



# Colorado Liberty

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## State Convention Hosts Burns, Rothbard

By Carolyn Phelps

About sixty-five Libertarians attending the Colorado Libertarian Party Convention in Steamboat Springs over the Memorial Day weekend elected five new officers and selected delegates and alternates to represent Colorado at the Libertarian National Convention to be held in New York City September 1-4.

Colorado Springs resident, Pat Lilly, was elected as State Chair, taking over from Ruth Bennett who has held this position for the last two years. As State Chair, Lilly plans to organize the state party into a "good, functioning unit for the preparatory phase of the 1984 elections. I would like to make the Colorado Libertarian Party an effective focal point for financial and other support for the Libertarian Presidential campaign," Lilly said. The other four members of the board of directors are John Williams, Campaigns Director, Jacalyn Erickson, Membership Director, Carolyn Phelps, Communications Director, and Paul Bilzi, Finance Director.

In other business, two new planks, agriculture and unemployment, were added to the platform and the membership oath was reinstated with a vote of 13-12.

The convention program began with a congenial gathering Friday evening with Murray Rothbard, who answered questions on every issue from El Salvador to the budget deficit. The next day, "Mr.

other groups the party interacts with. Also, considering government crackdowns on minority parties, there are pragmatic reasons for keeping a constitution and bylaws, those opposed pointed out.

This year the controversy of whether or not to require members of the CLP to sign a statement of non-initiation of force, fizzled out after only a few minutes of debate. The proposal to reinstate the statement: "I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the use of force as a means of achieving political or social goals," passed by only one vote but there was very little further discussion about the issue.

Perhaps the highlight of the convention for many was Gene Burns, the Libertarian Party Presidential nominee, who addressed the convention on Saturday evening. It was interesting to observe the faces in the room change from skepticism to respect as he spoke. People interrupted his speech several times with applause and hoots of laughter when he described the state in some outrageous (but true) fashion. There were even a few tears during some of his more eloquent moments. He received a standing ovation, leaving no doubt that the consensus in Colorado is, Gene Burns will make a dynamite presidential candidate.

Paul Grant led a panel on transporta-



Gene Burns, Libertarian Presidential Candidate, addresses Colorado State Convention.

Photo by John Williams

## Hard Work — Good Times The People's Fair 1983

By Betty Beverly

We couldn't have asked for a better week-end: the first sunshine in a long time, everyone half-crazed on music

gallons of drinks, and to make 80 cheesecakes? People. People who could yell "Two quarter pounders on wheat" all



tions on every issue from El Salvador to the budget deficit. The next day "Mr. Libertarian" entertained and enlightened those attending with his keynote speech, *Liberty Versus Politics: The Future of the Libertarian Party*.

The majority report proposal to replace the entire constitution and bylaws with: "The Colorado Libertarian Party shall operate in a Libertarian manner," caused mild controversy Saturday. Those who were in favor of replacing the constitution and bylaws with this simple statement believe there is too much time wasted at conventions in long, boring meetings arguing about unimportant details. Those against the proposal said the CLP needs a constitution and bylaws because it gives the party credibility with individuals and

presidential candidate.

Paul Grant led a panel on transportation deregulation, Claudine Paris and Bill Casey talked about personal liberty and personal relationships, and John Voss from the Naitonal Barter and Exchange Association spoke and answered questions about taxes and the IRS. All the panels were very well received.

The convention was a success thanks to Ruth Bennett who, in between her new job and winding down from her position as State Chair, managed to pull together an interesting and entertaining program. Even though there was some disappointment when the speakers for a couple of key panels didn't show, overall most people attending would agree the weekend was stimulating and enjoyable.

## Transportation Deregulation: Starving the RTD Dinosaur and Other Beasts

By Paul Grant

The transportation industry in Colorado is not free now, but substantial deregulation is a possibility, if Coloradans for Free Enterprise is successful in their first major project. CFE, a year-and-a-half old organization formed to promote free market ideas in Colorado, is planning a statewide initiative campaign to exempt all motor carriers from regulation by the Public Utilities Commission. Legislative attempts at deregulation have been crushed by pro-protection industry lobbyists, so the petition route is being pursued.

The process is simple (to explain, not to do): file your petition language with the secretary of state this fall and get it approved; withstand various legal challenges from the opposition; gather about 48,000 valid (70,000 total) petition signatures next spring and summer; raise and spend a minimum of \$100,000 on advertising to counter the claims of deregulation opponents (Yellow Cab, RTD, pro-monopoly movers and truckers, etc.); get the voters to approve the measure in the general election of November, 1984.

The issue is important; public and media interest is high; deregulation has already been passed in several states, and CFE is putting together an excellent organization. That plus 70,000 signatures and \$100,000 may produce the biggest pro-freedom victory in Colorado in many years.

For those libertarians who would like to get involved, now is the time to sign up. Call CFE (Paul Grant or Jackie Erickson) at 989-0402; or write CFE at 12477 W. Cedar Ave., Suite 106, Lakewood 80228. Offers of ideas, time, and money will be well-received. And be advised that this effort will of necessity involve people from many diverse backgrounds, including Democrats, Republicans, Libertarians, and industry representatives — a pro-free market (at least in transportation) coalition of individuals.

This is a ground-breaking effort with the possibility of great implications for the future. Sign up now and help FREE TRANSPORTATION.

week-end: the first sunshine in a long time, everyone half-crazed on music, food, beer (and a few controlled substances) — the People's Fair 1983. The East High School grounds were jammed with thousands of people celebrating the first real week-end of spring.

In the midst of the jolly throng, the Libertarian Party had two well-situated and very successful booths. The information booth, located next to four screaming Greeks hawking giros and "no Coke, Pepsi," earned \$174.00 from the sale of literature, buttons, T-shirts, bumper stickers and the annual Unpopularity Poll. James Watt earned the big bucks this year as the runaway "favorite turkey." Someone even voted for him with a Nikilok toilet token, which we interpret as a political comment of sorts.

Across from the information booth, Libertarians were turning out hamburgers, drinks and cheesecake in incredible numbers. According to Diane Lisle, co-ordinator of the booth, 1350 hamburgers were sold and we netted \$1035.00!

What does it take to cook and sell 1350 hamburgers, to mix and pour

cheesecakes? People. People who could yell "Two quarter-pounders on wheat" all day long and still smile at the customers. People who arrived at dawn to set the booths up and stayed to clean up long after the last hamburger was sold. People who didn't mind being covered with grease, sweating over a charcoal cooker. People who could total the price of "four burgers on white, three cheesecakes, two medium transfusions, a large lemonade and a small coke" without using a calculator. People who drove all over town picking up supplies, lugging them from cars parked blocks away from the mob scene.

Thanks to all of you who pitched in to make the booths the successes they were.

**Special thanks go to Diane Lisle for conceiving of and organizing the food booth.**

Few of us knew what to expect. We didn't know it would be as much fun as it was and that it would earn as much money as it did. Would we do it again? You bet! Come join us next year. You'll enjoy the company and you get to eat all the hamburgers that fall through the grill.

Such a deal!

**Colorado Libertarian Party  
1041 Cherokee Street  
Denver, CO 80204**

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# The Fed: Spinning Paper Into Gold U.S. Supreme Court Decides

By Laurie Schock

The U.S. Supreme Court will soon have a chance to restore Constitutional money in America. By June 22, 1983, it will receive an appeal from Richard L. Solyom of Fort Lee, New Jersey. His case challenges the constitutionality of our present-day irredeemable currency.

The question The Court is called upon to decide is whether the State of Maryland must pay Solyom in gold and silver coin as specified in Article I, Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution which says in part: "No State shall . . . make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; . . ."

Maryland owes him a debt of \$1,462 as compensation for land it confiscated from him under eminent domain laws. A decision in Solyom's favor will mean the states can no longer use Federal Reserve notes to extinguish their debts.

Solyom says: "this is an important case; these issues have never before been presented to the Supreme Court. The outcome may well decide if the Constitution is still the Supreme Law of the Land. The language of the Constitution is clear and explicit and I find it difficult to imagine an adverse decision. All I want is that the compensation be determined in legally defined dollars and payment be made in accordance with Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution."

The case began in 1980 when a Maryland Park Commission filed condemnation papers to confiscate the land Solyom inherited from his grandfather. Solyom asked for a jury trial and filed a Counterclaim demanding that the just compensation (when determined by a jury) be paid in accordance with Article I, Section 10. A Circuit Court judge

issue by one pretext or another. He thinks publicity at this time about the case will reach The Court's ears — let them know there is a grass-roots demand for honest money — and make it harder for them to ignore the case.

He is not alone in his efforts to restore fiscal sanity. Other national groups such as R.O.C. (Redeem Our Country) based in California and The Committee to Restore the Constitution are also involved. Last August Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina and Representative Ron Paul of Texas filed an amicus curiae brief in Solyom's behalf with The Court of Special Appeals of Maryland. The brief had been prepared by Henry Mark Holzer the well known Professor of Constitutional Law at Brooklyn Law School.



In addition, State Senator Jack Metcalf of Washington State, has taken an interest in the case. Last year Metcalf was prevented by State Attorney General Kenneth Eikenberry from having Washington State file suit directly with the U.S. Supreme Court on this issue. This year Metcalf is working with legislators

## 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.

### JULY

19th, Wednesday

Boulder County Libertarian Association meets.

20th, Wednesday

Discussion group, 7:30 p.m. at the office.

Topic: *Would A Libertarian Legislator Have To Compromise?*

### AUGUST

2nd, Tuesday

Libertarian Union meets in Aspen

3rd, Wednesday

Discussion group at the office, 7:30 p.m.

10th, Wednesday

Cocktail Party at the office.

23rd, Tuesday

Boulder County Libertarian Association meets.

### SEPTEMBER

1st - 4th

National Libertarian Convention in New York City.

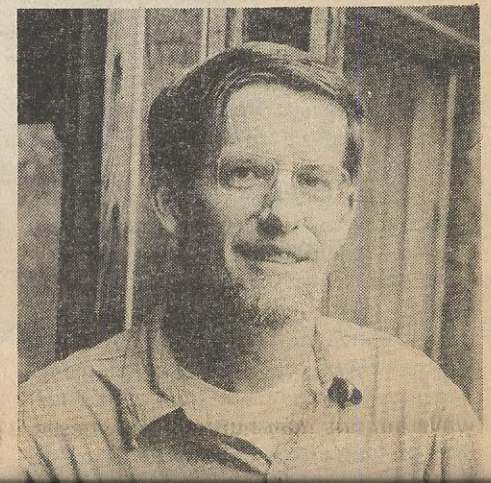
## Libertarian Postal Outlaw Hauled Before Magistrate

By David B. Tyson

A common cliché would have one believe that "no news is good news." But for Ed Leeper of Wallstreet, Colorado, no news was the result of the postal authorities taking seven months to plan their case against him.

Mr. Leeper was recently informed that he is to be arraigned June 29 before a U.S. District Magistrate on five counts of violating Title 18, United States Code 1725. Each count carries a maximum \$300 fine.

Leeper is being charged with placing unstamped campaign brochures into rural mailboxes in Boulder's mountain district. Leeper ran for Boulder County Commissioner from the mountain district, as an





jury) be paid in accordance with Article I; Section 10. A Circuit Court judge dismissed Solyom's counterclaim but Solyom appealed, carrying the case up the judicial ladder through all Maryland courts until now it is at the threshold of The U.S. Supreme Court — the only court that matters in cases such as this one.

The jury, in December 1981, was precluded by the judge, from hearing anything about the "money issue." However, it did set \$1,462 as the amount of just compensation the Park Commission must pay. Solyom refused the Federal Reserve notes offered, saying: "If I accept these notes it will place the State of Maryland in direct violation of Art. I; Sec. 10 of the U.S. Constitution, therefore I can not accept them."

Solyom does not expect any action from The Court for several months but he is concerned the judges may try to avoid the case and will evade facing the

Washington State file suit directly with the U.S. Supreme Court on this issue. This year, Metcalf is working with legislators and individuals in other States to bring "the money issue" into court.

It is possible a State initiated suit and Solyom's suit will reach the Supreme Court at about the same time. Such a coincidence will make it extremely difficult for The Court to ignore "the money issue."

Solyom heads up the Sound Dollar Committee, P.O. Box 226, Fort Lee, New Jersey; which he claims has 2,500 people who are following progress of the case. He claims: "A National storm is brewing over this issue. A return to a Constitutional monetary system is inevitable — the sooner the better."

For more information, contact Laurie Schock, (206) 753-7618 (9:00 to 5:00 Pacific Time). Solyom is available for interviews to newspapers or talkshows at: (201) 224-6037.

mailboxes in Boulder mountain district. Leeper ran for Boulder County Commissioner, from the mountain district, as an "independent libertarian." At the time, Leeper stated that the postal regulations cause undue hardships to the people living in the mountains, where it is burdensome to hand-deliver material to residences. Leeper also believes that the regulations place rural candidates at a disadvantage to their urban opponents who can more easily distribute door-to-door; Leeper's political strength lay in the sparsely populated areas of the county.

According to Leeper, the regulations are needed to enforce the government's postal monopoly: "the only way to make you pay postage (in circumstances such as his) is (by) making you pay \$300 per letter instead of \$0.20 per letter." Leeper says the law forces rural people into a greater than-would-be-normal use of the monopoly service, "I mind the way the law is used to bully people."



Ed Leeper

Mr. Leeper believes the authorities are proving themselves to be paper tigers. He reports that he "mailed" some 1700 brochures. The postal complaint itself mentioned 328 flyers. Yet only five violations are being charged. "They don't want to appear too 'heavy.'" However, "they care about the law" and won't allow it to be abandoned. Competition would ruin their game of monopoly.

Leeper hopes a lawyer will come to his aid. If none do, he will face the gallery of rogues alone. The trial will probably be in September of this year. Support from within the libertarian movement would be greatly appreciated.

## Jahelka Teaching Libertarianism in Steamboat Springs

By Dwight Filley

Bob Jahelka, that tireless champion of freedom, is not only teaching a class on Liberty, but is trying to make a similar class good for credit at the Colorado Mountain College (CMC) at Steamboat Springs.

Currently about twelve students attend his class on the CMC campus, which covers the Libertarian Party, its history and its platform. He has been received, in his words, with "some skepticism, and some enthusiasm," which probably means he is expounding the right mixture of radical libertarian theory and down to earth, non-statist solutions to current problems.

George Polles, an administrator and teacher at the college, has shown some interest in upgrading the class to a course for credit. The *Colorado Liberty* will keep you informed on Bob's progress.

## ED LEEPER IS WILLING TO RISK \$1500 FOR FREEDOM\* WILL YOU RISK \$25 TO JOIN THE PARTY?

Date \_\_\_\_\_ COLORADO and NATIONAL

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

Dues (per year): \$25 regular \$50 sustaining \$10 regular \$5 student  
Includes National Membership unless you instruct us otherwise.  
Includes subscription to *Colorado Liberty* and the Libertarian Party NEWS

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

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE (home) \_\_\_\_\_ (business) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
(required for National and State membership.)

\*National and State Party memberships are separate. However, only National memberships are counted in determining each state's allotment of delegates at National Conventions.

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:

Colorado Libertarian Party

\*Please see "Libertarian Postal Outlaw" article above.

## Liberty through Education in Greeley

By Craig Green

Bob Richardson, who was Robert LeFevre's first student in the Rampart Range Freedom School in Colorado, has moved to Greeley, Colorado, where he has retired. I met Bob a year or so ago, when he participated in my "Principles of Liberty" course. Since then, he has conducted a one-day seminar at the CLP office, and has participated in many of our twice-monthly discussion groups.

Bob is now interested in getting together with libertarians and other freedom-loving individuals. For those of you residing in Greeley, Fort Collins or other Northern Colorado areas, I urge you to contact Bob for whatever discussions or other activities in which you might be interested. Bob is not a member of the Libertarian Party, since he doesn't believe that the political process is the way to achieve liberty. However, it is refreshing to hear Bob's radical approach to liberty through education. Bob can be contacted at 214 Birch #17, Ault, CO 80610. His phone number is (303) 834-2354.



# VIEWS and NOTES

## PROTECTIONISM A Glaring Example of a Biased Press

The newspapers and magazines of this country are full of "the growing wave of protectionist sentiment," but never do they explain what is harmful about nations trying to protect their own industries. Except for an occasional mention that "protectionism hurts the world economy," the stories go on and on about depressed steel towns and unemployed auto workers.

Libertarians, like everyone else, are sorry to see unemployed workers whose products have been displaced by imports. But a protectionist tariff, imposed by the government on imported goods, forces everyone in the country to pay more for those goods. Another case of the government being inherently unable to do anything for someone, (in this case the industry hurt by foreign competition,) without doing something to someone (the consumer).

It's worth noting in passing that the extra tariff money you pay to buy, say, a Japanese motorcycle, goes to the government: one more tax.

The news media harps on the notion that foreign labor is so cheap that American workers can't compete, hence protectionism is claimed to be the lesser of evils. What they never explain is that no country ever gives us TVs, cars or cameras. That's why it's called foreign trade. For each dollar we spend to buy something from abroad, the foreigners must spend \$1.00 buying something from Americans. Otherwise we would be getting foreign goods and paying for them with easy to print green slips of paper. So while imports may hurt some domestic industries, they obviously help others — those which export.

As it happens, there is actually a net gain, since foreign trade encourages each country to do what it does best and cheapest, and then trade for those things which it finds it is inefficient at making.

Furthermore, the press commit an almost Orwellian inversion of the truth when they claim that "dumping" hurts America. Dumping, or the selling of something like Japanese steel to us at an artificially low price, actually means that the Japanese taxpayers are subsidizing U.S. consumers by covering the losses suffered by Japanese steel companies who undercut our own steel producers.

Again, this is hard on American Steel companies, but certainly a subsidy benefits the recipient financially, and in this case that means American steel consumers, i.e. almost all Americans.

Former Vice President Agnew had many faults, but when he spoke of the Eastern Liberal Press, he had it right.

We probably enjoy one of the least biased media in the world, but they still have a long way to go before they stop reporting government generated pabulum almost verbatim.



—Randy Hylkema Rudebarbs 1979 courtesy Books in Focus, NYC

## PRIVATIZATION — The Third Option

Well, it's beginning to sound like a broken record. Now the City of Denver is facing a \$20 million deficit, just like the State of Colorado, which faces a similarly large revenue short fall. Both are anguishing over the two supposed choices: cut services or raise taxes. Politicians, understandably, hate to do either.

The third, and least painful alternative is privatization, i.e. converting services provided through taxation to services provided by the free market.

An example pertinent to both city and state is mountain parks. Both Denver and Colorado maintain a system of mountain parks. Of course, there are many more private dude ranches, fishing and hunting preserves, and hiking and skiing trails open to the public, for a fee of course.

So why should the two governments sink scarce tax dollars into more mountain recreation facilities? The usual argument is "so people won't have to pay as much for a healthy outdoor experience."

The problem is that we still pay for it, through taxes. In fact, study after study shows that the private sector can provide a service more efficiently, that is to say, more cheaply, than the public sector.

So we not only still pay for the parks, we almost certainly pay more than we would if they were privatized.

If these lands were sold to the highest bidder, not only would we eliminate the constant drain on the budget; the proceeds from the sale would help too.

Naturally, since parks are a sort of service, taxes should be cut to compensate, but the city and state would still come out ahead, for the above reasons.

Parks are just one example. "Cutting Back City Hall" (Poole, 1980) lists scores of others.

There is a third alternative, beyond raising taxes or cutting services — privatization. It's more efficient, gives us more choices as to where to spend our money, can reduce taxes, and makes us more free.

## Fall "Principles of Liberty" Course By Craig Green

The next "Principles of Liberty" course will begin on September 13, 1983, and will be offered once again under the auspices of Denver Free University. It will be in Denver, although the exact location is not known at this time. The course consists of seven Tuesday night discussion groups, each lasting for approximately one and one-half hours. For more information, contact Craig Green at 795-1629.

### Personal Freedom, Morals Sex and Religion

"Liberty!—electric word!"

—Harriet Beecher Stowe  
Uncle Tom's Cabin 1852

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude  
... shall exist within the United States."

—13th Amendment 1865

Taxes, and forcing employers to be unpaid tax collectors are involuntary servitude. A military draft and jury duty are slavery.

—U.S.A. 1980



with easy to print green slips of paper. So while imports may hurt some domestic industries, they obviously help others — those which export.



—Randy Hylkema Rudebarbs 1979 courtesy Books in Focus, NYC

# IS GUN CONTROL ANTI-WOMAN

By Jenny Noble

It wasn't until I took Kung Fu classes that I considered gun control to be an anti-feminist issue. My instructor, a martial arts expert with 15 years of experience under his belt (no pun intended), asked how many of the women in our co-ed class thought we could defend ourselves. Feeling fairly confident I was strong enough and smart enough to fend off an average male, I raised my hand. He directed another class novice, a small, thin man, to try to throw me to the ground and hold me down. I was ready for him — and very surprised when he easily took me down. "Most men can physically overcome any woman" was the intended lesson. After six months in class I had learned to react quickly, to be aware of what was around me, as well as techniques for foiling an attack. But even in friendly play, my boyfriend could easily subdue me. Frustrated, I asked my Kung Fu master how long before I'd have the ability to stop a man from being able to physically dominate me. "Probably never, especially if you are taken by surprise. It takes years of daily practice before reacting quickly and effectively becomes second nature to you. Even then, the musculoskeletal structure of the male is such that he can probably overpower you anyway."

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*"The gun is truly an equal opportunity device"*

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I realized then I was wasting my time and money if what I wanted was to free myself from the fear of being physically intimidated by an attacker. Six months of

Kung Fu did teach me quite a lot, though. Awareness of my vulnerability and of potentially threatening situations (and how to avoid them); what it felt like to be hit, thrown and physically dominated.

Few women, unless they've been unfortunate enough to have been beaten and/or raped, have experienced the helplessness involved. I was lucky enough to learn my physical limitation in a safe environment. I was never hurt, but was jarred up both mentally and physically. It was at that time I started thinking of ways I could protect myself — ways to minimize being a victim. The gun seemed to be the viable option. Anyone, regardless of size and strength, can learn to accurately handle a gun. If a woman is up against an unarmed man, and is armed, she can stop him; if he is also armed, she still has a good chance of stopping him. The gun is truly an "equal opportunity" device.

It's sad that we live in a time and place that demands we think about buying a gun in order to live without fear. I wish it wasn't so, but wishing isn't going to change it. Passing strict gun laws isn't going to change it. In fact, it exacerbates the situation. According to data compiled by the FBI, America's most violent big cities are Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington DC and Cleveland. These cities also have the most restrictive gun laws in America and have seen their crime rates soar alarmingly since they passed their latest anti-gun legislation.<sup>1</sup> When law-abiding citizens do not have guns, they become victims of those who do. Studies have shown that areas having lower levels of private firearms ownership have higher crime rates, presumably because criminals are aware that their intended victims are less likely to have the

groups, each lasting for approximately one and one-half hours. For more information, contact Craig Green at 795-1629.

means with which to protect themselves.<sup>2</sup>

It would also be nice if we could rely on law enforcement officials to protect us. But several conditions prevent that: 1) rarely is a police officer around when someone is actually being attacked!; 2) if a criminal is apprehended and tried, he often gets a light sentence (a recent, horrifying example is that of Judge Lichtenstein's decision that Clarence Burns be given a two year "evenings only" jail sentence for murdering his wife. This light sentence was given because "she didn't tell him she was leaving him and when he found out, provoked him to murder her" said Judge Lichtenstein!); 3) it is not the government's job to protect its citizens.

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*"When law abiding citizens do not have guns, they become victims of those who do."*

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"There is no constitutional right to be protected by the state against being murdered by criminals or madmen." An exact quote from a court which ruled that under federal civil rights law, state officials who allegedly acted recklessly in releasing a criminally insane patient could not be subjected to a suit brought by the estate of a woman the patient has subsequently murdered! (U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, August 20, 1982)<sup>3</sup>

If we cannot rely upon the government to protect us, we are fearful victims or we must take responsibility for our own lives. I choose to do the later. So did 6,000 Orlando, Florida women. In 1966, police

vitue. A military draft and jury duty are slavery.

—U.S.A. 1980



trained these women to use firearms — the area's rape crimes were cut in half and a decline in armed robbery and burglary gave Orlando the distinction of being the Only US city to show an overall crime decrease that year.<sup>4</sup>

In a time in history where women are being openly harassed, beaten and murdered, we cannot hand over our destinies to bureaucrats. We must prove to ourselves we are independent, we must be prepared to be responsible for our own lives, we must not deceive ourselves into believing anyone else is willing or able to be responsible for our protection.

Learn to use a gun, fight for the right to keep it, for the right to protect our own lives. The right to own a gun is truly a feminist issue!

To learn more about this issue, call Clarence Lovell, 986-0561. Clarence, a member of the NRA, is trying to start an active feminist branch of the Colorado chapter.

1. Andrews, Reid; Washington Report, GUNS & AMMO, January 1982, p.6, 75.
2. "Ten Myths About Gun Control," 1981 NRA Institute for Legislative Action.
3. Andrews, Reid; Washington Report, GUNS & AMMO, March 1983, p. 6, 89.
4. "Ten Myths About Gun Control," 1981 NRA Institute for Legislative Action.



# THE FREEDOM FACTOR

By R.J. Rummel

Consider: World War I killed about 10 million people; World War II about 40 million. Add the other several hundred international and civil wars, plus the mass killing of their own citizens by the Hitlers, Stalins, Idi Amins, and Pol Pots, and the death toll from war and violence in the 20th century probably well exceeds 200 million. And this is without a nuclear exchange.

Before such figures, most people feel helpless. Among the diverse plans and proposals for defeating, or at least reducing, this great scourge of mankind, not many have been realistic. Of the practical ones, none has been successful. As I write this, people are dying en masse in civil or international wars involving El Salvador; Angola; the Republic of South Africa in Namibia; Morocco in the western Sahara; Chad; Israel, Syria, and the Palestinians in Lebanon; Iran and Iraq; the USSR in Afghanistan; and Vietnam in Cambodia.

No wonder many are skeptical of mankind's ability ever to control such violence. Nothing has helped—not the growth in international organizations, education, cross-national ties, popular antiwar movements, or science. The result is deep frustration and despair, partly reflected in the latest mass movement opposing nuclear weapons: if war is to occur, and history and current events seem to say that it will, then at least deprive states of those weapons that may destroy us all in the final apocalypse.

There is hope, though, and it comes from scientific research in recent years on collective violence. Pestilence was conquered in theory when science answered the what, how, and why; it was conquered in fact through appropriate organization and medical services. Famine likewise has been beaten in theory by science and technology, while

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**Democratic leaders should recall that wars between democratic states have not been seen in the twentieth century. Indeed, wearied and demoralised though modern man's democracies have sometimes been, there is no instance at all of any of them being bellicose against each other: an elementary truth which their leaders should take a little trouble to point out to their critics.**

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—Hugh Thomas, *A History of the World*, 1979

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done by enough different scientists on enough different cases and periods of time and using enough different methods to say that the results are significant and most likely valid. But much more remains to be done, and future research could modify or negate these results. When facing the most serious of mankind's problems, however, such necessary caution can be overdone (especially when numerous politicians and intellectuals, without having seriously studied the problem, proclaim one cause or solution to war to which they would commit mankind's resources).

that is, a fair amount of government control and dictation is not precluded. An interesting result, however, is that when freedom is considered relatively, as when it is correlated with violence, we find that the more freedom, the less violence; the implication is that even in liberal democracies, what violence there is could be reduced further by increasing individual freedom.

Now, some evidence. In the historical period for which there are systematic data, 1816-1981, there were more than 50 interstate wars, *not one of which actively involved an established liberal democracy on both sides*. This lack of wars between democracies is sufficient to show the great peace-making and peace-keeping virtue of freedom. It cannot be statistically explained by lack of common borders or by the existence of few democracies. (Freedom House identified some 38 liberal democratic states in 1980). Only some common internal factor—the existence of freedom—can explain the result.

Additionally, democracies not only avoid wars among themselves but have minimal violent interactions with other nondemocratic states as well. To explore this point in detail, I identified every known case of violence between two states during the five-year period 1976-80. I assigned a (rank-order) numerical score to each case, based on the degree of violence involved. (Non-violent conflicts were scored from 1 to 33, violent conflicts short of war received scores of 34 to 43, and wars were scored from 44 to 52, depending on their seriousness.)

In order to assess the relationship between violence and political freedom, I then derived a combined score for political freedom in the states involved in these conflicts. I used here the Freedom House seven-point rating scales for

## Nice Folk



Gary Cohen, a friend, Bi





organization and medical services. Famine likewise has been beaten in theory by science and technology, while the political and economic organization most conducive to prosperity has subsequently ended famine in many parts of the world. For war and violence, we are still at the state of conducting scientific research to subdue them in theory, but that research has already produced some highly significant and practical results. In a nutshell, what social science has found is the *the more freedom a state has, the less its internal and foreign violence.*

While there were isolated early attempts to apply scientific methods to understanding and controlling war and violence (notably by Lewis Fry Richardson, an English meteorologist and Quaker, and by Quincy Wright, a professor of international law and relations at the University of Chicago), the scientific study of war and violence really began in the mid-1950s. The great fear of nuclear war, coupled with an appreciation of the success of scientific research during the Second World War, stimulated many with scientific skills and dispositions to apply them to this area. By the early 1960s, there had emerged within political science a new discipline focused on understanding and resolving violence. Today, peace science, or irenology (from Irene, the Greek goddess of peace), is a fully functioning discipline with journals, scientific associations and meetings, a community of scientists, and the first newly established academic departments granting advanced degrees.

A pacifist in my youth, deeply affected by the killing of World War II and horrified by the potential of nuclear weapons, I have been part of the growth of irenology from its beginnings. I began my academic work in physics and mathematics, transferred to political science, and began in the late 1950s to apply the tools of science to understanding war and peace. Here, I will keynote the major conclusion of over 15 years of research, a conclusion that I believe offers great hope for minimizing violence and eliminating war.

I would not be a good scientist if I did not concede that such hope must be qualified. Enough research has been

then derived a combined score for political freedom in the states involved in these conflicts. I used here the Freedom House seven-point rating scales for political rights and civil liberties, where 1 represents the greatest extent of freedom and 7 the least. By adding together the ratings on these two measures and then the resulting political-freedom ratings of the two countries involved in a conflict, I obtained a measure of the degree of *joint* political freedom. the higher this number, the less joint political freedom for the pair.

## The State of Freedom — 1980

### Politically Free

AUSTRALIA  
AUSTRIA  
BAHAMAS  
BARBADOS  
BELGIUM

CANADA  
COSTA RICA

DENMARK  
DOMINICA  
ECUADOR  
FIJI

FINLAND  
FRANCE  
GAMBIA

GERMANY (WEST)

GREECE  
ICELAND  
IRELAND

ISRAEL  
ITALY  
JAPAN

KIRIBATI  
LUXEMBOURG  
NAURU

NETHERLANDS  
NEW ZEALAND  
NORWAY

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA  
PORTUGAL  
ST. VINCENT

SOLOMON ISLANDS  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
TUVALU  
UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED STATES  
VENEZUELA

### Economically & Politically Free

AUSTRALIA  
BAHAMAS  
BARBADOS  
BELGIUM

BOTSWANA  
CANADA  
COSTA RICA  
CYPRUS

DOMINICA  
ECUADOR  
FIJI

FRANCE  
GAMBIA  
GERMANY (WEST)

GREECE

ICELAND  
IRELAND

ITALY  
JAPAN

LUXEMBOURG

NEW ZEALAND

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

SOLOMON ISLANDS

SWITZERLAND

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TUVALU

UNITED STATES

VENEZUELA

In what follows, I will present some of the evidence for and explain two related conclusions about violence and war: that freedom is inversely related to violence and that there is no war between liberal democratic states. A liberal democracy is defined as a state that respects basic civil liberties and political rights (such as freedom of the press, religious freedom, and open, competitive elections with a near-universal franchise). A "free state" is not defined relative to other states, as would be the case if the internally freest one-fourth or one-fifth of all states were taken as the sample of those with freedom. Still, the threshold for a liberal democracy used here may be too low;

then derived a combined score for political freedom in the states involved in these conflicts. I used here the Freedom House seven-point rating scales for political rights and civil liberties, where 1 represents the greatest extent of freedom and 7 the least. By adding together the ratings on these two measures and then the resulting political-freedom ratings of the two countries involved in a conflict, I obtained a measure of the degree of *joint* political freedom. the higher this number, the less joint political freedom for the pair.

The top figure on page 7 shows what happens when we plot the cases of interstate violence on a graph, indicating the degree of violence on the vertical axis and the joint political freedom on the horizontal axis. For example, the Egypt-Libya War in 1977 and the Vietnam-Cambodia War in 1978 are both high on the conflict scale, but the latter is much further to the right because the two states have a high degree of non freedom. In fact, the horizontal axis can be divided into three regions: pairs of states that are both politically free, pairs of states in which one or both is partially free, and pairs of states (like Vietnam and Cambodia) that are both nonfree. It is notable that there is not a single incident of violence between the pairs of states rated politically free.

Some basic statistics can be used to define a mathematical function describing the pattern made up by all these data points. the result is the slightly upward-curving line drawn in the figure—what statisticians call a "growth curve." This curve crosses the violence threshold (the point where the vertical scale changes from nonviolent to violent conflicts) *outside* the region of pairs of politically free states. In other words, there is solid statistical evidence, at least for the years 1976-80, that *free states do not engage in violent interactions* and that *violence between states increases with their lack of freedom.*

Moreover, democracies do not even approach the threshold of violence. Military warnings, alerts, threatening troop movements, or shows of force bet-

(Cont'd. on page 7)



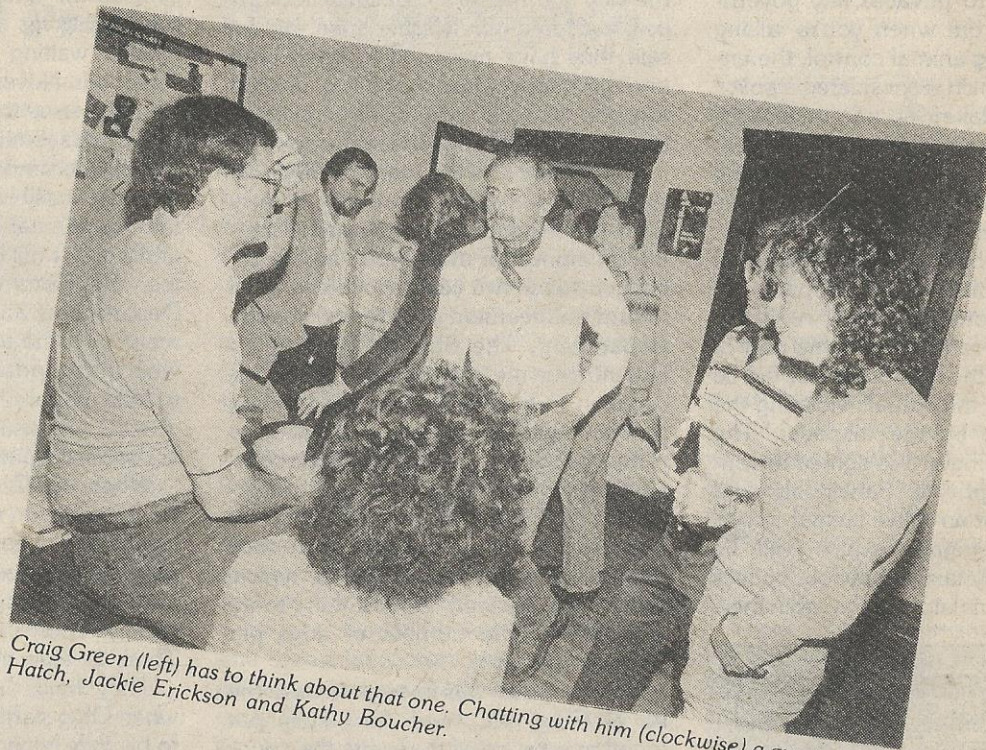
A visitor makes a point with Kathy Boucher



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*Massey, and Peter Nelson.*



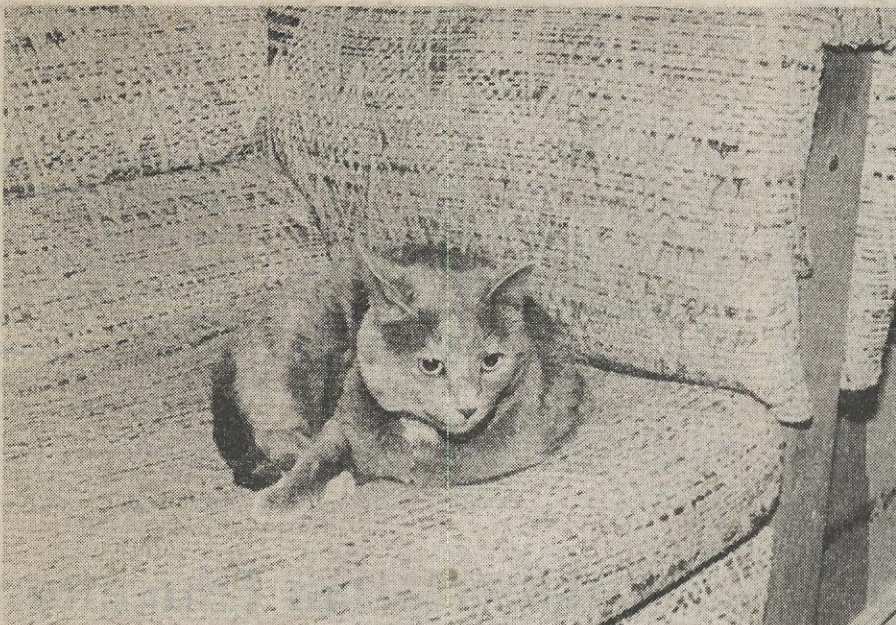
*Craig Green (left) has to think about that one. Chatting with him (clockwise) a guest, Jerry Hatch, Jackie Erickson and Kathy Boucher.*



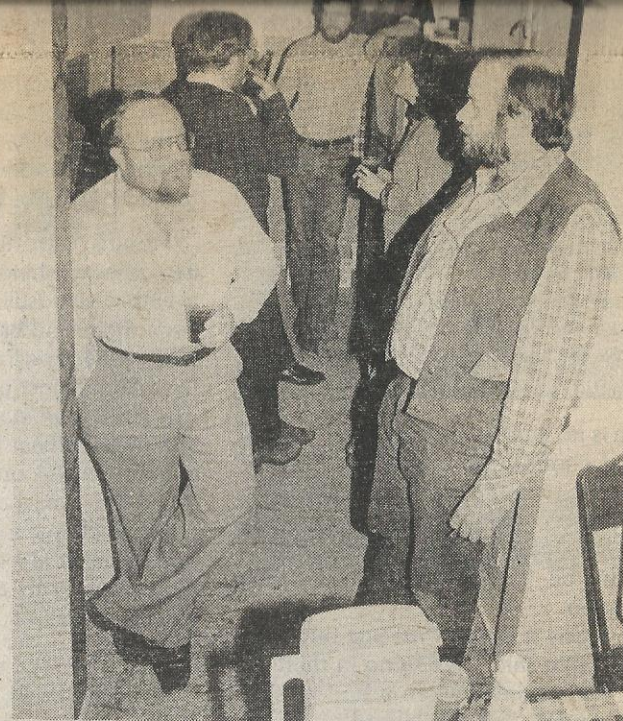




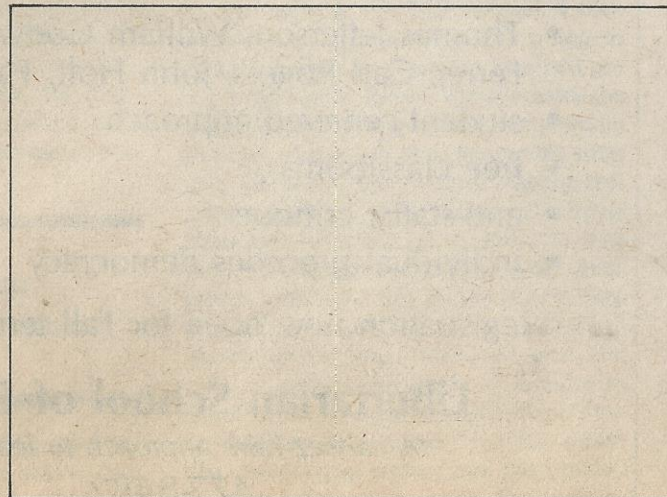
Judy Huffman, Lottie and Karl Murphy try to figure out why the autograph ad is in the fireplace.



Miss Liberty, the Libertarian office mascot, takes a break from begging for attention.



In the kitchen with Charlie Jackson, John Mason, Paul Grant, Jackie Erickson and Karl Murphy.



Why not be a part  
of this picture  
at the next party?



# Profile of a Libertarian — GREG JOHNSON

## WHAT ONE LIBERTARIAN CAN DO

By Carolyn Phelps

It is difficult to privatize any government "service," but when you're talking about privatizing animal control, the enforcement of which is considered a police power, you've taken on an ambitious if not downright overwhelming task. Ask Greg Johnson, the man who, according to his friends, did it almost singlehandedly in Park County.

On May 16, the Park County Board of County Commissioners adopted an animal control ordinance that won't cost the taxpayer a cent because the cost of enforcement of the new ordinance will be borne by those individuals violating the ordinance, not by the taxpayer. The Commissioners have also agreed to contract out to private individuals and organizations for an active animal control enforcement program which will be financed, not by tax money, but by fees collected from violators of the ordinance.

### ABOUT GREG JOHNSON

Greg Johnson grew up on the East coast and received a B.A. degree in African and American history at Washington and Lee University in Virginia, a school which he describes as so conservative that the students were still wearing ties during the Viet Nam war. When asked if he was a conservative in those days, Greg paused before saying, "I didn't like Barry Goldwater because he was too far to the left."

Greg and MC were married two days after graduation and moved to Indiana where he received his Masters degree in Business Administration while working fulltime. After graduation he went to work for Oscar Meyer in Wisconsin and was later transferred to their office in Denver. Two years later he started a job with Hillshire Farms and moved to Burland, a small community in Park County. He

the way and the new ordinance couldn't be considered purely Libertarian, but he said they have managed to hang onto enough market ideas that if it is allowed to work, "It could open the floodgates for future privatization efforts in the county."

Park County, to the tune of \$50 thousand per year, had been doing a lousy job of enforcing the County's animal control ordinance for many years before the budget crunch two years ago forced them to turn enforcement over to the Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff's Department had neither the manpower nor the inclination to handle the job and the dog problem quickly worsened. Dogs were running in packs, neighbors were complaining about excrement on their property, and the County Commissioners were being forced into a position where they had to do something. They, in typical statist style, decided the best thing to do was to limit the number of dogs per household to two.

This proposal was enough to raise the ire of Greg, MC, and Jim. They put together a proposal to rewrite the county laws in regard to dogs running at large, cruelty, excrement, and noise. Since the Sheriff's Department was unable or unwilling to act as an animal control authority, the proposal also included provisions for the animal control authority to be run by private individuals or organizations. No county money would subsidize any authority and there would be no limit to the number of authorities that could operate in the county. Disputes with any animal control authority could be settled through binding arbitration instead of through the back-logged court system.

The Commissioners looked at the proposal and appointed a committee to study it. The committee was made up of Greg, MC, and Jim, three other citizens

oversee the animal control authority to see that it was handled properly.

After waiting until the day after the election in November, because he didn't want this issue to become a political football, Greg submitted their proposal to the County Commissioners again. The Commissioners still had a few problems with the operational aspects of the proposal and it took until February for the committee, the Commissioners, the Building Department, and the Sheriff's Department to come to a basic agreement on what the proposal should be. They agreed to hold a public hearing and were told to give the proposal to the County Attorney so he could put it into proper form.

When the County Attorney returned the proposal to Greg, at 8:30 the evening before the hearing, there was no comparison between the original proposal and the County Attorney's. "He completely emasculated the whole thing. That's as kind as I can be," Greg said.

They held the hearing anyway, but when Greg started to voice his objections to his own proposal, the Commissioners decided the best thing to do was send the proposal back to the County Attorney and see if something couldn't be worked out. Back to the drawing board again, but this time with the encouragement of the positive response from the people attending the hearing.

Finally, on May 16, after nearly a year and a half of meetings, phone calls, public hearings, and constant hassles with county officials, the animal control ordinance passed. Now the only thing left to do is to make sure the County Commissioners allow the proposal to work. So far they have procrastinated in printing the short, simple contract that would enable private individuals to go into the business of dog catching. Greg has

blem and explained how it could be solved." He said they also learned to give in when they knew they weren't going to win. "Most people expect the state to control their lives," he said. "they can't believe the market could solve a problem like this. but how can you argue with the county not spending any tax money, getting the problem solved with a minimum of fuss and mess, and the people who pay for it are the people who are violating the rights of other people? You can't logically argue with it." Another reason the County even listened to the proposal was because they had no other solution to the problem, Greg added.

As far as they can tell, even though other places have "privatized" animal control, their proposal is the only one that isn't paid for with tax money. "We have taken something that is normally considered a police power and privatized it," he said with a wry grin. "when you look at that, imagine how easy it would be to privatize the dump."

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for Oscar Meyer in Wisconsin and was later transferred to their office in Denver. Two years later he started a job with Hillshire Farms and moved to Burland, a small community in Park County. He said at first he wasn't involved in anything political. He went to work, watched the tube, and played with his dogs, but gradually he became more involved in the community by playing baseball and coaching a team. He attended a few Libertarian meetings where he met Phil Prosser and Jim Glenny and before long was in the thick of it with them.

There is no limit to the number of private animal control authorities who will be allowed to operate and any disputes arising between an animal control authority and any individual; group, or the County can be settled through binding arbitration.

How was it done? "We just outlasted them," Greg said. "We hung in there so long, and at times when it had ground to a complete halt, we kicked it and got it going again." He went on to say he couldn't have done it without the help of his wife, MC, and Jim Glenny. The three of them spent countless hours on the phone and in meetings before they even had the first public hearing. Greg said they had to give on a few points along

through the backlogged court system. The Commissioners looked at the proposal and appointed a committee to study it. The committee was made up of Greg, MC, and Jim, three other citizens of the community, and was chaired by the County Extension Agent, who Greg said, turned out to be their greatest ally.

Months went by, but the committee was accomplishing nothing. They were at a virtual standstill; merely arguing with each other and bringing in so-called experts, usually police officers of some kind, to testify against privatizing the enforcement of the ordinance. They claimed only a police officer can legally enforce an animal control ordinance. Others were afraid the private animal control authority would charge too much and many "experts" said it just wouldn't work. According to Greg their biggest task was explaining privatization and how the market works.

By July 1982, because nothing was being accomplished on animal control, the three decided to form a humane society to combat some of the problems caused by the lack of enforcement of an animal control ordinance. Greg emphasizes that the humane society doesn't want to be involved in animal control, but would be willing to arbitrate disputes and

missioners allow the proposals to work. So far they have procrastinated in printing the short, simple contract that would enable private individuals to go into the business of dog-catching. Greg has advertised in the local shopper to inform people of this opportunity. Considering the rate of unemployment, several people have responded, but Greg has had to tell them he has no contract yet. The issue of dog control has been going on for so long people are no longer interested. Greg is afraid the Commissioners plan to wait it out with the hopes of receiving funding for next year to pay their own Animal Control authority. "We are operating in a very political atmosphere and we have to learn how to respond to everything," he said.

Greg says you can't hope to succeed in a task like this "by slinging a bunch of Libertarian ideals at people." He said you have to calmly and rationally explain how the Libertarian way of letting the market operate would solve the problem. "We didn't try to B.S. anybody," he said. "When someone thought they saw a problem, we recognized there may be a pro-

Carolyn Phelps  
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**By Stormy Mon**

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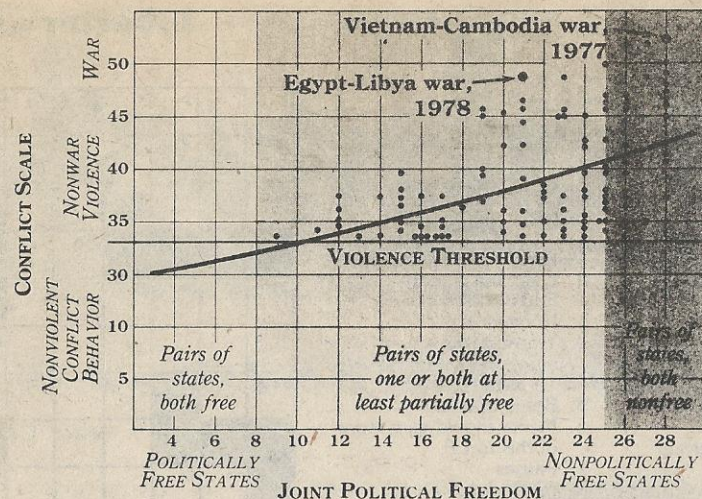
## The Freedom Factor

(Cont'd. from page 4)

ween democracies are virtually unknown. In the course of my research on this five-year period, I have also plotted the peak conflict behavior (the highest level of conflict, whether violent or not) between pairs of states. When I statistically derived a curve that fits these data points, I found that it moves up sharply as we progress along the horizontal axis from politically free to nonfree pairs of states. Peak conflict between free states consisted of negative communications and negative sanctions and only in a few cases of warnings and defensive acts. The violence threshold is not crossed over until we move well into the region of partially free state pairs.

What about collective social or political violence *within* states? Here also, *freedom reduces or eliminates collective violence*. This is illustrated by the bottom figure on page 34, which shows the best-fitting curve for data points for 261 cases (all I could find) of collective violence within states for 1976-80 (riots, revolts, rebellions, assassinations, guerrilla war, terrorism, social violence, etc.). Again, although the data points themselves are not shown, each incident's degree of violence was plotted against the political freedom score of the state in which the violence occurred. The result is quite clear: *the less freedom within states, the more collective violence*.

The political freedom scores used here have been based on Freedom House's measure of the extent to which civil liberties and political rights are respected within these states. This measure, however, ignores the extent of economic freedom within a society. (For example, the adjacent table shows which of the 38 states rated politically free in 1980 also have substantially free economies.) In my own research, I have also considered *total* freedom (that is, political *plus* economic freedom) in the statistical calculations used to derive the relationship between freedom and violence. The results were



## International Violence Versus Political Freedom 1976-80

mass hostility and resources can be created, mobilized, and directed at any foreign power.

Between states with such totalitarian governments, power goals and calculations are the determinants of policy. Economic exchanges, social bonds, similarity in culture, historical alliances, and transnational people-to-people linkages are all minor notes in totalitarian foreign policies. No wonder that when totalitarian states meet, violence and war are more likely than for any other combination of political systems.

Of course, there is a gradient here; many different varieties and shades of democratic and totalitarian states exist. And in between are different authoritarian states, ruled less by coercion than by custom, authority, and legitimacy. Regardless of this variety, however, as the civil liberties, political rights, and economic freedom decrease in a state, its internal cross-pressures should likewise decrease as interests become polarized. The state's internal and external violence should then increase. And this is what systematic analyses of data on violence confirm.

Why has this critical relationship between violence and freedom been missed or forgotten by all but a few contemporary advocates of the free society? First, I suggest that the frequent involvement of liberal democracies in war—such as World Wars I and II, Korea, Suez, and Vietnam, not to mention a multitude of war crises—has eroded the classical liberal conviction that freedom and free trade further international peace and harmony. What has not been seen, since this is more a matter of scientific analysis, is that while such states have had violence and war, they have had significantly less, and that indeed, the more unfree a state internally, the greater its violence and war.

Second, I believe that people generally look at states one-for-one. The relationship between democracy and war is generally perceived as a question of

spontaneous society that tends to minimize social violence.

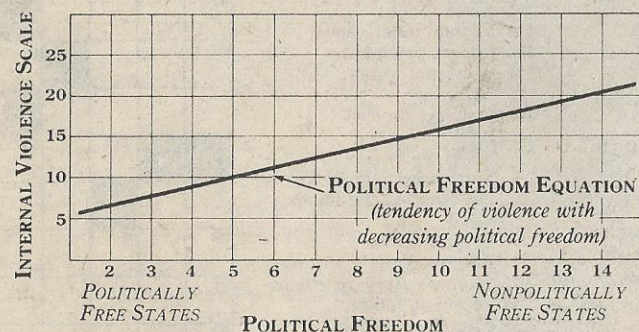
Nonetheless, for some, vital interests may still be at stake; violence may occur. But with overlapping groups, differing class memberships, and cross-pressured interests, no conflict front can form across the larger society. What frustration and associated violence do occur are either localized and contained or are diverted into numerous channels and drained off before many people, groups, or interests are involved.

As for the foreign relations of such states, external violence is checked by the existence of multiple, often conflicting, elites whose interests are divergent and segmented, checked and balanced. Moreover, political elites are dependent

and linkages, and their mutual identification and sympathy foreclose on war between them; violence may occur only upon the most extraordinary and unusual circumstances.

Turning now to the second concept, polarization, consider a society in which government uses coercion and force to direct most social and economic activities, without countervailing civil liberties or political rights. Much of what one does is therefore controlled by the same "they." One supreme elite commands all others, regardless of the organization or group involved—whether churches, farms, factories, or schools; provinces, cities or towns; families or individuals.

The critical effect of this is to polarize classes, groups, and interests. A single central status quo determines one's overall rights and benefits: what to own,



## Internal Violence Versus Political Freedom 1976-80



freedom (that is, political plus economic freedom) in the statistical calculations used to derive the relationship between freedom and violence. The results were similar curves, displaced somewhat from the ones based on political freedom alone. What I found was that for a given level of political freedom, *the level of interstate violence is greater without economic freedom*. I obtained the same conclusion for internal violence. In short, economic freedom is a (statistically) significant factor in reducing both internal and interstate violence.

To sum up, freedom minimizes violence. Within free states, there is the least violence. And between free states, war does not occur and violent conflict is virtually unknown.

Is the demonstrated inverse relationship between freedom and violence explainable? Two concepts play a critical role in understanding this interesting result. One is *cross-pressures*, the other *polarization*. Spontaneous societies in which the government's role is small have a variety of different contending powers (such as the churches, corporations, large landowners, labor unions, the press), diverse competitive interests, and variegated groups. Society is pluralistic and dynamic; social forces point in different directions. As a result, interests are cross-pressured and segmented; people are pushed and pulled in different directions by varying obligations, benefits, and opportunities. The satisfaction of any one interest usually required compromising or yielding others. Moreover, the same people may be top dogs in one group, underdogs in another.

With diverse multiple interests and participation in multiple groups in different ways, the individual in a free society is a broker among his contending interests, having to decide which to satisfy and which to ignore. It is then difficult to be overly excited about any one interest, for then one may lose out on some others. In other words, "win some, lose some." This perspective is the hallmark of an exchange society and its limited government. And it is this perspective generated by cross-pressures and pluralism in a

segmented, checked and balanced. Moreover, political elites are dependent

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"In other words, there is solid statistical evidence, at least for the years 1976-80, that *free states do not engage in violent actions and that violence between states increases with their lack of freedom.*"

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upon the support of a public usually unwilling to bear the cost in taxes, property, and blood of foreign adventures and intervention, unless aroused by an emotionally unifying issue. Even then, the public cannot be trusted to pay the price of foreign violence for long and may turn on those responsible even in the midst of war (witness the Vietnam war for the United States).

Of course, an emotional and patriotically aroused people can itself be a force for war (as in the US war on Spain in 1898), but this is to underline that the essential diversity of interests and values of free citizens must be overcome—a sufficiently unifying national stake or value must be at issue—before elites are unrestrained by a free press and contending centers of power and are unaccountable through free elections. For these reasons, the freer the people of a state, the less likely are its elites to commit violence against other states. This is not to deny that such violence does occur (as in World War II, and recently the Falkland Islands). It is to say that free states are *least prone* to international violence and war.

Most important, this inhibition becomes a mutual barrier to violence between liberal democratic states. Their mutual domestic diversity and pluralism, their free and competitive press, their people-to-people and elite-to-elite bonds

segmented, checked and balanced. Moreover, political elites are dependent upon the support of a public usually unwilling to bear the cost in taxes, property, and blood of foreign adventures and intervention, unless aroused by an emotionally unifying issue. Even then, the public cannot be trusted to pay the price of foreign violence for long and may turn on those responsible even in the midst of war (witness the Vietnam war for the United States).

For this reason, any development of leadership in the obey class is a most serious threat to the governing elite and is harshly dealt with. And obey-class political sensitivity and consciousness that might dangerously challenge the legitimacy of the elite are prevented through mind control and propaganda, selective isolation or elimination of dissidents, or jingoistic, nationalist campaigns calling for political unity and support against a foreign evil.

Even aside from this actual violence of the government against the people (which alone makes coercive societies the most violent) or against itself through purges and coups, there is the ever-present potential for class war. The sharp class division across society between ins and outs resembles a geological fault line across the earth. Pressure builds up on both sides, until the stress is such that a slip in one place may unlock the whole length, producing a severe earthquake over a large area. Similarly, when violence occurs in a polarized society over one issue and in one place, it can trigger violence along the entire class front. Thus, the social earthquake: mass violence, revolution, and class war.

This polarization affects a state's foreign relations, as well. The ruled have little power to restrain or resist the foreign adventures of their rulers, who, in any case, are responsible only to themselves. Moreover, these rulers' control over society and the media enable them to treat their people as one large army, whose

Second, I believe that people generally look at states one-for-one. The relationship between democracy and war is generally perceived as a question of whether such states have wars or not. However, much of what is important in the relationship between freedom and violence is in fact a matter of what states are *paired*. It is not that liberal democratic states do not have wars. They do. It is that they have no wars and hardly any violence *between* them.

And third, it is clear to me that much of the professional literature on violence, war, and peace is produced by contemporary liberals and socialists who, I would say, are ideologically blinded to what the evidence shows. They usually prefer to see violence and war as endemic to international "anarchy," international and domestic "inequality," capitalist "exploitation," multinational corporations, and the lack of a welfare-liberal or socialist world government. Rigorous research rather strongly indicates, however, that they have turned things around: the combination of political liberty and capitalism is most peaceful, not least; the combination of political liberty and a socialist economy is less peaceful, not most; and the combination of political repression and a planned economy is least peaceful of all.

Given, as I believe can also be shown, that a free society best promotes the welfare and happiness of its members and best promotes social justice, there is now an additional powerful argument for freedom: *peace*. For to spread freedom from one state to another is to extend an oasis of nonviolence between states. As far as our science of peace has come, then, *the path to minimizing global violence and creating a world free from war appears to be an extension of civil liberties, political rights, and economic freedom. There does seem to be reason to hope that the remaining two horsemen of the apocalypse—war and violent strife—can be defeated after all.*

R. J. Rummel is a professor of political science at the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

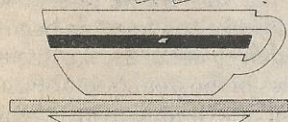
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**ACROSS**

1. Among
5. *The Liberty* needs more of this (abbr.)
8. Crime against the state
15. Guts
17. Adrenalin or thyroxine
18. LP Presidential nominee and namesakes
19. Early jazz form
20. Soviet who pounded desk at UN (init.)
21. San Francisco event
23. DOD critic from Georgetown (init.)
24. Politician often does this with responsibility
28. Detroit prof. org.
29. Summer color
31. Nitty-Gritty
33. Medical treatment group (abbr.)
35. LP VP nominee
38. NY neighbor
39. Ouchies
41. US Gestapo
42. SE Asian
43. Citizen of (suffix)
44. Commodity blamed for inflation
46. Label
47. *The Discovery of Freedom* author
52. "---- John ----?" (last word)
53. View
54. Grain
55. Specified Test Conditions in Chemistry and Physics (abbr.)
56. See 52 across (first word)
58. Sing Along With ----
60. 3rd largest party
62. On the deep blue
64. Women's rights group (abbr.)
66. Sentence parts
68. City in the Great Basin (abbr.)
70. Lawyer's org.
72. Japanese tree art
73. *It Usually Begins With* ---- (init.)
75. Eye inflammation
77. Great work of 73 across (init.)
78. Operatic genius
80. Psychological facades

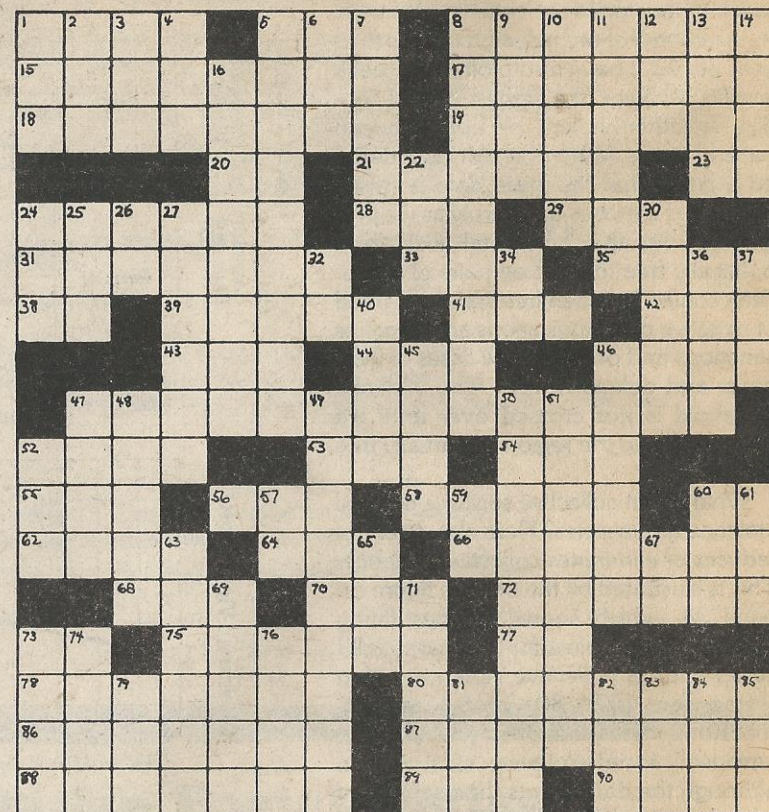
86. Statism is to libertarianism as ---- ---- begin
87. Made beloved
88. Attach to (as a parachute)
89. National Testing Service (abbr.)
90. Biological containers

**DOWN**

1. Presidential nickname
2. Common trait of Eddie Chiles and Howard Jarvis
3. Transportation bureaucracy
4. 10 liters (abbr.)
5. Bottle opener
6. Media should give more of this to LP
7. Pauses
8. NRC island
9. Wander
10. Grain fungus
11. Federal train system
12. French pronoun
13. Celebrant at bar "The drinks are ----!"
14. No way! (poetic)
16. FRN
22. Sci-Fi writer (init.)
24. Stock cops (abbr.)
25. He dropped the bomb (init.)
26. See 52 across (2nd word)
27. Stormy's April 15 advice
30. Founding father
32. cummings' initials
34. Either's partner
36. Arrived
37. Implement
40. Lone
45. Same as before (Lat.)
46. LP VP nominee
47. Tax informer does this
48. Greek wine flasks
49. Libertarian foreign policy
50. Mr. Libertarian & family
51. Native American game
52. Fed. procurement agy.
57. Half a laugh
59. *God of the Machine* author (init.)
60. Poetic meadow
61. Greek letter
63. LP Chair
65. The feds

**Libertarian Crossword Puzzle**

by John Williams



67. \$4 trillion in the hole (init.)
69. Snappy
71. Colorado city with large LP vote
73. Simians
74. Smallest of the litter
76. Preposition
79. Naval rank (abbr.)
81. West. Hemisphere org.
83. Gun lobby
84. NRC predecessor
85. Left wing group

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—Adam Smith, 1776  
*Wealth of Nations*

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Coal Reserve Analysis

**Metcalf Lampoons Federal Reserve Board**

Senator Jack Metcalf, representing the 10th District in the Washington State Senate has filed SB 4254, the Timber Reserve Board. It calls for a timber

information laws; its records are not open for inspection and it cannot be audited. Sound familiar? Certainly! It is a parallel of the Federal Reserve Board. It is a bill



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Coal Reserve Analysis  
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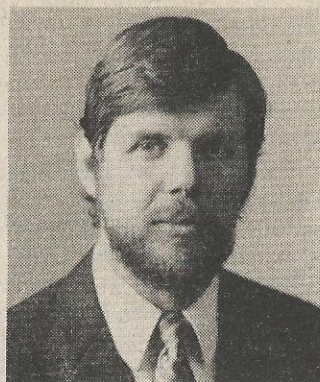
# the reasonable approach

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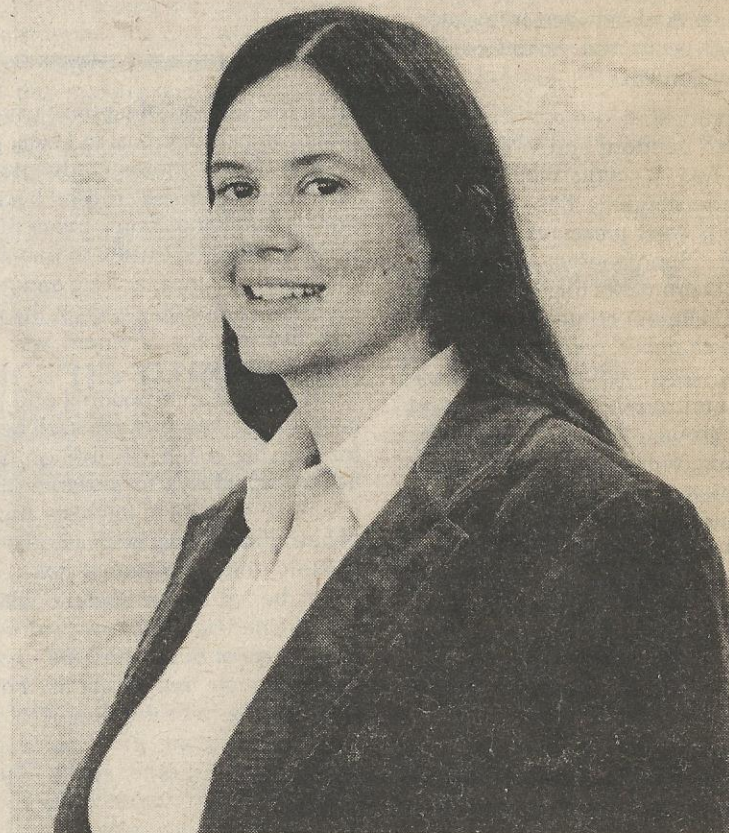
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Claudine and Bill consult on communication in business and industry. They are co-authors of *Project: You, A Manual of Rational Assertiveness Training*. They are on the adjunct faculties of Metropolitan State College in Denver and Marylhurst College in Oregon.

10th District in the Washington State Senate has filed SB 4254, the Timber Reserve Board. It calls for a timber reserve board of 7 members, each serving 14 year terms and selected from the presidents and vice presidents of the major timber companies. It calls for them to make *all* decisions on timber - when and where it can be cut, at what price it can be sold. It calls for Timber Reserve Board meetings to be conducted in private, not subject to open meetings or freedom of

for inspection and it cannot be audited. Sound familiar? Certainly! It is a parallel of the Federal Reserve Board. It is a bill filed "to make a point" and the point is being made with various members of the press and the irate citizens who call or write to say "How Dare You!" No legislator would ever vote for such a bill for the timber industry, thus pointing out clearly the fundamental fatal flaw of the Federal Reserve.



**RUTH BENNETT**

How do we say thank you to Ruth? In words it can't be done.  
So we simply say:

**THANK YOU RUTH**