



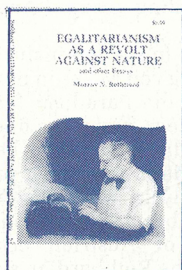
# Books for Libertarians

© 1974, Libertarian Review, Inc.

VOL. III, No. 7—JULY 1974

## EGALITARIANISM AS A REVOLT AGAINST NATURE: AND OTHER ESSAYS

By Murray N. Rothbard



For well over a decade, libertarians all across the country have been looking through the archives like medieval monks searching out one or another of Murray Rothbard's numerous articles in this or that—often obscure—journal. To compile all of this amazingly prolific scholar's articles, essays and reviews would be a multi-volume task, for his range of interests and knowledge is truly astounding. He is an economist, an historian, a social philosopher and a social critic and has written extensively in each of these areas of scholarship. In this one respect,

he resembles the late Harry Elmer Barnes perhaps more than any other living scholar.

Now, in this latest work of his, the welcome process of assembling Rothbard's collected essays begins. Dr. Rothbard is best known for his work in economics and history, and therefore strangely enough he is least appreciated in areas where he has done some of his most cogent and seminal work, i.e. in the area of social philosophy and social commentary. The publication of *For A New Liberty* has helped considerably in acquainting libertarians with the consistency and eloquence of his point of view. With the publication of *Egalitarianism as A Revolt Against Nature*, however, readers will now be able to go directly to the important foundations upon which the Rothbardian edifice has been built.

In the mid-nineteen sixties, Rothbard wrote two seminal essays which have not yet been fully recognized in their historical importance. But important they were, for they were to give a uniquely libertarian sense of self-understanding and direction to the small and loosely knit young libertarian movement of that period. These essays formed the ultimate basis for the irrevocable break that libertarianism was to make from the conservative movement. This reviewer considers them still to be the two most important non-economic essays ever written by Rothbard. Happily, both of these seminal works are included here: "Left and Right: The Prospects for Liberty" and "The Anatomy of the State."

In "Left and Right: The Prospects for Liberty" (reprinted from the first issue of Rothbard's journal *Left and Right*), Rothbard sets forth his grand historical vision whereby he explains the development of modern Western history from feudal times to the present. He shows the direct relationship between the decline of State power and class privilege on the one hand, and the growth of individualism and industrialism on the other hand. Most importantly, he shows that the movement from a status society to a free society was part of an ongoing revolutionary movement which ended in midstream when the utilitarian incrementalists took over the helm. The direction ever since has been back towards an increasingly statist environment and a reimposition of parasitic class rule and sustained exploitation of the people by the State and its associates. Rothbard holds that to be worthy of the title "libertarian," the libertarian movement

(Continued on page 2)

## THE LIBERTARIAN ALTERNATIVE: ESSAYS IN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Tibor R. Machan, Editor

Tibor Machan, a professional philosopher whose writings are well-known to libertarians, has furnished us with a wide-ranging and rich collection of explorations of the principles and varied applications of the libertarian idea. In his preface, Machan points out his "indebtedness to novelist/philosopher Ayn Rand and her contributions to the individualist political and moral tradition"; this is evident in the anthology, which contains more, perhaps, in the way of Randian-oriented philosophical treatments of rights, et cetera, than another editor might have included. But Machan displays an admirable catholicity in his selections; the book is by and large "nonsectarian." As far as particular libertarian positions are concerned, it runs the gamut from the more traditional laissez-faire libertarians, such as Mises, Friedman, and Hazlitt; to proponents of single-government within a given area, but without the power to tax, such as John Hospers and, I take it, Machan himself; to individualist anarchists, or "anarcho-capitalists" (a term which I find objectionable on the grounds that it suggests some special connection with capitalists, as distinguished from working-people; students, et cetera), such as Murray Rothbard and Roy Childs.

Variety is also evident in the topics dealt with: besides the basic libertarian outlook and principles, selections included treat monopoly, the regulatory bureaus, the history of the corporate-state in America, education, foreign aid, automation, racism, government psychiatry, the draft, and a number of other issues (there are thirty-seven essays altogether, in addition to brief introductions by Machan to the different sections). And the economists are well-represented: in addition to those already mentioned, Yale Brozen has a number of interesting contributions, Israel Kirzner writes on advertising with his characteristic care and shining rationality, and there are articles by D. T. Armentano, Hans Sennholz, and Alan Reynolds.

It is inevitable when reviewing briefly such a work as this that the

reviewer must select certain contributions to mention and not others. To my mind, particularly outstanding are: Bruce Goldberg's demolition of B. F. Skinner, "Skinner's Behaviorist Utopia," in which, as with Prof. Noam Chomsky's attacks, we have the satisfaction of seeing an intelligent and implacable refutation of Skinner by a mind clearly his superior; Thomas Szasz' article, "Involuntary Mental Hospitalization: A Crime Against Humanity," a very good choice as an introduction to Szasz' thinking (in any case, Szasz must be the Brahms of writers on social questions, never publishing anything but his best); and two classics by Murray Rothbard, "The Anatomy of the State"—the finest short exposition of contemporary individualist anarchism—and "Left and Right: The Prospects for Liberty." The latter essay inaugurated a whole era in the American libertarian movement and is, I would say, more responsible for its present configuration than any other comparable work.

*The Libertarian Alternative* does present a certain weakness in the area of international affairs. This, however, is natural and unavoidable in such a work since, although libertarianism itself points in the direction of an isolationist foreign policy (and, in the contemporary situation, a concomitant critique of American imperialism), there are crucial historical-empirical questions on which no a priori judgment can be passed and on which there is anything but unanimity among libertarians. A separate anthology of essays in the field of foreign affairs, from a libertarian viewpoint, or, best of all, a full-scale work by someone like Rothbard or Leonard Liggio, is now overdue.

The main impression that is generated by this book is that there are many more libertarian intellectuals than one imagined, writers who have—by any standard—a good many cogent things to say—that libertarianism is a very intellectually active and alive movement. *The Libertarian Alternative* is the best single introduction to libertarianism so far. REVIEWED BY RALPH RAICO / **Political Philosophy** (553 pages) / **BFL Price \$12.50**



## Rothbard— (Continued from page 1)

must be once again self-consciously revolutionary in the true meaning of the term revolution, both in perspective and in substance. Rothbard explains his concept of revolution in a short essay also included in this volume, "The Meaning of Revolution."

"The Anatomy of the State" is similarly packed with analysis and explanation. Next to Spooner's "No Treason #6," this essay has to rank as one of the two best reasoned and biting analyses and indictments of the State which has ever been penned. The State, Rothbard maintains, is an unwarranted, unjust, unnecessary set of anti-social institutional machinery which can never increase the general welfare of mankind. Rothbard shows what the State is not, how it originates in plunder and exploitation, how it maintains itself and relates to other States in "international relations," and how it enlists the aid of intellectuals in maintaining its power. The State, to Rothbard, is always exploitative and parasitic—and taxation alone is enough to substantiate this point. On this point, see also Rothbard's brilliantly insightful article "The Fallacy of the Public Sector," reprinted here.

In his ingenious essay "War, Peace and the State," Rothbard applies his insights into the nature of the State to what he considers to be the highest stage of statism—war. He makes a passionate yet reasoned plea for libertarians to concentrate far more attention on the ultimate questions of war and peace in order that they see that statist war and war preparations can never be justified. War by any and all States must always be seen as anti-libertarian, which is not at all necessarily true of wars of revolution against the various states. Rothbard expands on this theme in his little but important essay "National Liberation."

In the Rothbardian ideology, two very important elements rank most high: private property and individualism. In the essay "Justice and Property Rights," Rothbard sets out his theory of justice in property, moving from self-ownership, through the homesteading principle of ownership in unowned resources, to the whole array of free-market exchanges which must be seen as exchanges in the titles of ownership. In order to place the libertarian blessing on any and all market exchanges, one must first determine that the titles of ownership are in fact justly obtained and held. This theory of ownership is closely related to that of John Locke and the native American anarchists. In his essay "The Spooner-Tucker Doctrine: An Economist's View," Rothbard shows his similarities and differences with the views of Benjamin R. Tucker and Lysander Spooner, slashing away at the spurious economic doctrines of these early individualist anarchists.

Another important investigation into the nature and source of property rights is found in his essay "Kid Lib"; Rothbard here sets out the libertarian view of the rights of children. And in "Conservation in the Free Market," Rothbard shows how private property and the free market can solve the problems relating to the environment and conservation of resources.

In an age of ever accelerating collectivism, it certainly is refreshing to find such a thoroughgoing, uncompromising individualist as Dr. Rothbard. And the title essay of this collection, "Egalitarianism as a Revolt Against Nature," is uncompromising indeed. This is not simply a statement of social philosophy; it is also a statement of social ontology. For people are different; they not only should not be made the same, but they cannot be made the same, in any way, ever, and that is that! All egalitarian efforts, then, are necessarily doomed to failure, and such efforts should be recognized as anti-social and anti-natural acts. Egalitarianism in all of its many variants should, according to Rothbard, be fought against and foiled at every step of the way, otherwise the individual and society will tend to become weakened, stifled and ultimately snuffed out. Egalitarianism is stagnant and anti-human; individualism is vibrant and alive.

In "The Great Women's Lib Issue: Setting it Straight," he shows why he thinks that much of women's liberation is anti-human. And in what is the sharpest attack of the whole book, Rothbard as both economist and moralist executes a slashing, swinging, no-holds-barred assault on New Left economic collectivism in his short but penetrating essay, "Anarcho-Communism."

On several counts, this reviewer was delighted to see the inclusion of Rothbard's affectionate tribute to Professor Ludwig von Mises in honor of his ninetieth birthday, "Ludwig von Mises and the Paradigm for Our Age." It is an excellent study in the sociology of ideas, and it is a fine presentation of the Misesian or Neo-Austrian paradigm. But even beyond that it seems important to remember that in addition to justice, private property, individualism and libertarian class analysis, and a revolutionary historical perspective and vision, Rothbard's libertarianism is infused with the insights, the process and the perspective of "Austrian" economics. It is not something that is simply tacked on to the Rothbardian system, but rather it is an integral element of the system which permeates it from beginning to end.

This collection ends with Rothbard's oft-quoted essay "Why Be Libertarian?" in which he sets forth an impassioned plea for libertarians to concern themselves first and foremost with justice, not simply with the utilitarian increases in social welfare that, of course, accompany a regime of liberty. For libertarianism ever to become a successful movement, it must become imbued with a passion for justice.

Libertarian Review Press is to be congratulated in choosing for their first venture into the world of publishing this very important work. There are very few ideas which are as important and more in need of circulation than the ideas of Professor Rothbard. This book—when combined with *For A New Liberty*—will take the reader far into the depths of the evolutionary process of the brilliant mind of this great libertarian. REVIEWED BY WALTER E. GRINDER / *Political Philosophy* (151 pages) / BFL Price \$2.50

Professor Rothbard has personally autographed 250 copies which will be sent to the first 250 persons ordering. 1 per customer.

## FEMINISM: THE ESSENTIAL HISTORICAL WRITINGS

Miriam Schneir, Editor

In an age notably lacking in the rhetoric of heroism, *Feminism: The Essential Historical Writings* stands out as a welcome contrast. In essay after essay we are rallied to the call of self-sovereignty, self-responsibility, and human dignity.

*Feminism* brings us back to the basics of the feminist movement, to its ideological base. It is concerned not with day care centers, job quotas, or many of the other statist politics of the current women's liberation movement, but with fundamentals: with the right to choose one's own values and pursue one's own goals as a prerequisite for sustaining one's life.

In her essay "Solitude of Self," Elizabeth Cady Stanton formulates an important principle for the feminist movement:

The isolation of every human soul and the necessity of self-dependence must give each individual the right to choose his own surroundings. The strongest reason for giving woman all the opportunities for higher education, for full development of her faculties, her forces of mind and body; for giving her the most enlarged freedom of thought and action; a complete emancipation from all forms of bondage, of custom, dependence, superstition; from all the crippling influences of fear; is the solitude and personal responsibility of her life.

Many of the women represented here suffered terrible disadvantages; universities were closed to them; the law prohibited them from holding property or inheriting wealth; and pervasive social attitudes dictated the alleged conditions for their welfare, however little these conditions fulfilled their actual needs. On the market, their labor brought one-third of a man's, dooming them to near starvation if they chose to be independent of a male guardian. To think, write, and lecture as they did, they risked their very identity as women in the eyes of the culture. Yet, in spite of this, they

formulated their own goals and envisioned a free woman, an entity that had never existed in the world they knew.

Today much of the freedom they worked for is here. Legally, women are almost equal to men; they can get a university education; in many fields women can earn as much as men; birth control and abortion have freed them from the burden of unwanted motherhood; customs have relaxed so a sexually free woman is no longer a total social outcast. However, despite these opportunities, many women still function as if they were living under the disadvantages that so many women fought during their lives. Numerous women do not take themselves seriously as career-oriented persons. They define themselves in terms of relationships—I am a mother, a wife, a girl friend, a sister, and so forth. These unexamined ideas make woman her own worst enemy. In protesting the attitudes of its day, *Feminism* calls for a woman to formulate her own goals and to regard herself, not as part of a relationship, but as a discrete individual responsible for her own life. This fundamental message can be useful to women still struggling for psychological independence, and herein lies the primary value of *Feminism*.

A wide spectrum of political theories is represented in this volume—from socialism (Friedrich Engels) to classical liberalism (J. S. Mill) to anarchism (Emma Goldman)—and the quality of each essay often depends on the political leanings of its author. Nevertheless, considered as a whole, *Feminism* is an immensely worthwhile anthology, both as a historical document and as an inspirational spark to the women—and men—of today who value the dignity and freedom of the individual. REVIEWED BY DIANE HUNTER / *Psychology* (360 pages) / BFL Price \$2.45



# INTRODUCTION TO MUSICAL LISTENING: A GUIDE TO RECORDED CLASSICAL MUSIC

By John Hospers

This month BFL is pleased to inaugurate a special six-part classical music review-series, by Dr. John Hospers. The first two installments will deal with chamber music, the next two with orchestral music, and the last two with vocal and choral music. Dr. Hospers will recommend those recordings which he regards as the best available of the works he discusses. Unfortunately, the number of recommended recordings is so great that BFL cannot carry them all. However, with Dr. Hospers' advice, we will make available to you a "cream-of-the-crop" selection. In addition, we are now carrying three excellent music appreciation books; you will find these reviewed on page 4 of this issue. BFL hopes this series and the wonderful recordings we will offer over the next few months will give you many hours of reading and listening pleasure.

## PART I: CHAMBER MUSIC TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

My main purpose in writing this series is to share with you those works of music which I have found especially rewarding, having listened to recorded music every day during most of my life, and played some of it as well. In this way you may discover—as many of my students have discovered—vast musical treasures that you did not previously know existed.

It is much easier to hear musical sounds than to listen to them. Hearing, like seeing, is passive; listening, like looking, is active. To listen requires the full use of one's attentive faculties. When you listen to good music, it should not be as background to other activities: it requires your full attention, particularly when you are listening to it the first few times. "Full attention or silence" is a good rule to observe, one which pays large dividends in future enjoyment.

Most people who listen to classical music at all seem to pay attention only to music written for large orchestras, as if the greater the volume of sound the better the music must be. Santayana once ironically defined music as "a drowsy reverie interrupted by nervous thrills." And the nineteenth-century Viennese music critic Eduard Hanslick said in his excellent *The Beautiful in Music* that "most hearers are content simply to be inundated by the sheer flow of sound." In so doing, they are unlikely to pay much attention to the various elements of which the total flow is composed. And thus they miss much more than they know of the fascinating things that are constantly going on in a musical composition.

---

**MUSIC FOR LUTE, GUITAR, MANDOLIN (5 records) /  
BFL Price \$9.95**  
**THE COMPLETE STRING QUINTETS OF MOZART (3  
records) / BFL Price \$10.45**  
**FOUR FAVORITE TRIOS (3 records) / BFL Price \$11.95**  
**BAROQUE MASTERS OF VENICE, NAPLES, AND TUS-  
CANY (3 records) / BFL Price \$10.45**

---

In chamber music one cannot do this: here the form stands naked. That is why chamber music really provides the best mode of introduction to music: the interplay of parts assigned the various instruments is immediately evident, and one soon learns, especially when the melodies being intertwined are tuneful or "catchy," to follow them as they progress and interact with each other.

In chamber music, there is only one instrument carrying a melodic line, rather than a group of them—for example, one violin instead of an entire group of violins playing the same notes as in an orchestra. Chamber music will at first strike a listener accustomed to a barrage of sound as rather thin, but he will very quickly get over this impression and be rewarded by the interplay of tones which stand out so clearly.

Chamber music is so called because it was quite literally played in a chamber—living room or drawing room—after dinner by a single instrument or a small ensemble. Bach's "Brandenburg Concertos," at least as played today, do not count as chamber music because they are played by an entire orchestra. But solo compositions for piano, harpsichord, organ, violin, or any other instrument do count as chamber music; violin-and-piano sonatas and other duo combinations are also chamber music; so are trios (usually for violin, cello, and piano), string quartets (two violins, viola, cello), string quintets (the above plus an added cello), piano quartets (three strings plus piano), piano quintets (string quartet plus piano), and so on. Octets are about as large an instrumental ensemble as one gets in chamber music.

Let us begin with the string quartet. The German composer Franz Josef Haydn (1732-1809) was not the founder of the string quartet, but he developed it into a major musical form almost single-handedly. Haydn wrote 82 string quartets, as well as numerous trios and piano sonatas—an output of staggering quantity and inexhaustible variety. A few weeks of listening would be well spent on Haydn quartets before moving on to the next step.

These quartets convey a variety of moods: sometimes pensive, sometimes playful, by turns lilting and humorous and melancholy, most often energetic and vigorous, but always tuneful, and always full of the sense of delight of the four instrumentalists playing together. There is a dazzling series of quartets which constitute Opus 20; another beautiful set in the Opus 33 series; the Opus 54 series are pure inspiration, with more of the same in Op. 64, Op. 76, and Op. 77. I suggest beginning with the third (slow) movement of the last one, Op. 77 no. 2. The tune is stately with a touch of melancholy; see how it is stated, then repeated, then repeated again with a difference; then note the transition to the next musical theme, how it interacts with the first, and what fascinating variations are played upon it to keep the attention constantly alert in the midst of the returning original theme.

After you have sated yourself with this movement, I suggest that you listen to the entire quartet Op. 76 no. 5; every movement has its own marvelous melodic lines, shifting, turning, returning, intertwining with others, sometimes waxing incandescent with verve and enthusiasm. Listen to it all the way through several times, until you feel like whistling some of the main tunes, and by that time I think you will be hooked on either Haydn or string quartets, or both.

But the best is yet to come. I have not yet mentioned the quartets which take you to the most ecstatic heights which Haydn has provided in this medium: Op. 20, nos. 4 and 5; Op. 33 no. 3; Op. 54 nos. 1 and 2; Op. 64 nos. 3 and 4; and Op. 74 no. 2. Each listener will have his own favorite melodies and movements from this collection of quartet masterpieces. But I suggest that when you listen to one you do so several times before turning to another.

Since the Quartetto Italiano has by far the best Haydn performances available, I suggest that you get what you can of these. They are on Philips records, but unfortunately, they have recently been discontinued, although many of them are still available in record stores. (You can tell which records are currently available at any given time by consulting the monthly Schwann catalog, available at any record dealer.)

We now turn to Wolfgang A. Mozart (1756-1791), that tremendous musical genius who, when he died at the age of 35, left us a vast legacy of great chamber music, concertos, symphonies, masses, and operas. Continuing the great tradition established by Haydn, but proceeding always further toward the romanticism that sprang into full flower in the nineteenth century, we have the six great "Haydn quartets" (dedicated to Haydn), which are probably Mozart's greatest works in this genre, particularly the no. 17 in B-flat (K. 458, "The Hunt"), no. 19 (K. 465, "Dissonant"), no. 20 in D (K. 499), and no. 21 in D (K. 575). (Whenever possible, get the Quartetto Italiano recordings on the Philips label.)

From these, I suggest going on to the two great piano quartets (piano plus three strings), the no. 1 in G-minor (K. 478)—one of the most joyous pieces of music in the entire literature, and one of my two favorites among Mozart's chamber pieces—and the no. 2 in E-flat (K. 493). Also worthwhile is the lovely Quintet in A for clarinet and strings (K. 581), and the K. 407 quintet for horn and strings. (The K. 478 quartet is among those in the set of three records, RCA Victor LSC-6184, which I strongly recommend for purchase as an introduction to chamber music.)

Having heard these, you will now be ready for the great string quintets, K. 515 in C, K. 516 in G-minor, K. 593 in D, and K. 614 in E-flat. My own favorite among all of Mozart's chamber works is the K. 516, whose two great slow movements have reduced many a listener to tears—and even those who do not respond that overtly to music find it the epitome of quiet serenity and tender nostalgic melancholy, with a serene beauty that can carry one through many otherwise troubled hours. Excellent renditions of these quintets are available on the three-record set, "The Complete String Quintets of Mozart" (Seraphim S-6028).

The next major figure in historical order is Beethoven, but I suggest waiting just a bit for his chamber music and turning to the next "great" of chamber music, Franz Schubert (1797-1828), because his music is so melodic and so instantly accessible even to the untrained listener. (In

(Continued on page 4)



fact, if Mozart and Haydn do not grab you at once, you might do well to start your journey into chamber music with Schubert.) In Schubert's 30 years of life he wrote such a profusion of memorable works, mostly chamber works, that it is hard to believe that one person could have achieved so much at such a consistently high level in so short a time.

Of the many great chamber works by Schubert, I recommend beginning with the work that one of his contemporaries called "the *ne plus ultra* of energy and passion," the great Trio no. 1 in B-flat for piano, violin, and cello (Op. 99, D. 898). The great fun of playing (and hearing) chamber music is nowhere more evident than in this marvelous work. It is well played on the three-record introduction to trio music, Columbia D3S-799, "Four Favorite Trios."

Then turn to his tender and romantic String Quartet no. 14 (D. 810), "Death and the Maiden"; I recommend the recording on Philips 900139. You will find the Quartet no. 13 (Op. 29, D. 804) to be equally worth listening to. Then turn to his "nobly profound" chamber work, the great String Quintet in C (Op. 163, D. 956), on RCA Victor LSC-2737, which many consider to be the capstone of Schubert's work in this genre. Equally tuneful and much lighter in tone is the famous "Trout" quintet for piano and strings (Op. 114, D. 667). (I recommend Deutsche Grammophon 136488.) There are many other excellent Schubert chamber works available, but these I consider the cream of the crop.

Another aspect of Schubert's genius in chamber music is evident in his numerous piano sonatas. Of these, the very greatest, in my opinion, are the three posthumously published ones (Op. Posth.): the C-minor, the A-major, and the B-flat major. To say that these are deeply moving is to understate the fact. If you have to pick only one of these, listen to the monumental Sonata in B-flat major (D. 960). Get the Brendel recording on Philips 6500285, or, better still—if you can find them—any of the Artur Schnabel performances on the Victor label.

There was, of course, a tremendous quantity of chamber music written prior to Haydn, but most of it is played today for small orchestra (chamber orchestra). Moreover, the greater part of this early music is for the human voice (either a cappella or with instrumental accompaniment). These forms will be discussed later in this series.

However, to select just a few of the highlights of chamber music prior to Haydn, I would suggest the following as very rewarding listening:

1. Hear the simple but moving melodies of early composers in the album "Instrumental Music of the Year 1600 of France, England, Italy, and Germany" (Bach Guild 626)—or any of a number of similar collections on records put out by Bach Guild, Turnabout, and Nonesuch records. At once you will be in a different world, both in musical idiom and instrumentation. But it is a very listenable world, and once you unlock the doors of this early music, you will find it just as rewarding as any of later periods.

2. Then listen to the superb chamber works of the great English composer Henry Purcell (1659-1695), especially the sonata for trumpet and strings, on Nonesuch 71027, the Chacony in G-minor, on Oiseau-Lyre 60002, and the trio sonatas on Oiseau-Lyre S-319.

3. Much of the solo harpsichord music of this period is exquisite. Try some of these collections of the early harpsichord solo music: Turnabout 34243, Columbia MS-7326, Mercury 90411, Nonesuch 71265 and 71229, and the fine performances by Kipnis on the three-record set, Columbia M3X-31521. And do not ignore the "Masters of Baroque" harpsichord record, Mace 9010.

4. Then listen to some chamber music by two or more instruments including harpsichord. A marvelous gem by the totally neglected Spanish composer Antonio Soler (1719-1783) is on Bach Guild 5069—some compositions for two harpsichords, some for harpsichord and organ. You will also enjoy Rameau's trios for flute, cello, and harpsichord on Westminster WGS-8155, and his "Pieces de clavecin en concert" on Nonesuch 71063 and Telefunken S-9578, as well as Couperin's "La Parnasse" on DG-2533067, and violin-and-continuo sonatas by Archangelo Corelli (1653-1713) on two DG disks, ARC-2533132/3. An excellent introduction to this music is the three-record set, "Baroque Masters of Venice, Naples, and Tuscany" (Nonesuch HC-73008). The world of these works is of such consummate purity and clarity that you may come to prefer it to anything else.

5. Johann Sebastian Bach (1684-1750) wrote extensively for solo harpsichord: for example, "The Well-Tempered Clavier" (S. 846-93), the "English Suites" for harpsichord (S. 806-11), the fantasias for harpsichord, the six "French Suites" for harpsichord (S. 812-17), the "Italian Concerto," and the "Goldberg Variations" (S. 988). Be sure in every case that you get a harpsichord performance, not a piano transcription. Try also his sonatas for unaccompanied violin and his suites for unaccompanied cello.

6. And then there are thousands of fine compositions for solo organ—virtually a lost art since the eighteenth century. I suggest beginning with works by Dietrich Buxtehude (1637-1707) on Telefunken S-9436 and TK-11521. Then turn to the works of the undisputed master of organ composition, Bach. Any of the famous ones will do: the tremendous Passacaglia and Fugue for Organ (S. 582), the Toccata and Fugue in D-minor (S. 565), the Choral Preludes for organ, the Fantasia and Fugue for organ (S. 542), and the Toccatas and Fugues in D-minor and F-major. (This does not even begin to exhaust Bach's tremendous output of organ compositions!) As you listen to these compositions, remember that, great as they are, the very greatest of Bach's works, and certainly those with the most overwhelming emotional impact, are yet to come. But by listening to these smaller-scale compositions now, you will be building a solid base for the proper appreciation of his larger masterworks.

In closing, I would like to recommend, as the best recorded introduction to early chamber music, "Music for Lute, Guitar, Mandolin," Turnabout TV-34195-99, a five record set containing uniformly delightful music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (with a couple of selections from the nineteenth century thrown in). It features various chamber-music combinations, such as harpsichord, lute, guitar, mandolin, flute, and violin, and is available from BFL for only \$9.95 (list price is \$17.50). (Next month: *Chamber Music of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*.)

## WHAT TO LISTEN FOR IN MUSIC

By Aaron Copland

## MUSIC IN WESTERN CIVILIZATION

By Paul Henry Lang

## THE ENJOYMENT OF MUSIC

By Joseph Machlis

There is only one way to learn to appreciate music, and that is to listen to it over and over again. There is no substitute for personal exposure to the music. That's a general limitation on "how to do it" books: you cannot really learn to swim from a book—you have to get experience in the water.

Still, it is possible to use a book to give you a better idea of what to look for. One way to do this is to study the techniques of music. For this, there are many books on harmony, counterpoint, and musical composition in general. But these require you to become something of a specialist, and they all presuppose an ability to read music from the printed page. Another way is to study the history of music. There are countless books on this, of which Paul Henry Lang's *Music in Western Civilization* is perhaps the most comprehensive and among the best.

But the appreciation of music is different from both of these, and it is something very difficult to write a book on. Most such books turn out to be

a mixture of music history and musical forms and techniques, and presumably that is not exactly what the readers of BFL want. What they want is a kind of "aid to listening," which will help them get into the music more easily and help them discover some clues to intelligent listening. Aaron Copland is one of America's most noted contemporary composers, and it is interesting that a man who is himself a composer should be the one who has written the best *nontechnical* guide to music listening.

There is an interesting chapter on the listening process, followed by a chapter on each of the main elements of music: rhythm, melody, harmony, and timbre (tone-color). This is followed by a discussion of musical texture and musical structure, and analyses of some of the main musical forms: sonata, fugue, theme-and-variation, and so on. There is a chapter on music accompanied by words (particularly opera), one on music for film, and one on the special problems of appreciating contemporary music.



Copland's book does not contain analyses of specific musical works. For this, you must go on to more detailed studies. Of these, the six-volume *Essays in Musical Analysis*, by Sir Donald F. Tovey, has never been surpassed. He does not analyze every musical work you might be interested in (for example, he has many detailed analyses of Beethoven works but none on those of Mahler), but those works on which he does focus his microscope are superlatively illuminated. The proof of the pudding is in the eating: if you listen, for example, to a Beethoven quartet, and cannot make much sense of it at first, then turn to Tovey's analysis of it; I believe that whatever patience you have to exert in doing so will be rewarded.

Also worthwhile for those who wish to go more deeply into music appreciation, is Joseph Machlis' *The Enjoyment of Music*. And for those who would like historical background material on the period of music they are listening to, there are many volumes, among which I recommend Gustave Reese's *Music in the Middle Ages* and *Music in the Renaissance* and Oliver Strunk's *The Baroque Era*.

There are many books on the works of each major composer as well as biographies, of which I particularly recommend J.W.N. Sullivan's *Beetho-*

*ven: His Spiritual Development*. Two particularly interesting books are *Greatness in Music*, by Alfred Einstein—Albert's musician-brother—and *The Shaping Forces in Music*—on the various elements in a musical composition—by the contemporary composer Ernst Toch.

On the aesthetics of music, particularly the nature of musical expression and the connection between music and the life of feeling, I recommend Eduard Hanslick's *The Beautiful in Music*; an anthology of essays on expression entitled *Artistic Expression*, edited by myself; two systematic accounts of the nature of expression, *Mind and Art*, by Guy Sircello, and *The Concept of Expression*, by Alan Tormey, and (exclusively on musical expression) two books by Leonard Meyer, *Emotion and Meaning in Music* and *Music, the Arts, and Ideas*.

But for a brief introduction to music appreciation that may spur you on to listen carefully and enjoyably, you cannot do better than Aaron Copland's *What to Listen for in Music*. REVIEWED BY JOHN HOSPERS / *What to Listen for in Music* (192 pages) / BFL Price \$ .95 / *Music in Western Civilization* (1,107 pages) / BFL Price \$15 / *Enjoyment of Music* (682 pages) / BFL Price \$8.95

## DEPRESSION-INFLATION SURVIVAL COURSE

By Harry Browne

Harry Browne's *Depression-Inflation Survival Course*, recorded live in New York in January of this year, offers a rainbow of hope in an increasingly difficult investment climate. Browne's style of making complex subjects understandable penetrates this seven-hour recorded seminar. To those familiar with his best-selling books, most recently, *You Can Profit From A Monetary Crisis*, as well as to those who wonder whether it's too late for profit or protection, this cassette recorded course will prove valuable. Perhaps because Browne is largely self-taught, his insights into his audience's problems are refreshing. While the course does stand on its own, it would be worthwhile to have a copy of Mr. Browne's book handy for reference. [Ed. Note: available from BFL.] Although the central theme of his course is that we must each make our own investment decisions, the alternatives made available within a hard-money framework are plentiful.

Browne makes the unusual declaration that we are now in the early stages of a depression. History, he believes, may record that the depression of the '70s began on January 24, 1973. On that date the Swiss government ceased supporting the dollar in foreign exchange markets. The present state of the economy is characterized as a depression because it is a period of time during which most people in the economy cannot maintain their former standard of living. The background on how we got ourselves into such a situation is covered and the possible scenarios of the future progression of events are explored. Even though the depression is real, those who act with foresight can still protect their capital from further erosion. The basic means will be through precious metals (gold and silver), strong, gold-backed foreign currencies, and Swiss bank accounts. The outlook for all recommended investments is covered in detail. During the several question and answer periods, Browne gives full replies to the often thought-provoking queries, and I found a number of my own questions answered. If you were wondering about his views on the developments in the gold and silver markets, the impact of the oil crisis, proper investment timing, procedures for privately handling your transactions, it's all here.

Some of the topics covered in these informative recordings include why you should protect your assets against the possibility of both a runaway inflation (which he sees as a 75% possibility) as well as a deflation. At some detail he discusses why your permanent wealth should be outside the country, provides a checklist for knowing when the crises have passed, discusses the outlook for traditional investments like stocks, bonds and real estate, suggests what to look for in an investment and explains why you should consider spending some of your capital. He also explores the fallacy of interest-seeking in an inflationary environment, how to regard home ownership, which types of risks to eliminate, the right way to diversify your holdings, how to find a long-term financial program you can live with, how to structure your investment portfolio, as well as what provisions you can make in your will regarding overseas assets.

As you can see there is a lot of material covered. Browne covers the spectrum from tax considerations and Treasury regulations to obtaining freeze-dried food. The main difficulty with the course was my desire to absorb the whole thing in one session. The length of the course and the amount of material covered precluded that, however, if you'll listen with notebook in hand, you too may come up with 47 pages of notes! Of course, the advantage of having the "portable Browne" is that you can replay the tapes as often as you like and wherever you please. There is something here for everyone interested in financial survival in the troubled times ahead and its price is well below the \$150 paid by those who attended his seminars in person, or his \$1750 fee for a private four-hour consultation.

In the span of a few short years, Browne, through his best-selling books, *How You Can Profit From The Coming Devaluation*, *How I Found Freedom In An Unfree World*, and *You Can Profit From A Monetary Crisis*, has become one of the most well-known and respected financial counselors and practical libertarian philosophers to capture the public's fancy. These recordings are a valuable addition to his literature and to your survival library. REVIEWED BY JAMES P. KENNEDY / *Cassette Recording* / (Tape #250, 7 hours) / BFL Price \$49.95

## IMPERIAL PURPLE

By Edgar Saltus

*Imperial Purple* is a history of Rome from the time of Julius Caesar to the collapse of the Western Empire. It traces the gradual process of decay through the careers of the Roman emperors, spotlighting in turn each of the men who wore the imperial purple, depicting in rich detail the subtle but inexorable change in the Caesar's position from "first among equals" to absolute despot.

For it is at the figurative feet of statism that Edgar Saltus lays the fall of Rome. "When the murder was done and the heralds shouted through the thick streets the passing of Caesar," he writes, "it was the passing of the republic they announced, the foundation of Imperial Rome." As each of Caesar's successors extended the absolute rule of the purple, as human rights underwent the steady erosion that began with the mindless Sybaritism of Augustus and passed to the monument building of Hadrian and finally to the unchecked, murderous megalomania of Heliogabalus, Rome

passed from government by representative body to rule by the whim of an emperor, and so to enervating plots and counterplots, to civil gang wars for imperial power, while semicivilized tribes were bribed not to attack and disturb the infighting. By the time the barbarians of the north were ready to put their designs on her into action, Rome was so torn and weakened by internal strife that she could offer only token resistance.

Her death agony is superbly re-created in Saltus' colorful prose, the product of one of the most disciplined and poetic styles in American literature. *Imperial Purple* is not a technical treatise, but a portrait; it does not discuss the decline of Rome; it shows it, concretely, vividly and in infinite sensuous detail. As Carl Van Vechten wrote of Saltus' style in the 1920's, "color smears the page. . . . We taste, we smell, we see, we hear, we touch." Never has Rome been so immediate, so real. Not only is *Imperial Purple* a brilliant historical essay; it is also an unforgettable experience. REVIEWED BY JEFF RIGGENBACH / *History* (234 pages) / BFL Price \$10





Murray N. Rothbard

The coming Bicentennial is a useful time to reassess the historiography of the American Revolution and to point out the remarkable transformation over the last decade in the way in which historians have looked at this crucial and dramatic event. History as a profession begins in the late nineteenth century, and the first historians—at and after the turn of this century—regarded the Revolution favorably as a stately constitutional debate over whether or not Great Britain, in its incursions on the rights of American colonists, had violated the rather vaguely defined “British constitution.” Often these “constitutionalist” historians (C. McIlwain, A. McLoughlin, R. Adams, C. Andrews, et al.) also pointed to the influence on the American revolutionaries of John Locke’s formulation of natural rights and the right of revolution.

Soon, however, two contrasting schools of thought arose to challenge the constitutionalist view. One was the well-named “imperialist” school, begun by S. H. Beer and culminating in the multi-volume work of L. H. Gipson. This view berated the American

unnecessary, whipped up by clever agitators for their own sinister ends.

The progressives contributed a useful discussion of economic interests, which were at least as much on the minds of the colonists as abstract matters of constitutionality. But there are several grave problems with their approach. One is the fact that ideologists usually believe their own rhetoric; all evidence, in letters and private papers as well as public speeches and pamphlets, is that the Revolutionary leaders passionately believed in their own statements.

Secondly, the progressives never understood the crucial difference between two types of social change: movements *against* government, and movements *on behalf of* stronger government over the populace. The latter, as Charles Beard and other progressives showed in their studies of later periods of American history, are usually at bottom a drive to foist off a ruling economic class on the bemused and propagandized public. So far so good. But movements *against* government are a far different matter altogether. For while defense of economic rights against government depredation is indeed involved, economic interests are too diffuse to be primary—in contrast to the concentration of economic interests involved in a drive for statism. Hence, in movements against government the primary motivation is always ideological, an ideology passionately held by the leaders and by the public. Nothing less can effect this sort of “revolution.”

If, finally, the progressives had taken the Revolutionary ideology seriously, they would have seen that defense against economic invasions by the British—taxes, tariffs, restrictions on trade and production—was perfectly consistent with the libertarian and natural-rights ideology held and advanced by the Revolutionaries. It was all part of a consistent libertarian system that included the philosophic, the constitutional, and the economic.

IT IS NO ACCIDENT that the progressive approach flourished in the interwar years that saw a pervasive spread of Marxian thinking among American intellectuals. Similarly, it was inevitable that the post-World War II replacement of Marxism by the “American celebration” among the intellectuals would also have a profound effect on historians of the American past. The result was the “consensus” school, which dominated the scene from the end of World War II until the 1960s. At its best, such as in Edmund and Helen Morgan’s definitive history, *The Stamp Act Crisis* (1963), the new school restored a highly favorable view of the American Revolution, pointed out the broad multi-class support for the Revolution, and attacked the depredations of Great Britain on our political and economic rights.

However, at the hands of its leaders—Clinton Rossiter and Daniel Boorstin—the consensus school provided the most distorted and fallacious interpretation of the American Revolution yet written—one that neatly fitted the ideological preconceptions of the “New Conservatism.” Almost grotesquely, the consensus school claimed that the American Revolution was unique among all other revolutions in not being *really* revolutionary—in being a mere conservative defense of the status quo against the post-1763 incursions of the British government. In this way, the New Conservatives were able to embrace the American Revolutionary heritage while still feeling able to denounce all other revolutions as being radical, ideological, and socially disruptive. Furthermore, as despisers of ideological principle as well as revolution, the adherents of the consensus school claimed that the motivations of the revolutionaries were *neither* ideological nor class-economic, but simply pragmatic and ad hoc responses to circumstance.

The flaws of the consensus approach were legion. Once again, in another kind of unholy left-right alliance with the progressives, the consensus school denied the importance of libertarian or natural rights ideology; furthermore, it chose to overlook the transforming effect of the Revolution in carrying out such internal libertarian reform as the advance of religious freedom, separation of church and state, bills of rights, and the breakup of Tory-held feudal estates.

In this stifling “consensus” atmosphere the only corrective note was provided in the first volume of the brilliant and monumental two-volume work of Robert R. Palmer, *The Age of the Democratic Revolution* (1959). In a trans-Atlantic tapestry, Palmer showed the inspirational effect of the American Revolution on the later (and therefore not *really* more “radical”) French and other European

- 
- THE STAMP ACT CRISIS** / By Edmund & Helen Morgan / BFL Price \$1.50
- THE AGE OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION VOL. I** / By Robert R. Palmer / BFL Price \$2.95
- THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY COMMONWEALTHMAN** / By Caroline Robbins / BFL Price \$3.95
- PAMPHLETS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, VOL. I** / By Bernard Bailyn / BFL Price \$15
- IDEOLOGICAL ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** / By Bernard Bailyn / BFL Price \$2.95
- THE ORIGINS OF AMERICAN POLITICS** / By Bernard Bailyn / BFL Price \$1.95
- THE ENGLISH LIBERTARIAN HERITAGE** / By David L. Jacobson, (ed.) / BFL Price \$2.75
- ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1759-1766** / By Bernhard Knollenberg / BFL Price \$2.45
- ESSAYS ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** / By S. Kurz and J. Hutson, (eds.) / BFL Price \$2.95
- THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE REVOLUTION** / By Robert A. Nisbet / BFL Price \$1
- THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION** / By Merrill Jensen / BFL Price \$3.75
- THE AMERICAN STATES DURING AND AFTER THE REVOLUTION** / By Allan Nevins / BFL Price \$17.50
- THE POWER OF THE PURSE** / By E. James Ferguson / BFL Price \$3.45
- CODE NUMBER 72: BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—PATRIOT OR SPY?** / By Cecil B. Currey / BFL Price \$7.95
- 

revolutionaries as hot-headed agitators and ingrates who tragically disrupted the glorious and harmonious British Empire. More important was the “progressive” school. Launched by Carl Becker in the early years of this century, it became dominant by the 1920s and 1930s and included A. Schlesinger, Sr., J. C. Miller, C. P. Nettels, P. Davidson, and many others. The progressives employed class-struggle analysis to debunk the American Revolution as a mere defense of the economic interests of the ruling class of colonial-American merchants and financiers.

But if the Revolution was purely a war waged on behalf of ruling-class interests in the colonies, why did the bulk of Americans support the war? The progressives—in addition to down-playing the extent of popular support—answered with the theory of “propaganda” popular during the 1920s. The masses were seduced by demagogic rhetoric beamed at them by the Revolutionary leaders (e.g., Sam Adams and Patrick Henry), who did not believe their talk about liberty and natural rights: it was only a mask for their class economic interests. Curiously enough, the leftist progressives thereby ended up in a working alliance with the rightist imperialists, each camp denigrating the Revolution as unprincipled and



# UTION RECONSIDERED

revolutions. He also pointed out that proportionately more Tories were driven out of America than aristocrats out of France. But Palmer, as a "European" historian, was not read by the American historical guild.

Out of this miasma came a historian who was able, single-handed, to transform our entire knowledge of the founding of the American Republic. This was Bernard Bailyn. In the course of editing a multi-volume series of Revolutionary pamphlets, Bailyn discovered the vital importance of passionately-held ideology; furthermore, he found that this ideology was not merely the abstract syllogisms of John Locke, but a far more militant and applied creed which can only be called libertarianism, and which Bailyn came to call "the transforming libertarian radicalism" of the American Revolution.

Breaking through the usual hermetic separation of historians into "American" and "European," Bailyn found the source and the transmission of this libertarianism in a dedicated group of English writers who had been resurrected a few years before in Caroline Robbins' great work *The Eighteenth Century Commonwealthman* (1959). (Is it only a coincidence that Robbins is the sister of that distinguished economist and student of Mises, Lionel Robbins?) Robbins traced a forgotten group of writers, who carried forth the libertarian radicalism of such seventeenth century English republicans as Algernon Sidney, through John Locke and down through the "Real Whigs" of the eighteenth century. Bailyn found the most important shaper of this libertarian viewpoint to be "Cato's Letters," a series of powerful and hard-hitting newspaper articles of the early 1720s authored by journalists John Trenchard and Thomas Gordon. "Cato's Letters" were promptly and widely reprinted throughout the American colonies, and they exerted a powerful influence on the American mind down through the Revolution.

Briefly, these militant "Lockeans" expounded on the great polar opposites of liberty and power; from liberty, and from the natural rights of the individual, flow and have always flowed the blessings of peace, prosperity, and human happiness. But power—government coercion—has always stood ready to aggress against liberty, to cripple and destroy it, and thereby to bring to the world conflict, war, misery, and impoverishment. While "Cato" and his American followers were not anarchists, they wanted government power to be kept as small and as tightly confined as possible; moreover, their spirit of deep hostility to government power was definitely anarchistic: Power, they held, must always be watched with eternal hostility and vigilance, for power is always conspiring to invade and destroy the liberty and the rights of the individual. As Englishmen, Trenchard and Gordon warned of the systematic power structure and "corruption" (sale of place and privilege) by which the king and his cronies were able to manage and control the British Parliament, and their American readers needed no prompting to apply these lessons.

BAILYN'S FINDINGS were first presented in his pathbreaking "General Introduction" to Volume I—the only volume so far published—of *Pamphlets of the American Revolution* (1965). His fuller presentation was published in two relatively brief but notable books: *The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution* (1967), an expansion of his "General Introduction," and *The Origins of American Politics* (1967), which not only traced the "Cato's Letters" connection, but also offered a brilliant explanation of the structural reasons for the king being dominant in Great Britain (despite his supposed lack of power), while the royal governors were virtually powerless in the American colonies (despite their theoretically overriding power). Both of these works are not only magnificent testimony to what one courageous historian can do; they are also lucidly written. Under the inspiration of the Bailyn thesis, furthermore, Bobbs-Merrill's American Heritage series brought us an excellently edited anthology of "Cato's Letters," so we can now read and enjoy their hard-hitting and beautifully executed libertarian writings for ourselves (*The English Libertarian Heritage* [1965], David L. Jacobson, editor).

I was fortunate enough to attend the American Historical Association meeting at which Bernard Bailyn first presented his thesis to a packed and stunned audience. Symbolically enough, Bailyn was attacked from both the right and the left: by Clinton Rossiter, who reiterated his view that the American revolutionaries were ad hoc pragmatists uninterested in ideology; and by Merrill Jensen, leader of the present-day progressives, who insisted that economic class

was determining and the ideology of the Revolutionaries mere "propaganda." It was a desperate coalition of left and right in an attempt to deny the importance of libertarian ideology in the American Revolution. The coalition, happily, was not destined to succeed, as the Bailyn interpretation, grounded as it was in sound historical research, quickly swept the field.

While Bailyn has triumphantly demonstrated the overriding Revolutionary importance of libertarian ideology, we still do not have a comprehensive political history of the origins of the American Revolution that integrates the Bailyn findings. *From Resistance to Revolution* (1972), by Bailyn's student Pauline Maier, deals largely with intellectual and ideological themes, and it is disappointing in that it conservatizes the Bailyn thesis to stress the "responsible" and allegedly "moderate" nature of the revolutionaries' goals. John C. Miller's *Origins of the American Revolution* (1943) is a crude and historically unreliable version of the class struggle thesis, and Merrill Jensen's *The Founding of a Nation* (1938) is a diluted, last gasp of the progressive position.

By far the best political history of the origins of the conflict is Bernhard Knollberg's superbly researched *Origin of the American Revolution, 1759-1766* (1960). Written completely apart from the Bailyn thesis, Knollberg complements Bailyn by his prorevolutionary viewpoint and by his demonstration that British officials were doing the conspiring against American liberties which the revolutionaries, in their supposed "paranoia," had used their libertarian hostility to government to intuit and to impute to Great Britain. The political actions documented by Knollberg thus form an impressive counterpoint to the libertarian ideology spelled out by Bailyn. While the Morgans' work, *The Stamp Act Crisis*, brings the story nicely down to 1766, there is still no adequate political history of the decade preceding the outbreak of the Revolution at Lexington and Concord in 1775.

RECENTLY, AN IMPORTANT historical breakthrough has been opened on the hitherto stale military history of the Revolutionary War itself. The American war in Vietnam, and other guerrilla and counter-guerrilla struggles around the globe, have sharpened the insight of historians and alerted them to the military as well as the political implications of the fact that the American Revolution was the first war of "national liberation" against Western imperialism. Recent historians have therefore begun to reevaluate the much despised local militias and their guerrilla strategy and tactics. We now see, for example, that every military victory by the Americans was in battle fought along guerrilla and "people's war" lines, with the farmers battling for their own land and homes, cutting off the supply lines of the British, and stressing mobility, flexibility, the element of surprise, and sniping with long-range rifles. On the other hand, when the Americans fought along orthodox Prussian-style, State-army lines, marching out into the open field to meet the superior British firepower with fixed musket volleys, they were smashed.

The best insight into this guerrilla vs. Prussian-State strategy is in the work of John Shy, especially in his resurrection of the great radical-libertarian English revolutionary and guerrilla theorist, Charles Lee, Washington's second-in-command in the early years of the war. (See in particular, "Charles Lee: The Soldier as Radical," George Washington's *Generals* [1964], George A. Billias, editor.) Also important is the only (and fairly sympathetic) biography of the misunderstood Lee, *General Charles Lee, Traitor or Patriot?* (1951), by John Alden.

Another essay in the Billias book is an important reevaluation of the role of guerrilla warfare in the Revolution by Don Higginbotham, "Daniel Morgan: Guerrilla Fighter," on the greatest of guerrilla tacticians during the Revolution. Higginbotham's earlier biography, *Daniel Morgan, Revolutionary Rifleman* (1961), should also be read, but it lacks the insights on guerrilla warfare of his Billias article.

A recent symposium of historians of the American Revolution provides both a convenient introduction to the above literature and new insights of its own. This is *Essays on the American Revolution* (1973), edited by S. Kurtz and J. Hutson. Symposia are always a mixed bag, but this collection provides excellent essays by Bailyn, summarizing his contribution; by Shy, "The Military Conflict Considered as a Revolutionary War," which brilliantly interprets British military strategy during the war as proceeding from a

(Continued on page 8)



"police action" against Boston, to orthodox inter-State and inter-army conflicts over territory, to a counter-guerrilla strategy of "pacification" in the South; and by Jack Greene, who pushes the Knollenberg tracing of British depredations from 1759 back to the incursions of the Earl of Halifax beginning in 1748.

On the internal or "domestic" history of the Revolutionary period, two older works remain by far the best in their fields: Merrill Jensen's *The Articles of Confederation* (1940), on the forces at work in the history of the Articles during the Revolution; and Allan Nevins' *The American States During and After the Revolution* (1924), a comprehensive, state-by-state political history of the period. And in a superb little pamphlet, *The Social Impact of the Revolution* (1974), the conservative historical sociologist Robert A. Nisbet insists on the truly revolutionary nature of the Revolution: its revolutionary and libertarian social consequences in dismantling feudal land tenure and established churches, and in leading to religious liberty and the seeds of the movement for the abolition of slavery.

In the politico-economic realm, E. James Ferguson, *The Power of the Purse* (1961) is a truly distinguished, neo-Beardian work that pinpoints the sinister role of Robert Morris and his nationalist friends in driving toward a strong central government during the war, with the benefits of a heavy public debt and government contracts flowing in their direction. The later battle over the Constitution is anticipated by the Morris-Hamilton attempted takeover, and here—in the realm of the motivation of statist movements—the progressive "economic interpretation" begins to come into its own.

Finally, on the diplomatic front, for those of us who have always disliked the shifty opportunism of the much-revered Benjamin Franklin—in contrast to the sturdy libertarian radicalism of his enemy and fellow diplomat Arthur Lee—there is now a delightful work which provides strong evidence that Franklin, while a diplomat in France, served as a British agent—"Number 72" in British intelligence archives: *Code Number 72: Ben Franklin—Patriot or Spy?* (1972), by Cecil B. Currey. REVIEWED BY MURRAY N. ROTHBARD

## THE IRS CONSPIRACY

By Henry J. Hohenstein

As one who has long been hysterical about the evils and inequities of taxation, I have learned in measures how tiresome hysteria can be. Approaching Hank Hohenstein's book, *The IRS Conspiracy*, I was braced for a thumping lesson in what I already knew; for what in fact anyone with a nodding acquaintance with libertarian thought knows: that taxation is theft. And so on. I expected little more than a cloth-bound tract. What I found was altogether more than I expected. *The IRS Conspiracy* is an urbane and well written book—preoccupied, to be sure, with the details of the so-called "San Diego Ten" adventure, but not an egocentric memoir. Author Hohenstein has thought well about his subject. He makes many observations about the dilemma of the taxpayer in America which are worth reading—and which would impress the normally inattentive tax-paying boobs who are this book's hoped-for audience.

I will not bore you with details of the San Diego showdown. If you do not know already, then you will be amazed. It is rather like something out of *Alice in Wonderland*, as are many of the other examples of IRS abuse which Hohenstein alludes to throughout *The IRS Conspiracy*. An inquiry at the IRS indicates that this good bureaucracy is already bracing itself with answers for the benefit of any citizen who would be so infatuated as to ask for the government's version of why it trampled on taxpayer rights.

Hohenstein's book is really more than a rehash of the *Reader's Digest* articles of several years ago exposing IRS abuses. His analysis of the role of taxation in screwing up society allows him a context for some trenchant

and wide-ranging political commentary. It is pretty sly really, the way he smuggles in the libertarian doctrine. His commentary on the role of the Los Angeles Rapid Transit District's planning to destroy mass transit in Los Angeles is particularly interesting. It proposes what I might suppose is the answer to the Friedmanite argument for government from the "neighborhood effect." It is the decidedly "unneighborly effect" of government actions which interests Hohenstein, and which he reveals in a skillfully argued context.

The whole book is so successfully done that it would make a marvelous introduction to libertarian theory for many who are not ready to be interested. If you know someone who could use some indoctrination, but would not go along willingly, send him this book. It is rather like the literary equivalent of the vegetable which children eat because they do not know it is good for them. But having done a marvelous job of making it taste good, Hohenstein makes the mistake of calling it "spinach." "The IRS Conspiracy" as a name for a subtly written book is really a dead giveaway that something disquieting awaits the reader. That being the case, perhaps your best bet for getting your friends to read *The IRS Conspiracy* is to buy a copy and chop off the cover and title page. Tell the person you are giving it to that the book is "How To Get Rich By Understanding Taxation and Government." That will grab his attention. The author's sufficient talents should be enough to earn you your friend's forgiveness when he discovers that you were trying to get him to think. REVIEWED BY JAMES DALE DAVIDSON / *Political Philosophy* (307 pages) / BFL Price \$7.95

## AN AFTERWORD FROM READERS,

### "Worlds in Confusion"

In his book *Worlds in Collision* [BFL, April 1974] Velikovsky claims to offer scientific proof that the Old Testament miracles actually happened (New Testament miracles are excluded). He arrived at this proof by studying the folktales, myths, and religious writings of various peoples of Biblical times and noticing that they all seem to talk about similar disasters—floods, famine, fire, etc. Thus he concludes that these disasters actually happened. (Why else would the tales be similar?) Having decided that the

miracles are true, Velikovsky describes a series of fantastic astronomical events that caused these miracles. But scientists claim these events are impossible.

What is wrong, of course, is that Velikovsky did not feel bound to check his thoughts by experiment or observation. Nor was he very worried about such restraints as clear definitions and logic.

The question is not whether some of Velikovsky's many predictions have been verified (and of course they could hardly all be wrong), but whether the theory he uses to make these predictions is consistent with itself and with the many facts we know from observation to be true. It is not. In order to make his theory work, Velikovsky and his followers throw out too many inconvenient facts.

If one wants a consistent rational explanation of the universe, one must follow the methods and results of science. Although some of Velikovsky's predictions have been found to be true (to the extent his language can be interpreted precisely) his basic assumptions are not con-

sistent with the vast majority of scientifically verified facts. Velikovsky's "scientific support" of the ancients is not based on anything but the ancient writings themselves. No wonder he found them to be true.

A very effective refutation of Velikovsky's book can be found in Isaac Asimov's essay "Worlds in Confusion" appearing in his book *The Stars in Their Courses*. For anyone with an appreciation of science, this essay should put matters to an end. Asimov demonstrates that Velikovsky's basic theory and its results are irrefutably incorrect. He also provides interesting insights into the motives of Velikovsky's supporters.

The "storm of scientific outrage" that greeted *Worlds in Collision* was indeed an over-reaction on the part of the scientific community. But it is easy to see how scientists could be upset at what was being represented as science. Just as I am upset that the same could be represented in BFL as libertarian thought.

BRADLEY KJELL  
Chicago, Ill.

Letters from readers are welcome. Although only a selection can be published and none can be individually acknowledged, each will receive editorial consideration and may be passed on to reviewers and authors. Letters submitted for publication should be brief, typed, double spaced, and sent to BFL, 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.



## ADDITIONAL LISTINGS

★ BFL Best Seller

• Addition or price change

### CASSETTE TAPES

Alchian, Gould and MacAvoy, **SHORT-TERM SOLUTIONS TO THE ENERGY CRISIS**, Tape 221/110 Min. \$10.95  
 Armentano, **GOVERNMENT SANCTION OF THE OIL CARTEL**, Tape 224/53 Min. \$7.50  
 Block, **LIBERTARIANISM**, Tape 172/41 Min. \$7.50  
 Block, **THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING**, Tape 204/49 Min. \$7.50  
 Branden, **BASIC PRINCIPLES OF OBJECTIVISM**, Tapes 561-580, 20 tapes/24 hrs. \$135  
 ★ Branden, **BASIC RELAXATION AND EGO-STRENGTHENING PROGRAM**, Tape 599/52 Min. \$10  
 Branden, **THE CONCEPT OF GOD**, Tape 564/88 Min. \$9.95

• Branden, **EXERCISE IN SELF-DISCOVERY**, Tape 541/43 Min. \$9.95  
 Branden, **INTRODUCTION TO OBJECTIVISM**, Tape 560/88 Min. \$9.95  
 Branden, **MAN-WOMAN RELATIONSHIPS: DISCUSSIONS WITH MEN**, Tapes 534-35/84 Min. \$15; **DISCUSSIONS WITH WOMEN**, Tape 536-39/157 Min. \$30; Both sets available for \$40  
 Branden, **VICTIMLESS CRIMES**, Tape 206/58 Min. \$7.50  
 Breggin, **PSYCHOSURGERY, PSYCHIATRY AND NAZISM**, Tape 199/89 Min. \$9.95  
 Breggin, **PSYCHIATRIC OPPRESSION AND PERSONAL LIBERATION**, Tape 191/52 Min. \$7.50  
 Breggin, **POLITICS OF PSYCHOSURGERY**, Tape 192/53 Min. \$7.50  
 Browne, **THE HARRY BROWNE DEPRESSION-INFLATION SURVIVAL COURSE**, Tape 250/7 hrs. \$49.95

(Continued on page 10)

## SURVIVAL WITH STYLE FEASTING FREE ON WILD EDIBLES

Both by Bradford Angier

As Henry Grady Weaver so aptly pointed out in *The Mainspring of Human Progress*, the history of mankind has been persistently marked by famine and resulting starvation. It is easy to forget amidst America's plenty, but even today over half of the world's population, almost two billion people, live in perpetual hunger and with the resulting, health-destroying malnutrition.

And as Weaver reminds us, what has insulated this country from the hardships suffered in so much of the rest of the world is the productivity only possible because of our relatively free enterprise system and the ease of trading goods and services through the use of a trusted medium of exchange. But all that is changing. The market finds itself ever-more hamstrung by a snowballing mass of counterproductive legislation intended to somehow correct the problems brought on by previous bureaucratic regulatory measures. At the same time, the slugs and IOUs that have come to replace our money system are rapidly eroding in value, as by their very nature they must.

Any serious student of libertarian theory knows these things. So why am I rehashing them? Because I believe it is time for us to stop arguing limited government vs. philosophical anarchy and get out from under the house of cards before it comes crashing down. It is time to realize how little chance political action has of saving this country from the monetary and social upheaval that lie just around the corner. It is time for practicing libertarians to start acting to insure their personal freedom and safety through individual rather than collective action.

I continue to be amazed by the number of libertarians who give individual action little more than lip service, never moving to insure their own survival or to establish a self-sufficient retreat. It seems to me high time to stop altruistically working to save a population more concerned with who did what to whom at Watergate or who signed with the new World Football League, and to look instead to personal survival.

If you agree but would not know a figure-four deadfall from a mukluk, I cannot think of a better book to start you out on the trail to self-sufficiency

than *Survival with Style*. There are a great many books on survival in the stores today; survival is "in." But few reflect the depth of personnel experience contained in those by Bradford Angier, and when it comes to the general topic of survival, but is without doubt, his best so far.

It covers all the essential topics from shelter, fire building, and navigation in unknown country to finding food and water. If I had to choose just one reference for an extended trip into the backwoods, this is the one I would unhesitatingly select. All the books mention several ways to start a fire, but this one describes 15 different methods in enough detail that you can make them work, without hours of practice or professional guidance. And, with just as much care, it covers ways of obtaining water, procuring and preparing wild game, dealing with hazards, dressing properly, and preparing a survival kit in advance.

*Survival with Style* even devotes 57 pages to dining on wild plants, but if I could choose a second book to supplement it in my pack, it would be *Feasting Free on Wild Edibles*, which deals with this particular aspect of living in the wilderness in even more detail. It was also written by Angier and is a one-volume edition of his two previous books on the subject.

Beyond their technical content, both books are well organized, clearly illustrated, and entertaining to read. At no point in either volume did I find important information lacking or explanations condescending, a significant accomplishment in books of this scope intended for readers with diverse degrees of previous related knowledge. Angier's soft-spoken authority comes through beautifully on paper.

I would consider both to be must reading for any libertarian seeking to increase his efficiency in meeting wilderness challenges, thus becoming less dependent on exchange to meet his basic survival needs. And the ability to live in remote places could well prove an asset one day soon when the choice is between that and facing hungry mobs as they sack the cities the way they did in previous times of monetary crises. REVIEWED BY DON STEPHENS / *Survival with Style* (320 pages) / BFL Price \$2.45/ *Feasting Free on Wild Edibles* (288 pages) / BFL Price \$4.95

## AUTHORS, AND REVIEWERS

My sentiments exactly, Mr. Kjell—with one exception: I think a re-reading of Sagehorn's review will reveal to you that he was not arguing that Velikovsky's notions are part of "libertarian thought." He was suggesting that the reaction to Worlds in Collision on the part of the scientific establishment—supposedly the paramount defender of reason and freedom of inquiry—is something worthy of serious study by libertarians—which it is. Of course, he was also contending that Velikovsky's "theories" have some validity—which they do not (see the Asimov essay, Mr. Sagehorn).—KTP

### Plus One & Neg One

I'm writing to say that I enjoy your publication immensely. It is to my knowledge the best source of libertarian literature available anywhere. My pocketbook will vouch for that statement.

One specific note I'd like to include is about your policy of listing the person reviewing a book after the body—an excellent method of

informing the reader without hassle who's saying what. (Listing the price at that point also helps in orienting me financially.)

Well, now we're plus one & neg one, as last year I wrote a rather curt note as to your mixing up my order (which you more than sufficiently made up). Since then I've placed several orders all carried out perfectly. So I look forward to as many years (if that) as we have left to a mutually profitable relationship.

GREG BARON  
Stickney, Ill.

### Pro, Pro-Con

I think your idea of having opposing reviews of books reviewed in BFL is a great one. I always enjoy reading BFL but never so much as the [April issue]. I think opposing reviews give a much more accurate perception of the books to your readers. They certainly make for more intellectually exciting and demanding reading.

DAVID A. NARLEE  
Editor, *Cogitations*  
Pelham, N.H.

### More Praise (Blush!)

*Books For Libertarians* has an excellent format, the finest editing, and occasionally superb reviews.

Thank you.

JUSTEN SODERBERG  
Chicago, Ill.

### "Delighted" Author

I was, of course, delighted with Robert Masters' review of my book, *The Sex Researchers* [BFL, March 1974]—a review which precisely captures the intent and flavor of the book. Masters is right, of course, in criticising my omission of an adequate discussion of Wilhelm Reich; but there is a paragraph on Reich (page 321).

I was also delighted to learn that someone has copies of the book for sale. I have only one tattered copy left, and [the publisher] denies that it has any.

EDWARD M. BREECHER  
West Cornwall, Conn.



## Additional Listings — (Continued from page 9)

- Buckley, Friedman and Proxmire, **ENERGY CRISIS DIALOGUE**, Tape 222/50 Min. \$7.50  
 Chodorov, **DEBUNKING DEFENDERS OF THE STATE**, Tape 197/57 Min. \$7.50  
 Chodorov, **ROTARIAN SOCIALISM**, Tape 198/58 Min. \$7.50  
 • Efron, **THE NEWS TWISTERS AND NETWORK NEWS COVERAGE OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE**, Tape 180/49 Min. \$7.50  
 Efron, **THE NEWS TWISTERS**, Tape 187/84 Min. \$9.95  
 • Fitzgerald, **AUDIO-FORUM INTERVIEW**, Tape 185/59 Min. \$7.50  
 • Fitzgerald, **THE HIGH PRIESTS OF WASTE**, Tape 181/44 Min. \$7.50  
 Friedman, **A CONVERSATION WITH MILTON FRIEDMAN**, Tape 161/88 Min. \$9.95  
 • Friedman, **DEBATE WITH SEN. JOSEPH CLARK**, Tape 152/58 Min. \$7.50  
 Friedman, Adelman and Nordhaus, **LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS TO THE ENERGY CRISIS**, Tape 223/115 Min. \$10.95  
 Friedman, Brozen, Greenspan, Banfield and others, **FREEDOM FROM GOVERNMENT—PRIVATE ALTERNATIVES TO GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS**, Tape 109-166, 8 tapes/7-1/2 hrs. \$56  
 Greaves, **MONEY HISTORY OF THE 1929 DEPRESSION**, Tape 154, 2 tapes/146 Min. \$14.95  
 Greaves, **THE NATURE OF ECONOMICS AND THE THEORY OF VALUE**, Tape 153/89 Min. \$9.95  
 Greaves, **THE TRUE STORY OF PEARL HARBOR**, Tape 156, 2 tapes/143 Min. \$14.95  
 Hazlitt, **THINKING AS A SCIENCE**, Tape 130/89 Min. \$9.95  
 Heinlein, **A LECTURE AT UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY**, Tape 190/73 Min. \$8.95  
 Hospers, **THE LIBERTARIAN TEMPERAMENT**, Tape 200/50 Min. \$7.50  
 Hospers, **THE LIFE AND DEATH OF NEW YORK CITY**, Tape 225/56 Min. \$7.50  
 Hospers, **THE POLITICS OF LIBERTY**, Tape 220/82 Min. \$9.95  
 Hospers and Childs, **DEBATE WITH SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY**, Tape 186, 2 tapes/132 Min. \$14.95  
 Kellems, **IRS vs. THE SINGLE TAXPAYER**, Tape 125/57 Min. \$7.50  
 • Luce, **LIBERTARIANISM**, Tape 170/88 Min. \$9.95  
 Machan, **UTOPIANISM—LEFT AND RIGHT**, Tape 203/56 Min. \$7.50  
 Mencken, **AN INTERVIEW WITH H.L. MENCKEN**, Tape 175/57 Min. \$7.50  
 Mises, **WHY SOCIALISM ALWAYS FAILS**, Tape 155/86 Min. \$9.95  
 Morgan, **THE CASE FOR NIXON'S IMPEACHMENT**, Tape 226/58 Min. \$7.50  
 • Read, Opitz, Hazlitt, et. al., **FOUNDATION FOR ECONOMIC EDUCATION SEMINAR TAPES**, Tapes 102-108/7 hrs. \$50  
 Rothbard, **CLAREMONT CONFERENCE—DEFENSE AGENCIES**, Tape 184, 2 tapes/115 Min. \$12.95  
 Rothbard, **CLAREMONT CONFERENCE—PROPERTY RIGHTS AND BIRTH OF THE STATE**, Tape 183/88 Min. \$9.95  
 Rothbard, **THE CASE AGAINST WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS**, Tape 127/45 Min. \$7.50  
 Rothbard, **ECONOMIC DETERMINISM AND THE CONSPIRATORIAL THEORY OF HISTORY**, Tape 211/145 Min. \$14.95  
 Rothbard, **THE FUTURE OF LIBERTARIANISM**, Tape 216/85 Min. \$9.95  
 • Rothbard, **THE INDIVIDUALIST ANARCHIST HERITAGE IN AMERICA**, Tape 159/55 Min. \$7.50  
 Rothbard, **THE INFLATIONARY BOOM OF THE 1920's**, Tape 214/132 Min. \$14.95  
 Rothbard, **THE NEW DEAL AND POST-WAR INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM**, Tape 215/85 Min. \$9.95  
 • Rothbard, **THE OLD RIGHT AND THE NEW**, Tape 157/42 Min. \$7.50  
 Rothbard, **THE PROGRESSIVE ERA TRIPLE ALLIANCE: GOVERNMENT AS CARTELIZER**, Tape 213/156 Min. \$9.95  
 Rothbard, **THE RISE OF BIG BUSINESS: THE FAILURE OF TRUSTS AND CARTELS**, Tape 212/110 Min. \$14.95  
 Rothbard, Stein and Madden, **DEBATE: WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS**, Tape 126, 2 tapes/112 Min. \$12.95  
 Rothbard, Liggio, Grinder, Block, Davidson, **TESTIMONIAL DINNER HONORING MURRAY N. ROTHBARD**, Tape 194, 2 tapes/106 Min. \$12.95  
 • Von Hoffman, **PROBLEMS OF A JOURNALIST**, Tape 195/88 Min. \$9.95

## ECONOMICS

- Alchian and Allen, **EXCHANGE AND PRODUCTION**, \$7.50  
 Alchian and Allen, **UNIVERSITY ECONOMICS**, \$12.95  
 Bastiat, **ECONOMIC HARMONIES**, \$3.50  
 Bastiat, **ECONOMIC SOPHISMS**, \$2  
 Bastiat, **THE LAW**, \$1.75/\$1  
 Bastiat, **SELECTED ESSAYS**, \$2  
 Bien, **THE WORK OF LUDWIG VON MISES**, \$1  
 Böhm-Bawerk, **CAPITAL AND INTEREST**, \$35 (3 vol.)/\$18.75 (1 vol.)  
 Böhm-Bawerk, **THE SHORTER CLASSICS**, \$10  
 Böhm-Bawerk, **VALUE AND PRICE**, \$4  
 Browne, **YOU CAN PROFIT FROM A MONETARY CRISIS**, \$8.95  
 Friedman, **CAPITALISM AND FREEDOM**, \$1.50  
 Friedman, **AN ECONOMIST'S PROTEST**, \$2.95  
 • Friedman, **LIVING WITH INFLATION**, \$5.00  
 • Greaves, **UNDERSTANDING THE DOLLAR CRISIS**, \$7  
 • Greenspan, **THE CHALLENGE TO OUR SYSTEM**, \$5.00  
 • Haberler, **TWO ESSAYS ON THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ORDER**, \$5.00  
 Hayek (ed.), **CAPITALISM AND THE HISTORIANS**, \$1.95  
 Hayek, **INDIVIDUALISM AND ECONOMIC ORDER**, \$2.95  
 • Hayek, **THE INTELLECTUALS AND SOCIALISM**, \$5.00  
 ★ Hayek, **MONETARY THEORY AND THE TRADE CYCLE**, \$10  
 Hazlitt, **THE CONQUEST OF POVERTY**, \$8.95  
 Hazlitt, **ECONOMICS IN ONE LESSON**, \$9.95  
 Hazlitt, **FAILURE OF THE NEW ECONOMICS**, \$9.95  
 • Hazlitt, **MAN VS. THE WELFARE STATE**, \$6  
 Hazlitt, **WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT INFLATION**, \$9.95  
 Heyne, **THE ECONOMIC WAY OF THINKING**, \$6.95  
 Hoppe, **HOW TO INVEST IN GOLD COINS**, \$2.95  
 Kirzner, **COMPETITION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**, \$7.95  
 Mises, **THE ANTI-CAPITALISTIC MENTALITY**, \$2.50  
 Mises, **THE HISTORICAL SETTING OF THE AUSTRIAN SCHOOL**, \$1  
 ★ Mises, **HUMAN ACTION**, \$17.50  
 Mises, **PLANNED CHAOS**, \$1  
 Mises, **SOCIALISM**, \$9  
 Mises, **THEORY OF MONEY AND CREDIT**, \$4  
 Myers, **SILVER**, \$1  
 Palyi, **THE TWILIGHT OF GOLD, 1914-1936**, \$15  
 Röpke, **A HUMANE ECONOMY**, \$1  
 Rothbard, **AMERICA'S GREAT DEPRESSION**, \$4  
 Rothbard, **THE ESSENTIAL VON MISES**, \$1

- Rothbard, **FREEDOM, INEQUALITY, PRIMITIVISM AND THE DIVISION OF LABOR**, \$5.50  
 Rothbard, **MAN, ECONOMY AND STATE**, \$30/\$10  
 • Rothbard, **POWER AND MARKET**, \$6/\$3  
 Rothbard, **WHAT HAS GOVERNMENT DONE TO OUR MONEY?**, \$2  
 • Rubner, **THREE SACRED COWS OF ECONOMICS**, \$9  
 Rueff, **THE MONETARY SIN OF THE WEST**, \$6.95  
 ★ Schultz, **PANICS AND CRASHES AND HOW YOU CAN MAKE MONEY OUT OF THEM**, \$7.95  
 • Schumpeter, **HISTORY OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**, \$14.95  
 Schumpeter, **TEN GREAT ECONOMISTS**, \$2.50  
 • Sennholz, **INFLATION OR GOLD STANDARD?**, \$1  
 Snyder, **WHY GOLD?**, \$6  
 • Vernon, **MARKET STRUCTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE**, \$4.95  
 Weber and Bramble, **GOLD! THE ULTIMATE HEDGE**, \$1

## EDUCATION

- Goodman, **COMPULSORY MISEDUCATION**, \$1.95  
 Hainstock, **TEACHING MONTESSORI IN THE HOME**, \$6.95  
 Montessori, **THE ABSORBENT MIND**, \$2.25  
 Orem (ed.), **A MONTESSORI HANDBOOK**, \$1.95  
 Rothbard, **EDUCATION, FREE AND COMPULSORY**, \$1  
 • Silberman, **THE OPEN-CLASSROOM READER**, \$2.95  
 Spencer, **EDUCATION: INTELLECTUAL, MORAL, AND PHYSICAL**, \$1.95

## FICITION

- Clarke, **RENDEZVOUS WITH RAMA**, \$6.95  
 Heinlein, **MOON IS A HARSH MISTRESS**, \$9.95  
 Heinlein, **STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND**, \$1.50  
 Heinlein, **TIME ENOUGH FOR LOVE**, \$7.95/\$1.95  
 • London, **THE SEA WOLF**, \$5.95  
 Macdonald, **SLEEPING BEAUTY**, \$5.95  
 Rand, **ANTHEM**, \$3.25/\$9.95  
 Rand, **ATLAS SHRUGGED**, \$8.95/\$1.75  
 Rand, **THE FOUNTAINHEAD**, \$8.95/\$1.50  
 Rand, **NIGHT OF JANUARY 16th**, \$9.95  
 Rand, **WE THE LIVING**, \$6.95/\$1.50  
 Sabatini, **SCARAMBUCH**, \$6.95  
 ★ Wister, **THE VIRGINIAN**, \$5.95

## HISTORY

- Ambrose, **RISE TO GLOBALISM**, \$2.45  
 Ashton, **THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**, \$1.50  
 Barnett, **ROOTS OF WAR**, \$1.65  
 • Bailyn, **THE IDEOLOGICAL ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, \$2.95  
 Ekirch, **THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM**, \$3.95  
 Flynn, **AS WE GO MARCHING**, \$3.45  
 Flynn, **THE ROOSEVELT MYTH**, \$6.95  
 • Flynn, **WHILE YOU SLEPT**, \$4.95  
 Kolko, **RAILROADS AND REGULATION**, \$1.95  
 Kolko, **THE TRIUMPH OF CONSERVATISM**, \$2.95  
 • Martin, **AMERICAN LIBERALISM AND WORLD POLITICS**, \$22.50  
 Martin, **MEN AGAINST THE STATE**, \$2.50  
 • Martin, **REVISIONIST VIEWPOINTS**, \$2.50  
 • Quigley, **THE WORLD SINCE 1939**, \$3.95  
 Rothbard and Radosh (eds.), **A NEW HISTORY OF LEVIATHAN**, \$3.45  
 Theobald, **FINAL SECRET OF PEARL HARBOR**, \$4.95

## PHILOSOPHY

- Aaron, **KNOWING AND THE FUNCTION OF REASON**, \$12  
 Acton, **THE MORALS OF MARKETS**, \$6  
 • Blanshard, **THE NATURE OF THOUGHT**, \$24.75  
 Blanshard, **REASON AND ANALYSIS**, \$8/\$3.95  
 • Cohen, **PRIMITIVE SURVIVALS IN MODERN THOUGHT**, \$7  
 d'Entreaves, **NATURAL LAW**, \$2.50  
 Flew, **GOD AND PHILOSOPHY**, \$1.95  
 Flew, **AN INTRODUCTION TO WESTERN PHILOSOPHY**, \$5.50  
 Koestler and Smythies (eds.), **BEYOND REDUCTIONISM**, \$3.95  
 • Hazlitt, **THE FOUNDATIONS OF MORALITY**, \$3.50  
 Hospers, **AN INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS**, \$11.50  
 • Hospers (ed.), **READINGS IN INTRODUCTORY PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS**, \$6.95  
 • Koestler, **THE LOTUS AND THE ROBOT**, \$2.25  
 Kuhn, **STRUCTURE OF SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTIONS**, \$1.75  
 • Langer, **PHILOSOPHY IN A NEW KEY**, \$2.45  
 Lepanto, **RETURN TO REASON**, \$6  
 • Louch, **EXPLANATION AND HUMAN UNDERSTANDING**, \$2.65  
 • Meslier, **SUPERSTITION IN ALL AGES**, \$15  
 O'Neill, **WITH CHARITY TOWARD NONE**, \$2.95  
 Polanyi, **THE STUDY OF MAN**, \$1.75  
 Rand, **FOR THE NEW INTELLECTUAL**, \$6.95/\$1.25  
 Rand, **AN INTRODUCTION TO OBJECTIVIST EPISTEMOLOGY**, \$1.95  
 Rand, **THE ROMANTIC MANIFESTO**, \$9.95  
 Rand, **VIRTUE OF SELFISHNESS**, \$5.95/\$9.95  
 Scheffler, **SCIENCE AND SUBJECTIVITY**, \$2.25  
 Smith, **MAN AND HIS GODS**, \$2.95  
 Stirner, **THE EGO AND HIS OWN**, \$6.95  
 • White, **SCIENCE & SENTIMENT IN AMERICA**, \$2.25  
 Veatch, **RATIONAL MAN**, \$1.95  
 Williams, **TROUSERED APES**, \$6.95/\$2.25

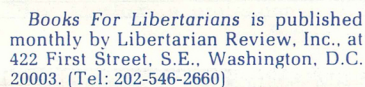
## POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

- Acton, **WHAT MARX REALLY SAID**, \$1.95  
 • Allen, **NONE DARE CALL IT CONSPIRACY**, \$1  
 Bakunin, **GOD AND THE STATE**, \$1.50  
 • Banfield, **THE UNHEAVENLY CITY REVISITED**, \$4.50  
 Buckley, **FOUR REFORMS: A PROGRAM FOR THE '70's**, \$4.95  
 Efron, **THE NEWS TWISTERS**, \$1.25  
 Friedman, **THE MACHINERY OF FREEDOM**, \$2.25  
 Garrett, **THE PEOPLE'S POTTAGE**, \$1  
 Hayek, **THE CONSTITUTION OF LIBERTY**, \$3.95  
 Hayek, **LAW, LEGISLATION AND LIBERTY**, \$7.95  
 Hayek, **THE ROAD TO SERFDOM**, \$1.95  
 Hess, **THE LAWLESS STATE**, \$4.00



- ◆ Jensen, **LET ME SAY THIS ABOUT THAT**, \$3
- Lane, **THE DISCOVERY OF FREEDOM**, \$12/\$2.50
- LeFevre, **THE NATURE OF MAN AND HIS GOVERNMENT**, \$1.50
- Leoni, **FREEDOM AND THE LAW**, \$7.50/\$2.95
- ◆ Locke, **TWO TREATISES OF GOVERNMENT**, \$1.75
- Morley, **THE POWER IN THE PEOPLE**, \$10/\$2.95
- ◆ Nock, **OUR ENEMY, THE STATE**, \$2.95
- Oppenheimer, **THE STATE**, \$14
- Orwell, **HOMAGE TO CATALONIA**, \$1.95
- Paterson, **THE GOD OF THE MACHINE**, \$4.95
- Perkins and Perkins, **RATIONAL ANARCHY**, \$3.95
- Rand, **CAPITALISM: THE UNKNOWN IDEAL**, \$1.50
- Rand, **THE NEW LEFT: THE ANTI-INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**, \$
- Rawls, **A THEORY OF JUSTICE**, \$3.95
- ★ Rothbard, **FOR A NEW LIBERTY**, \$7.95
- ◆ Schmidt, **UNION POWER AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST**, \$10
- Spencer, **THE MAN VERSUS THE STATE**, \$3.50/\$1.95
- Spencer, **THE RIGHT TO IGNORE THE STATE**, \$.50
- Spencer, **SOCIAL STATICS**, \$.5
- Spooner, **THE COLLECTED WORKS**, \$140.00
- Spooner, **NO TREASON**, \$1
- Strauss, **NATURAL RIGHT AND HISTORY**, \$3.25
- ◆ Strauss and Cropsey (eds.), **HISTORY OF POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY**
- Sumner, **SOCIAL DARWINISM**, \$1.95
- Sumner, **WHAT SOCIAL CLASSES OWE TO EACH OTHER**, \$1.75
- ◆ Taylor, **FREEDOM, ANARCHY AND THE LAW**, \$2.95
- Tucille, **RADICAL LIBERTARIANISM**, \$1.25
- Tucker, **A NEW ISOLATIONISM**, \$2.25
- ★ von Humboldt, **THE LIMITS OF STATE ACTION**, \$10
- Wollstein, **"PUBLIC SERVICES" UNDER LAISSEZ-FAIRE**, \$1.50

Bengis, **COMBAT IN THE EROGENOUS ZONE**, \$1.95  
 • Branden, **BASIC RELAXATION AND EGO-STRENGTHENING PROGRAM**, Tape 599/  
 52 Min. \$10  
 Branden, **BREAKING FREE**, \$5.95/\$1.25  
 Branden, **THE DISOWNED SELF**, \$7.95/\$1.50  
 Branden, **THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SELF-ESTEEM**, \$7.95/\$1.25  
 Brenton, **SEX TALK**, \$1.25  
 Comfort (ed.), **THE JOY OF SEX**, \$12.95/\$4.95  
 de Bono, **NEW THINK**, \$5.95  
 de Bono, **THE MECHANISM OF MIND**, \$5.95  
 Gilder, **SEXUAL SUICIDE**, \$7.95  
 Goldberg, **THE INEVITABILITY OF PATRIARCHY**, \$6.95  
 Herrnstein, **I.Q. IN THE MERITOCRACY**, \$7.95  
 Horney, **NEUROSIS AND HUMAN GROWTH**, \$2.95  
 James and Jongeward, **BORN TO WIN**, \$4.95  
 Jensen, **GENETICS AND EDUCATION**, \$10  
 Koestler, **THE ACT OF CREATION**, \$1.95  
 Lowen, **LOVE AND ORGASM**, \$1.25  
 Lowen, **THE BETRAYAL OF THE BODY**, \$1.50  
 Maslow, **THE FARTHER REACHES OF HUMAN NATURE**, \$2.95  
 • Maslow, **MOTIVATION AND PERSONALITY**, \$6.50  
 • Maslow, **TOWARD A PSYCHOLOGY OF BEING**, \$3.25  
 Schoeck, **ENVY: A THEORY OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR**, \$3.95  
 Szasz (ed.), **THE AGE OF MADNESS**, \$2.95  
 Szasz, **THE MANUFACTURE OF MADNESS**, \$2.95



*BFL* will not be responsible for unsolicited manuscripts. Opinions expressed in bylined reviews do not necessarily reflect the views of the editors and publishers of *BFL*.

**Subscriptions:** One Year (12 issues) \$6. *BFL* is sent free for one year with orders of \$20 or more, and for three months with orders of less than \$20.

**Address Change:** Write new address, city, state and zip code on plain sheet of paper. Attach mailing label from recent issue of *BFL* and send to Circulation Department, *Books For Libertarians*, 422 First St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

**Catalog:** A catalog describing nearly 250 books, records, periodicals and audio cassette tapes is available from BFL for \$1.

**Publisher..... R.D. KEPHART**  
**Managing Editor..... KARL T. PFLOCK**  
**Associate Editors..... R.A. CHILDS, Jr.,**  
**WALTER E. GRINDER, JOHN HOSPERS,**  
**TIBOR MACHAN, MURRAY N. ROTHBARD**  
**General Manager—BFL Mail Order**  
**Service..... RONN NEFF**  
**Circulation Director. RANDALL ROTHMEN**

Bach, Beethoven, Borodin, Chopin, Liszt, Rachmaninov, Tchaikovsky, et al., **THE COMPLETE RACHMANINOV**, (Sergei Rachmaninov, pianist) (15 records), \$75.00

- Brahms, **BRUNO WALTER'S BRAHMS**, (Walter, New York Philharmonic Orchestra), \$2.50
- Brahms, **THE FOUR SYMPHONIES**, (Walter, New York Philharmonic Orchestra), \$6.95

Dohnanyi, **PIANO CONCERTO NO. 1**, (Balint Vazsonyi, pianist), \$4.95

- Gounod, Offenbach, et. al., **ALMEIDA IN THE UNDERWORLD: GREAT FRENCH FAVORITES**, (Antonio De Almeida, New York Philharmonic Orchestra), \$4.95

Korngold, **THE CLASSIC ERICH WOLFGANG KORNGOLD**, (Mattes, South German Radio Symphony Orchestra; Ulf Hoelscher, violinist), \$4.95

- Korngold, **ELIZABETH & ESSEX**, (Gerhardt, National Philharmonic Orchestra), \$4.95

Korngold, **THE SEA HAWK**, (Gerhardt, National Philharmonic), \$4.95

Korngold, Steiner, et al., **CLASSIC FILM SCORES FOR BETTE DAVIS**, (Gerhardt, National Philharmonic Orchestra), \$4.95

Lehar, Strauss, et al., **WELCOME TO VIENNA**, (Beverly Sills, soprano), \$4.95

- Liszt, **PIANO CONCERTO NO. 1 AND HUNGARIAN FANTASY**, (Earl Wild, pianist), \$4.95

Litoloff, **CONCERTO SYMPHONIQUE NO. 4 IN D MINOR**, (Gerald Robbins, pianist), \$.95

Mahler, **SYMPHONY NO. 8**, (Solti, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Vienna State Opera Chorus) (two records), \$9.95

Rachmaninov, **HOROWITZ PLAYS RACHMANINOV**, (Vladimir Horowitz, pianist), \$4.95

Rachmaninov/Strauss, **PIANO CONCERTO NO. 1/BURLESKE**, (Byron Janis, pianist), \$2.50

Rachmaninov, **PIANO CONCERTO NO. 3**, (Alexis Weissenburg, pianist), \$4.95

Rachmaninov/Ravel, **PIANO CONCERTO NO. 4/PIANO CONCERTO IN G MINOR**, (Arturo Beneditti Michelangeli, pianist), \$4.95

Saint-Saëns, **THE FIVE PIANO CONCERTOS**, (Aldo Ciccolini, pianist) (three records), \$7.95

Steiner, **NOW VOYAGER**, (Gerhardt, National Philharmonic), \$4.95

- Tchaikovsky, **THE NUTCRACKER** (complete), (Andre Previn, London Symphony Orchestra), \$9.95

**BFL BOOK CATALOG, \$1**  
 Beckman, **ENERGY CAN BE MADE CHEAP AND ABUNDANT**, \$5.00  
 Bode (ed.), **THE YOUNG MENCKEN**, \$15  
 Bramble, **THE INFLATION SURVIVAL MANUAL**, \$1  
 Browne, **HOW I FOUND FREEDOM IN AN UNFREE WORLD**, \$7.95  
 ● Chodorov, **OUT OF STEP**, \$5.95  
 Ewald, **RECEIPIES FOR A SMALL PLANET**, \$1.50  
 ● Grayson and Shepard, **THE DISASTER LOBBY**, \$7.95  
 Lappe, **DIET FOR A SMALL PLANET**, \$1.25  
 Maddox, **THE DOOMSDAY SYNDROME**, \$6.95  
 MacBride (ed.), **THE LADY AND THE TYCOON**, \$5.95  
 Mencken, **HAPPY DAYS**, \$6.95  
 Mencken, **HEATHEN DAYS**, \$6.95  
 Mencken, **NEWSPAPER DAYS**, \$6.95  
 Mencken, **PREJUDICES**, \$1.65  
 Mencken, **VINTAGE MENCKEN**, \$1.95  
 ★ Nishiyama and Brown, **KARATE: THE ART OF "EMPTY HAND"**, \$11.50  
 Nock, **MEMOIRS OF A SUPERFLUOUS MAN**, \$2.85  
 ★ Rothbard (ed.), **THE LIBERTARIAN FORUM**, (bound), \$11  
 ● Rothbard, Liggio, Resch (eds.), **LEFT AND RIGHT: SELECTED ESSAYS**, \$7  
 ● **THE SHORTER OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY**, \$47.50  
 Szasz, **THE SECOND SIN**, \$5.95/\$1.95  
 Tuccille, **IT USUALLY BEGINS WITH AYN RAND**, \$2.95  
 ★ Vacca, **THE COMING DARK AGE**, \$6.95  
 Williams, **NUTRITION AGAINST DISEASE**, \$1.95

My Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Please ☐ enter ☐ renew my subscription to *BFL* for one year at \$6. My check is enclosed.

☐ My order is for \$20 or more. Please send me *BFL* for the next 12 months.

☐ My order is for less than \$20. Please send me *BFL* for the next 3 months.

☐ **FREE BONUS**; My order totals at least \$25. Please send me free and postpaid a copy of the Murray Rothbard poster.

☐ Please send a one year (12 issues) gift subscription at \$6 to the following person:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

## Books for Libertarians

422 First Street, S.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20003 7/74

ITEM	Price	Quantity	Totals
<b>DISCOUNT:</b> For orders of \$15 or more, deduct 5%. For orders of \$30 or more, deduct 10%. For orders of \$100 or more, deduct 15%.			
<b>ADD</b> for Postage and Handling			<b>50¢</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> Payment enclosed (minimum order \$3). D.C. residents add 5% sales tax.			



# FREE

With Your Order of \$25 or more



## Murray N. Rothbard

The creation of artist Deanne Hollinger, this 22"x24" poster of Murray N. Rothbard is yours if your order from this issue of *BFL* totals \$25 or more. This is a stunning, professionally drawn portrait of one of the giants of libertarianism. Suitable for framing.

**(Purchase Additional Posters at  
\$2.95 each)**



**Books  
for Libertarians**

422 First Street, S.E. • Washington, D.C. 20003

MR BRUCE BARTLETT  
7 BREARLY CRESCENT  
WALDWICK NJ 07463

C

## A WORD TO OUR READERS

■ Several readers have asked our recommendations for sources of used books by mail order. Mrs. P. K. Slocum, 7733 Corey St., Downey, California 90042, who carries a stock of the most commonly sought used libertarian books, is well known to many libertarians and conservatives. Atlantis Books, P.O. Box 38202, Hollywood, California 90038, specializes in historical revisionist works, and has in stock many out-of-print titles. Either Slocum or Atlantis will search for any titles you may be interested in. Two other sources which do not specialize in works of interest to libertarians, but which nevertheless publish excellent catalogs of titles in every discipline are: Strand Book Store, 828 Broadway, New York, NY 10003, and Editions, Boiceville, NY 12412.

■ *BFL* apologizes to Arthur C. Clarke and Lynn Kinsky for the misspellings of their names which appeared in last month's issue. There's many a slip between proof and press. . . .!

■ Several titles which we have been unable to supply our customers are once again in stock. These are: the cloth edition of *Power and Market*, available for \$6, *Left and Right*, available for \$7, *Inflation or Gold Standard?*, available for \$1, and *The Intellectuals and Socialism*, available for \$.50.

■ *The Unheavenly City* (reviewed in our March 1974 issue) is no longer available from the publisher. We have a few copies still in stock which will be sold for the list price of \$4.25. The book has been supplanted by a revised version, *The Unheavenly City Revisited*, which we now have available for \$4.50.

■ Fred James, a young Washington radio personality, is producing and distributing to local radio stations an excellent weekly recorded message called *Libertarian Commentary*. He is eager to contact any radio station which would be interested in airing these recorded messages, and requests that any reader who is in a position of influence with a station, or who would be interested in helping to arrange air time on a local station, contact him at Box 7012, Arlington, Va. 22207.

**REVIEWERS FOR THIS ISSUE:** James Dale Davidson is executive director of the National Taxpayers Union. Walter E. Grinder teaches economics at Rutgers University and is an associate editor of *BFL*. John Hospers is professor of philosophy at the University of Southern California, the Libertarian Party nominee for California governor, and an associate editor of *BFL*. Diane Hunter is a free-lance photographer and a journalism student at the University of Arizona. James P. Kennedy is an investor, an independent financial consultant, and an investment markets analyst. Ralph Raico is assistant professor of history at SUNY, Buffalo, New York. Jeff Riggenbach is a broadcast journalist and a free-lance writer. He is currently writing a book on the theory of literature. Murray N. Rothbard is professor of economics at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, editor of *Libertarian Forum*, and an associate editor of *BFL*. The first volume of his multi-volume history of America is scheduled for release next year. Don Stephens, an associate editor of the *Inflation Survival Letter*, is co-author of the *Retreater's Bibliography*. His book on retreat preparation, *Personal Haven*, is scheduled for release next spring.

FIRST CLASS  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Washington, D.C.  
Permit No. 40473