



People's Fair Booth a Big Success

Even though the weather didn't co-operate, the Libertarian booth at the People's Fair in Denver did a land-office business on June 1st and 2nd. Look at the highlights:

☆ We distributed 900 copies of the U.S. Constitution, and we gave away another 1,500 flyers.

☆ 160 people gave us their names and addresses, asking for more information about the Libertarian Party.

☆ We collected about 200 signatures on each of the new tax limitation and election reform initiative petitions.

☆ The Denver LP recorded a net profit of \$400. Most of this came through the sale of T-shirts. We have also acquired a very nice banner that says "LIBERTARIAN PARTY" - you may want to borrow it for your next event.

Special thanks are due to the enthusiastic crew of volunteers who made this event possible. Thank you one and all for helping to make more people aware



one and all for helping to make more people aware of the Libertarian Party and what it represents.

Volunteers:

David Aitken
Doug Anderson
Ellen Archer
Ron Bain
Jon Baraga
Mark Baraga
Kevin Bloom
David Bryant
Richard Combs
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Mike Zink

PETITIONING BEGINS FOR TAX LIMITATION, ELECTION REFORM

Petitions have begun circulating for two proposed amendments to the Colorado constitution, one dealing with tax limitation and the other with election reform.

Both measures were drafted by anti-tax activist Douglas Bruce of Colorado Springs, based on his previous experiences in working on tax limit proposals.

The new tax limitation measure is similar to one that received 49% of the vote in 1990, and like that one is called the "Taxpayer's Bill of Rights", or TABOR. Changes have been made to remove some of the points that caused the most opposition last time, while still retaining an effective limit on taxes overall. There is every reason to think this measure will pass! (Full text of this proposal appears on page 6.)

The other measure would, among other things, limit terms of local officials, restrict increases in the compensation of elected officials, provide a tax credit for

Continued on page 2

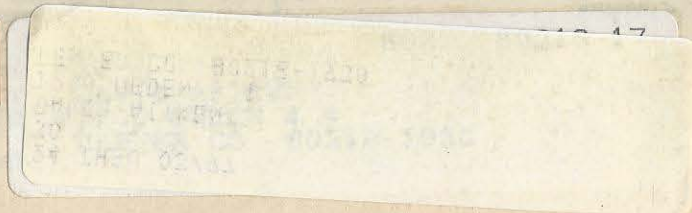
You are invited to COME TO A PARTY!

On Saturday, July 6, the Denver LP will throw a party at David Bryant's house, 520 South Corona Street in Denver. We'll supply burgers, brats, and beer – bring a side dish of your own and share it with other Libertarians!

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720 E. 18th Avenue, #309
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PETITIONING

Continued from page 1

contributions to political campaigns that agreed to accept funds only from individuals (no PACs), prohibit government officials from using public resources to campaign for or against a ballot measure, and simplify the task of petition circulators by eliminating many of the picky restrictions that have been added recently.

It will probably be necessary to get close to 100,000 signatures of registered voters on each of these petitions in order to ensure that the measures qualify for the 1992 ballot. But most circulators are circulating the two petitions together, which should make it possible to qualify both measures without too much more work than just one. Petition organizers are planning on getting a good part of the work done this summer.

People are needed to help circulate these petitions all over the state. If you think one or both of these measures is a good idea, call Clyde Harkins at 303-869-6306 to volunteer!

Information by phone from the national LP

1-900-4-LIBERTY

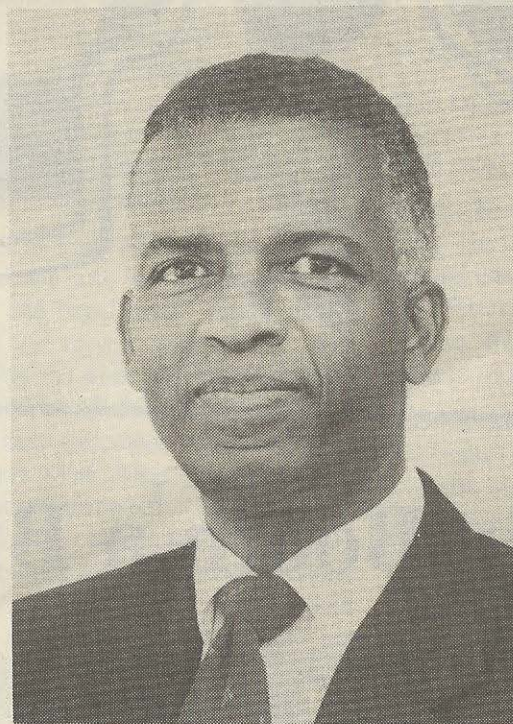
(1-900-454-2378)

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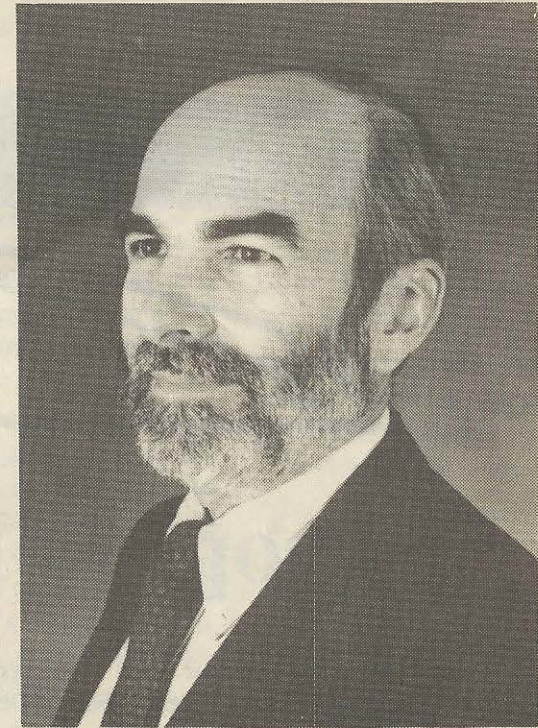
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Choice of Presidential Nominee Nears



Dick Boddie



Andre Marrou

In little over two months, the Libertarian Party will be choosing its nominee for president to run in the 1992 election. The decision is to be made at the LP's biennial convention, being held this summer in Chicago.

The two announced candidates have been working to pick up support from contributors and delegates. The most obvious sign of this effort is their attendance at numerous state conventions around the country. Colorado's was one of the earliest, and both candidates

attended. That phase of the campaign is now winding down, as very few states hold their conventions later than June. Marrou, however, is expected to visit Colorado again later this month, to attend the Women in Libertarianism conference in Ft. Collins.

One sign of support for Marrou is fundraising. In a recent letter to contributors, he indicated that he has already raised almost half the contributions required to qualify for the federal matching funds program. But he has to complete the requirement by the

convention, or he won't be eligible for matching funds at all.

Boddie, who has rejected the idea of accepting matching funds as a matter of principle, and probably has no expectation of raising the required amount by the convention anyway, appears to be concentrating on showing delegates that he can get media attention. He has been written up in the L.A. Times, and has been showing potential supporters tapes of his appearances on TV.

Letters

IF IT'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR UNITED...

I have always believed that taxation of any type imposed on businesses, farms, manufacturers and individuals is not

Cost is \$1.95 per minute billed to your phone.



The CLiPboard is a monthly publication of the Colorado Libertarian Party.

Mary E. Callan, Chair

Joseph W. Dehn III, Editor

Subscription price is \$6, or included in membership dues.

Advertising rates:

column inch (2.4" wide)	\$5
1/4 page	\$75
1/2 page	\$125
full page	\$200
business card (2" x 3.5")	\$15

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General deadline for July issue: 29 June; calendar/directory updates by 6 July.

Send all correspondence to: CLiPboard Editor, Colorado Libertarian Party, 720 E. 18th, #309, Denver, CO 80203.

MAKING THE WORLD SAFE FOR DICTATORS

Clifford F. Thies' letter to the CLiPboard (April 1991) indicates he either naively bought the Bush administration's justification for the Gulf war or he supports nationalism over individualism.

President Bush, in his Thanksgiving day address to the troops in Saudi Arabia, voiced three key reasons for United States' presence there:

"We're here to protect freedom"

"We're here to protect our future" and

"We're here to protect innocent lives."

By now it is perfectly clear that read-my-lips Bush lied again. U.S. Government involvement in this war had nothing to do with individual freedom or the protection of innocent lives. Bush's aim was to defend the "right" of nation-states and autocratic rulers to dominate their own populations. To support this goal he enlisted the approval of the United Nations, largely a collection of autocratic governments intent on protecting the turf of their rulers.

Our military let Saddam Hussein's feared Republican Guard escape, but killed the Iraqi conscripts who were unwilling to fight for Saddam. Saddam was left in power to systematically kill off the Kurds and all voices for freedom in Iraq. Any suggestion of independence for the Kurds was swiftly rejected by the Bush administration. What Bush wants for Iraq is a military coup with a new and tractable dictator.

Let those who supported this war reflect on its purpose and consequences. Wars are expensive with enormous suffering and unintended results. While the cost to

innocent Iraqis is immeasurable, I doubt that Saddam Hussein has suffered much deprivation. Kuwait is ablaze and the Gulf is an ecological disaster. Freedom and democracy for the people in Kuwait is a distant dream - oppression still prevails.

How much did this short and inexpensive war cost America? Ralph Estes and John Cavanagh of The Institute for Policy Studies in Washington D.C. estimate the cost, after foreign contributions, at over \$435 billion; that is \$2,000 for every adult American, including those who opposed the war. The cost of humanitarian aid to help clean up the aftermath is not included. Mr. Thies states: "even though I, as a Libertarian, oppose government coercion of support for those resisting aggression, I myself offer it." Will he reimburse me for my coerced share?

The post-war mess was foreseeable and warned against, but ignored by Bush and his supporters. Humpty Dumpty ...

Ernst F. Ghermann
Los Angeles

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I have always believed that taxation of any type imposed on businesses, farms, manufacturers and individuals is not conducive to economic development in a society, and that such taxation will escalate and eventually destroy the society. Therefore, I agree with the Governor and his advisors that allowing United Airlines tax breaks would bring economic benefits to Colorado.

Assuming the foregoing to be true, would it not follow that all businesses now existing or which may come into Colorado in the future should get the same treatment in order to spur the economy and to benefit the people of Colorado?

If only United Airlines is to get tax breaks, then we should oppose the Governor's plan in an effort to give every business equal treatment.

Philip C. Freytag
Cañon City

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Gun Control, Patriotism, and Civil Disobedience

by Jacob G. Hornberger

The State of California recently enacted a law which requires owners of semiautomatic weapons to register their guns with the state. But when the law went into effect, thousands of California gun owners, although risking a felony conviction, refused to comply with its requirements.

The gun owners were immediately showered with harsh criticism, not only from their public officials but from many of their fellow citizens as well. The critics implied, among other things, that since the law had been passed by the duly elected representatives of the people, the gun owners, as members of society, had a duty to comply with its terms.

The controversy raises important issues concerning liberty, property, government, patriotism, and civil disobedience.

As I have repeatedly emphasized, by adopting the welfare-state, planned-economy way of life, the American people of our time have rejected and abandoned the principles of individual freedom and limited government on which our nation was founded. But they have also rejected and abandoned something of equal importance: the concept of patriotism which characterized America's Founding Fathers.

There have been two different notions of patriotism in American history. The one which characterizes the American people of the 20th century – the one which is taught in our public schools – is this: patriotism means the support of one's own government and the actions which

the government takes on behalf of the citizenry. The idea is that since we live in a democratic society, the majority should have the political power to take any action it desires. And although those in the minority may not like the laws, they are duty-bound, as "good" citizens, to obey and support them.

The distinguishing characteristic of this type of patriotism is that the citizen does not make an independent, personal judgment of the rightness or wrongness of a law. Instead, he does what he has been taught to do since the first grade in his government schools: he places unwavering faith and trust in the judgment of his popularly elected public officials.

The other concept of patriotism was the type which characterized the British colonists during the late 1700s. These individuals believed that patriotism meant a devotion to certain principles of rightness and morality. They believed that the good citizen had the duty to make an independent judgment as to whether his own government's laws violated these principles. And so, unlike their counterparts in America today, these individuals refused to automatically accept the legitimacy of the actions of their public officials.

Let us examine how "real-world" applications of these two concepts of patriotism differ dramatically.

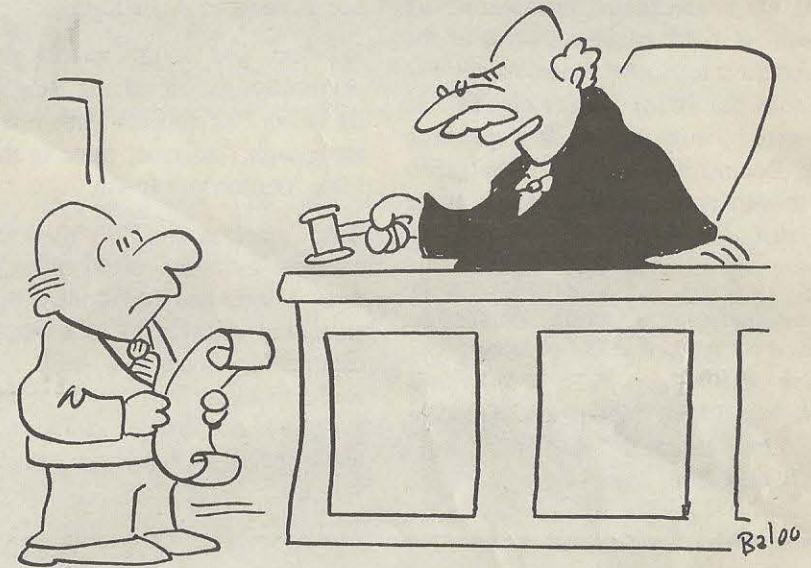
In the late 1700s, the British colonists were suffering under the same type of oppressive regulatory and tax system under which present-day Americans are suffering. What was the reaction of the colonists to this regulatory and tax

tyranny? They deliberately chose to ignore and disobey their government's regulations and tax acts. Smuggling and tax evasion were the order of the day! And the more that their government tried to enforce the restrictions, the more it met with disregard and disobedience from the citizenry.

Sometimes smugglers or tax evaders

and Indian War. Those who were conscripted deserted the army in large numbers. And those who had not been conscripted hid the deserters in their homes.

This was what it once meant to be a patriot – the devotion to a certain set of principles regarding rightness, morality, individualism, liberty, and property; and



"'The Bill of Rights'? -- Are you trying to make trouble?"

would be caught and brought to trial. The result? Despite conclusive evidence of guilt and the judges' instructions to convict, the defendants' fellow citizens on the juries regularly voted verdicts of acquittal.

And civil disobedience was not limited to economic regulations and taxation. There was also widespread resistance to conscription, especially during the French

it meant a firm stand against one's own government when it violated these principles.

If an American of today were magically transported back to colonial America of the late 1700s, he would immediately find himself at odds with the colonists who were resisting the tyranny of their government. How do we know this? By

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STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

We, the members of the Libertarian Party, challenge the cult of the omnipotent state and defend the rights of the individual.

We hold that all individuals have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives, and have the right to live in whatever manner they choose, so long as they do not forcibly interfere with the equal right of others to live in whatever manner they choose.

Governments throughout history have regularly operated on the opposite principle, that the State has the right to dispose of the lives of individuals and the fruits of their labor. Even within the United States, all political parties other than our own grant to government the right to regulate the lives of individuals and seize the fruits of their labor without their consent.

We, on the contrary, deny the right of any government to do these things, and hold that where governments exist, they must not violate the rights of any individual: namely, (1) the right to life – accordingly we support the prohibition of the initiation of physical force against others; (2) the right to liberty of speech and action – accordingly we oppose all attempts by government to abridge the freedom of speech and press, as well as government censorship in any form; and (3) the right to property – accordingly we oppose all government interference with private property, such as confiscation, nationalization, and eminent domain, and support the prohibition of robbery, trespass, fraud, and misrepresentation.

Since governments, when instituted, must not violate individual rights, we oppose all interference by government in the areas of voluntary and contractual relations among individuals. People should not be forced to sacrifice their lives and property for the benefit of others. They should be left free by government to deal with one another as free traders; and the resultant economic system, the only one compatible with the protection of individual rights, is the free market.

HELP! HELP! HELP!

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Clyde Harkins
Treasurer

Election Analysis

DESPITE DEFEAT, AZTEC '91 EFFORTS REPRESENT A MORAL VICTORY

by Ron Bain

CLP Campaigns Director

Despite the heroic and precedent-setting efforts of the Anderson & Zink for Tomorrow's Election Commission '91 Committee, the battle for control of the Denver Election Commission which was waged in the voting booths on May 21 was won by two women, a Republican and a Democrat, not by the two Libertarians who had realistic expectations of winning.

Doug Anderson, the Libertarian incumbent on the Denver Election Commission, received 9.3% of the popular vote, coming in fifth in a field of 10 candidates. His fellow Libertarian candidate, Mike Zink, received 7.4% of the vote, coming in sixth.

The victors were Sandy Adams, with 23.1%, and Sharon MacDonald, with 20.1%. MacDonald received the Democratic Party endorsement, while Adams received the moral support but not the endorsement of Republicans.

In third and fourth place were two admittedly gay candidates: Bob Shannon, the other incumbent who was ousted along with Anderson, came in third, and Mike Johnson was fourth.

Only Anderson and Zink used television advertising in the election commission race. Adams and MacDonald used yard signs and direct mail to advertise their campaigns. Shannon's and Johnson's media exposure was almost strictly limited to ads and articles in *The Blade*, the newspaper of Denver's gay community.

The AZTEC '91 Committee raised \$11,000 for the joint Anderson-Zink campaign. Individually, they were beat in fundraising only by Adams, who raised \$7,000 despite a low visibility campaign. MacDonald raised \$5,000, again to achieve only low visibility.

In the days immediately before the election, it was obvious from the media attention devoted to the Anderson-Zink campaign that the Denver newspapers considered the Libertarians to be the front-runners going into the election.

So, when the AZTEC '91 Committee met for the last time on Thursday, June 6 to discuss the election results, the major question on the lips of committee members was: Why did we lose when we raised more money and had a greater

media presence than any but maybe one of the other candidates?

Ideally, Libertarian candidates should target their serious, high-intensity campaigns carefully, selecting races where opposition is minimal and the incumbent appears vulnerable. We did not have that luxury in the election commission race — ours was the incumbent, he apparently was vulnerable, and the publicity generated by the media and election commission investigations into the MDC Holdings scandal brought forth a record number of candidates, most of them male.

The large number of candidates was part of the problem. It was not a cut-and-dried, black-and-white race; there were too many candidates for the media to deal with, and too many for the public to familiarize themselves with. Because half of the voters are women who were unfamiliar with the names on the list of election commission candidates, and because there were only two female names on a list of eight other unheard of male candidates, the women did what came naturally to them and voted for their sisters. If Libertarians start running more female candidates, this gender bias factor is bound to work in our favor someday.

Yet another factor outside of our control which hurt our candidates was a backlash in the gay community against Anderson, who was (wrongly or not) perceived by the gay community to be on the wrong side of the gay rights charter amendment issue. By voting to allow the public vote demanded by the anti-gay coalition, Anderson stood on sound principles but infuriated the gay community. Not only did we lose a group that inherently should be part of our constituency, the gay community fielded its own candi-

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PO Box 1900, Arvada, CO 80001

Colorado Union of Taxpayers

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First Amendment Congress

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International Society for Individual Liberty

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Rocky Mountain Hemp Network

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TABOR Committee

Clyde Harkins 303-869-6306
PO Box 1900, Arvada, CO 80001

did we lose a group that inherently should be part of our constituency, the gay community fielded its own candidates (Shannon and Johnson) and voted in a solid bloc for them. About 10% of Denver's population is gay, according to estimates, and Shannon received 12.5% of the vote and Johnson got 10%.

The final factor that defeated us was one we shall have to face every time we run a candidate for public office: party machinery. The Democrats and Republicans gear up each election to have boiler rooms full of telephone volunteers encouraging their party's voters to get out and vote; they have drivers to take elderly party members to the polls; and they mail out and hand out recommended slates of candidates to vote for. This latter factor - recommending a ticket to vote for - is particularly important in non-partisan elections, something Libertarians, with their proclivity for non-partisan races, need to remember.

In conclusion, we need to learn that Andre Marrou is only half-right: TV, TV, TV all by itself will *not* win elections. We must build the grass roots of the party so that we have lots of election day volunteers and activists. We must use *all* media: TV, radio, newspapers, yard signs, direct mail. We must have phone bank volunteers, sign carriers and drivers on election days. We must use as much door-to-door and in-person campaigning as possible. And we need to do more effective recruiting and coalition building, particularly with women and other cohesive groups, such as gays.

In other words, Libertarians are fighting an uphill political battle. We *can* win elections, but only by out-campaigning, out-fundraising and out-advertising our opposition. *Prime time* - not late night or early morning - TV advertising must be reinforced and supplemented with

MEMBERSHIP NOTES

Good news! Two people have already volunteered to help organize new affiliates in Routt County and in Teller County. And the Denver Libertarians have obtained a list of 160 people who are interested in the LP. Our party is growing!

Up in Routt County, Bob Jahelka is using materials from the Advocates for Self-Government to structure a series of regular meetings. If you live near Steamboat Springs, give Bob a call at 303-879-4127 and find out what you can do to help him.

Michael DeNoto, Junior lives in Florissant, some 30 miles west of Colorado Springs. He has offered to catalyze a Teller County group. If you live near Michael, please call him at 719-689-2348 and let him know of your interest. Be sure to ask for Michael *Junior*. Mike lives with his parents, and his father is also named Michael.

The list of 160 new prospects from the People's Fair is a real windfall. Typically, we get 20 or 25 new prospects each month, mostly from phone calls received at the office. If you have a friend or a neighbor who is interested in Libertarianism, please send that name and address to me - I'll mail out an information package that explains the LP and what we stand for.

The Libertarian Party exists to elect Libertarians to public office. Before we can win elections, we must expand our membership base. We made good progress last month; with *your* help, we will achieve even more this summer. Get

SUPREME COURT TO HEAR HEID CASE

The Colorado Supreme Court will hear oral arguments in the Robin Heid case on Tuesday, 25 June, at 9am. This issue is whether it is constitutional for the state to require that a candidate be registered a certain way, for a certain length of time, before being nominated by a smaller political party such as the LP. The Secretary of State rejected Heid's name when the CLP attempted to place him on the 1990 ballot as its candidate for governor. The CLP contends that it is up to the CLP, not the state, to decide what rule should be used to decide if someone is a Libertarian for purposes of nomination.

GET YOUR POCKET CONSTITUTION

The CLP has 2,000 copies of the United States Constitution on hand. These lovely little booklets are 46 pages long, weigh just one ounce, and measure 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", just right for your purse, or your back pocket. They were printed by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. To get one free copy, send us a self-addressed stamped envelope - a personal size envelope is just right, and a 29¢ stamp will cover the postage. If you'd like to have a lot of them, please call the CLP office at 303-837-9393 and tell us how many you need.

We also have 1,000 copies of the "Bill of Rights is Under Attack" flyers on hand. Small quantities are available for 6¢ each, to cover mailing costs. Call the office for terms on larger quantities.

Party News

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Make use of your driving time to promote Liberty! Get your car a gift of at least one bumper sticker today! See coupon on back page for details.

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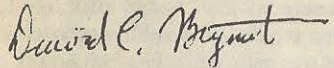
The Denver Libertarians have purchased a banner that says "LIBERTARIAN

DELEGATES DISCUSS PLATFORM

About a dozen people attending the May

membership base. We made good progress last month; with *your* help, we will achieve even more this summer. Get involved. Give me a call, or write me a letter, and I'll give you some ideas about things you can do to make the Libertarian Party stronger.

Yours in Liberty,



David C. Bryant

REGISTRATION DRIVE

Fremont County Libertarians are making voter registration a priority project. They're planning on trying to get as many voters as possible to re-register as Libertarians. They're working on getting some local officials re-registered, too!

Election Analysis

continued from page 4

other forms of political activism and outreach. And when we implement this philosophy we will begin to win elections more regularly.

Take heart in the election – we defeated several Democrats and Republicans, we did *not* come in last, and by the end of the campaign, the media was beginning to take notice of the professionalism of the campaign. It was an election that helped change the image of the Libertarian Party for the better, despite the lack of victory. Changing our image won't happen overnight, and it's something we'll just have to continue to work on.

Small quantities are available for \$5 each, to cover mailing costs. Call the office for terms on larger quantities.

JEFFCO LP WORKING TOWARD LOCAL ORGANIZATION

Libertarians in Colorado's second most populous county, recognizing that the most local organizing is often the most effective, are working to establish groups and contacts for specific cities and regions of the county. Ideally, the LP would have an organizer in every precinct, but there just aren't enough Libertarians in the county yet to do that.

Anyone who lives in Jefferson County and would like to help organize a city, part of a city, or a part of the unincorporated area, give county chair Thane Eichenauer a call and let him know.

Denver Election Results

(city election 21 May 1991)

*Election Commission
(top two elected)*

Sandy Adams	29,723
Sharon Macdonald	25,930
Bob Shannon	16,097
Michael Johnson	12,937
Doug Anderson	11,970
Mike Zink	9,584
Tony Trampler	7,129
Charles Appell	6,038
Orie Bender	4,626
Jerry Staples	4,416

City Council, District 7

David Doering	6,089
Geoffrey Lloyd	1,434

BANNER AVAILABLE
The Denver Libertarians have purchased a banner that says "LIBERTARIAN PARTY". It was used on the LP booth at the People's Fair. It's a nice banner: ten feet long and eighteen inches high, red, with two-tone lettering (blue over white). The banner is made of vinyl – it's very durable. If you can use this banner at your activity, please call the CLP office at 303-837-9393 and make arrangements to borrow it. People will notice you when you use this sign!

DELEGATES DISCUSS PLATFORM

About a dozen people attending the May delegates meeting spent much of the time reviewing planks of the LP national Platform. Although basically in agreement with all of the planks they discussed, the delegates had many comments about areas that could use clarification; these comments will be forwarded to the Platform Committee. The next delegates meeting will be Saturday, 20 July, at Dave Schumacher's house in Denver.

Join the Libertarian Party today!

Join the Libertarian Party and help bring Colorado a real alternative in the next election! Your dues include a subscription to the *LP News* (national newsletter) and the *CLiPboard* (state newsletter).

Circle one:

- \$30 Combined National and State Membership**
- \$15 State Membership Only**
- \$25 National Membership Only**

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone: (h) _____ (w) _____

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

Signature _____ Date: _____

*Make check payable to Libertarian Party.
Return to Libertarian Party, 720 E. 18th Ave., Denver, CO 80203*

TABOR: The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights

AN AMENDMENT TO THE COLORADO CONSTITUTION TO REQUIRE VOTER APPROVAL FOR CERTAIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE INCREASES AND DEBT; TO RESTRICT PROPERTY, INCOME, AND OTHER TAXES; TO LIMIT THE RATE OF INCREASE IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING; TO ALLOW ADDITIONAL INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM ELECTIONS; AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE MAILING OF INFORMATION TO REGISTERED VOTERS.

Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Colorado:

Article X, Section 20

The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights.

(1) General provisions. This section takes effect December 31, 1992 or as stated. Its preferred interpretation shall reasonably restrain most the growth of government. All provisions are self-executing and severable and supersede conflicting state constitutional, state statutory, charter, or other state or local provisions. Other limits on district revenue, spending, and debt may be weakened only by future voter approval. Individual or class action enforcement suits may be filed and shall have the highest civil priority of resolution. Successful plaintiffs are allowed costs and reasonable attorney fees, but a district is not unless a suit against it be ruled frivolous. Revenue collected, kept, or spent illegally since four full fiscal years before a suit is filed shall be refunded with 10% annual simple interest from the initial conduct. Subject to judicial review, districts may use any reasonable method for refunds under this section, including temporary tax credits or rate reductions. Refunds need not be proportional when prior payments are impractical to identify or return. When annual district revenue is less than annual payments on general obligation bonds, pensions, and final court judgements, (4)(a) and (7) shall be suspended to provide for the deficiency.

(b) "District" means the state or any local government, excluding enterprises.

(c) "Emergency" excludes economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or district salary or fringe benefit increases.

(d) "Enterprise" means a government-owned business authorized to issue its own revenue bonds and receiving under 10% of annual revenue in grants from all Colorado state and local governments combined.

(e) "Fiscal year spending" means all district expenditures and reserve increases except, as to both, those for refunds made in the current or next fiscal year or those from gifts, federal funds, collections for another government, pension contributions by employees and pension fund earnings, reserve transfers or expenditures, damage awards, or property sales.

(f) "Inflation" means the percentage change in the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for Denver-Boulder, all items, all urban consumers, or its successor index.

(g) "Local growth" for a non-school district means a net percentage change in actual value of all real property in a district from construction of taxable real property improvements, minus destruction of similar improvements, and additions to, minus deletions from, taxable real property. For a school district, it means the percentage change in its student enrollment.

(3) Election provisions.

(a) Ballot issues shall be decided in a state general election, biennial local district election, or on the first Tuesday in November of odd-numbered years. Except for petitions, bonded debt, or charter or constitutional provisions, districts may consolidate ballot issues and voters may approve a delay of up to four years in voting on ballot issues. District actions taken during such a delay shall not extend beyond that period.

(b) 15-25 days before a ballot issue election,

address of one or more active registered electors. Titles shall have this order of preference: "NOTICE OF ELECTION TO INCREASE TAXES/TO INCREASE DEBT/ON A CITIZEN PETITION/ON A REFERRED MEASURE." Except for district voter-approved additions, notices shall include only:

(i) The election date, hours, ballot title, text, and local election office address and telephone number.

(ii) For proposed district tax or bonded debt increases, the estimated or actual total of district fiscal year spending for the current year and each of the past four years, and the overall percentage and dollar change.

(iii) For the first full fiscal year of each proposed district tax increase, district estimates of the maximum dollar amount of each increase and of district fiscal year spending without the increase.

(iv) For proposed district bonded debt, its principal amount and maximum annual and total district repayment cost, and the principal balance of total current district bonded debt and its maximum annual and remaining total district repayment cost.

(v) Two summaries, up to 500 words each, one for and one against the proposal, of written comments filed with the election officer by 30 days before the election. No summary shall mention names of persons or private groups, nor any endorsements of or resolutions against the proposal. Petition representatives following these rules shall write this summary for their petition. The election officer shall maintain and accurately summarize all other relevant written comments.

(c) Except by later voter approval, if a tax increase or fiscal year spending exceeds any estimate in (b)(iii) for the same fiscal year, the tax increase is thereafter reduced up to 100% in proportion to the combined dollar excess, and the combined excess revenue refunded in the next fiscal year. District bonded debt shall not issue on terms that

emergency ends if not spent on the emergency.

(c) A tax not approved on the next election date 60 days or more after the declaration shall end with that election month.

(7) Spending limits.

(a) The maximum annual percentage change in state fiscal year spending equals inflation plus the percentage change in state population in the prior calendar year, adjusted for revenue changes approved by voters after 1991. Population shall be determined by annual federal census estimates and such number shall be adjusted every decade to match the federal census.

(b) The maximum annual percentage change in each local district's fiscal year spending equals inflation in the prior calendar year plus annual local growth, adjusted for revenue changes approved by voters after 1991 and (8)(b) and (9) reductions.

(c) The maximum annual percentage change in each district's property tax revenue equals inflation in the prior calendar year plus annual local growth, adjusted for property tax revenue changes approved by voters after 1991 and (8)(b) and (9) reductions.

(d) If revenue from sources not excluded from fiscal year spending exceeds these limits in dollars for that fiscal year, the excess shall be refunded in the next fiscal year unless voters approve a revenue change as an offset. Initial district bases are current fiscal year spending and 1991 property tax collected in 1992. Qualification or disqualification as an enterprise shall change district bases and future year limits. Future creation of district bonded debt shall increase, and retiring or refinancing district bonded debt shall lower, fiscal year spending and property tax revenue by the annual debt service so funded. Debt service changes, reductions, (1) and (3)(c) refunds, and voter-approved revenue changes are dollar amounts that are exceptions to, and not part of, any district base. Voter-approved revenue changes do not require a tax rate change.

on general obligation bonds, pensions, and final court judgements, (4)(a) and (7) shall be suspended to provide for the deficiency.

(2) Term definitions. Within this section:

(a) "Ballot issue" means a non-recall petition or referred measure in an election.

shall not extend beyond that period.

(b) 15-25 days before a ballot issue election, districts shall mail at the least cost, and as a package where districts with ballot issues overlap, a titled notice or set of notices addressed to "All Registered Voters" at each

100% in proportion to the combined dollar excess, and the combined excess revenue refunded in the next fiscal year. District bonded debt shall not issue on terms that could exceed its share of its maximum repayment costs in (b)(iv). Ballot titles for tax or bonded debt increases shall begin, "SHALL (DISTRICT) TAXES BE INCREASED (first, or if phased in, final, full fiscal year dollar increase) ANNUALLY ...?" or "SHALL (DISTRICT) DEBT BE INCREASED (principal amount), WITH A REPAYMENT COST OF (maximum total district cost), ...?"

(4) Required elections. Starting November 4, 1992, districts must have voter approval in advance for:

(a) Unless (1) or (6) applies, any new tax, tax rate increase, mill levy above that for the prior year, valuation for assessment ratio increase for a property class, or extension of an expiring tax, or a tax policy change directly causing a net tax revenue gain to any district.

(b) Except for refinancing district bonded debt at a lower interest rate or adding new employees to existing district pension plans, creation of any multiple-fiscal year direct or indirect district debt or other financial obligation whatsoever without adequate present cash reserves pledged irrevocably and held for payments in all future fiscal years.

(5) Emergency reserves. To use for declared emergencies only, each district shall reserve for 1993 1% or more, or 1994 2% or more, and for all later years 3% or more of its fiscal year spending excluding bonded debt service. Unused reserves apply to the next year's reserve.

(6) Emergency taxes. This subsection grants no new taxing power. Emergency property taxes are prohibited. Emergency tax revenue is excluded for purposes of (3)(c) and (7), even if later ratified by voters. Emergency taxes shall also meet all of the following conditions:

(a) A 2/3 majority of the members of each house of the general assembly or of a local district board declares the emergency and imposes the tax by separate recorded roll call votes.

(b) Emergency tax revenue shall be spent only after emergency reserves are depleted, and shall be refunded within 180 days after the

are dollar amounts that are exceptions to, and not part of, any district base. Voter-approved revenue changes do not require a tax rate change.

(8) Revenue limits.

(a) New or increased transfer tax rates on real property are prohibited. No new state real property tax or local district income tax shall be imposed. Neither an income tax rate increase nor a new state definition of taxable income shall apply before the next tax year. Any income tax law change after July 1, 1992 shall also require all taxable net income to be taxed at one rate, excluding refund tax credits or voter-approved tax credits, with no added tax or surcharge.

(b) Each district may enact cumulative uniform exemptions and credits to reduce or end business personal property taxes.

(c) Regardless of reassessment frequency, valuation notices shall be mailed annually and may be appealed annually, with no presumption in favor of any pending valuation. Past or future sales by a lender or government shall also be considered as comparable market sales and their sales prices kept as public records. Actual value shall be stated on all property tax bills and valuation notices and, for residential real property, determined solely by the market approach to appraisal.

(9) State mandates. Except for public education through grade 12 or as required of a local district by federal law, a local district may reduce or end its subsidy to any program delegated to it by the general assembly for administration. For current programs, the state may require 90 days notice and that the adjustment occur in a maximum of three equal annual installments.

The text of the companion Election Reform initiative will be printed in a future issue. If you would be interested in helping circulate either petition, call Clyde Harkins at 303-869-6306.



LET'S TALK TAXES



First Annual Historic Taxpayers Summit— A Forum to Unite Local Taxpayers' Groups

(Sponsored by *Colorado Union of Taxpayers*)

Mark Your Calendar! – Saturday, June 29th, 1991

TIME: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

PLACE: Regency Hotel, I-25 & 38th Ave., Exit 213; Denver, Colorado

A G E N D A

9:00 - 10:00 a.m.	C.U.T. Annual Business Meeting	1:15 - 2:00 p.m.	Featured Speaker State Senator Terry Considine (Term Limitation - Privatization - Tax Limitation)
10:00 a.m. - 12:00	Jacob (Bumper) Hornberger Future Freedom Foundation; Fred Holden The Power of One Douglas Bruce The Taxpayer's Friend	2:00 - 3:00 p.m.	Table Discussions with State Legislators - State Government Executive - Business Leaders
12:00 - 1:00 p.m.	Buffet Lunch	3:00 - 4:00 p.m.	Local groups action forum - Participation creation of state-wide coalition adjustment
1:00 - 1:15 p.m.	James Zingleman (Political Satire)		

FEATURING: State Senator Terry Considine

SUPPORTING CAST:

Douglas Bruce (The Terror of Government); Fred Holden (Friend of Freedom)
State Legislators and Directors of Major State Departments

\$30.00 Prepaid registration by June 22 or \$40.00 per person at the door.

INCLUDES: Lunch, materials, and annual membership to C.U.T.

R.S.V.P. to: Colorado Union of Taxpayers—P.O. Box 28050, Sta. 16
Lakewood, Colorado 80228 722-4388

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City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

MasterCard and Visa Accepted: Card No. _____ Exp. Date _____

Or make checks payable to: Colorado Union of Taxpayers (NOT TAX DEDUCTIBLE)

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Advertise in the CLiPboard!

Help build your business and the
Colorado LP at the same time.
Rates on page 2.

The following are sample messages from a recent Libernet discussion of taxation: are some kinds of taxes better than others? are taxes necessary at all? if taxes were voluntary, how should government treat people who don't pay them? Other topics recently discussed on Libernet include: the presidential candidates, sexism and racism, children's rights, ways to help organize state LPs, and laws which threaten privacy of communication.

From: rjl@gandalf.ssw.com (Robert J. Leone)
Subject: National sales tax
Date: Tue, 14 May 91 08:38:30 edt

> From: Carol Moore <Carol.Moore@f434.n109.z1.fidonet.org>
> Date: 11 May 91 18:32:04

> Sales tax awful idea. Sure they start it at only 16% -- but how long before
> it goes up to 25%? And what about those of us who've been resisting income
> tax since 1976 (don't pay for war or violence)! How are we to keep
resisting?

Whatever you say about the sales tax is equally objectionable about the income tax. In 1949 the average middle-class family was only paying about 2-5% Now it's more like 25%

REPLACING the income tax with a national sales tax would at least even up the playing field a bit. The IRS does not go after wealthy people who can afford high-priced lawyers with the same enthusiasm that they go after the middle class. They also don't go after small-time criminals like you because it's not worth the trouble. One positive benefit to a system that would be difficult to avoid, is that there would be only one way for you to not have to pay for "war and violence": Force the feds to NOT SPEND MONEY ON IT. In the present system, those who can get away with not paying have no motivation to change the system.

Bob Leone

From: vunet!ingr!ingr!b17d!alan!lists@dartvax.dartmouth.edu
SUBJECT: Federal Sales Tax
Date: Thu, 16 May 91 12:47:22 CDT

Sure, replacing all current federal taxes with a federal sales tax would be more efficient. (According to James L. Payne, author of The Culture of Spending, the U.S. federal government costs the economy \$1.65 for every \$1.00 it spends.)

Other alternatives are available. We might have a federal value-added tax (VAT). We might have a flat rate income tax, which could be combined with a negative income tax to replace all welfare programs with further gains in efficiency. Or income might be taxed only once, as close to the source as possible, so that the only people who paid tax directly would be the self-employed.

Also, a simpler system would aid democracy. The man in the street is "rationally ignorant" of the tax system because given his miniscule ability to influence events, it's not worth his trouble to wade into the complexity. A simple system based on one percentage that affects him directly would be easy enough to keep track of that he would be motivated to do something about it.

BUT

I think we should spend our efforts reducing and eliminating governmental thert instead of making that thert more efficient.

Also, I think it's extremely unlikely that the legislators who feed off taxes will pass laws that make taxes more obvious -- or indeed that they will pass

From Libernet

From: amck@emx.utexas.edu (Alan McKendree)
Subject: Taxes
Date: Tue, 4 Jun 91 09:54:45 -0500

>Again I must ask, does the government still secure the rights of those
>who refuse to pay their "fair share" of taxes?

Yes.

This is a rewording of the "free rider" problem: what to do about those who don't pay under a voluntary system and yet receive benefits? My answer to your question is "Yes", but also that the question as asked assumes some socialist premises, and thus would not be an issue in a libertarian country.

If I build a bridge to transport steel across a river to a factory, I am obviously building it to make a profit for myself from the goods I will make at the factory. The cost of the bridge is just another part of the cost of making the product, which is recouped when I sell the product. I am not hurt at all if others use the bridge while I'm not using it.

Similarly, if I pay \$X00/year (or \$X,000, or \$X0,000, etc.) voluntarily to the government to fund its efforts (including those of defending my rights), this is the result of my rational judgment of how much the service is worth to me. What do I care if some parasites choose not to pay? I have given and (hopefully) received value -- bought insurance, if you will.

To claim that everyone must be forced to pay for a good or service is an tenet of collectivism or socialism, whether the service is national defense or free abortions for the poor. It sets up a group of "people who know what's good for everyone", who have the power to force even those unconvinced of the value of the good or service to help pay for it.

The same reasoning applies to other cases of voluntary payment -- for example, a heart-disease charity. Not everyone sends them money, yet they continue to thrive as a charity and conduct their research. We do not propose quizzing people with heart disease to see how much they've contributed to heart-disease research during their lives; instead, everyone benefits from research funded by not-everyone. The system works for charity research, and I claim it would work for government functions, which I believe most rational people would consider even more important.

Alan amck@emx.cc.utexas.edu
What do they mean, it's only rock and roll? MY opinions! All mine!

What is Libernet?

Libernet is a worldwide communications facility for libertarian news and discussion. People enter messages using a computer. The messages are broadcast to all the other participants.

How can I participate?

If you have a personal computer with a modem, you can get access to Libernet through any Fidonet BBS that carries the "LIBERTY echo". There are currently five in Colorado:
Coffee House 719-596-1565

I think we should spend our efforts reducing and eliminating governmental theft instead of making that theft more efficient.

Also, I think it's extremely unlikely that the legislators who feed off taxes will pass laws that make taxes more obvious, or, indeed, that they will pass laws reflecting any consistent theory at all because of the myriad special interests who try to warp legislation to their own divers benefits. E.g., I've heard that Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) is the outcome of Congress and the special interests transforming what started as a negative income tax approved by Milton Friedman himself! A referendum might pass a simple law, but these U.S. don't have federal referenda.

Taxation is inherently evil; the priority for our limited resources should not be to ameliorate it but to fight it radically, i.e., at the root, by reducing governmental theft. Tax reform should only be a tactic toward that end.

It is error alone which needs the support of government. Truth can stand by itself. --- Thos. Jefferson, Notes on Virginia
Alan Barksdale -- uunet!ngr!b17d!alan!alan -- b17d!alan!alan@ingr.com
-- ingr!b17d!alan!alan@uunet.UU.NET -- barksdaf@ingr.com

tions facility for libertarian news and discussion. People enter messages using a computer. The messages are broadcast to all the other participants. People often respond with comments or questions.

Libernet is not a separate physical network of computers, but is instead built on top of existing networks such as Intenet, Fidonet, and CompuServe. Libernet makes it possible for users of all these networks to participate in a single "conversation".

If you are a computer user, there is a good chance that you already have what is necessary to participate in Libernet.

you can get access to Libernet through any Fidonet BBS that carries the "LIBERTY echo". There are currently five in Colorado:

Coffee House	719-596-1565
Dehnbase Emerald	303-972-6575
Telepeople	303-426-1942
WCIE!	303-243-5146
World Peace	303-320-4822

If the electronic mail system at your school or work is connected to Internet, you may be able to participate in Libernet using your regular mail account. Send a message to

libernet-request@dartmouth.edu

If you have an account on CompuServe, you can join by sending a message to:

>internet:libernet-request@dartmouth.edu

The Bill of Rights

I. Amendment One

Freedom of Speech, Press, Religion, Assembly

II. Amendment Two

The Right to Bear Arms

III. Amendment Three

Protection against the Quartering of Troops

IV. Amendment Four

Protection from unreasonable search or seizure

V. Amendment Five

Right to Grand Jury and Court process

VI. Amendment Six

Right to speedy and fair trial

VII. Amendment Seven

Right to Trial by Jury

VIII. Amendment Eight

Protection against excessive bail & punishment

IX. Amendment Nine

Rights of the individual

X. Amendment Ten

Powers not given to the Federal Government

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Colorado Libertarian Calendar

Ft. Collins 21-23 June

Women in Libertarianism conference,
303-484-8184 for info.

Denver 25 June

Supreme Court hears oral arguments in
Heid case; 9:00am, 2 E. 14th Ave.

Denver 29 June

CUT annual meeting and First Annual
Historic Taxpayers' Summit; Regency
Hotel, 125 and 38th Ave.; call David
Watts 971-7881 for info.

Denver 2 July

Monthly meeting, 7:30pm (eat at 7:00),
Healthy Habits Restaurant, 865 S. Col-
orado Blvd; 321-6780 for info.

Ft. Collins 2 July

Breakfast meeting, 7am, call 484-8184
for location.

Denver 6 July

Party at David Bryant's house – get to
meet new Libertarians and old-timers;
744-6577 for info.

Colorado Springs 6 July

Monthly meeting, 7pm; 471-8880 for
location.

Lakewood 9 July

National Health Federation monthly
meeting, 7pm, 1090 S. Wadsworth; call
Jeff at 232-7753 for info.

Lakewood 10 July

Jefferson County meeting, 7pm, 1090
S. Wadsworth, call 233-8037 for info.

Hornberger: Gun Control, Patriotism, and Civil Disobedience

Continued from page 3

the way which Americans of today respond to what is a much more oppressive and tyrannical economic system: with either meekness or, even worse, with ardent, "flag-waving" support for the actions of their rulers.

And what is their attitude toward their fellow citizens who are caught violating the rules and regulations? Again, either meekness or fervent support of their rulers. After all, what was the reaction to the conviction of Michael Milken for violating such ridiculous economic regulations that even King George would have been embarrassed? "He got what's coming to him – he shouldn't have made so much money anyway!" And to Leona Helmsley's conviction for having taken improper deductions on her income tax return? "She's obnoxious – she should go to jail." The thought of rising to the defense of these victims of political tyranny is an anathema to the present-day American "patriot."

And what about jury trials involving economic crimes? Like the good, little citizens they have been taught to be, especially in their public schools, American "patriots" dutifully comply with the judge's instructions to convict their fellow citizens of violating this regulatory and tax tyranny. Although they have the same power as their ancestors to disregard the judge's instructions and to acquit their fellow citizens, the thought of doing so is repugnant to present-day "patriots." They choose instead to do their "duty" and thereby become "patriotic" agents of their own government's tyranny.

Therefore, there is no doubt that the

1775 – in the midst of smugglers, tax evaders, draft resisters, and other patriots of that time.

This brings us back to the individuals in California who are refusing to register their guns.

As our American ancestors understood so well, the bedrock of a free society is private ownership of property. And there are fewer more important rights of private ownership than the unfettered right to own weapons.

Why is ownership of weapons so vitally important? Not for hunting. And not even to resist aggression by domestic criminals or foreign invaders. No, as history has repeatedly shown, the vital importance of the fundamental right to own arms is to resist tyranny by one's own government, should such tyranny ever become unendurably evil and oppressive.

The lesson which Americans of today have forgotten or have never learned – the lesson which our ancestors tried so hard to teach us – is that the greatest threat to our lives, liberty, property, and security lies not with some foreign government, as our rulers so often tell us; instead, the greatest threat to the well-being of all of us lies with our own government!

Of course, there are those who suggest that democratically elected public officials would never do anything seriously harmful to the American people. But let's look at just a few twentieth-century examples. They confiscated people's gold. They repudiated gold clauses in government debts. They provoked the Japanese into attacking Pearl Harbor and then acted like they were surprised. They incarcerated Japanese-Americans for no

radiated the American people in the Northwest and then deliberately hid it from them. They have surreptitiously confiscated and plundered people's income and savings through the Federal Reserve System. They have terrorized the citizenry through the IRS. And, most recently, they have sent our fellow citizens to their deaths thousands of miles away in the pursuit of a relatively insignificant cause.

Those who believe that democratically elected rulers lack the potential and inclination for destructive conduct against their citizenry are living in la-la land.

Of course, the proponents of political tyranny are usually well motivated. Those who enacted the gun-registration law in California point to those who have used semiautomatic weapons to commit horrible, murderous acts. But the illusion – the pipe-dream – is that bad acts can be prevented through the deprivation of liberty. They cannot be! Life is insecure – whether under liberty or enslavement. The only choice is between liberty and insecurity, on the one hand, and insecurity and enslavement on the other.

The true patriot scrutinizes the actions of his own government with unceasing vigilance. And when his government violates the morality and rightness associated with principles of individual freedom and private property, he immediately rises in opposition to his government. This is why the gun owners of California might ultimately go down in history as among the greatest and most courageous patriots of our time.

Mr. Hornberger is founder and president of The Future of Freedom Foundation. This article originally appeared in the

Jefferson County meeting, 7pm, 1090 S. Wadsworth, call 233-8037 for info.

Lakewood 13 July
CLP Board of Directors meeting, 1pm; 1090 S. Wadsworth; call 303-493-8627 for info.

Ft. Collins 15 July
Cocktail party, 7pm at Mary Margaret & Jim Glennie's, 1317 Lakewood Drive; 484-8184.

Denver 20 July
Convention delegates meeting, 2pm, 3751 E. Dartmouth Ave.

Chicago, IL 29 Aug - 1 Sept
"Liberty Triumphant", National LP Convention: Nomination of 1992 Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates, Election of National LP Officers, Platform Debates, Nationally-known speakers, new expanded Exhibit Hall. Register by 1 July to qualify for discounted registration fees. Call 708-475-0391 or fax 708-475-3776 for info.

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ment's tyranny. Therefore, there is no doubt that the American of today would feel very uncomfortable if, all of a sudden, he found himself in the British colonies in

Japanese who attacking Pearl Harbor and then acted like they were surprised. They incarcerated Japanese-Americans for no crime at all. They injected dangerous, mind-altering drugs into American servicemen without their knowledge. They

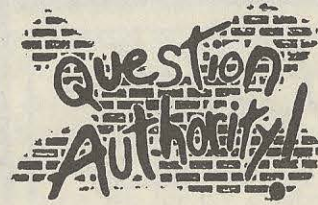
of The Future of Freedom Foundation. This article originally appeared in the May 1991 issue of FFF's monthly magazine, *Freedom Daily* (subscriptions \$15/year; PO Box 9752, Denver, CO 80209).

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