular meeting at least one month prior to the national Libertarian Party deadline**, shall elect the committee representatives and alternates by majority vote.

### Article VIII MEMBERSHIP

Applicants for membership in the Party shall make application on standard forms to be determined by the Board of Directors of the Party and shall pay such fees as may be determined by the Board of Directors.

No membership in any other organization, including the national Libertarian Party, shall be required by any applicant for consideration for state Party membership.

(Application shall be considered upon the applicant's signing a statement to the effect that he or she does not believe in or advocate the initiation of force as a means of achieving political or social goals.)

### Article IX AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the By-laws shall be in accordance with the Constitution.

### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the preceding text represents the true and complete result of the business sessions devoted to revision of the By-laws of the Colorado Libertarian Party at Convention, May 1982.

Ruth E. Bennett

discussion format. Dawson covers topics relating to individual rights vs. local government.

The program airs on Tuesday nights, at 6:15.

Dawson pointed out that similar opportunities exist on many of the smaller stations, and that with a little preparation, many libertarians could create similar programs in their area. "We have a fascinating philosophical system, (i.e. Libertarianism) to present, which makes for highly stimulating discussion," he said.

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The Montessori Child Discovery Center needs classroom space in South Lakewood. Approximately 4,000 sq. ft. are required. Contact Judy Huffman if you can help at 973-8578 or 985-1376.