



Colorado Liberty

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Paul Grant, Vern Etzel, Announce for National Chair

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

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

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

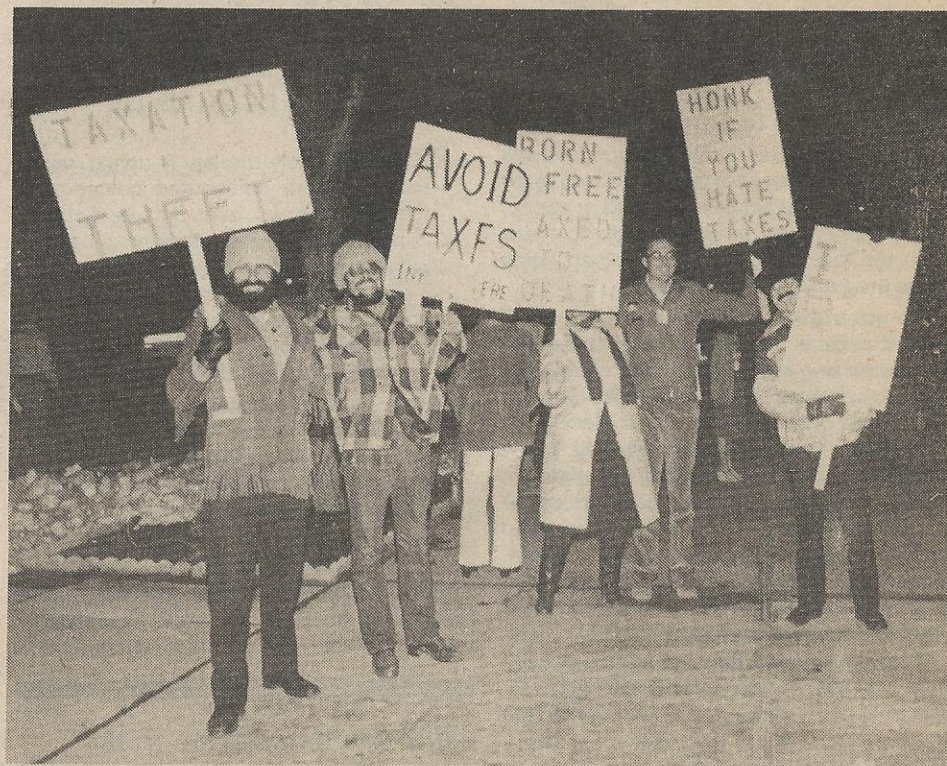
Government Control of Education Tightened

By David Snow

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

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

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



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

TAX PROTESTORS NOT ALONE

By Stormy Mon

We weren't alone.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

itivity rather than conformity, equality, and uniformity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Stormy Mon

We weren't alone.

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

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

We weren't lonely.

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

The posters worked.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—John Maynard Keynes

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

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

By Stormy Mon

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Colorado Libertarian Party Calendar

1st Tuesday of every month the Libertarian Forum meets in the Brand Building, 203 S. Galena St., Aspen. Call 925-8292 for more information.

3rd Tuesday of every month, Boulder County Libertarian Association, 7:30 p.m., at 1913 Broadway in Boulder. Call Jerry Van Sickle for details at (h) 442-0514 or (w) 443-5578.

1st and 3rd Wednesday every month, Discussion Group, 7:30 p.m., Party Office.

2nd Wednesday every month, CLP Cocktail Party, 7:30 p.m., Party Office. Relaxed, informal, cash bar.

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

MAY

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

JUNE

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

JULY

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

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

Stop Gov't Waste Pay Taxes On

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEND US YOUR STORIES

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

Pay Taxes On Election Day

Sign No:

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FREEDOM AND PROSPERITY WE'RE DOING SOMETHING NOW TO HELP YOU REGAIN SOME OF YOURS

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Report of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Len Jackson, Ruth Bennett, and sometimes John Mason.

MAJORITY REPORT:

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

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

MINORITY REPORT:

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

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

CONSTITUTION

Article I NAME

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

Article II PURPOSES

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

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

Article III PRINCIPLES

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

Article IV OFFICERS

Section 1

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

Section 2

The five Officers shall be elected by a

Section 4 (Section 3)

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

Article V CONVENTIONS

Section 1

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

Section 2

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

Section 3

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

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

Section 4

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

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

Section 5

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

Section 2

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

Section 3

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

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

Section 4

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

Article IX MEMBERSHIP

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

Article X BY-LAWS

Section 1

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

Section 2

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

Article IX (Article XII) ADOPTION & AMENDMENTS

Section 1

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

Section 2

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

Article XII (Article XI) PLATFORM

Section 1

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

Section 2

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

Section 3

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

Section 4

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

Section 5

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

Section 6

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

(a) **organizing and coordinating affiliates, and**

(b) **working with the Directors in establishing committee structures for fulfilling the Directors duties.**

Section 7 (Section 6)

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

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

Section 2

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

Article V BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1

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

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

Section 2

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

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

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

Section 3 (Section 2)

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

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

Article VII

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

Section 1

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

Section 2

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

Section 3

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

Section 4

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

Article VIII

RECOGNITION OF PARTY AFFILIATES

Section 1

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

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

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

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

Article XII (Article XI)

Section 1

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

Section 2

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

CERTIFICATION

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

Ruth E. Bennett

BY-LAWS

Article I PARTY AFFILIATES

Section 1

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

Section 2

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

Article II DUTIES OF THE BOARD

Section 1

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

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

Article III BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1

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

Section 2

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

Article IV

FINANCES AND ACCOUNTING

Section 1

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

Section 2

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

Article V

PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

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

Article VI CONVENTION COMMITTEES

Section 1

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

(Cont'd. on page 6)

The Paths of Freedom

Friday



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

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

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

Saturday

8:30 a.m.
Rules

9:00 a.m.
Constitution and
By-Laws Debate

Noon
Break for Lunch

1:00 p.m.
Keynote Address

2:15 p.m.
Platform Debate

5:30 p.m.
Dinner Break

8:00 p.m.
Casino Night

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

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

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

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

Sunday

9:00 a.m.
Election of CLP Officers

Selection of Delegates to
the National Convention

1:30 p.m.
Picnic

7:30 p.m.
Film—Capricorn 1

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

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

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

Monday

9:00 a.m.
Seminar on Personal
Liberty and Personal
Relationships

1:30 p.m.
Panel on the Income Tax
Panel on Computers
and a Free Society

To be scheduled
Panel on Transportation
Deregulation

Speakers



Murray Rothbard

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

Gene Burns

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

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

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



Paul Grant



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

Grant has been active in the New York and Louisiana

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

• Constitution, By-Laws & Platform Debates

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

• Panel on the Income Tax

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

Also

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

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



Claudine Paris and Bill Casey

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



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

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

FIRST EUROPEAN LIBERTARIAN CONVENTION

BRUSSELS 1983
AUGUST 14-19

NEWS FLASH!!!

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

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

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

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

Tax Avoidance Seminar Offered ... Make Your Weekend Deductible

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

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

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

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



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