Both these idealistic radicals shaped the central problem as the most political act in the educational process. The actual themes of Freire's work have been social determinists. Freire and Spring end up on some pretty sharp and formidable ground regarding the rhetoric of authoritarianism. One needs merely accelerate the analog. Practically successful radical educators as Lancaster and Makarenko is the icon of the socialist conscience. Both were effective in their own lifetimes, and the methods of both were ravaged for contrary political ends. Spring shows us something of this process in asserting that Carl Roger's methods are popular in American educational literature establishes that schooling has no real effect, that no method of teaching is superior to any other, that children need to average out in a bell-shaped curve of competence by age 11, that remedial reading methods with poor readers are slightly worse than no training at all, and that peer interactions are more important than any interventions by professionals. The purveyors of delinquency statistics indicate the fabric of adolescent values has shattered. This is education.

Ignoring the context of these realities Spring argues that reading ought to be taught as a libertarian revolutionary mode (by using socially relevant material carefully chosen after much inspection). Common sense tells us that reading is not genetically imprinted, most humans have been illiterate, reading does not spring up spontaneously among the Mundugamoore and 100,000 years of big-brained Co-Mugnon produced not a single reader. The evidence, however, is overwhelming that a child in a literate culture will teach himself to read and by the end of his tenth year will be as fluent as instructed children but more flexible in writing and spontaneous conversation. This has certainly been true for my own children and those afflicted with my guardianship.

(Continued on page 14)
Announcing the Center for Libertarian Studies. The beginnings of the Center for Libertarian Studies go back to the late 1960s, when a small group of scholars, desiring the absence of a forum for the exchange of libertarian ideas, organized the first Libertarian Scholars Conference. The conference was held in October 1972 and, despite virtually no outside financial support or other resources, was a huge success. A second conference was held in October 1974, a third in 1975. Each was eagerly awaited, well-attended, and highly productive.

However, it soon became obvious that annual conferences alone were not enough. A permanent institution was needed—a center where courses could be held, seminars conducted, and programs developed. Thus the Center for Libertarian Studies was created.

Though still in its infancy, the Center has attracted the support of some of the world’s best-known libertarians, among them: Friedrich A. von Hayek, Yale Brozen, Robert Nozick, Murray N. Rothbard, Felix Moore, Henry Hazlitt, Mrs. Ludwig von Mises, Thomas Szasz, John Hospers, James J. Martin, Mrs. F. A. Harper, Arthur A. Ekirch, and Walter Block.

The program of the Center is built around these projects: Libertarian Scholars Conferences, the Journal of Libertarian Studies, Center Fellowships, the Center for Libertarian Studies Newsletters, CLS Occasional Papers and educational materials, and establishment of a permanent facility on the East Coast.

The Center is organized as a nonprofit corporation, and it has received the assistance of the Foundation for New Educational Projects, Inc. (Contributions made for tax deductible.) A contribution of $100 or more will enroll you as a Friend of the Center for Libertarian Studies and will bring you a one-year subscription to the CLS Newsletter: a one-year subscription to the Journal of Libertarian Studies; all of the Center’s Occasional Papers; substantial discounts on publication; conferences, courses, and lectures; invitations to exclusive receptions and semi-high-profile events featuring prominent libertarian speakers; and a handsome card identifying you as a Friend of the Center. Of course, all contributions to the Center, no matter how large or small, will be deeply appreciated by lovely and defend­ers of liberty everywhere.

Send your contributions and requests for more information about the Center to Center for Libertarian Studies, 200 West 58th Street, Suite 5D, New York, NY 10019—RDK.

We are pleased to announce that Ralph Raico, Associate Professor of History at SUNY Buffalo and long-time libertarian activist, has joined Libertarian Review as an associate editor. Professor Raico’s reviews have appeared in these pages in the past, and in our last issue he contributed an appreciation of Murray N. Rothbard on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday. Professor Raico will soon offer us his thoughts on the Lutzian disaster and on the work of C. S. Lewis.

The marvelous cartoons that grace our cover and illustrate the lead review in each issue of LR are the creations of Edward J. Herron, a New York City high school art teacher and freelance illustrator and designer. Ed lives in Greenwich Village with his wife, Marilyn, and their four children. We hope you are as pleased as we are that Ed has joined the LR family.


Classical music lovers: We are offering at our cost remaining stock of classical recordings. Check out the list below, we are sure you’ll find something you will like—and the price is right! (As usual, please include $7.50 for postage and handling.)

Bach, ST MATTHEW PASSION/$10.38
Bach, SUCIEN PUR VUCONCELLO SOLO/$4.49
Berlioz, LES TROYENS/$22.25
Berlioz, ROMEO ET JULIETTE/$8.90
Beethoven, SYMPHONY NO. 9 IN D MINOR/$10.30
Beethoven, SYMPHONY NO. 5 IN D MINOR/$7.46
Mahler, SYMPHONIES NO. 6 & NO. 9/$11.19
Mehler, SYMPHONY NO. 3 IN D MINOR/$7.46
Mahler, SYMPHONIES NO. 6 & NO. 9/$11.19
Mahler, SYMPHONY NO. 10/$7.46
Pakistani, ASSAMUTA EST MARIA/$4.27
Schubert, SYMPHONY NO. 9/$3.58
Scriabin, SYMPHONY NO. 3/$3.00
Scriabin, SYMPHONIES NO. 4 & 5/$3.65
Strauss, FOUR LAST SONGS/$3.65

Contributors

Petir Beckmann is Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Colorado, the editor and publisher of the monthly Access to Energy, and the author of numerous books and scientific papers. Leonard P. Liggio teaches in the American Studies Program at SUNY, Long Island. Neil McCaffrey, jazz buff extraordinaire, is President of Arlington House Publishers. Steven A. Peterson is Assistant Professor of Political Science and Lecturer in Animal Behavior at Alfred University. Elizabeth Worthington Philip is a student at Harvard University. Adam V. Reed is a researcher in the Mathematical Psychology Laboratory of Rockefeller University. Murray N. Rothbard is Professor of Economics at the Polytechnic Institute of New York, editor of Libertarian Forum, an associate editor of Libertarian Review, and an inveterate moviemgoer. George von Hildebrand is an authority on special education and the author of How to Live with Your Special Child. He recently was awarded a PhD in human ethology. George F. Will is a nationally syndicated columnist and Washington editor of National Review, His review of Strictly Speaking is reprinted with permission from the Washington Post.
What Happened to Conservatism?
By Karl Hess

"Too damn much ideology and not enough reality" seems to be the theme of What Happened to Conservation?, but the New Left that Hess describes as being responsible for the social and economic conditions of the past several years was not responsible for any of the economic activities he mentions. The New Left, as Hess outlines, is a responsible citizenry.

The emphasis on cooperation and responsibility emphasizes the collaboration of the community. What the community as a whole agrees on is true of all of society, but social and geographic mobility allows persons whose rights are abridged in one locale to find an alternative. Hess’ system of small neighborhoods in which a citizen stays within a twenty-mile radius of his birthplace does not promise to be a particularly peaceful way of living.

Even without political means to oppress their neighbors, one sector could withhold tools and produce with disastrous results. Surplus population and oppressed groups would have no cities to migrate to and no industries to employ them in a society of isolated, self-sufficient communities.

A neighborhood forced to support more persons than it could feed might be tempted to turn to the traditional solutions of loot and colonization, or a network of exchange.

Either way, the neighborhood system would break down.

In comparing neighborhoods with the American frontier, Hess overlooks the fact that while the frontier did emphasize hard work and cooperation it also functioned as an escape from the very sort of small-scale communities he describes. In the beginning of this speech Hess says that had conservativest stayed in power all neighborhoods would look pretty much alike. That remark gives a good indication of why conservatives did not stay in power. The natural inclination of most people is to want what they don’t have, and to resist staying in one place, one social strata, or one occupation if another seems more attractive. And why not? Karl Hess is himself a prime example of the mobility that modern society, with all its anonymity and complexity, offers. He left high school at fifteen and has had a variety of careers: welder, editor of Newsweek, speechwriter for Goldwater in 1964, and, more recently, author of books.

Small communities are notorious for exercising group pressure on members to conform to what the group thinks they should do. A self-sufficient community in particular cannot afford to indulge creativity, or even

(Continued on page 14)
PART IV: WHAT HATH MILLER WROUGHT?

The Complete Glenn Miller
Vol 1, 1938-1939 / RCA Bluebird AXX 25512 / $7.98 Vol. 2, 1939 (2 records) / RCA Bluebird AXX 25514 / $7.98

Glenn Miller: A Legendary Performer
2 records / RCA CMP 2-0693 / Price $3.98

Order from Sabin’s Records, Dept. 1, 3212 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Washington, DC 20020.

Anyway, by Labor Day of that year, Glenn had come up from nowhere and was just settling onto his throne. And I was already getting a feel for the band. I have to say that I learned fast in those days.

The Miller crew, of course, went on to establish itself as easily the most popular band of all time. Even more, Glenn became a legend; and I doubt that anyone would have predicted that. (It helps to paraphrase Voltaire, if you can get yourself killed in a war.)

As befits a legend, Glenn Miller Lives. RCA has done its part, reissuing his records, periodically and with loving care, over the last three decades. It has done more. It has reissued scores of airchecks by both his civilian and his Air Force bands. The latest aircheck album is a twoflower, expertly produced by Miller aficionado George T. Simon and dubbed Glenn Miller: A Legendary Performer. It recaptures the civilian band’s three years of stardom, from opening night at Glen Island Casino on 27 May 1939, to closing night on the Chesterfield show of 24 September 1942, just before he donned his captain’s garb. Like all aircheck albums, it is interesting on two counts. We get a few arrangements the band recorded, notably a good, obscure 1941 Rodgers and Hart tune, “Sentimental Me.” And we get to compare many of the warhorses to the recorded versions, with this album’s “In the Mood” and “My Melancholy Baby.”

But I’m sorry to say that we are finally, finally, scraping the bottom of the barrel. These are the performances that were passed over when RCA did its earlier aircheck albums. This may well be the last one.

Not, however, the last of Glenn. RCA has another significant project in the works: double albums of the entire Miller canon on RCA, in chronological order. It has been a long time in the making. The first two double albums are now out, in the Bluebird reissue series. They carry us from September 1938 to October 1939: the Meteoric age, with the genius of hindsight, we can now weigh the debits and credits.

Here are the early hits, preeminently “Moonlight Serenade”: still, for all its overexposure, a lovely tune, and the most evocative of theme songs. Candy, if simplistic instrumentals like “Little Brown Jug” and “In the Mood.” More musically instrumentals like “Glen Island Special” and “King Porter Stomp.” Infectious rhythm tunes like “Wham!” and “Baby Me.” And a host of timeless songs that we’ve all heard so often by now, like ”Stairway to the Stars,” “My Idea of Goldilocks,” “Blue Eyes,” and “The Lamp Is Low.”

Some of the band’s weaknesses were admittedly not obvious to untutored listeners. Drummer Moe Perri achieved a measure of fame incarnating the principle that it didn’t have to be good as long as it’s loud. Chumney Mackie, who played a part of Glenn’s, would have served better as band boy than band pianist. Trumpeter Clyde Hunt was as efficient as a downtown bank, and in warm, Glenn’s bone solos were clumsy even when memorized. The kids didn’t mind any of this, it goes without saying. But the way they shouted for vocalists Ray Eberle and Marion Houston, enough to shake one’s faith in John and Jane Public. Granted you didn’t have to qualify for the Met to sing with a band. But consider the better singers with the other major bands: Jack Leonard, Sinatra and Jo Stafford with Tommy Dorsey; Dick Haymes and Helen Forrest with Harry James; Helen Ward, Helen Forrest, Peggy Lee with Art Lund with Benny Goodman; Bob Eberly and Helen O’Connell with Jimmy Dorsey. Only a sadist would mention any of these in the same breath with Marion and Ray. I’ve never heard either Milliriste get really hot bars in one piece. Their success has to be unsettling to anyone who takes our popular music seriously.

So, when we add it all up, does the success of Top Forty bands—maybe even outstrip the bonanzas of Top Thirty. What carried him from there to legend was The Gimmick. The gimmick was the sound of the saxophones: the clarinet lead over the four saxes. It was a new sound, lush and lyrical. It made a humdrum ballad seem important. It made America sax-conscious. And it made millions of us of a certain age associate Glenn Miller, forever after, with soft emotions and bitter-sweet memories. So you might as well buy these albums, even though you may never join the Glenn Miller Appreciation Society. If you’re forty-plus and didn’t spend your early years in a monastery, they’re part of you.

But do keep your wits about you, and ponder, for the nonce, the Meaning of Miller. The whole was greater than the sum of its parts. He was a Forerunner; and, I fear, for a while, the last of Glenn. Miller arrived in 1939—arguably, the apogee of the big band era. The fall of 1938, Arnie Shaw and “Begin the Be- gins” had toppled Benny Goodman. The momentum carried Shaw and his greatest band (at least we’re supposed to believe) right through 1938, right through the big bands, right through the famous aircheck albums. This may well be the last of Glenn. Miller played a major role in the decline: not his music so much as his influence.

Glenn ushered in the era of the big production—like Whiteman before him, whose own music was only occasionally self-styled. It’s not that Glenn didn’t have good reason to hire them. But—and this is unfair, I know—he didn’t have good reason to hire them. You can’t help but feel that Glenn Miller was driven by the same impossible dreams as his contemporaries. He was, and I fear, for a while, the last of Glenn. Miller arrived in 1939—arguably, the apogee of the big band era. The fall of 1938, Arnie Shaw and “Begin the Be- gins” had toppled Benny Goodman. The momentum carried Shaw and his greatest band (at least we’re supposed to believe) right through 1938, right through the big bands, right through the famous aircheck albums. This may well be the last of Glenn. Miller played a major role in the decline: not his music so much as his influence.

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Strictly Speaking:
Will America Be the Death of English?
By Edwin Newman

The president of the Organization of American Historians calls 1974 "This antepenultimate year of our bicentennial." New York's former mayor, John Lindsay, says his son will attend private schools because "he needs peer stuff." A government report says: "Highway development expenditures will conform diverse to the efficiency criterion, and will have their greatest initial impact on the periphery of Appalachia, where the more valuable growth centers are located." Newman translates: "Money to build highways in Appalachia will be spent where it will do the most good, and at first in the growing towns on the edge of the region." A sociologist writes: "The social ontology of each generation recapitulates the social phylogeny of Negroes in the New World because the basic socioeconomic position of the group has changed in a direction favorable to successful achievement in terms of conventional norms." "Or," Newman says, "each generation of American Negroes, like its predecessors, makes less money than whites.

Today, Newman says, boundaries are parameters, parts are components, things are not equal but coequal, signs are indicators, causes are exogenous variables. Recently same parents of Dallas grammar school children received codes and 28-page explanations called "Terminal Behavior Objects for Continuous Progression Modules in Early Childhood Education." These were report cards.

A reporter asked Simon when gasoline rationing might begin. Simon replied, "That would be judgmental." Newman says: "People who say judgmental think they are important." In fact, they often are important, and that is important, and scary.

May/June
In 1940 thousands of Jewish refugees—among them my mother's sister—were deported by the Russians to the German zone of Poland, where they were killed. After the invasion of 1941, Russian propaganda invented a mass evacuation of Jews from threatened areas. No such evacuation took place. Those who left on their own were arrested for unauthorized departure from the USSR. The rest, except for Communists evacuated with other party members, were left behind to be murdered at Bab Yar and similar places. To protect the myth of the evacuation, Stalin prohibited all mention of Bab Yar in the Soviet press. Some Western historians still accept the fiction of a mass evacuation, just as they ignore the earlier deportation of Jews to other Russian, British, and American contributions to the Holocaust.

Paradoxically, the first book to call attention to those contributions was specifically concerned with the Germans: Raul Hilberg's The Destruction of the European Jews. Hilberg's meticulously documented study showed that (1) if the outbreak of war the Germans tried to facilitate emigration of Jews to other countries, under a policy of expelling Jews from Europe; (2) the Germans later tried—successfully—to establish a reservation for European Jews on Madagascar; (3) "Final Solution" did not come to mean "extermination," until after the entry of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.S.R. into the war eliminated all remaining possibilities for mass emigration; and (4) even then, the Final Solution was territorially restricted to Europe, and Jews who qualified for migration to neutral countries elsewhere were exempt from deportation to death camps. Given these policies, one could conclude that the Allied policy of denying haven to the victims contributed not only to the extent of the Holocaust, but to the very fact that it took place.

The story of how the Allies made sure that no refuge would be available began to emerge with Arthur D. Morse's White Six Million Died. Morse found that the FDR administration, going beyond the earlier deportation of Jews to other Latin American countries, the Mexican Bank may have provided up to 150,000 for only 520. And A QUICK COURSE is a reference treasure that will be yours for a $9.95 value—your free copy of the "Inflation Survival Letter." 10. The Best Money Management Strategies. 11. Ten Best Ways To Hide Your Valuables, Jewelry and Furniture. 12. A Complete Guide To Commodities. 13. Investing In Rare Coins For Profit And Pleasure. 14. The Best OJ Interest-Paying Checking Accounts. 15. A Complete Guide To Your Life Insurance and Retirement Plan. 16. How To Protect Your Hardship Tax Deductions. 17. Your Own Inflation-Survival Insurance Plan.

**How to Survive Savage, Triple-Digit Inflation.**

Announcing a simple, two step plan of action.

"A QUICK COURSE," FREE... PLUS ISL AT A 47% SAVINGS...

But you may be asking, could such inflation happen here? The answer is a firm "yes." The 1933 dollar is only worth 7.87 cents. It's still being bought for just four cents, compared to its current value of an astronomical 260 percent. In the last two years, the price of Free and Newsweek increased by 83 percent. Cosmopolitan By 120 percent. That's a typewriter. A McDonald's Big Mac cost 29 cents in 1975. Today, it's 59 cents. Inflation. Yes, inflation. You're in the United States. Yes, in the United States.

The truth about the larger prices is your living cost. Purchased yesterday in a Kansas City market and sold for 50 cents, you paid for that pound of potatoes brought to 50 cents. "Please note that the Allied governments did everything they could to provoke and exacerbate the Nazi genocide. The results, in case, are clear. The political goals of FDR and his counterparts hinged on discrediting their isolationist opposition, which could have prevented the establishment of the postwar imperial system. When the evidence of the killings came in, opposition to the war is unlikely to actually be true.


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"A QUICK COURSE," FREE... PLUS ISL AT A 47% SAVINGS...
Mobil Oil Strikes Back

Mobil Oil, one of the few big corporations that has had the courage to confront Americans head-on, entered a full-page ad in The New York Times at the end of October. The front page of the ad carried a picture and took up one-third of the page for a statement from Mobil. This is the second of a series of such ads that Mobil has run in recent weeks.

The first program in the series seemed to have had its theme the idea that the gasoline crisis was caused by the Arab embargo in 1973 was "bad" and that the Arab embargo was "good." The second program, which was aired in early December, demonstrated clearly the validity of the Mobil argument that "the oil companies are not to blame for the energy crisis."

Mobil also paid for an ad in many papers and on radio stations. The theme was that the fuel shortage is a result of the embargo. Mobil has also been advertising in magazines, including The New Yorker and Time, which have a combined circulation of millions of copies. Mobil has also been advertising in newspapers in other countries, including Canada, where it has a large market.

Mobil was one of the first to announce that it would allow its employees to discuss the embargo with the media. Mobil's public relations department has been working hard to get its message out to the American public. Mobil has also been working with other companies to try to get their messages out to the public.

Mobil is not alone in its efforts to gain public support. Other companies are also increasing their advertising budgets. Shell Oil Company has increased its advertising budget by 25% in the last six months. Texaco has increased its advertising budget by 30%.

The success of Mobil's advertising campaign is evident in the fact that Mobil's stock price has gone up 50% since the beginning of the year. This is higher than the increase in the Dow Jones Industrial Average, which has gone up only 20%.

The success of Mobil's advertising campaign is also evident in the fact that Mobil's profits have increased by 50% in the last six months. This is higher than the increase in the profits of other companies in the oil industry.

Mobil's advertising campaign has been very effective in gaining support for the oil companies. The oil companies have been able to get their message out to the American public, and Mobil's stock price and profits have increased as a result. This is a good indication that Mobil's advertising campaign has been successful.

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A SMALL VICTORY

We heard via the pneumatic that NBC had originally planned to fire the anti-business program to its affiliates. It did not do so, we assume that the strong protests had something to do with this decision.

AIM is a non-profit, educational organization that combats error and distortion in news reporting. It depends on contributions from members of the public who see the danger to our society inherent in misleading reporting. We need your help. Support AIM! Contributions of $15 or more will receive AIM's monthly newsletter, the AIM Report and a copy of a new anti-business book, The Gods of A

Reported as a Public Service by Accuracy in Media (AIM)
Sociobiology: The New Synthesis
By Edward Wilson

Edward Wilson attempts a synthesis of the field of sociobiology: "The new synthesis of the biological basis of all social behavior." Recently, ambitious works in this area have gained widespread currency (e.g., Lorenz On Aggression and Ayd's The Territorial Imperative and The Social Contract). These have been useful for presenting material in social biology to the general public in a readable, accessible manner. Unfortunately, this salutary end has been marred by severe shortcomings. Wilson's Sociobiology is a challenging opus, but it is worth the interested reader's effort.

To understand social behavior in any species, Wilson emphasizes the necessity of considering two major factors: phylogenetic inertia and ecological pressure. The former, the genetic heritage of a species, is a conservative influence and the latter a change-inducing influence. To predict social organization within a species, one would have to possess basic knowledge of these two elements. In the first part of the book, Wilson outlines basic principles of social evolution. In the second part, he covers social mechanisms (e.g., communication, aggression, social spacing, dominance hierarchies, parental care, and the like). Finally, he examines what he calls the four principles of social evolution: coloniality (the invasion of unrelated individuals), nonhuman mammals, and Homo sapiens. The coverage of these topics is encyclopedic. The basic end is to explain the existence of social behavior in its different forms.

The overall coverage of sociobiology cannot be summarized in so brief a space. However, it is important to mention Wilson's belief that the central theoretical problem of sociobiology is the explanation of altruism (individual sacrifice for the good of the larger group). Each of the four principles is treated differently and in varying degrees. The nonhuman mammals appear to have the lowest degree and the colonial invertebrates the highest. Man, according to Wilson, "has achieved an extraordinary degree of cooperation with little or no sacrifice of personal survival and reproduction." One mechanism for this may be reciprocal altruism—good Samaritan behavior. In cases of reciprocal altruism, the individual helps others even if there is no immediately forthcoming benefit. Such altruistic behavior might be a person who would save the life of a drowning man. The first person faces a certain amount of risk in doing this and gains no immediate benefit. Such altruistic behavior, according to Wilson, may increase the probability that later the good Samaritan himself might be rescued by another person. If, by helping others, one increases the chances that one will be helped by others in the future, there would be a selective advantage in such behavior under certain circumstances. Wilson believes that human behavior "abounds with reciprocal altruism consistent with genetic theory."

Although an outstanding volume, there remain some problems with this work. First, Wilson tends to downplay and oversimplify some major theoretical issues. Second, there have been some important omissions. Third, his chapter on human society contains a number of non sequiturs. Wilson discusses briefly the nature-nurture problem. He says, "Some recent writers have attempted to skirt the issue altogether by declaring it a nonsense and refusing to continue the inquisitive dichotomy as part of modern language. Actually, the distinction remains a useful one, and the genetic issues can be cleared up rather easily. In fact, however, Wilson does not clear them up entirely. Since his emphasis is not on society rather than the individual, this issue is not as serious as it might otherwise be. His problem is equating genetic influence with developmental rigidity in an animal. That is, because some behavior pattern is under genetic control, it is assumed that that behavior cannot be modified much in the animal's lifetime. The work of Schneirla, Lehrman, and Gottlieb demonstrates that the relationship between sociobiology..."
The Man Who Would Be King

Reviewed by Murray N. Rothbard

The Man Who Would Be King is—O happy day!—a real "monument," that is, a picture with an exciting plot and characters whom one can identify with and who develop through the action of the plot. It is a joyous romp, an artful blend of humor and old-fashioned melodrama combined with the excellent ensemble acting and the myriad flashes and subtleties of insight that mark a great film director.

In this picture, indeed, the veteran director John Huston returns to the great movie-movies of his golden days. And, minable dicta, he has not only been faithful to R. Van Kipling's short story of the same name, but he has actually improved on that story by adding fascinating touches and sociopolitical insights, all faithful, however, to the spirit of the tale.

The movie is set in Kipling's British India of the late nineteenth century; it opens as Kipling himself, a newspaperman in India at the time, meets the two lovable rogues, Sean Connery and Michael Caine, who play the central roles in the story. The Kipling character, brilliantly played by Christopher Plummer, is both catalyst and chorus to the drama. Connery and Caine, leaving the British army under a cloud, decide to trek northward to an unknown land on the Indian frontier where, to use the old cliché, "no white man has ever trod." The object: to make themselves lords of this native land by introducing British military techniques and by their own eye to the main chance. The ultimate aim of the adventure: to make their fortune. When they reach the ancient land, they manage to get themselves accepted not only as rulers but as gods. In a vast improvement over the original Kipling story, the princes by which Connery is hailed as a god and Caine as his top aide is spelled out: by accident, an arrow hitting Connery in battle strikes a medal over his chest and therefore draws no blood; the natives promptly hail him as a god, indeed as the "son" of Alexander the Great. The same holds true for the value of silver. Fifteen years ago you could buy a loaf of bread with two silver dimes. You can still buy a loaf of bread today with two silver dimes, provided they are pre-1965, because the fiat dimes of today have decreased to one-third of their former value.

As you can see, gold and silver are presently priced far below their real value and this is an excellent time to buy, so don't wait too long before making your investment in Silver or Gold.

As a fascinating hint of sociopolitical analysis, Huston shows that the mokshik priests of the country, who rule the vast from their mountain monastery-city fastness, are highly reluctant to cede their rule to the new white god. They are convinced, however, by Connery's Masonic emblem, the very emblem enshrined in the priests' sacred rites. It is a hilarious and delightful commentary on the allegedly mysterious and ancient history of the Masonic Order.

Having been accepted by the priests, Connery finds himself a god-king of the land, with Caine as the general of his army. The two adventurers find themselves absolute rulers, not only of the newly united country but also of a vast treasure of gold and jewels. After a period of such rule, Caine begins to agitate for them to fulfill their original purpose, to take the treasure and nip back to civilization. But Connery has come to "grow" into his kingly role, considers himself the ruler of "his" people, and even begins to believe in the mystique of his destiny and his alleged sonship to Alexander the Great.

Not only has Connery abandoned his original purpose, but he meets his doom when he decides to violate the solemn contract that he and Caine had made with each other: not to have anything to do with native women—made on the well-founded assumption that sex with the natives will spell trouble. But Connery, in his hubris of power, wants a queen to found a "line of god-kings," and so he orders marriage with a native woman. Officially, the protest and resistance of the priests and the native population comes from their view that a god cannot mate with a human woman without causing her death. But there is more to it than that. At the marriage ceremony, the native woman bites Connery on the neck—an act clearly engineered by the priests. The flowing blood demonstrates that Connery is not a god, and he is savagely executed by the priests. The mark of a great movie and a great director, is subtlety rather than the typical Hollywood heavy underlining of "messages"; and the subtle point is that the priests execute Connery by sending him off on a rope bridge that he had constructed and then cutting the ropes. For Connery had constructed this bridge, which had made the monastery-capital city accessible to the masses, had cheapened the cost of transportation, and was in the process of developing a newly prosperous class of bourgeoisie who would eventually threaten the feudal caste-rule of the priests. Hence the vengeful joy with which the priests cut down the hated bridge.

Many critics have attacked The Man Who Would Be King as "sexist," in that the hero Connery is brought to his doom by a female. This critique, however, totally misses the point, namely, that Connery doomed himself through adopting the hubris of power. It was the seduction of power that went to his head, that lost him his original moorings, and that cost him his life. As in classic tragedy, the hero is brought low by his own "tragic flaw." The critics also miss the vital role of the priestly ruling caste and their assault on the technological marvel.
Twilight of Authority

By Robert Nisbet

Robert Nisbet’s important new work begins with the analysis that modern society is characterized by the cultivation of power shaped by military influence. (“Over everything hangs the specter of war.”) War and militarization of society are the means of transcending divisions and economic contradictions. “If there were no other indicator, the impact of war and of the military on the West, especially since about 1940, would be sufficient.”

The collapse of the state, the minimalist emphasis, and the effects on the state are issues. Roman public law was necessary to keep armies and states. Public law was necessary to maintain the state, which Nisbet terms “the state of the state,” the state’s taxing power to support the military, the state’s ability to organize and manufacture for state-making, and especially state war-making. The model the military provided industry and state was essential for state-making, and especially state war-making.

The state originated in war and peace, the state of the state. The state of the state was created by the Roman Empire. Roman law was adopted as the mechanism by which the Roman state organized and supplied the population. “Marx himself was struck by the fact that the earliest manifestation of the capitalist wage system lay in the kind of military organization which succeeded the knighthood...”

The purpose of the modern world—of the destruction of medieval entities—was to be better tax. Lands were taken from kinship groups and associations that traditionally had immunities from taxation and placed in the hands of government supporters in lieu of payments from taxes and as a source of future taxes. Everyone was made a subject of the state in order to better tax them. Roman public law negated the individualism that was protected by the medieval immunities of kinship and associations.

Nisbet notes that rationalization with Roman public law. By this he means the rationality and calculation by which state sovereignty achieved its objectives of taxing the money and the persons of the population for state-making, and especially state war-making. In order to undertake war, for which Roman law was most advantageous, new models of economic organization were necessary. “Marx himself was struck by the fact that the earliest manifestation of the capitalist wage system lay in the kind of military organization which succeeded the knighthood...”

Under FDR, the wedding of the military and academic communities was completed. The model the military provided industry and state alike in its regimented masses of individuals, its use of barracks, its ingrained discipline, its secularism, and its whole enslavement of society as a kind of inverted pyramid of power was made all the easier to communicate by the residual concepts of Roman law. Since Roman law’s value was to strengthen the organization were necessary. “Marx himself was struck by the fact that the earliest manifestation of the capitalist wage system lay in the kind of military organization which succeeded the knighthood...”

The state’s taxing power to support the military, the state developed the earliest large scale industrial establishments to furnish military and naval weapons.

Nisbet sees a connection between intellectuals and war since the Renaissance. “The state originated in circumstances of war and has never been very far from the planning and control of war. Political and military minds have been perforce military intellectuals in substantially the degree, a fact sufficiently attested to by a long and imposing line of Western intellectuals that includes Plato, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Rousseau, and Marx.” Politically minded intellectuals support power which is the cause of disorder. But Nisbet sees that politically minded intellectuals’ support for war. Further analysis should be given to possible connections between literary subcultures and intellectuals’ fascination with the kinds of leadership, heroism, and unity they are more likely to find in war than in peace.” He believes that intellectuals are upset by the profits, competition, and tensions of day-to-day existence of the marketplace; which they see as antagonistic to the subjective leadership and heroism they admire. But heroism is based on power, so there is “individualism” of power. Everyday life is not exciting or heroic, so the individualism of peaceful existence is denied the title individualism; by negating the individualism of peaceful existence, by regimentation and taxation, a heroic individualism of power can be created around crisis and conflict. Nisbet concludes: “This is a choice between the banality and anti-heroic nature of the market place and the heady opportunities of crisis, especially military crisis, the decision is not hard to make. Most certainly when there is an Augustus, Cromwell, Napoleon, Churchill, or FDR to serve.”

Nisbet concentrates on the politicalization of the American intellectual since World War I compared to which he finds nothing similar in the western world. He holds that the West’s “first real experience with totalitarianism” began with the “American war state under Woodrow Wilson.”

For America to have moved from a position of isolationism pacifism so suddenly to the kind of passionate intensity of collective purpose that was so evinced by the Nazi world was, Nisbet concludes, bound to appeal to the pioneers of the state conception, to ambitious emperors, grasping territorial pawns, reforming legions, and even clerical representatives of law and order. Nisbet sees in Roman law the distinctive Western idea that law rather than being a “reflection of social reality is a powerful means of accomplishing reality, that is, of fashioning, making it.” Traditionally law is not made—there is no legislative function—but discovered, transmitted among justice. The prehistoric rule common law is part of that tradition, and Nisbet suggests greater attention should be given to legal scholarship highlighting the strong Roman law influences in England. Certainly, there were strong institutional, especially taxing, influences from the Latin Roman imperial forms of the Byzantine and Arab institutions of Norman Sicily.

I find myself in disagreement with Nisbet’s failure to distinguish between Roman public law and private law. Private law contributed to the development of commercial capitalism and the freedom from restraint and willing assent. Its logical development is the negation of the concept of the state and its sovereignty. Roman public law was what built the state. Nisbet notes the destruction of the artisanal medieval society by the use of the weapon of sovereignty. The medieval associations, kinship, communiti...
word had become available through Mussolini's Italy, Fascism or near-Fascism, and it may be as-
sumed that opportunities were abundant for intel-
lectuals. Nisbet underlines the World War I origins
of New Deal agencies and administrators, and the
"extraordinary likeness" of the New Deal and Nazi
Germany, and the Left vs. World War I experience
on which both drew. "In terms of frequency of use
of [war] symbols by the national government not
even Hitler's Germany oudid our propagandists."
Thus, when World War II arrived, the intellectuals
were fully in support of American intervention, and
with it, the full militarization of the American mind.
The art of information management developed during
the New Deal was completed during World War II.
"FDR's clandestine investigation through the FBI
of political opponents on the matter of America's
entry into the war has made only one thing clear:
that conservatism has been fatally wounded by passiv­
ity to the moral delinquencies of the government.
He finds it defined more by what adversaries do and say than by anything
hearescent. He compares the Actonian "power corrupts and absolute
power corrupts absolutely" with conservatism's
"Very different, however, has been the case since the
onset of the two great revolutions of modern times:
the democratic and the industrial at the end of the
eighteenth century. Unlike all preceding changes in
the control structure of the state. For example, the
increased isolation of the individual from his accustomed family, local, and
religious contexts." The deferential society which was rooted in feudal
privileges was destroyed. Modern man, his society and his culture were
totally transformed:
The increasing isolation of the individual in
electorates and workplace carried with it in
a large literature in the eighteenth and nineteenth
centuries that, in effect, justified it. An individ­
ualistic psychology found the basic springs of
human stability, of motivation, and of freedom
in the bestial and selfish self-regarding man.
Economics, with its emphasis on the free individual's "liber­
"The current conservative
movement is found wanting
by Nisbet."

by Nisbet, the author of "The Social Contract," and he states:
"Can one imagine either a Burke or a Nock being
other than revolted by every aspect of Watergate,
its flooding of morality and its consecration of
arbitrary power?"

In his opposition to current conservatism, Nisbet praises traditional conservatism, originating with
Edmund Burke, which reacted against the rationalistic
abolition of privitives advocated by liberals. He
emphasizes conservatism's defense of pluralism
and of the traditional family, religion, community,
and institutions that preceded the eighteenth century
revolutions. "During the past two centuries mankind
has undergone the most traumatic social change it
has experienced since the beginnings of settled cul­
ture in the Neolithic age. I refer to the decline—even
disappearance in spreading sections—of the local
community, the dislocation of kinship, and the ero­
sion of the sacred in human affairs." He believes that
the revolutions of the late eighteenth century have
had incalculable destructive effects on traditional life:
The current conservative movement is found want­
ing by Nisbet. The increasing isolation of the individual in
electorates and workplace carried with it in
a large literature in the eighteenth and nineteenth
centuries that, in effect, justified it. An individ­
ualistic psychology found the basic springs of
human stability, of motivation, and of freedom
in the bestial and selfish self-regarding man.
Economics, with its celebration of enlightened self-interest and what Adam Smith called the "instinct to truck and barter," its envisagement of society as little more than a scene of con­
licting individual forces, and its general neglect of
moral and the social, was a perfect intel­
lectual analogy to what was going on in the
institutional sphere. Moral philosophy took
refuge in a highly individualistic utilitarianism
... There were exceptions, among them
Burke, Coleridge, Hegel, and Tocqueville,
but they were few.
Nisbet has a strong antipathy to the conservatism
of Plato, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Rousseau, Bentham,
and Austin, which is based on political power. Al­
though not convinced that the political state's nega­
tion, individual autonomy, is possible, he is im­
pressed by the liberalism of Locke, Smith, and J.S.
Mill, with its belief in the non-patriarchal "liber­
aton from political and military bonds." It is against
those bonds, the political community that is justified in Plato's communism, that the tradition is associated
with the state. It is against those bonds that begins with Aristotle and continues
through Yehoshua Arieli's Individualism and Nationalism in American
ideology, which I have been recommend­ing for a decade.
Nisbet views the anarchists as the major philoso­
phers who successfully answer advocates of centrali­
zation of the state and collectivism. "In many ways
the most interesting of all such groups in the nine­
teenth century is that which we choose to call the
anarchist." Proudhon, Bakunin, and Kropotkin
emphasized the smaller patriotism of parish, guild,
and cooperative association. "But in the works of
the anarchist, from Proudhon's day to ours, and
nowhere more profoundly and encompassingly than in Kropotkin's Mutual Aid and Fields, Factories,
and Workshops, it is precisely on the foundations of
such groups, each with maximum autonomy of func­tion
and authority, that the edifice of the free society is
to be built." I have doubts about the simplicity of the relation­
ship of the growth of individualism and the growth of the state that Nisbet presents. The growth of state power
is not lessening the effectiveness of communitie­s, guilds, and families but incorporated them into the
control structure of the state. For example, the
patricidal family may have been strengthened by the
increase in state power. In place of the nonpatricial
medieval family, the state gave full force of law
to Hebraic patriarchy and set aside the antipatri­
archal teaching of the primary and equality of
the conjugal couple. The "perpetual childhood"
for women in the patriarchal family was a model
for the "perpetual childhood" of the people imposed
by the state. Whatever may have been the character
of the pre-eighteenth-century Revolution communi­
ties, et cetera, however, Nisbet is correct to empha­
size the importance of the voluntary associations
of the nineteenth century not only in the solution of
problems but in the development of strategies to
resist the state.
Nisbet would like to see the rediscovery of the foun­
dations of social science in the late eighteenth and
early nineteenth centuries wherein the self-regulating economy was practiced by the self-regulating social
process, which similarly excluded political interven­
tion. From "Adam Smith, David Ricardo, August
Cournot, Haller, Mill, and Maine, down through Le Play, Durkheim, Godwin, Spencer, and Sumner" Nisbet presents the original social scientists for whom the state was an accidental institution of man.
In the other topics he discusses, Nisbet sets forth major
threads of inquiry for his readers; his book is an outline for new avenues of investigation, but it is a
stimulating and incisive book. Recommended.
Reviewed by Leonard P. Liggio / Oxford
University Press, 1975 / $10.95

May/June
Unready Kilowatts: The High Tension Politics of Ecology

By Gary Farmer

We are now witnessing what must surely be one of the greatest brainwashing campaigns of all times. Even its name, "the nuclear debate," is false, for there is no debate, only a monologue. The perpetrators of this monologue callously ignore the human lives lost by nuclear power as it replaces far more dangerous and harmful fossil-burning plants; they deliberately mislead people into believing that a nuclear explosion in a power plant is possible (it isn't); they tout nuclear wastes as a bogey when in fact waste disposal is the prime reason why nuclear plants are safe and environmentally sounder than fossil-burning plants; they write books called We Almost Lost Detroit when the reason why we never even came close to losing Detroit is a testimonial to the defense in depth against radioactive release (the danger never got past the first line of defense). And so on and on—the main tactic of the antinuclear zealots is to make ten-second statements that it takes a half-hour lecture to refute.

Gary Farmer's book is excellent for throwing light onto some of these ulterior motives. Electric power (mainly nuclear), with the unawareness of the environmental extremists, and with the damage they do to both society and environment. Although by now Nader and other "environmentalists" have practically stopped pretending that their motives are environmental (rather than political and ideological), the book is still highly recommended.

"...the main tactic of the antinuclear zealots is to make ten-second statements that it takes a half-hour lecture to refute."

There are at least two things that make this book outstanding. One is that the author is not merely a run-of-the-mill radiologist, but an expert who has had unusually wide practical experience. A Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, he has had many years of first-hand experience in observing and treating radiological effects on animals on the Nevada test range; he is also an expert in the disposal and degradation of nuclear and chemical poisons.

Unlike Ehrlich, Brower, Nader, and the other nuclear semi-literates, Farmer knows what he is talking about. It is, of course, not difficult to refute Ehrlich's elementary blunders, but how about radiologists and nuclear scientists like Gofman, Tampin, or Steinmetz? Farmer deals with some of the figures they have presented (some of them in error by a cool million), and with the outrage they have caused among their fellow scientists. It is perhaps a sick sign of the times that when the Health Physics Society, a professional organization of 3400 members devoted to protecting man from the harmful effects of radiation, recently endorsed nuclear power after decades of careful evaluation, the news did not make a single network or wire service, the very media that are so ever open to the "science" fiction by Gofman, Tampin, and a handful of other mediafolk who have found a shortcut to glory.

The other reason why this book is important is that Farmer sees not only the technical issues of the coming power shortage, but the underlying ideological issues as well. He is a merciless opponent of government meddling and clearly sees its contribution in preparing the energy crisis. He also clearly sees the threat by "a small group of ecology radicals whose goal is . . . the economic strangulation of the American people."

Since the book was written, that threat has increased, as witnessed by the nuclear initiative hoaxes now being pushed in several states. Farmer's book is one that will help the reader to discern fact from fiction and technical issues from callous lust for power. Reviewed by Peter Beckmann / Open Court, 1975 / $11.95

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Joel Spring has written an instructive, provocative, and valuable book, but has not begun to provide a primer for libertarians. Who knows? Perhaps the road to libertarian attitudes is through the jungle. Reviewed by George von Hildebrand / Free Life Editions, 1975 / $3.95 pb, $6.95 hc.

Jews (Continued from page 6) took on the appearance of sanctioning genocide, and the isolationists were finished. And FDR, who sacrificed thousands of Americans to his design, was quite capable of sacrificing millions abroad as well. Of 10 million Jews, classified as Jews under the Nuremberg Code, about a third survived the German and Allied efforts. Unfortunately, there is no historical study of those who survived. Dowdow? The War Against the Jews is sometimes a brilliant work—it offers an original, if conjectural, reinterpretation of the Madagascan project. It is concerned for the most part with those who stayed in the ghettos and were murdered. Yet even Hilberg's Germans were struck by the remarkable paucity of able-bodied adults in the ghettos. The victims of the gas chambers were for the most part too young, or too old, or too sick to resist their fate. The others took to the forests, hid when hunted, fought back when attacked, and survived. Their history remains to be written. Reviewed by Adam V. Reed / Destruction / Watts, 1971 / $7.95 / Six Million / Har, 1975 / $4.95 / Gates / Atheneum, 1975 / $10 / They Fought Back / Schocken, 1975 / $4.95 / War / HRW Publications, 1975 / $17.25

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• We've founded the Young Libertarian Alliance — a network of LI clubs on campuses. A YLA campus organizing manual has been published, and recruitment ads have been run in more than 150 college newspapers.
• The LP is now established in all 50 states. As a result, the MacBride campaign will be provided with essential grassroots organization and support.

What you can do to help.

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"Among popular historians, the Constitution has generally received more attention than the Declaration of Independence. Hawke remedies that neglect with a selective account of our 20th-century philosophers, and he does so with the authority that befits his subject. Hawke vividly describes the climate of the times, the debates of the day, and the personalities involved. He makes available the voices recorded on cassette tape for your listening enjoyment and enlightenment.

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Mises' successor as leader of the late Austrian School speaks out on the inflationary policies being pursued by the U.S. government. Explains why the government's obsession with full employment can only lead to economic disaster. Why the "full employment" policy has caused both massive unemployment and over-inflation. Why economic policies cannot be anything but harmful to the economy. Explains why government economic policies are never really solved by the same economic policies. Hayek explains why government economic policies are never really solved by the same economic policies. Tape #300 (37 min.) / $9.95

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Rothbard—(Continued from page 9)—and economic development that endangered their rule.

The incidental delights of the film should not be missed. There are, for example, several hilarious "cultural relativist" jokes, made of course by Huston rather than Kipling, but yet in the latter's spirit. Thus, when Conner is horrified at the natives playing polo with the heads of their defeated enemies, Caine remarks him: "Remember, we can't question the mores of the natives." Conner and Caine are excellent. Conner making a graceful transition from romantic character actor, Caine, obviously guided by Huston, shedding his usual smart-aleck and sophisticated Cockney image. A good time is had by all, actors and audience alike.

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AN AFTERWORD FROM

Readers, Authors, Reviewers

"Libertarian Culture Monsters"
Jerry Pournelle (LR Jan-Feb '76) suggests that the readymade Karl Hess in a previous edition of LR. It seems that both, perhaps through contacts with "libertarian culture monsters" (a plague of the eighties) on more than one occasion, have managed to give rise to that which engulfed Karl Hess in a certain activity. A seven-day Institute in Political Economy will be conducted on the campus of Hillsdale College (Hillsdale, Michigan), 23-31 July 1976. The faculty for this conservative-Austrian symposium will include Russell Kirk, John C. Morehouse, Hans F. Sennholz, and John A. Sparks. Subjects covered will include: "Perspectives on Hard Money and Trade Cycles." The Revaluation of the Roots of American Order (Hommon), and "The Social Responsibility of Business: Controversy." Application deadline is 1 June 1976. Write to Dr. John A. Sparks, Hillsdale Summer Institute in Political Economy, Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, MI 49242.

A number of libertarian philosophers have recently launched a promising new scholarly organization. The Association of Libertarian Lawyers (102 West First Ave., Johnstown, NY 12095) is now beginning to operate. Their newsletter, The Libertarian Lawyer (55 78, edited by Dennis A. Schumacher) is now in full swing. They hope to get a libertarian law journal going soon. Apply now for regular membership (lawyers, law students, and professionals). Associate membership (nonvoting). Yearly dues are $10.

Thomas Szasz recently published two typically hard-nosed articles on Patrice Haley's case. "Some Call It Brainwashing" (New Republic, 6 March 1976) and "Mercenary Psychiatry" (New Republic, 11 March 1976). One reader agrees with every word that Szasz writes about "brainwashing." (psychological influences of which we dismiss for the sake of the fact that Heuston was violently kidnapped and apparently tortured in various manner.) It is of course true that if she was guilty of the invasion of a certain private property, she should be punished for same; but one need not be a sniveling-deadliberal intellectual to see that the case is surrounded with some very important mitigating circumstances. The Heuston case seems to be a bit more complex than many libertarians are willing to allow.

Libertarian Party presidential candidate Roger Lea MacBride has been nothing less than astonishingly good: he got a man out of the liberal and normally scoffing press. Three typically nice pieces are: Jack Mann's "The Presidency and Political Poetry" (Saturday Review, 25 January 1976), Edwin A. Roberts "Mainstream: The Presidential Candidate for Maximum Liberty" (National Review, 30 January 1976), and Pennie Ward's "On the Move" (People, 29 March 1976).

"Is Deterrence Worth Saving?" by George F. Kennan (Saturday Review, 6 March 1976) is an interesting review of Russian-American relations and the confusion over detente by an old cold warrior turned someplace; it seems that

Letters from readers are welcome. Although only those letters that can be individually acknowledged, each will receive our attention. Please address letters to reviewers and authors. Letters submitted for publication will not be returned. Letters should be double spaced, and sent to LR, 901 N. Washington St., Alexandria, VA 22314.
House, 1975), "It Has Happened Here" (National Review, 2 April 1976), is an amazingly perceptive and good-natured account of the new politics. The best review I've yet seen of Murray N. Rothbard's Anarchy, State and Utopia is in the September 1975 issue of Freedom Today (RB Press, 4045 E. Palm Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85008), which is completely devoted to the Tax Revolt.

Robert Nozick, professor of philosophy at Harvard and winner of the National Book Award for Anarchy, State and Utopia, has written "Free Enterprise" for the May/June 1976 issue of Commentary. It is a good presentation of the limited-government, capitalist position. Nozick notes how very far we have come away from the libertarian ideal that emerged from laissez faire. He also shows that numerous government interventions have been at the behest of the Big Business men they were supposedly designed to control.

For a very good account of the competition being initiated by Southwest Airlines in Texas' intrastate airline industry see "The Texas Airline War," War in the Market, ed. R. Lipset (1976), which includes a chapter on the Libertarian Party's untiring efforts to deregulate the airlines.

The Libertarian Freedom Directory (Church of Individual Liberty, PO Box 9957, Glendale, CA 91209) is an annual update of the dictatorial apparatus of the state and the organized political parties for which libertarians might often need a find.

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The trial of the 17 militant members of the Austin libertarian group which meets as a monthly seminar in the London area. They have recently combined with London's Austrian Institute to give a reception for the new generation no longer must register with Selective Service. I would say some institutions that are parts of the churches' singular success in avoiding the statist burden of taxation. Mr. Emerling, for example, has been fighting the misuse of church tax exemptions since his book was published, 23 January 1976, was a glorious day for the tens-of-thousands of young men who are or will be turning eighteen. This new generation no longer must register with Selective Service. But even though both war and the draft are over for most Americans, there are still many young Americans living in exile, forgotten by most, scorned by others. One organization that has not forgotten them is the American Civil Liberties Union, which publishes the CCO News Notes. The CCO has quite a bit of literature and information available on the subject of conscientious objectors. For information write to Bob Seeley, 16 West St. Philadelphia, PA 19101.

For defense of tax evasion from a Straussian perspective, see Justice: John Rawls vs. the Tradi­tional Christian view. This is a most excellent article in the April 1976 Playboy, "Punch Out the I.R.S.," in which he discusses the growing tax revolt building across the nation. One can also get a lot of information about tax procedures, reforms and revolts from Karl J. Bray, Tax Reform Information Materials (TRIM), PO Box 2423, Orange, CA 92669, and the September 1975 issue of Freedom Today (RB Press, 4045 E. Palm Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85008), which is completely devoted to the Tax Revolt.


For a defense of libertarian positions and the Superbomb the University of Texas Young Democrats are putting together on its activities contact Mike Grossman, 1907 Nueces, Austin, TX 78705. One of the most active libertarians in the country is Lynn Kinsky. Her writing in the San Diego, Calif. May 1976 Scapegoats: The Push for Omnipotent Government (TRIM), PO Box 2423, Orange, CA 92669, and the September 1975 issue of Freedom Today (RB Press, 4045 E. Palm Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85008), which is completely devoted to the Tax Revolt.

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LITERATURE: Murray N. Rothbard, $2. "Egalitarianism as a Revolt Against Nature: And Other Essays" to compile all of Murray Rothbard's articles, essays, and reviews would be a multi-volume work. Among the widely quoted essays included would be the essay, "The Anatomy of the State," "Justice and Property Rights," and "Why Be Libertarian?" $2.50

Cassettes by Murray N. Rothbard

- Basic Principles of Free Market Economics (tape 22314);
- Economic Determinism and the Complementary Dimensions of History (tape 211/22314);
- The Rise of Big Business: The Failure of Trusts and Cartels (tape 22314);
- The Progressive Era Triple Alliance: Government vs. Capital vs. Labor (tape 22314);
- The Intrinsic Value of Gold Coins: The Case for a 100 Percent Gold Dollar (tape 22314);
- The First Liberty. You are female and not seeking to change world. If you are female and same, write LR box number 01.

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