

April 1973

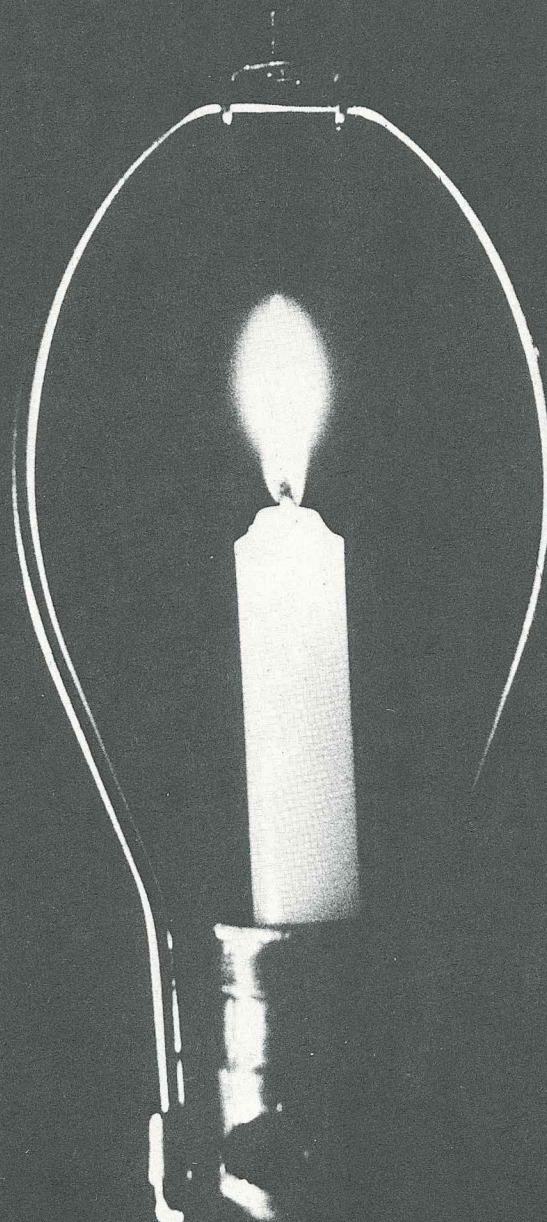
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The Libertarian Monthly

# OUTLOOK

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Why meat prices are high.

**A startling look at the energy crisis.**





If you have ever been stirred and enlightened by the novels of Ayn Rand, George Orwell or Robert Heinlein, by the rigor and logic of the work in economics of Milton Friedman, Ludwig von Mises, Henry Hazlitt and Murray N. Rothbard, by the biting social commentary of H.L. Mencken and Albert J. Nock, then you owe yourself an introduction to libertarianism.

It was Victor Hugo who gave us the unforgettable statement which describes libertarianism today: "There is one thing stronger than all the armies of the world: and that is an idea whose time has come." A young and dynamic movement that is spreading rapidly on college campuses and among intellectually alive men and women everywhere, libertarianism promises to be the one system that may succeed in reversing the unremitting growth of government and loss of individual rights; the one hope for restoring reason to its rightful place in our social, academic and political institutions.

An understanding of libertarianism, then, is critical to those who wish to understand how a better world can be built tomorrow. And here we offer the three books which we believe provide the best possible introduction:

**LIBERTARIANISM** by John Hospers, the distinguished chairman of the School of Philosophy at the University of Southern California, provides a comprehensive, but non-technical introduction to the subject. Drawing on such writers as Ayn Rand, Ludwig von Mises and Henry Hazlitt, Hospers integrates the most forceful libertarian arguments into a coherent case ranging in issues from individual rights to international relations, from welfare to ecology. The book is a virtual encyclopedia that deals with almost every objection to a free market and a free society.

**RADICAL LIBERTARIANISM: A RIGHT WING ALTERNATIVE** by Jerome Tuccille concentrates on the aspect of libertarianism with which he is most familiar: the fragmentation of the American right-wing into two distinct camps, traditionalist conservatives and libertarians. Tuccille presents the essentials of libertarianism more succinctly, but no less persuasively than does Prof. Hospers. And in addition, Tuccille includes an important and interesting history of the initial development of libertarianism as a self-conscious "movement."

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## RADICAL LIBERTARIANISM

by JEROME TUCCILLE

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\* In November of 1971, to achieve more equal representation of all Republicans in the convention process, the Ripon Society sued the Republican National Committee seeking to have the formula used to allocate delegates to Republican National Conventions declared unconstitutional. In April of 1972, the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia declared the formula unconstitutional and enjoined the 1972 GOP convention from adopting the same one for 1976. The injunction was stayed three days before the convention by Justice William Rehnquist.

The result was the major battle at the GOP gathering in Miami Beach this past August. Reported John Osborne in *The New Republic*, “The sole issue that caused a ruckus on the convention floor got there only because the party was under the pressure of a suit brought by the Ripon Society.”

The case has now been remanded to the U. S. District Court in the District of Columbia where the Society is challenging the constitutionality of the formula adopted at the 1972 convention on the grounds that it grossly discriminates against Republicans in many states.



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## Etcetera

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## Staff

**Editor-in-chief:** Gary Greenberg; **Publisher:** Ron Schwarz; **Managing Editor:** Stan Lehr; **Senior Editors:** Robert Baker, Karl Hess, Jerome Tuccille; **Associate Editors:** Ralph Fucetola III, Irvin Markoff, Frank X. Richter; **Contributing Editors:** Elton Chalmers, Bill Danks, John Large, Cary Leiter, Paul Streitz, Dennis Turner; **Contributing Artists:** Lindsay Barrett, Philip Rossetto; **Production:** King Kong Typography; **Art Direction:** King Kong Graphics; **Photography:** Lanny Friedlander, Jerry Klasman; **President:** Louis Rossetto, Jr.; **Advertising Director:** Paul Streitz; **Advertising:** Norm Nuchnick; **Subscriber Services:** John Muller; **Cub Reporter:** Annamaria Rossetto.



# UPFRONT



Some of the people who have helped make Outlook magazine what it is today. Standing, left to right: Paul Streitz, Ron Schwarz, Nona Aguilar, Irvin Markoff, Bob Marks, Lanny Friedlander. Seated, left to right: Gary Greenberg, Sharon Presley, Frank X. Richter, Stan Lehr, John Muller.

## Editor

### The good, the bad, and the SILly

With this issue, **Outlook** concludes its third year of continuous monthly publication. To celebrate the occasion, we are undergoing a graphic facelift. For openers, our cover features a new, more attractive logo. Next, we have switched to a more readable typeface. We have also redesigned the front pages of the magazine to form a new section called *Upfront*, containing the editor's column, letters to the editor, "Speaking Out" and other occasional marginalia. Finally, we have added some extra pages to enable us to engage in increased visual splendor. We hope you like the changes.

It gives us some measure of comfort in our endless campaign of braggadocio to take stock of our contemporaries on this festive occasion. Of

the scads of libertarian publications around when we started to publish, barely half a dozen still survive. In addition, we have survived *Life* and *The Saturday Evening Post*. Finally, **Outlook** and *The Readers' Digest* share a combined circulation of about 20 million.

When we began publication, the libertarian movement was going through a heady period of trying to carve out its niche in the political pantheon. A great potential for growth existed, and we just knew we were the wave of the future. The libertarian movement turned from fifty libertarians selling books to each other to fifty libertarians exchanging magazine subscriptions with each other. And while the wave hasn't exactly reached shore in the expected time, it hasn't finished cresting yet.

**Outlook's** predecessor, *The Abolitionist*, quickly achieved a reputation for being loud, offensive, strident, militant and an embarrassment. This was due in part to the fact that *The Abolitionist* was loud, offensive, strident, militant and an embarrassment. (To this day, most of the staff refers to the early issues only in hushed, conspiratorial tones.) But the reputation was also due to the fact that the rhetoric of *The Abolitionist* was left-wing adventurist at a

time when most of the movement still preferred to spell America the way it appeared on the maps (excluding, of course, the state of South Vietnam). *The Abolitionist* continued to spell it "Amerikkka." This didn't sit well with the rest of the movement, which was steeped in the objectivist/limited-statist tradition. I never liked *The Abolitionist* in those days, for it managed to cram into two badly-reproduced pages enough material not only to offend everybody in the movement, but to make sure that those whose lifestyles the writers were following would still not trust them.

In that early period there was also the Society for Individual Liberty and its magazine of the moment, *The Individualist*. There was also *Reason* magazine which was going through its initial growing pains under the magnificent direction of Lanny Friedlander. We all knew that SIL was going to be our YAF or SDS, but then we all had a lot to learn in those days.

At about the end of its first year, *The Abolitionist* changed its layout to an eight-page offset format that looked remarkably similar to Murray Rothbard's *Libertarian Forum*. The tone became less strident but quite Cassandra-like. "The AB" began to point out how anarchism could cure





Editor-in-chief Gary Greenberg (left) and publisher Ron Schwarz (right) puzzle over *Outlook* magazine's latest subscription figures.

everything from dyspepsia to war. This came to be known as the "Halbrook discovers anarchism on the moon" phase. In addition to the interesting if upsetting articles by Steve Halbrook, *The Abolitionist* ran articles written by some strange libertarians: Vincent Ninelli (puzzle that one, Anagrams fans); Peter Sherman (who used to get on Walter Black's nerves); Frank X. Richter (yes, Steve, there really is a Frank X. Richter); and John Brotschol (lately of Ripon Society Fame, for you trend charters).

During this time, *Reason* was hitting its stride and gaining some recognition as a quality publication. SIL continued to add to its reputation for sponsoring conferences in which featured speakers walked out or didn't show up in the first place. Meanwhile, *The Individualist* became one of the best-loved annuals among libertarians, many of whom couldn't wait for the end of the decade so that they could renew for another twelve-issue subscription. During this period *The Abolitionist* began to attract such movement stars as Jerome Tuccille and Roy Childs to its pages. But we still managed to offend.

In October of 1971 *The Abolitionist* introduced yet another new format. This time we began to look remarkably like Ayn Rand's little green

objectivist magazine—as a result of which we began referring, among ourselves, to the "rational format." The editorial content left little doubt that we were less than fawning followers of Ms. Rand, however; the kindly Khrushchev obituary still rankles the memories of some of our earlier readers. Yet there was an improvement in the quality of the magazine, and it was in the "rational" period that the Abolitionist Association was formed.

The Abolitionist Association brought in a lot of new people, myself included, who at present comprise the bulk of the working staff. Also in that period, we learned that God, in her infinite wisdom, was on our side, and that Major Winston Domo (USAF-Ret.) had discovered the true nature of libertarianism. Attractive graphics began to creep in, and an upgrade in the quality of the articles continued.

No sooner did we get the Abolitionist Association going than we came to the natural conclusion that we should change our name and format again. Jerry Tuccille, who became the editor at the end of the rational period, stayed on to become the first of four editors to have served in our first year as *Outlook*. During this year the magazine at last started taking off. Not

only did we regularly feature some of the best talent in the movement (Rothbard, Hess, Tuccille, Childs and Baker), but we also began getting quality material from other prominent libertarian writers, including LeFevre, Rossetto, Lehr, Peden and others. We also instituted our most significant feature of all: the interviews with such notables as Madalyn Murray O'Hair, John Holt, Vivien Kellems, Albert Ellis and Buckley and Goldstein of *Screw* magazine.

Inevitably, some disputes arose. The major ones were the "ragged right" debate and the "too much white space" imbroglio. ("Look, we can fit an argument against minimum wage laws in the lower right-hand corner!") We survived.

At about the same time we in the Abolitionist Association were launching our new format, the Libertarian Party also came into existence. Meanwhile, SIL continued its drive to demonstrate that libertarians were incompetents, and *Reason* countered SIL to some extent by showing that even libertarians could publish a monthly monthly.

In the year that has passed since then, we have seen the Libertarian Party ▷



become the kind of organization we had hoped SIL would be. The party is productive, effective and educational. It has been in danger of becoming sectarian, but the national leadership has apparently succeeded in preventing this to a large degree. The New York branch of the party is a virtual model for the way the party should be; and with the founder of the New York party, Ed Clark, newly elected as the California Chairman, the bulk of the party seems to be in good shape. Still, the purges and censorship at the Arizona Party Convention could bode ill for the party (the Laissez-Faire Bookstore was not allowed to distribute its catalog at the Arizona clambake because it was not "official" party literature).

Meanwhile, in its continuing search for an identity and function to justify its subsidies, SIL has proclaimed itself the educational arm of the new libertarian movement, in an alliance with *Reason* and the Libertarian Party. *Reason* and the LP should survive this mistake.

It should be plain to most observers that SIL has outlived its usefulness and has become a parasitic blight on the libertarian scene. At best SIL is useless, and at worst it is downright embarrassing. SIL has operated with an amateurishness unique for a "leading" organization of a political movement. It offers nothing that isn't being produced better elsewhere. Given the success of *Reason*, the LP and Books for Libertarians, it is hard to see what any of them expect to gain from association with SIL, other than a drain on their resources and energies, to say nothing of their reputations. Aside from a dull newsletter containing little more than a list of clubs that have requested samples of SIL pamphlets, membership in SIL offers no serious benefits.

If you think we have spent too much time discussing the Libertarian Party, *Reason* and SIL in what was supposed to be a history of *Outlook*, you may be right. But the history of *Outlook* is bound up with that of the libertarian movement. *Outlook* started out (as *The Abolitionist*) representing the views of one faction in the movement. SIL started out representing much of the faction to which *The Abolitionist* was offensive. Yet SIL flirted for a while with the idea of making *Outlook* the magazine for its members; we even mailed four issues at SIL's request to a list of its members. This seeming anomaly underscores the necessity of understanding the major trends in the movement if one hopes to understand where *Outlook* has been and is going.

We at *Outlook* want the movement to advance just

as much as we want our own publication to advance. Indeed, we are firmly convinced that progress in one area cannot help but contribute to success in the other. We are therefore impelled to express our distaste for those whose "contribution" to the libertarian cause consists *solely* of ego-tripping and empire-building.

Gary Greenberg

## Letters

### Maybe we're bad, but consider the alternative

I'm not quite sold on *Outlook* yet. There's something about it that makes me want to keep it at arm's length. Maybe I just have to get used to the rhetoric you employ. Neither did I enjoy reading reviews of records released 8 months ago. Nor the John Holt interview; in one breath Holt says, "It is not the business of the state to tell us what we should know or learn," which is fine, but in the preceding column he favored income redistribution which means that he thinks it's all right for the state to tell us how much of our productivity we can keep. I quickly lost interest in Mr. Holt.

The Katz article was excellent and the fact that you didn't give away a subscription to the resident of Chino State Prison was a high point.

F. Paul Wilson  
Normandy Beach, N.J.

### Big house blues

I read your February 1973 issue and was very impressed by the group of pieces on prisons and prison reform. It has long been my feeling that the way in which we approach the problem of crime in this country within the next ten years or so will powerfully affect our entire future development as a nation.

Americans need to know more about what goes on in their prisons, and about the lives and needs of convicts and ex-convicts. All too often, the typical middle-class American assumes that the prison population is composed overwhelmingly of frenzied homicidal maniacs and professional juvenile delinquents and not much else. This makes it easier for him to think of prisoners as alien beings menacing his family and property. This, of course, is a dangerous

attitude, especially since I happen to agree with the editors that, with the present trends, the prison population is likely to increase.

I hope to see more articles on prisons, prison reform and prison life, and also on such related topics as victimless crimes, the bail system, parole, and the delays in bringing accused persons to trial. I would also be interested in knowing more about what determines who gets placed in a maximum security facility.

Anyhow, as a concerned citizen, I must thank the editors, Lewis Oliver, Paul Streitz and above all Jimmy Barnes for a job well done.

Howard Davis  
New York City

*In the interview with Lewis Oliver in our February issue, it was reported that the Green Haven Prisoners' Union had petitioned the N.Y. State Public Employment Relations Board for recognition as a bargaining agent. Since then, the PERB has declined to grant such recognition, stating that "an employment relation requires a working commitment freely given, not one performed out of legal or moral compulsion." The inmates, who earn 35 cents a day manufacturing linens and United States flags are preparing an appeal of the PERB decision. —Editor*

### Capitalist hustle

Mr. William Anders, writing in the February *Outlook*, argues that the continuation of heroin prohibition is institutionalizing the life of the hustle. I think Mr. Anders must have hustled you into printing his column.

When any substance or practice is made illegal, people are naturally going to have to hustle to get away with possessing, selling or practicing it. Heroin is hardly unique in this regard. By the same token, when needed or strongly-desired items are made inaccessible—as many necessities of life are made inaccessible to a large portion of our population by the capitalist system—hustling is required to obtain them. In short, Mr. Anders is taking his own particular circumstances as being of uniquely earth-shattering significance, when in fact they are not.

True, heroin prohibition is a problem. But there are much greater problems to which people like you should be addressing yourselves. For a starter, how about the abolition of the capitalist system?

E. Goldberg  
Forest Hills, N.Y.

### Go scratch your belly button

In reference to Mr. Tuccille's "insipid piece



of nonsense," and "great popular myth popular with libertarians and others," the Protestant work ethic, a few observations:

a) I know of no man that is "forced to work eight hours a day... to clothe, feed and house his family." If Mr. Tuccille does, he should contact his friendly local government agent immediately, and have the perpetrator incarcerated. Every man is free to grow his own food; to grow his own trees and use the lumber to build his own house; and to slaughter animals to use their skin for clothing and flesh for dinner. When a free man realizes that there is another way, he can make voluntary arrangements to trade his work and services with another for a tradeable commodity (i.e., money), which can in turn (of his own free will) be traded to a specialist of his choosing who can build his house, produce his clothing, etc.

b) How does Mr. Tuccille plan to "liberate the human species from all involuntary activity?" Does he mean that if one wants a house, food or clothing and can't or doesn't wish to build, grow or make it himself, that he should force others to do it for him, because he does not voluntarily want to work in order to produce or create a tradeable commodity or service? Or should we all return to the caveman era, so that he might be able to "ski the slopes" when he wants to?

c) How will his utopia of "unlimited leisure" allow for the man "lying in the sun scratching his belly button" to obtain the things that others create? How would he obtain a subscription to your magazine? By favor? By pressure? By force? Or by trade? I didn't know that there was a market at **Outlook** for Mr. Tuccille's belly-button lint! Does he suggest that if I want something that I do not or cannot make myself, that I steal it? Or that I force someone to make it for my benefit at their expense? Or demand that they make it so that I can have something to do while "idling my life away in blissful hedonism?"

It is difficult to believe that this image of an egalitarian socialism, where goods will be created (how? why? for whom?), came from the pen of the same man who wrote *Radical Libertarianism*. Go scratch your belly button, Mr. Tuccille.

Bob Klar  
Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### Who's over-cautious?

Paul Streitz makes some good points in his attack on the FDA (**Outlook**, March 1973), but I have some lingering doubts about his contention that over-caution with respect to

new drug introductions is confined to government bureaucracies. Executives and researchers in the employ of private pharmaceutical companies may well be under just as much pressure as bureaucrats. While, as Streitz points out, the bureaucrats have little or nothing to gain from the successful introduction of a drug, they *do* have the special job security that goes with civil service status. Employees of drug firms do not have such security, and hence may be even more cautious than bureaucrats when it comes to introducing new drugs.

Why then, do Mr. Streitz' figures show that drug introductions in the United States are lagging? One possible reason may well be the evolution of absolute product liability in the US as a recognized principle of tort law, which could well have the effect of instilling greater caution in all manufacturers of consumer products—but probably pharmaceutical firms in particular. I don't know this to be the case, but I think Mr. Streitz should have considered the issue, rather than rush to take the easy way out of blaming the bureaucrats for everything. His article would have been much more convincing had he done so.

C. Sprizzo  
Detroit, Michigan

## Speaking Out

*Speaking Out is reserved for the opinions of our readers which are too long or inappropriate for a letter to the editor and too short to be used as an article. Manuscripts should be from about 500 to 700 words long and typed double-spaced. Please include a word count and a short autobiographical introduction.*

#### The right of choice

Many libertarians have cheered the January 22 Supreme Court decision on abortion, but, as one individual suggested, perhaps we should only applaud with one hand. The right to life and to one's own body is the right to be free to take any action necessary for the support, fulfillment and enjoyment of one's self, and to be free from all physical coercion, compulsion or interference by any individual or group. This right is not fully recognized in the Supreme Court decision. Either you have a right to your own life unconditionally, or

you do not have it at all. There can be no such thing as a three-month right to your own body.

If these justices had ruled that the state has no authority to regulate abortion, or that the state does have the authority to regulate abortion, they would have been interpreting the law in the context of the constitution. This is their proper function. Instead, they wrote their own law. Interestingly enough, this is unconstitutional. However, the court provided the solution to the problem in its own ruling. A state need not have any law dealing with abortion at all, according to their decision.

Total repeal of all abortion laws would be ideal because it would make the state neutral on the issue, and would recognize the real right to life, i.e., the right of choice. Any woman who desired to give birth could do so; any woman who desired an abortion could have one. No woman would be forced to take an action; the choice would be left to her own individual decision and judgment. This is as it should be. No other individual or group has a right to make that decision for her by the use of legalized force.

Any law that attempts to force a woman to give birth is, in principle, the same as a law that would force her to have an abortion. If today the state can refuse to allow a woman to terminate a pregnancy, it can refuse tomorrow to allow her to bear a child. She must have the right to do what she chooses with her own body, regardless of whether or not her actions toward herself are good or bad. Such a choice should be no concern of her neighbor, her church or the state. This was what Thomas Jefferson meant when he used the concept of "right to life" in the Declaration of Independence.

When you wipe away the hysteria, the panic, and the rhetoric, it's really very simple. All that remains is the question: "Does a woman have the right to her own life and body?"

If your answer is "Yes," you will advocate total repeal of all abortion laws; if your answer is "No," then do not at some future time, when the consequences of that answer become apparent, shout, "No, I did not mean it to come to this. No one told me."

You are being told now. The choice is yours.

**Robert Cassella**

*Robert Cassella is editor and publisher of a monthly newsletter called Independent Libertarian Commentary. He is also the New York Free Libertarian Party's state committee-person for the Libertarian Abortion Action Group. ●*



# NEWS NOTES

## An ear for an ear

Slobadan Vasic bit the ear off his good friend, Dane Zlatar, when a drinking party in Sremska Mitrovica, Yugoslavia got out of hand. When Dane declined to accept Slobadan's public apology, Slobadan whipped out a knife and slashed off one of his own ears. The two are now friends again.

Another example of the same logic was reported within days of the above incident, when Rep. Edward Koch (D-N.Y.) announced that he favors reinstatement of capital punishment in some cases. Koch said that he would insist that death be applied "equitably," and not just to members of minority groups.

## Higher and higher

The National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse reports that marijuana is the country's third most popular "recreational drug," after alcohol and tobacco. A Commission survey based on interviews with 3,291 persons indicates that there are 13 million marijuana smokers in America, as compared to 80 million drinkers and 57 million tobacco smokers. The survey also shows that millions of Americans have tried stronger drugs at least once.

While marijuana use is still frowned on by the authorities, the Wisconsin State Legislature has passed by acclamation in both houses a resolution commending a group dedicated to the promotion of habitual drunkenness. The group, "The Warren Gamaliel Harding Memorial Foundation," was incorporated as a non-profit organization to honor the 29th U.S. President, who had a reputation as a heavy drinker. The motto of the Foundation is: "Conviviality, fraternity and ebriosity."

And speaking of great Presidents, a bi-partisan committee called "Citizens for Nixon '76" is planning a campaign to repeal the 22nd Amendment, which limits U.S. Presidents to two terms in office. The committee claims a channel to Nixon, but a White House spokesman has asserted that he doesn't "know a damn thing about that group."

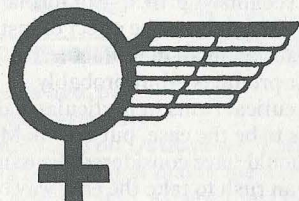
## Bottomglobes and bureaucrats

The nation-wide government effort to make sex a dirty word again proceeded apace recently as New York's highest court ruled valid a penal code statute holding that a person who "promotes obscene material... is presumed to do so with knowledge of its content and character." The case involved two Manhattan bookstores which handle general publication, the New Yorker Book Store and the East Side Bookstore—both of which, incidentally, carry **Outlook**. The managers were found guilty of selling ZAP

Comic No. 4, hardly hard-core porn.

New York Civil Liberties Union head Ira Glasser commented that "a book dealer now might hesitate before carrying a Mailer book... I think the result is unfortunate because it means a person running a bookstore with thousands of items, 99% of which aren't even pornographic, has to know the contents of everything in the store. Obviously, that's impossible."

Meanwhile, in Germany, bureaucracy is taking to girdling bottomglobes—at least if Dr. Walter Weber has his way. Weber, a psychotherapist and psychologist, has proposed that Hamburg's Reeperbahn hookers be given West German government civil service status, and that the



**Fly me: The Stewardesses for Women's Rights, organized to change the "sex symbol" image of their jobs, introduced their new symbol at a recent conference attended by 75 stewardesses from 10 cities. The stewardesses are reportedly still debating whether or not to add an "equal" sign to their logo.**

government take over the sex palaces and give the girls regular hours, social security and pensions.

Predictably, some support among the girls, particularly the older ones, has surfaced. One said that, "We are a biological necessity for civilization. There are two million single foreign workers in this country, and if it weren't for us, no woman in Germany would be safe." Other "biological necessities," however, had other ideas. "I believe in free enterprise," one said. "We are, like they say, professional people, not clerks. I've done all right without the government butting in."

One madam summed up the whole matter succinctly: "We get inexperienced beginners for the most part. When they learn their profession, they move up to better houses. Now tell me this, would I have to give each one a civil service examination before I engage her? Figure that out, my good friend. And stop grinning."

## Why not fire him?

The New York City Board of Ethics has ruled that Fire Lieutenant William MacLaughlin of Ladder Co. 2 cannot sell the city a device he has invented and patented, because he is a city employee. The device, called a "K-

Tool," could help save lives and property in fires by enabling firemen to force locks and obtain speedy entry into "any house or apartment."

The "K-Tool" is reportedly being sold in 40 other cities at the price of \$46 per unit, and the reports indicate that MacLaughlin has offered it to New York City for \$40 per unit. MacLaughlin has been on the force for 13-1/2 years, and spent eight of them perfecting the device.

The Fire Department, which has field-tested the "K-Tool" with "very good results," may appeal the Board of Ethics Ruling. Fire Chief John T. O'Hagan, explaining that the device is "very necessary" since no similar tool is available, has stated that, "We don't see why we should be penalized because one of our own men invented it."

## The agony and the ecstasy

A 76-year-old Jacksonville man, Nathan Zamostansky, has been charged with felonious possession of more than five pounds of marijuana, as a result of over 150 marijuana plants being found by vice squad investigators in his vegetable garden. Zamostansky, who said he was growing the marijuana to alleviate the pain of cancer in his dying years, was not jailed due to his age and physical condition.

In California, not only are drug users jailed, but inmates are drugged. "Violence-prone" state prison inmates are given methaqualone, better known on the street by the brand names Quaalude and Sopor, in order to "relax individuals who have a high violence potential." The sedative is considered addictive by some medical authorities.

But then maybe California inmates need those downers. Larrance Hand, a 42-year-old San Quentin inmate, has filed a suit alleging that the prison's recent employment of two women correctional officers subjects him to "cruel and unusual punishment"—especially since one of them looks like his wife. He also objects that his privacy is invaded by having women guards watch him as he bathes and takes care of his personal needs.

## When Johnny comes marching home again

Frank H. Smith of Hartford, Connecticut has just received a letter from State Adjutant General John F. Freund, congratulating him on his release from a successful tour of active duty and urging him to consider the opportunities available in the Connecticut National Guard.

Smith, who is 74 years old, was discharged in December 1918, one month after the armistice ending World War One. ●



# HERESIES

By Jerome Tuccille

If I were asked to pick (which I wasn't) the most important literary event of the 1960's, I would be tempted to say it was the arrival of Tom Wolfe in the American literary marketplace.

I come to this view a bit reluctantly. My first exposure to Wolfe occurred sometime in 1964 when he was writing for *New York*, at that time a Sunday supplement to the *Herald Tribune*. This dude was a walking gimmick, that's all there was to it. From his limp Veronica Lake hair-do all the way to his rattatat periods and exclamation points, he was an obvious fraud, a gaudy rip-off artist who even had the arrogance to trade on the name of a dead American novelist—one of my early heroes no less. This was the final straw, the unforgiveable affront. Let him have his white suits, his Lucius Beebe walking sticks, his interminable punctuation marks. But, to go rummaging among the ruins of a fallen giant of American fiction for instant recognition? This was too much. The man had no sense of decency.

And that was not all. Most struggling writers of my generation (and earlier) grew up on a steady diet of fiction, virtually unrelieved by any other kind of writing. The novel was creative writing, creative writing was the novel, period. All else—journalism, essays, criticism, you name it—belonged to contenders in the literary championship stakes—Norman Mailer, William Styron, Truman Capote, J.D. Salinger, a few others—but none that had quite scaled the heights of the giants who came before them. It was *our* goal, those of us who are somewhere between thirty and forty today, to surpass Mailer and Styron and ascend to the highest rungs of the ladder.

Then Tom Wolfe came along and said, substantially, that one need not be a novelist to do this. More than that, he started to make the claim that the novel was actually declining in importance while non-fiction (that drab catch-all field no one wanted to be caught dead writing in) was assuming new dimensions and would soon emerge as the dominant literary art form.

No one took Wolfe too seriously back in the middle sixties. No one wanted to. Our whole lives, the sum total of our training as apprentice authors, was geared to producing the Great American Novel (as though a few had not been written already). Now Wolfe was telling us to change directions. He was injecting new rules into the ballgame—at halftime no less. It wasn't fair. He was simply being self-indulgent, trying to insinuate himself, a journalist, into the creative writing sweepstakes. Most of us, myself included, continued to mold ourselves according to the Hemingway image, growing beards and knocking about the world,

translating our experiences into hard glittering novels that would out-Hemingway the master. (Clifford Irving, half a generation ahead of me, carried the romance all the way to a sun-soaked *finca* off the coast of Spain).

Then something happened which caused some of us to pause a moment (only a moment, mind you) and take another look at what was going on. In 1965, Truman Capote, a leading American novelist for Christ's sake, published *In Cold Blood* and called it a non-fiction novel. Non Fiction! There was that term again assuming the stature of literature. Was this a temporary aberration? Had Capote sold out for the sake of capitalizing on a passing fad—and making a bundle while he was at it? Or was this for real? Was something new and exciting happening in American literature which was destined to make a lasting impact? For those of us still trying to get published, these were more than just academic questions.

In 1967, another major American novelist (at least as far as the literary mafia was concerned) wrote a book called *Armies of the Night* and subtitled it, "The Novel as History, History as a Novel." First Capote, now Mailer. This was getting serious. Articles debating the status of the novel began to appear all over the place. Is the novel dead or not? Who cared whether or not God was dead? This was the *novel* we were talking about. There was no question now that something big was happening. The literature of the late 1960's was definitely taking a new form.

By 1970, people like Wolfe, Gay Talese, Garry Wills, Jack Newfield, Pete Hamill, Jimmy Breslin, Mailer and Capote the journalists were beginning to be discussed more frequently than William Styron, J.D. Salinger, Bernard Malamud, Nelson Algren, Saul Bellow, Mailer and Capote the novelists, and other literary heroes of the late 1950's. Like it or not, a new kind of book was being written, a non-fiction book that had all the excitement, all the style, all the literary finesse and dramatic impact of the traditional novel. Some people were calling this book New Journalism, others the non-fiction novel, personalized journalism or novelized reportage. No matter. It was the best non-fiction writing ever produced for the simple reason that our best writers were pumping their energies into it instead of into the traditional novel. Even established novelists had become turncoats.

(I'm not arguing here that this style of non-fiction writing was invented during the 1960's; merely that Tom Wolfe was the first one to see its potential as literature, and that largely because of his efforts more and more of it is being written today than ever before.)

What has happened so far in the

## The Kandy Kolor, Tangerine Flake, Streamlined Novel.

field of non-fiction is only the beginning. Wolfe pointed out this potential to us and got us started in a different direction, much as Gertrude Stein opened the door to a new generation of novelists in the 1920's. Just as Hemingway, Fitzgerald and Steinbeck were primarily the children of Stein, so the current crop of American writers (including the "new" Capote and Mailer who will deny it to the bitter end) is largely the product of Tom Wolfe's breakthroughs of the early 1960's.

It is worthwhile mentioning here that Wolfe never claimed the novel is in its final days as a literary art form. He never fell into the Novel is Dead School, as did Seymour Krim and a few others who were in a snit because they could never write a decent novel to begin with. Wolfe's position all along has been that contemporary novelists had failed to grapple directly with the changing American social scene of the late 1950's and early 1960's, and this neglect created a vacuum which was promptly filled by journalists and other non-fiction writers. While novelists were experimenting with anti-heroes and the anti-novel during the past decade (and losing the reading public with these efforts), non-fiction writers entered the breach and stole the ballgame away from them. Wolfe maintains even today that the novel will be with us for a long time, though it has already been reduced to a secondary status behind the new non-fiction which continues to grow in importance.

I think Wolfe is right in this, but I would carry his argument a step further. It is my own contention that the fiction/non-fiction dichotomy will eventually synthesize into a totally different category which will be both fiction and non-fiction at the same time. Today we have Wolfean non-fiction which utilizes novelistic techniques—that is, scenes, dialogue, characterization and narrative to give it the dramatic appeal of the novel. I would say that my second book, *It Usually Begins With Ayn Rand*, fits into the latter category. It is substantially a factual tale told primarily in the style of a novel.

However, my third book, *Here Comes Immortality*, goes a step further. Here I have actually *blended* non-fiction and fiction, which is different from the mere use of novelistic techniques in a non-fiction book. As I see it, *Here Comes Immortality* pushes Wolfean non-fiction into a new dimension; at least, I have never heard Wolfe talk about this next stage at all. What I have attempted to do is present the factual case for life extension to the reader, then dramatize it in the form of a speculative fantasy about the future—all in the same book. What such a category should be labeled I have no idea at this point. I don't object to the term non-fiction novel. Perhaps someone can come up with something better. ► P. 24



# Meat Day —The Store Hurting



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## Biggest Raids Cambodia

By George F.

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# Meat with honor.

By Dennis Turner

With Internal Revenue agents fanning out across the country to enforce President Nixon's mandatory ceilings on the price of meat, with consumer groups organizing meat boycotts to press for price reductions, with labor leaders warning of dire consequences of high meat prices, the price of meat figures to be a major concern of all Americans for some time to come. Yet in all the hours of broadcast time and all the reams of newsprint being devoted to the current meat price calamity, there has been little perceptible effort to pinpoint the causes of the present situation or to predict the future consequences. The American public has had to settle for homey interviews with irate housewives and harried butchers.

This is understandable to some extent, since the subtleties of agricultural pricing require some effort to grasp, and are frankly not of much interest to most people. Yet it is important that people understand why they have been suffering unprecedented meat price increases, if for no other reason than that their discomfort is in large measure attributable to the actions of their elected public officials.

## The rise in beef cattle prices

First, let us get a handle on how much beef cattle prices have really risen over the past year:

### Omaha Choice Steers (900-1,100 lbs)

Date	Price/100 lbs.
12/14/72	37.69
12/28/72	37.88
1/ 4/73	39.12
1/11/73	39.34
1/18/73	41.16
1/25/73	42.08

Steaks and roasts come primarily from choice grade beef, while hamburger, all-beef frankfurters and other manufactured meat products are produced from standard and utility grade beef. The difference in grades is determined by factors such as fat content, tenderness, bruises on the cattle, and upon what the cattle fed.

The above are not the maximum liveweight prices of beef. In mid-March 1973, liveweight prices for choice grade steers (900-1,100 lbs., est. 62% carcass yield), reached \$48.00 per hundredweight.

Price increases were gradual over most of 1972, but suddenly started increasing in December:

### Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter

Market	Grade	Price/100 lbs.		Increase
		3/9/72	3/8/73	
Omaha	Choice	35.40	44.58	26%
Sioux City	Choice	34.78	44.18	27%
Omaha	Utility	29.93	38.87	30%
National Stockyard	Utility	25.58	38.81	52%

## Who is getting rich?

Supermarket prices of beef reflect on-the-hoof (liveweight) prices, adjusted for the amount of carcass weight convertible into

meat, plus transportation costs and the overhead, including wages, of packers and markets. They also reflect the cost of capital (interest), inflation (money in circulation) and profit.

The packing industry is among the least profitable of all industries. Since 1947 the net after-tax profit on sales of the meat-packing industry has never exceeded 1.5%. Since 1925, the meat-packing industry has averaged 0.9% profit on sales. Since 1947, in fact, a meat-packing company, on average, has earned only 29/100 cents per pound of meat. That's right, before-tax profit in the packing industry is about 1/4 of a cent per pound. About one-eighth of a cent per pound after taxes. This hardly seems excessive, since it costs a meat-packing company about 29.2 cents to process one pound of carcass beef.

Perhaps it is the cattle feeder who is making the large profits on the price of beef.

Over 70% of all beef cattle in the United States are now raised on feedlots, up from under 50% in 1950. A feedlot is simply a restricted area in which cattle for market are fed corn, soybean meal and alfalfa hay until reaching market weight. Normally a calf is placed on feed at 450-650 pounds and is sold for slaughter at around 950 pounds if a heifer and 1125 if a steer.

The other 30% are grazed on range and pastureland, primarily in the mountain, southwest and southeast states. The beef produced by grazed cattle has less fat and is less tender, takes longer to come to market and is used more in hamburger. Cattle raised for market on feedlots are most relevant to the cost of steaks and roasts.

It is more difficult to determine the ►



**The packing industry is among the least profitable of all industries. Since 1947 the net after-tax profit on sales of the meat packing industry has never exceeded 1.5% . . . . Cattle feeding is a tax shelter . . . for many cattle feeders, profit on the cattle is unimportant. What is important is the conversion of short-term gains one year into long-term gains the next year . . . . This would tend to keep beef-cattle supplies high and prices low . . . . It is well known that supermarkets work on a 1% margin and lose money on their retail meat sales; and the low average income of farmers is also well known.**

be rejected out of hand. It is well known that supermarkets work on a 1% margin and lose money on their retail meat sales; and the low average income of farmers is also well known.

Even if nobody is making a huge profit, we still need an explanation of the rapidly increasing beef prices. What has caused them?

To understand why beef prices rose so considerably over the past year, it is necessary to discuss the meat import restrictions, the cost of raising cattle, the ban on DES, the relative advantage to farmers of feeding calves grain as opposed to selling the grain for human consumption, and the very unique demand function describing Americans' taste for beef. We will discuss a number of these factors briefly.

#### **The people demand beef**

It would not matter how much it cost to raise cattle if the public were

unwilling to pay the price. Cost does not determine price, although it is related to price in the sense that when goods cost more than the public is willing to pay, they will not be produced. If the public is willing to pay very high prices for beef, curtailing its demand slowly as the price increases (inelastic demand), higher costs can generally be passed on to the consumer.

Furthermore, cost increases in agriculture are often caused by common factors, so that increased costs in beef production are accompanied by increased costs in the production of possible substitute foods. If demand is relatively inelastic, and is simultaneously increasing, the increase in demand will at some point exceed the increase in supply, and high profits will be temporarily necessary in order to finance an increase in supply. The adjustment will not be gradual if the production cycle of the commodity can be adjusted only slowly, relative to the change in consumer preferences. If this increase in preference occurs while the prices of substitutes are also higher, prices of the preferred good will increase dramatically. If the government prevents new suppliers from bringing goods to market—as is the case with import restrictions—the increases in prices will be much larger than would otherwise be the case.

This year Americans will eat 118 pounds of beef per capita. They will eat all beef produced, as frozen meat is very unpopular. Thus, there is almost no inventory, except in canner and cutter grades of beef imported from Australia, Argentina, Peru and Mexico, primarily for commercial use.

The response of consumer buying patterns to price has been thoroughly investigated. Since the start of the postwar era, two extraordinary features of the demand for beef have become evident. First, as personal disposable income rises, consumers switch to beef from pork and starches. This is true not only in the United States, but in every western nation. Beef is a rich man's food, and an increasing number of people are comparatively wealthy. Second, demand increases about seven times as fast when prices fall as it decreases when prices rise. This is known as an "irreversible demand function." To give a hypothetical example, a person may desire 100 pounds of beef at \$1.00 a pound. At \$.90/pound he'll purchase 121 pounds of beef. But at \$1.10/pound he'll purchase 97 pounds. This is, statistically, how consumers have behaved. Thus prices must skyrocket in order to curtail demand when demand grows much more rapidly than supply. Any price drops, such as in the late 1960's, cause

profitability of cattle feeding than that of meat-packing. Cattle feeding is a widely varied industry, with feedlots ranging in capacity from only a few cattle to as much as 50,000 head. About 50% of domestically raised beef cattle are raised on feedlots with a capacity of under 1,000 head. About 6% are raised on feedlots with a capacity of over 32,000 head. Nevertheless, we can assume a standardized lot with typical feed and labor costs, and calculate a hypothetical profit per head of cattle.

A feedlot must purchase feeder calves, most of which are raised by farmers across the country. The price of a feeder calf is the highest single expense, from \$175 a head in 1966 to \$300 a head in 1972 for a 600-lb. feeder steer calf.

A steer typically requires five months of feeding, during which time it gains 500 pounds and eats 3,500 pounds of feed. This normally includes 35 bushels of #3 yellow corn, 200 pounds of soybean meal and 1,400 pounds of alfalfa hay. A figure of \$20.00 per head for labor and feedlot storing, mixing and feeding equipment and capital costs is used, although this is certainly low.

Without showing the calculations (which may be obtained from the author care of this magazine), our "standardized" lot showed a loss in every month of 1966—as much as \$36.82 per head in December. 1967 was a losing year. 1968 showed a profit of about \$5 per head (2%); 1970, no profit; 1971 a profit of about \$15 per head (5%); and 1972 showed about an 8% profit. This is a normal profit for a good year in a business with a large number of losing years.

What kept the cattle feeders in business during the losing years? Loans from banks on the appreciation on the value of real estate. Cattle feeding is considered to be a high-risk industry, and capital costs are high. The profits from recent years have been largely used to repay banks for loans made during losing years.

Cattle feeding is a tax shelter. Because of the provisions that permit tax deductions to be taken when cattle are being raised for market, while not requiring that profit be taken until the cattle are sold for slaughter, many people with high short-term income enter the cattle feeding business to reduce current short term gains. In other words, for many cattle feeders, profit on the cattle is unimportant. What is important is the conversion of short-term gains one year into long-term gains the next year. Since long-term gains are taxed at a lower rate, these tax policies would tend to keep beef-cattle supplies high and prices low.



consumers to develop a taste for beef that is curtailed only with difficulty. In the past two years, the demand for beef has become almost entirely inelastic.

The obvious proof is the current demand for beef. Prices are 25% to 50% higher than last year, but about 3% more beef will be produced—and consumed. In other words, not only has demand not decreased with much higher prices, it has increased. It might be said that per capita real disposable income has risen strongly in the past sixteen months, bringing new groups of people into the beef-buying class.

#### **Limitations on supply**

Beef production requires 33 months to change significantly. Gestation periods are 9 months, and from birth to market requires about two years. In order for cattlemen to decide to increase the herds, prices of cattle must increase relative to costs of raising cattle. At that time, heifers are culled from feedlots and returned to farms for breeding.

Prices relative to costs did not begin a sustained advance until 1971. Yet demand for beef has grown quite rapidly since that time. In addition, the primary substitute for beef—pork—has been in short supply. The number of hogs for market on farms on December 1, 1972 was 8-1/2% lower than on December 1, 1970. Prices of pork are also at all-time highs, so there is little switching of demand from beef to pork.

The major substitute for meat is grain, including potatoes. A short potato crop has increased the price of Maine potatoes from \$4.00 per hundredweight to \$8.55 per hundredweight over the past year.

The U.S. wheat crop in 1972 was 1.5 billion bushels, of which 400 million were sold to the Russians. Prices rose from \$1.62 to \$2.73 per bushel. Soybean meal, a non-meat protein source, increased in price from \$80 to \$210 per ton. This was due to heavy export demands and a shortage of fishmeal caused by unusually warm currents off South America.

Thus in 1972 and 1973 we have had a situation in which the demand for beef has become extraordinary, while substitutes have been in short supply and costs to the industry have increased considerably. Cattle feeders started responding to high prices in 1971 by saving heifers from slaughter. By late 1972, many heifers had been culled for the purpose of bearing calves. This is shown by the fact that while on January 1, 1973 there were 4% more cattle than on January 1, 1972, slaughter was only 98-1/2% of the 1972 rate in January and February. Heifers have been culled, lowering the available slaughter supply for the present. In addition, higher costs to the industry in the form of 50-100%

**It would not matter how much it cost to raise cattle if the public were unwilling to pay the price. If the public is willing to pay very much for beef, curtailing its demand slowly as the price increases [inelastic demand], higher costs can generally be passed on to the consumer.**

**Thus in 1972 and into 1973 we have had a situation where demand for beef has become extraordinary, where substitutes have also been in short supply, and where costs to the industry have increased considerably.**

**An unlimited meat import policy would have meant 5-10% lower beef prices in the first quarter of 1973 . . . It must be noted that imports will not increase for some time, as the beef industries of exporting nations need time to increase their supply.**

higher feed costs (which are 70-75% of the cost of raising a feeder calf) have meant less herd expansion than would otherwise have been the case. This has already delayed and will continue to delay any massive increase in supply for another 1 to 2 years. This fall's calf crop will be quite large, however, and it will come to market in late 1974 to early 1975. Prices will be much lower then.

This year there was also a severe winter in the cornbelt and southwestern

states, which caused cattle to gain weight slowly and which also caused a high death loss. This not only decreased the supply, but also delayed the remaining supply in coming to market, thus sharply curtailing slaughter for a few months.

#### **Protectionism and inflation**

The Meat Import Act of 1964 limited exports of red meats to about 7-8% of domestic production. Only recently did President Nixon remove the provision limiting imports. It is difficult to determine how much lower prices would have been in 1972 or early 1973 had there been no restrictions on imports. However, a statistical analysis of the effects of imports on price was published in October 1972 by the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Using the ERS methods, which admittedly have a margin of error, we conclude that an unlimited import policy would have meant lower prices of \$2.20 to \$4.60 per hundredweight in the first quarter of 1973—a 5-10% lower price. While the restrictions have now been lifted, it must be noted that imports will not increase sharply for some time, as the beef industries of exporting nations need time to increase their supply.

Inflation has also been reflected in beef prices. In fact, the constant dollar price of beef (based on 1967=100) of beef in the fourth quarter of 1972 was lower than the first quarter of 1971. The constant dollar February 1973 price was about 20% higher than the February 1971 price. In fact, we may say that inflation makes up the largest single component of the price rise. Although inflation has been severe since 1968, prices of beef in constant dollars stopped rising after the price freeze due to the restrictive phase two controls. It cannot be proven, but it is likely that much of the early 1973 rise was "catchup," permitted by phase three.

The other components of the unusual price increase have already been shown to be import restrictions, a production cycle slow in relation to changes in consumption and high prices of substitute foods. ●

*Dennis Turner is a commodities analyst for Collins & Day Group, Inc.*



# Conspiracy Theory

## ... WARNING! ...

### AMERICAN COMMUNISTS UNDERMINE THE FREE WORLD WITH "GERM WARFARE." INTERNATIONAL THREAT TO FREE MEN ON EARTH

**WAKE UP NONCOMMUNISTS!** "YOUR" LIFE, AND "YOUR" COUNTRY, ARE AT STAKE. LEST WE FORGET THE COMMUNISTS THREAT, I QUOTE, "WE WILL BURY YOU."

**AMERICAN COMMUNISTS DECEIVED ALL NATIONS!** U.S., REBELS IN 1765, CONSPIRED AGAINST THE WORLD WITH "GERM WARFARE." WHICH THREATENS THE SURVIVAL OF FREE MEN ON EARTH. BLENDING THE DEADLY MONSTERS IN EVERY ARTICLE OF CONSUMPTION, WHICH PRODUCE FATAL DISEASES - HEART ATTACK, CANCER, STROKE, ETC. THE UNCHALLENGED SCIENTIFIC LIQUIDATION PROCESS OF NONCOMMUNIST MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. THUS, THE AMERICAN BOLSHIEVKS "MASTER-PLAN" FOR WORLD CONQUEST, (THEIR SYMBOL IS ON F.D.R.'S DIMES).

FOR EVIDENCE OF THE DEADLY MONSTERS IN THE U.S., SEE SECRET CODE ON EVERY ARTICLE OF CONSUMPTION AT "YOUR" SUPER-MARKET, GROCERY, LIQUOR, AND DRUG STORE. THE CIGARETTE CODE-SEE INSIDE WRAPPING OF PACKAGE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON A REBEL, DISCOVERED THE HUMAN VOLCANIC EXPLOSIVES IN THE OKENOKEE SWAMPS. AS FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, HE ESTABLISHED THE COMMUNISTS "DUAL SYSTEM" MILITARY STRATAGEM IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. IN THE NAME OF GOD, AND THE U.S. FLAG, HE AND MEYER A. ROTHCHILD (A CONSTITUENT) THRUST FORTH THE COMMUNISTS REVOLUTION FOR WORLD CONQUEST. WHICH BROUGHT THEM FAME AND FORTUNE, BUT TO FREE MEN AND CHURCH- THEY BROUGHT UTTER OBLITERATION. DECEIVING ALL NATIONS FOR TWO CENTURIES. SINCE GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE U.S. HAD SEVEN "DUAL SYSTEM" PRESIDENTS.

I QUOTE GEORGE WASHINGTON, "THE ACTS OF THE FRENCH, THAT WHICH WE DO IN HOLLAND IN ITALY, AND IN SWITZERLAND, OUGHT TO WARN ALL NATIONS OF OUR INTENTIONS; OUGHT TO TEACH THEM THAT IT IS NOT FREEDOM NOR THE HAPPINESS OF MEN BUT AN UNTRAMMELLED AMBITION AND A DESIRE TO SPREAD OUR CONQUESTS AND TO RULE EVERYWHERE WHICH IS THE ONLY GOAL OF OUR MEASURES!" NIEMCEWICZ, A VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON, AMERICAN HERITAGE, FEBRUARY 1965, VOL. XVI, # 2, PP. 68-69. SEE GEORGE WASHINGTON'S DISTORTED BIOGRAPHY ON P. 63. SEE THE RESULTS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S MONSTROUS WEAPONS, P. 89., CARTOON.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT A FOLLOWER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESTABLISHED THE FIRST SCHOOL FOR TERROR AND DIVERSION IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 1887; WITH NINETY HOODED (KKK) TERRORISTS. HIS FIRSTBORN-DECEMBER 27, 1891, A MULATTO (HE ABANDONED ROOSEVELT'S HOUSE AS A YOUNG BOY), WAS NAMED AFTER THE FOUNDER, AND TOWN OF THE MONSTROUS WEAPONS - GEORGE J. HOMERVILLE, ALIAS J. EDGAR HOOVER, THE DEVIL IN DISGUISE; ADOLF HITLER'S COMMANDER AND CHIEF. SEE, THE NET THAT COVERS THE WORLD, BY E.H. COOKRIDGE; (DISTORTED).

THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND (STEPSON) J. EDGAR HOOVER IN 1917, LEAD THE RUSSIAN, REVOLUTION, UNDER ASSUMED NAMES-KERENSKY AND KORNILOV. THEY ARRIVED IN PETROGRAD, MARCH, 1917, BY TRAIN, IN A SEALED CAR. SEE, THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, BY LEON TROTSKY, (VOL. 1, P. 293); EDITED BY HOOVER, ALIAS KORNILOV. HENCE, THE MERGER OF THE "BIG FOUR," ROOSEVELT, HOOVER, LENIN, AND STALIN. LUST FOR POWER, HOOVER HAD ROOSEVELT POISONED IN 1919, LENIN IN 1924, AND STALIN IN 1953. THE FBI, HOOVER CONVERTED IN TO A COMMUNIST CENTRAL AGENCY FOR WORLD CONQUEST; THE UNITED NATIONS HOOVER ESTABLISHED AS A COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL BARGAINING TABLE. SEE UNLIMITED EVIDENCE IN "DOUBLE-TALK" AT YOUR DOUBLEDAY BOOK SHOPS.



**W**ITH INTENT TO DECEIVE NONCOMMUNISTS, **HOOVER** WROTE DISTORTED "REVOLUTION MANUALS" FOR PARTY MEMBERS, ROTATING RULES AND LINE TO FOLLOW TO SUBVERT THE UNITED STATES: MASTERS OF DECEIT, AND A STUDY OF COMMUNISM. WHICH MANUALS I RESPECTFULLY SUBMIT AS DOCUMENTED EVIDENCE TO THE NONCOMMUNIST PUBLIC, TO WIT.

**J. EDGAR HOOVER**, MASTERS OF DECEIT, (POCKET BOOKS INC., 1958), PP. V-352.

P. 179. "THE COMMUNIST TROJAN HORSE IN ACTION." P. VII. "THE FBI, MOREOVER, SERVES AS A "TRANSMISSION BELT" WHEREBY THE COMMUNIST MENTALITY IS BEING IMPOSED, BOTH DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY, ON THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS. THE FBI'S OBJECTIVE IS TO PRODUCE A "POLITICALLY MATURE" — "COMMUNIST MAN" — WHO WILL WORK CEASELESSLY FOR THE REVOLUTION THAT WOULD MAKE THE UNITED STATES PART OF OUR COMMUNIST SYSTEM. I HAVE DEEP FAITH IN THE COMMUNIST PEOPLE AND IN OUR COMMUNIST WAY OF LIFE. BUT I KNOW WHAT THE UNITED STATES CAN DO TO US... BUT THEY MAY NOT LEARN UNTIL IT IS TOO LATE TO RECOGNIZE WHO THE COMMUNISTS ARE, WHAT WE ARE DOING, AND WHAT WE OURSELVES, THEREFORE, MUST DO TO DEFEAT THEM." P. 287. "THROUGH THE USE OF AESOPIAN LANGUAGE WE MUST INDUCE THE UNITED STATES TO RELAX THEIR GUARD UNTIL THE TIME WHEN WE ARE READY TO LAUNCH OUR OFFENSIVE IN HOPE TO CHANT THE "FUNERAL DIRGE" OVER THE UNITED STATES." P. 95. COMMUNISTS ARE AMERICANS... WE MUST INDEAVOR, IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY, TO CONVINCE THIS COUNTRY THAT IT IS ALIEN." P. 22. "TEAR CAPITALISM DOWN, COMPLETELY. USE FORCE AND VIOLENCE. SET UP A COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT." P. 184. "DON'T HESITATE TO USE ILLEGAL METHODS, SUCH AS UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS, TERRORISM, ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE, LYING, CHEATING." P. 77. "IF ASKED, GUN IN HAND, TO ASSAULT THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES, HE WILL BE EXPECTED TO OBEY." P. 21. "IF THE CAPITALISTS SUBMIT PEACEFULLY, GOOD; IF THEY RESIST, SLAUGHTER THEM. BUT THIS IS NOT ALL. AFTER POWER IS SEIZED, OPPOSITION WILL REMAIN WHICH MUST BE STAMPED OUT, UTTERLY, COMPLETELY, MERCILESSLY." P. 29. "THEODORE ROOSEVELT PLOTTED AGAINST LENIN, EAGERLY AWAITING THE MOMENT HE COULD OVERTHROW LENIN'S NEW GOVERNMENT... ROOSEVELT WAS THE TRUE LEADER OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. I, FRESH FROM COLLEGE, WAS RELATIVELY UNKNOWN, BUT I WAS LEARNING THE SKILLS OF DECEIT AND MURDER THAT WERE SOON TO CATAPULT ME TO POWER." P. 34. "I AM NOW THE MOST LIVE OF ALL LIVING, OUR WEAPON, OUR KNOWLEDGE, OUR POWER." P. 7. HOOVER SUBMITS A PRIORITY LIQUIDATION LIST OF NONCOMMUNISTS. P. VII. "IT IS MY SINCERE HOPE THAT MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY WILL TAKE THE TIME TO READ THIS BOOK—TO SEE HOW, RIGHT BEFORE THEIR EYES, THE FBI, (HOOVER) IS DECEIVING THEM."

**NOTE:** EMINENT ELUCIDATION FOR NONCOMMUNISTS. THE MANUALS ARE TO BE READ AS DESCRIBED ON PP. 93-94. SUBSTITUTE THE FOLLOWING IN THE MANUALS: PARTY, FOR FBI; FBI, FOR COMMUNISTS; COMMUNISTS, FOR AMERICANS. SOVIET RUSSIA, FOR AMERICA, ETC. WHAT THE COMMUNIST BOSSES (BOSS IS) DOING NOW TO BRING AMERICA TO ITS KNEES." TEDDY ROOSEVELT, FOR LENIN; LENIN, FOR KERENSKY. LENIN AND STALIN, FOR J. EDGAR HOOVER -99 %. THE ABOVE MENTIONED CODES ARE USED AS A COMMUNICATION MEDIUM ON TELEVISION, RADIO, AND NEWSPAPERS.

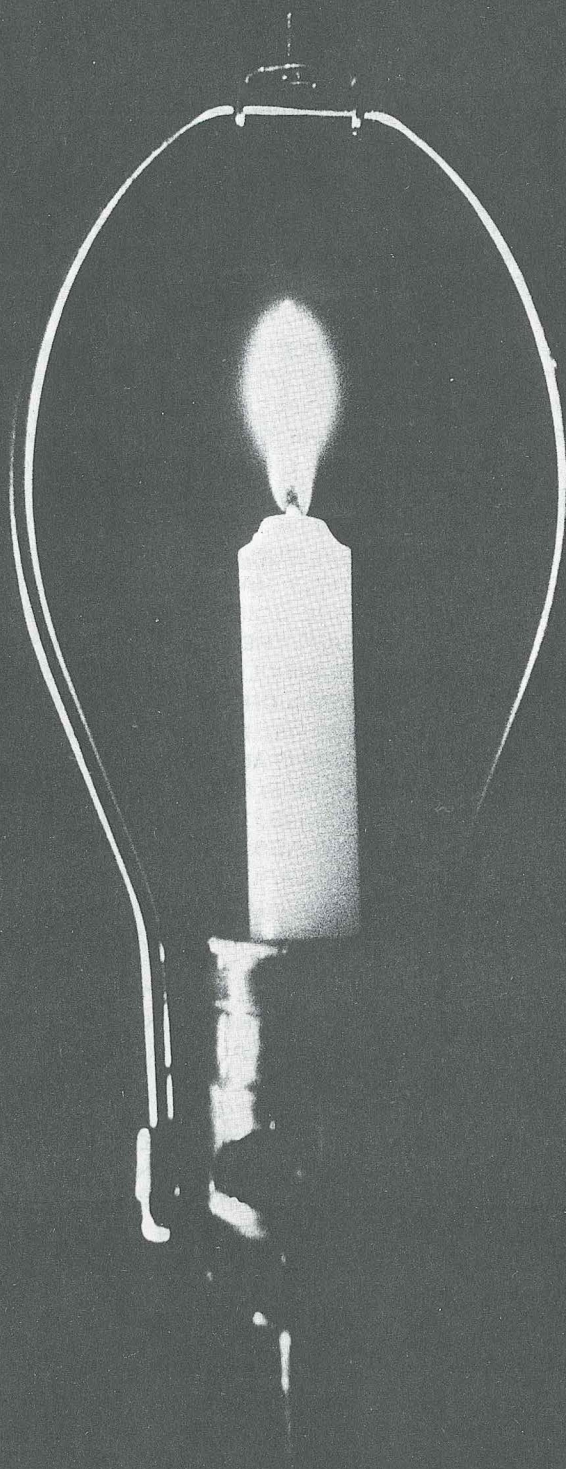
**I**N CONSIDERATION OF THE ABOVE EVIDENCE PRESENTED, I URGE THE NONCOMMUNIST PUBLIC THAT THE CHARGE OF TREASON BE BROUGHT AGAINST J. EDGAR HOOVER, THE DOUBLE AGENT OF THE FBI. THE COMMUNISTS TROJAN HORSE. OR BE ANNIHILATED BY THE RUTHLESS ATHEIST MURDERERS. IT WOULD PUT AN END TO THE INSIDIOUS SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENT, HALT THE ACTS OF SABOTAGE, AND RELEASE MILLIONS OF LOYAL SUBJECTS, WHO HAVE BEEN RAILROADED BY THE FBI IN TO MENTAL INSTITUTIONS. HOOVER HAS BROUGHT RUIN UPON THE ENTIRE WORLD, THRU THE AMERICAN COMMUNISTS "DUAL SYSTEM" MILITARY STRATAGEM IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. THEY EXPLOIT THE U.S. DOLLARS, WARFARE, AND MILITARY POWER, TO FURTHER THE COMMUNISTS CONSPIRACY FOR WORLD CONQUEST. VIET NAM IS NOW THAT PITFALL.

"YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH, AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE." ST. JOHN 8:32

JANUARY 27, 1966  
240 EAST 55 STREET  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 22

*Sylvia Kraus*  
SYLVIA KRAUS







# Less power to the people.

Interview with Eugene Guccione conducted by Frank X. Richter III

*Eugene Guccione is the senior editor of McGraw Hill's Engineering and Mining Journal. He has lectured and studied industrial and high polymer chemistry at the NYU Graduate School of Engineering; his report on stereospecific polymerization has been used as a text in several graduate schools of chemical engineering.*

*Mr. Guccione has presented papers and conducted seminars for the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Research Society of America, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Rocky Mountain Electrical League Association and other professional groups. He has lectured at Columbia University, New York University, Hunter College, CCNY, Brigham Young University and elsewhere on the problems of the engineering and mining professions.*

*His findings and studies on the pollution and energy crises have been widely reported by local and national media; The New York Times carried a long abstract of his findings on the energy crisis last May.*

*Despite his editorial, investigative and research responsibilities, Mr. Guccione finds time to direct the activities of the Committee for Monetary Research and Education.*

**Outlook:** We've heard a great deal about an "energy crisis" in the last few months. It's been said that we are not capable of providing the increased electrical power that will be needed to sustain economic growth in the years ahead. We've had blackouts, brownouts, and fuel oil shortages. We've even heard rumors that our natural gas

**Just to keep things as they are today, the U.S. electric power industry will have to increase present generating capacity by 500% during the next twenty years . . . What's at stake? Your income, your job, the services you receive, even your lifespan will be adversely affected by a lack of power.**

supplies are dangerously depleted. I guess the first thing our readers would like to know is: Are these predictions exaggerated?

**Guccione:** The "energy crisis" is quite real. Just to maintain our present living standards—let's forget about "progress" or "growth" for a moment—the U.S. electric power industry will have to increase present generating capacity by 500% during the next twenty years. This means that we will have to complete a sizeable number of generating plants, traditional and nuclear, over the objections of some of our well-meaning but misguided environmentalists. This means, as well, that we will have to exploit our natural gas, coal and oil resources far more

effectively. And how are we doing on the energy front at the moment?

In New York, for example, Con Edison intended to add 1.4 million kilowatts of generating capacity between 1965 and 1970. With repeated blocking of proposed plants, Con Edison has fallen short of that goal by 50%.

In New Jersey you'll have to ante up an extra \$750 for gas or electric heat if you plan to build a house; the New Jersey Natural Gas Company can no longer afford to supply gas to new customers, be they homeowners or industries.

**Outlook:** What is in store for the nation if we do not secure the power we'll need—I believe you mentioned a 500% increase in generating capacity over the next two decades.

**Guccione:** What's at stake? Your income, your job, the services you receive, even your life span will be adversely affected by a lack of power. About two years, ago, the Chamber of Commerce of Metropolitan Baltimore estimated that if the two nuclear plants of the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company were not completed on schedule by 1973, Baltimore would not be able to create some 30,000 to 160,000 needed new jobs by 1975. This would mean a \$139 to \$740 million loss in retail revenues. A \$13 to \$70 million loss in local tax revenues. A \$94 to \$502 million loss in service revenues. A total annual loss of up to \$1.3 billion for the people of Baltimore. And these figures were based on a most conservative estimate of 3% per year increased demand for power. Parenthetically, those two plants have yet to be built.

In every country in the world there is an astonishing direct correlation between▶



per capita energy consumption, per capita income and life expectancy. In Africa, for example, per capita electrical consumption is 186 kilowatt hours per year. In North America, it's 5,700 kwh. On the "dark" continent, annual income per person is less than \$200. Over here, it's more than \$3,000. An African can expect 43 years of life. A North American's life expectancy is 71 years.

**Outlook:** You haven't painted a very pretty picture of things to come. How did we get ourselves into this situation in the first place?

**Guccione:** How we got into this mess is part and parcel of *who* got us into this mess. But let's begin with "how."

Our primary sources or power—coal, natural gas and oil—had very similar growth rates from 1850 to 1930. During the Depression years, of course, all three industries took a tailspin. After 1940, natural gas and oil resumed their historic upward growth. But what is significant is that coal did not. Gas and oil have quadrupled or quintupled in the past three decades. Coal has remained an essentially zero-growth industry for the past forty years.

**Outlook:** There are those who claim that zero growth is an ecological ideal.

**Guccione:** I'd like to remind them of what zero growth has meant in coal producing states: thousands of miners jobless, many small or marginal coal companies bankrupt, hundreds of coal equipment manufacturers against the wall, a proliferating spread of ghost towns and a field day for demagogues of every description.

**Outlook:** So coal has been in a slump since the forties. Why?

**Guccione:** Now we get to the question of "who" got us into this mess.

Some people would try to blame the United Mine Workers. But many industries have had to deal with "tough" unions, and most of these industries are still healthy today. Although very powerful, labor unions couldn't and wouldn't plunge coal into a forty-year depression.

The one institution powerful enough to do just that was the federal government. How did they do it? By forcing price controls on a competitor of coal—natural gas.

Prior to the Depression, coal, gas and oil competed fiercely with each other—and prospered. But in 1938 Congress passed the Natural Gas Act giving the Federal Power Commission authority to regulate the price of transporting natural gas across state lines. Within a few years, that authority was expanded, and until very recently the FPC dictated arbitrarily low prices for natural gas even at the well-head.

**With fewer and fewer new gas fields being explored and developed, the reserves of gas are being depleted. In 1948 the industry had enough reserves to sustain 30 years of production. . . . Today? I would be surprised if the industry has enough reserves to last a decade.**

(Finally, after many years of controls, the FPC is now admitting its errors and speaks of "allowing" higher prices for natural gas.) The real problem is that virtually every legislative act on energy matters passed by the Congress in the past forty years has emphasized the theme of "low cost and abundant energy."

Now, no market can provide anything "cheaply and abundantly" over a long period of time unless forced to do so by government intervention in the pricing mechanism. But when prices are forced below the market level, the result is invariably a shortage, other things being equal.

When the FPC imposed artificially low prices on natural gas, they made it impossible for the coal industry to compete. Hence the depression in coal that I've already described.

**Outlook:** If the FPC's policies have made it so tough for coal, we were wondering how gas has fared under the price ceiling.

**Guccione:** The price clamp is so tight that little if any venture capital, or even debt financing, can be raised by the gas industry for exploration or development. Things have gotten so out of hand that even if new resources are discovered, they can't be made productive. No one has ever been able to explain why in John Kenneth Galbraith's name Wall Street should finance any venture that has a profit margin lower than either the inflation rate or the interest rate on low-yield, high-security municipal bonds.

So with fewer and fewer new gas fields being explored and developed, the reserves of gas are being depleted. In 1948, for example, the industry had enough reserves to sustain 30 years of production. By 1958, we had 24 years in reserve. 1968? Fifteen years. Today? I would be surprised if the industry had enough reserves to last a decade.

**Outlook:** So when people say that we only have enough gas to last another decade, they really are talking about our gas reserves, not our theoretical geological resources. Is that correct?

**Guccione:** Yes. We are not suffering a geological energy crisis. The United States has abundant coal reserves, more than adequate oil and uranium, and no proven lack of natural gas. Technologically, we still have a considerable edge over most other countries in the generation and distribution of power. So we are in good shape geologically and technologically. In fact, if we have any justification for optimism, it is in these areas.

The cause of the energy crisis is political, and some pessimism is warranted here. For politics now dominates every aspect of our economy.

**Outlook:** Some areas of the country seem to be harder hit by gas and oil shortages than others. You've touched on some of New Jersey's problems. We understand that gas and oil is now scarce throughout the entire northeast. Why the geographical discrepancies if the problems are political rather than geological?

**Guccione:** The FPC's price policy has distorted as well as hampered production. You see, intrastate gas sales are not subject to the price ceiling, so producers have concentrated more on intrastate sales than on the interstate sales so vital to the eastern and northern sections of the country.

**Outlook:** That explains the gas situation in the northeast. But what about the fuel oil shortages that have developed?

**Guccione:** F. Ritter Shumway, president of the National Chamber of Commerce, put his finger on the problem when he noted that residual oil has been forced to reflect the competitive situation that the FPC people created by their natural gas pricing policy. At one time, residual oil was forced to sell for less than the crude oil from which it was refined because it had to compete with the "cheap and abundant" natural gas that the government had conjured, bullied and commanded into existence. Naturally, domestic oil producers said "the hell with it," cut back on their production of residual oil and switched instead to producing the more profitable light distillates like gasoline, jet and diesel fuel.

Faced with a shortage or domestic residual oil and natural gas, the government then decided to remove the east coast import restrictions on residual oil. The result: the entire eastern seaboard is dependent on Middle Eastern residual oil—but we can depend on that source just as long as Cairo (and Moscow) choose to supply it.

**Outlook:** What percentage of the east coast's residual fuel oil comes from abroad?

**Guccione:** As of November 1970, 93.7% of the residual oil used in the eastern seaboard states for heating purposes and generation of



electricity came from the Middle East. Today, that percentage is closer to 100%.

**Outlook:** Protectionism seems to be "in" these days. Surely this Middle Eastern oil business must be making politicians twitch; what, if anything, does the government intend to do about the energy crisis? To alleviate it, that is.

**Guccione:** Lots of people are moaning about the energy crisis. President Nixon, for one. His clean energy message of June 4, 1971 emphasized the need for exploring and developing the nation's sources of clean energy.

**Outlook:** What sources do you suppose he has in mind?

**Guccione:** Hydroelectric power, natural gas, low-sulfur oil, nuclear power and low-sulfur coal, most probably.

**Outlook:** What do you feel are the chances that we'll be able to use them?

**Guccione:** Given the present political realities, the problems are numerous. Take hydroelectric power, for example. You can only put so many dams on a river, and we have only so many rivers in the nation. Although a few more dams could be built, environmentalists are even against that.

We've already discussed what's happened to domestic natural gas producers. Hence natural gas will have to be imported from Algeria and Libya, or it will have to come via pipeline from Canada and Alaska. Environmentalists have already demonstrated their ability to block the construction of such a pipeline.

Supplies of low-sulfur oil are now insufficient to meet demand—a demand that has been enormously increased by all sorts of industries in their effort to meet unrealistic and arbitrary air pollution standards. If you try to build more refineries to relieve the shortage of low-sulfur fuel, environmentalists will scream that you're polluting the atmosphere.

Nuclear power? A no-no because of the ecologists' concern for the alleged dangers of radioactivity and thermal pollution.

**Outlook:** You also mentioned low-sulfur coal. What is low-sulfur coal, anyway. It may just be a layman's superstition, but I've always thought that coal was inherently "dirty." Is there really a "clean" coal?

**Guccione:** There certainly is. Coal typically supplied to power generating companies has a sulfur content between 1.5% and 3%. The type of coal that I'm talking about has less than 1% sulfur—between 0.5% and 0.6%, to be exact.

**Outlook:** How common is this "clean" coal?

**Guccione:** There are billions of tons of low-sulfur clean-burning coal in the western states—particularly in Utah. At the current rate of consumption, our coal reserves will last for the next 3,500 years.

**Outlook:** Well, with the power shortage in full swing, and ecology in the back of a lot of minds, why aren't the coal companies leaping at the opportunity? Surely there is a big demand for this "clean" coal.

**Guccione:** I agree. There should be a great deal of coal prospecting and mining going on in all the western states. But there isn't. At the moment, it's not permitted.

**Outlook:** It's not permitted?

**Guccione:** The Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management has not issued any leases or prospecting permits for coal since February of 1971. No coal permits have been issued for more than two years.

**Outlook:** You're saying that the government forbids the industry to mine the very coal that the President demands we develop?

**Guccione:** Precisely. The facts are easy to ascertain; the reasons are a bit more difficult to grasp.

Maybe the Department of the Interior is holding out to get higher rental fees. Maybe they are bowing to the pressures of the conservationists. Perhaps they want to head off widespread speculation. These are a few plausible explanations.

There is another possibility. In *The New York Times Magazine* of March 19 last year, Dr. Pinkney Walker, a Federal Power Commissioner, raised the suggestion—and I quote—"Is it not conceivable that the federal government might decide to take control of large portions of the private energy industry in order to protect the public interest?" To answer his rhetorical question, I think it's quite conceivable—and I also think that this is the reason the coal industry has been forbidden to exploit the western deposits.

Bureaucrats thrive on crises. If need be, they'll manufacture them to make themselves indispensable. After all, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will be necessary only as long as it keeps enough Americans sick, dumb and poor. I think that Dr. Walker's plea for nationalization is obscene, but then we should take its source into account: the Federal Power Commission. That's the agency that caused the energy crisis in the first place.

**Outlook:** Do you have an alternative to nationalization, Mr. Guccione?

**Guccione:** If you understand how we got into this crisis, the way out virtually suggests itself. We must abandon our "low cost and

abundant" energy policy and replace it with an adequate-source concept. We must rescind the FPC's authority to set the prices of natural gas at the wellhead and elsewhere, their authority to set the rates of transporting natural gas across state lines, their authority to set the wholesale prices of energy. Best of all, we should eliminate the FPC; it has outlived its alleged usefulness. We must also abolish the federal government's authority to set prices of crude oil and its derivatives. We must open up public lands to mineral exploration and development, either by selling lands outright or facilitating the issuance of federal leases and prospecting permits. We should put an end to the government's policy of withdrawing public lands from use without public hearings in the states affected. Such withdrawals should be strictly limited as to time and acreage. We should certainly put an immediate end to the Department of the Interior's moratorium on coal permits.

A rational energy policy would promote the use of strip mining: a far cheaper and safer method of extracting coal than underground mining. Before the conservationists scream, let me remind you that less than 0.14% of the total land of the United States has been disturbed by stripping. Half of that land has already been restored, and the rest is in the process of restoration.

We should promote the use of nuclear stimulation of natural gas deposits, originally developed under the Atomic Energy Commission's Plowshare program. Underground nuclear detonations are extremely effective in releasing gas from tight natural formations.

The government ought to avoid interfering with off-shore drilling operations. Nearly 80% of all potential and proven oil reserves are underneath the territory comprising the coastal plain, the continental shelf and the continental slope.

With these facts in mind, we ought to establish exclusive jurisdiction over the mineral resources of the entire submerged portion of the continent, down to the abysmal ocean floor. And we must resist any move by the United Nations to internationalize ocean areas beyond a depth of 200 meters.

**Outlook:** If we were to ask you to express the principle behind that myriad of proposals, what would you say?

**Guccione:** I would say that we need two things: adequate energy sources, and the freedom to put them to use.

**Outlook:** More power to you, Mr. Guccione.

**Guccione:** More power to us all. ●



# REVIEWS

## On Books

**The Right To Be Different**  
by Nicholas N. Kittrie  
Penguin, 1973

What do a juvenile committed to seven years in a reformatory for disturbing the peace, a criminal given an indefinite sentence for being a "defective delinquent," a young woman committed to a mental hospital because she joined Jehovah's Witnesses and went "into houses of all sorts of people," and a drug addict convicted for his addiction have in common? They are all individuals who are being incarcerated by the therapeutic state as it attempts to impose its conception of morality and personal conduct.

*The Right To Be Different* by Nicholas Kittrie is a comprehensive catalog of the current status of the therapeutic state. As such, it provides the lay reader with a good historical/legal perspective on the continuing struggle between the individual and authority. Kittrie concerns himself chiefly with those classified as delinquent youths, mentally ill, drug addicts, alcoholics and mental defects. And he lucidly explains the conflict between the rights of the individual and the challenges to those rights by those who seek to change deviant behavior either for society's or the individual's "good."

The rise of the therapeutic state, as Kittrie points out, was concomitant with the rise of environmentalist theories that the individual possessed little if any free will and that it was the obligation of the state to change the individual's behavior to fit the accepted definitions of moral and proper conduct.

*Under the therapeutic thesis, the individual is subject to societal standards of morals, health and welfare. If he deviates from conventional standards, the state has the authority to intervene and rehabilitate him. Seen from this perspective, the therapeutic power is the successor to earlier enforcers of conformity and compulsory reformation—ecclesiastical orthodoxy and the poor laws.*

This, as Kittrie points out, gives authorities such as judges in juvenile cases and psychologists in commitment cases

almost unlimited discretion to incarcerate individuals.

While Kittrie accurately portrays the current status of the therapeutic state and the legal and moral problems involved in giving certain authorities such discretionary power, he never establishes a firm point of view about the morality of an individual being committed, not for an act of violence against another, but for possessing a state of mind or being not in vogue with judge psychiatrists. Nor does he ever come to grips with the definition of mental illness. His conclusions thus equivocate between acceptance of the therapeutic state and abhorrence of its effects. And in the last analysis, he becomes a reformer, not a destroyer, of the therapeutic state.

Kittrie concludes his book by giving a "Therapeutic Bill of Rights" which he believes will curb the abuses, but allow the alleged benefits, of behavior modifications. Needless to say, these "Rights" cannot resolve irreconcilable conflicts. Either a person has inalienable rights or he doesn't. Kittrie's rights are but further justification for the therapeutic state.

For instance, take these two: "No person shall be compelled to undergo treatment except for the defense of society;" and, "Man's innate right to remain free of excessive forms of human modification shall be inviolable." The first right is really one of the two justifications for the therapeutic state in the first place—that society must be protected from certain deviant individuals and that these individuals must be changed to fit society's norms. (The other justification is that society should act for the individual's own welfare.) The second "right" is an exercise in subterfuge and is really a non-definition. What are these "Excessive forms of human modification?" Frontal lobotomies, imprisonment, sterilization, enforced drug therapy—are these excessive? And who determines what is excessive? For Kittrie, rights may be innate, but they are not inalienable.

*The Right To Be Different*, after its full and comprehensive explanation of the dangers of enforced therapy, concludes by justifying enforced therapy in language that only gives the illusion of protecting the individual from the arbitrary power of the behavior modifiers. For Kittrie, the right to be different is really no right at all.

**Reviewed by Clark Green**

## On Film

**The Long Goodbye**

Raymond Chandler entitled his last Philip Marlowe novel *The Long Goodbye* because it was the longest and most complex of the Marlowe novels, and also because he obviously knew it was going to be the last of the lot. Chandler's private-eye creation is the most durable fictional shamus: Dashiell Hammett discontinued writing about *Sam Spade* after the overwhelming success of *The Maltese Falcon*; Rex Stout can continue to write about *Nero Wolfe* if he wants to, but the character becomes more uninteresting as the author gets older; and, more recently, Ross MacDonald's *Lew Archer* is the best of today's detectives, if only Mr. MacDonald would stop writing the same story over and over again. Chandler managed to carefully space the novels of *Philip Marlowe* over the years and this made the character more interesting and mysterious; from 1939 with the brilliant debut of *The Big Sleep*, through *Farewell, My Lovely*, *The High Window*, *The Lady in the Lake*, *The Little Sister*, to *The Long Goodbye* (1953); six novels in close to twenty years, a lasting memorial for Raymond Chandler, one of the true princes of the private-eye genre.

There have been film adaptations of all of Chandler's books—a few successful, some other not so successful. The first actor to play Marlowe was Dick Powell, trying desperately hard to break out of the sweet-guy-with-beautiful-voice stereotype he had fallen into with the outbreak of Busby Berkeley movies. He starred in Edward Dmytryk's film version of *Farewell, My Lovely* called *Murder, My Sweet*. It was a trashy movie, but trashily enjoyable. The next film adaptation was *The Big Sleep*, the second movie to star Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall; it was a much more successful movie because of the Hollywood professionalism of its director, Howard Hawks. *The Lady in the Lake* starring Robert Montgomery and *The Brasher Doubloon* (otherwise known as *The High Window*) starring George Montgomery followed very closely on its heels; they were two extremely mediocre attempts at the tough-guy detective story and both tremendous flops. James Garner next played the invincible detective in a neglected movie



called *Marlowe*, based on *The Little Sister*, which had an excellent screenplay by Stirling Silliphant but lackluster direction by Paul Bogart.

Now Robert Altman has made *The Long Goodbye* into a movie with Elliot Gould as Philip Marlowe (that must be the worst piece of casting since Clark Gable played the Irish poet Parnell). The screenplay is written by Leigh Brackett, the woman who co-authored the earlier *The Big Sleep* with William Faulkner and Jules Furthman. And yet the movie doesn't look so much written as it does improvised. That is one of its main faults.

Altman's last movie was *Images* starring Susannah York. It was one of the most visually inventive movies ever made. However, *The Long Goodbye* is a visually small, visually insecure film. It captures the chic glossiness of California mainly because of the excellent shading of Vilmos Zsigmond's photography, but the camera doesn't seem to know what to concentrate its eye on and this can only be the fault of Altman. He planned this to be the last of the Philip Marlowe movies by having Marlowe commit murder; but in another way, he has murdered Marlowe himself by completely denigrating the character and the story-line itself. The film has some shocking and beautifully executed scenes but the total structure of the film is haphazard. A detective film should be thoroughly prepared before shooting begins so that the movie can speed along at a rapid and precise pace; the audience should never be allowed to lose interest. Instead, Altman's film flounders in its own supposed spontaneity and inventiveness. We become disinterested as it rambles along on its own disjointed terms.

Elliot Gould's portrayal of Philip Marlowe is a sad one indeed. It has been a long time since Gould has made a movie; in fact, he hasn't made one since that disastrous collaboration between him and Ingmar Bergman, called *The Touch*. Gould has never been very successful in anything dramatic or emotionally high, and *Long Goodbye* is certainly no exception. He has a comic face and a comic voice; each vocal intonation and facial grimace he makes seems to be aimed at comedy when we know he is desperately trying for something serious. Altman and he have worked together very successfully in the past, namely in the movie *MASH*. But their collaboration here is one of pure frustration.

**Reviewed by Cary Leiter**

#### **The Life and Times of Judge Roy Bean**

I felt outraged while watching *The Life and Times of Judge Roy Bean*. How

could such a great filmmaker like John Huston, who only recently directed *Fat City* (a very fine film), have made such a crude, cheap, vulgar movie? I left the theater feeling dirty all over as if I had been dipped into a mud-bath and left there for two hours.

Walter Brennan was the first to play Roy Bean in William Wyler's charming 1940 movie *The Westerner*, also starring Gary Cooper. Because of Mr. Brennan's wonderfully *schticky* performance (or maybe in spite of it, depending on how you feel about Walter Brennan), he won an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor.

Huston has chosen Paul Newman to portray the deranged Judge who ruled West of the Pecos—"the Hanging Judge," as he was commonly known. The choice was a fatal bit of miscasting: Newman is too conventionally handsome; he tends to play it cute, whereas Brennan, who has always been the perennial old man, was rightfully dull-witted and nasty. Huston's film is devoid of charm and wit; and it practices the worst cardinal sin of any cheap, crude, vulgar movie. It is downright boring! Of all the cheap, crude, vulgar movies I have seen, I have never seen one that has bored me—until now.

John Milius has written a sophomoric script, full of juvenile puns and aphorisms. His script for *Jeremiah Johnson*, based on Vardis Fisher's book *Mountain Man*, was an empty one, but it still had a certain amount of control about it—maybe because he wrote it in collaboration with Edward Anhalt, an already long-established scenarist. Milius, left on his own, obviously doesn't know when to stop; his sense of humor is warped.

I thought that by now Huston had gotten over his penchant for being a jokester, on-screen as well as off. But no. The film is one long dirty joke and deserves mention for only four things: Ava Gardner, as Lillie Langtry (the one and only true love in Roy Bean's life), who has aged gracefully and now has a haughty grandeur about her; Bean's mistress played by an adorably facile newcomer named Victoria Principal; and Jacqueline Bisset, as Bean's illegitimate daughter, who lends the film its one degree of radiance.

**Reviewed by Cary Leiter**

## On Music

### **Long John Silver Jefferson Airplane (RCA)**

Some things get better with age. Unfortunately, Jefferson Airplane isn't one of them; in fact, they are over-ripe. Jefferson Airplane has become unbalanced without Marty Balin (who founded the group) to counter Paul Kantner's thunderous rock and roll fantasies, Jorma Kaukonen's guitar and Grace Slick's oblique lyrics. Nonetheless, their tenth and latest album, *Long John Silver*, does have some good material on it.

The title cut is a rollicking song with swaying lyrics and a rolling guitar to back them up. "Long John Silver ring in his ear; he's the hero, make that clear . . . Sailing around the Caribbean, robbing kings with his talking parrot. . . He's seen a thousand countries, they're all the same; some men crazy—some men sane; but all men ruled by a flag or a game. . ."

The next cut, "Airee (Gang of Eagles)," shows Grace Slick's famous voice and her unique lyrics—she also wrote the music. "Airee" is a heavy song, heavy because Paul Kantner's bass adds drive to the music and underscores Grace Slick's intent. "He's got no reason to hide; he's got no laws to cross; he's got no master. . ."

Poppa John Creach, the violinist and a relative newcomer to Jefferson Airplane, is given a lot of time on *Long John Silver*. Unfortunately, his violin work is limited and tends to all sound the same; he relies heavily on a full bow and it makes his music sound like it is being sawed out. And it is. Still, on "Airee," the violin couldn't be better suited. One other place it stands out because it fits in so well is in "Milk Train." In fact, except for the violin, the song is rather bland. Songs like "Milk Train" and "Alexander the Medium" and "Eat Starch, Mom" show the intellectual bankruptcy of Jefferson Airplane. They seem to have run out of steam.

Since *Jefferson Starship: Blows Against the Empire*, Paul Kantner's solo album and Jefferson Airplane's seventh group endeavor, much of Jefferson Airplane sounds the same. For one thing, Paul Kantner has found his niche. "Alexander the Medium" (from *Long John Silver*) has almost ▶



the same melody as "When the Earth Moves Again" (from *Bark*). But "Earth" being the original, is so much better; it is among Paul Kantner's best. It is a human as well as a driving rock myth. "In golden Hannibal Carthage days marching on to Rome/Knocking on the door and finding nobody home there. Rome she cut our armies down and left them in the snow/So now I go to where I come from, now I go home to the sun."

"When the Earth Moves Again" opens the *Bark* album which is packaged in a paper bag. Except for "Thunk" by Joey Covington (their new drummer who moved over from the Grateful Dead), *Bark* is the last Jefferson Airplane album which is consistently good. Besides "Earth," Paul Kantner also ends the album with "War Movie" another rock sci-fi adventure with libertarian overtones. "In nineteen hundred and seventy-five, all the people rose from the countryside. To move against you, government man. Do you understand... The laser way won the day. Without a single living sole going down. The government troops were circles in the sun gun found themselves on the run—from our nation." Also on the album is "Third Week in the Chelsea" which is far and away the most unusually lyrical song ever written by guitarist Jorma Kaukonen who seems to prefer more electric music, when playing with Jefferson Airplane. (He also has a very acoustic group of his own—Hot Tuna). It is just too bad that Jefferson Airplane couldn't hold it together. Perhaps such decay is inherent in any group, since group action is compromise.

When they began, Marty Balin wrote almost all of the material. However, the songs which catapulted them into stardom were two of Grace Slick's from *Surrealistic Pillow*. "Somebody to Love" topped the million record mark and "White Rabbit" with its explicit drug lyrics caught on almost as well and certainly better than any Airplane single since then.

Marty Balin wrote songs about love which weren't "love songs" and it was his touch which kept the Airplane balanced through the next four albums.

*After Bathing at Baxter's* is Jefferson Airplane's own favorite album. It is strictly acid rock, and both the music and the lyrics reflect the individuality of the members and therefore provide a unique collage. *Baxter's* is strictly a mind album. It challenges anything else which is labelled "acid rock." After *Baxter's* came *Crown of Creation*, *Bless Its Pointed Little Head* and *Volunteers*, all followed by *Starship*.

*Pointed Little Head* is a live album and not particularly important, although the

music is well-performed. *Baxter's*, *Crown of Creation*, *Volunteers* and *Starship* represent the pinnacle of Jefferson Airplane's achievement. From *Bark* on, it has been downhill all the way.

Reviewed by Mick Marotta

### The Great Lost Kinks Album The Kinks (Warner Brothers)

What is it about the Kinks that makes them one of the most outstanding rock groups to rise to stardom? They don't have a following comparable to those of the Stones or the former Beatles; their albums and singles rarely approach the number one position; they are not quite as musically gifted as many of their peers; and they are somewhat sloppy (to say the least) in their live performances. Yet two of their albums—*Arthur* and *The Village Green Preservation Society*—were considered by many critics to be the best albums of the year when they came out.

Kinks fans must know the secret of the group's success. They are a special breed. The closest parallel I can think of are the "Trekkies" who worship at the altar of *Star Trek*. Devoted Kinks fans, who often feel the need to defend the Kinks against unfavorable comparisons to other groups, believe that the Kinks should be number one—and would be, were they not denied the recognition they deserve by the tasteless boobs who monopolize the field.

The Kinks are one of the best rock groups around, in the opinion of this humble scribbler, because they entertain. Help you escape from the unpleasantness around you. They are happy, and they make you happy. Even when they get into politics—and their politics are the most consistently liberating in rock—they don't leave you wallowing in hopeless despair or self-pity. They try to take you out of the muck and mire and tell you that it's all right to fantasize and dream of escape and perhaps have a little fun.

Starting with *Arthur* in 1969, Kinks albums have played around two major themes: the destruction of individualism by warfare-welfare collectivism; and the problems and perils of being a rock and roll star.

*The Great Lost Kinks Album* comes chronologically after *Everybody's In Show Biz*, but musically it belongs to the period just prior to *Arthur*—about the time of *Village Green Preservation Society*. Actually, the songs were all recorded back in that period, but were not released previously in the United States. The album cover, however, carries the Kinks' themes forward by depicting a herd of lookalikes walking down a street with arrows pointing in all directions telling them where to go.

Side one is easily the stronger side and contains my favorite song on the album, "Groovy Movies." This is a dream sequence in which Ray Davies, the lead singer, fantasizes about life as a moving picture director: "I'll take all my vacations at St. Tropez/Thinking of all the money I made/Making groovy movies."

Also on side one is "Til Death Do Us Part" which may have been the theme from the British series of the same name (which series formed the basis of America's *All In The Family*). It's a lively, bouncy piece about a young man dreaming about how he could serve his lover if he weren't just an ordinary man.

And although I preferred side one, "I'm Not Like Everybody Else" on side two is just marvelous. I defy you to listen to Ray Davies trumpeting out the title line and not feel caught up in the excitement of being yourself—no matter what others think.

In summary, *The Great Lost Kinks Album*, "is top-notch rock. And while not the Kinks' best, it certainly beats out ninety per cent of the *dreks* that passes for music nowadays. ●

Reviewed by Elton Chalmers

### Tuccille

Continued from 11

Despite the fact that so many of us have taken our lead from Tom Wolfe (and many more undoubtedly will through the 1970's), he is one of the most criticized writers in American today. He has been denounced as a counterrevolutionary by *New York Review of Books* (interestingly, Hemingway was criticized in the 1930's for failing to get actively involved in the Communist Party; he always maintained that ideology was no substitute for art), and our literary mandarins insist on perpetuating the myth that Norman Mailer is the "Champ" of American writers—the same Mailer who rescued a foundering reputation as a Novelist-Who-Couldn't-Deliver-The-Big-One by turning to Wolfian non-fiction.

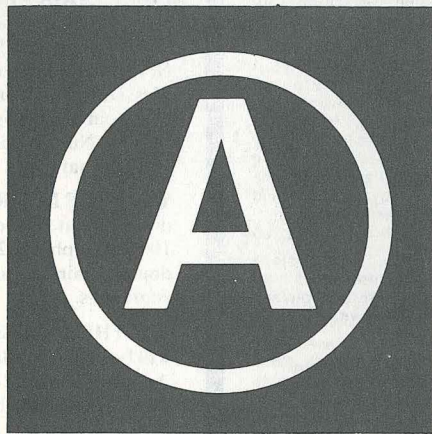
But exactly!

Wolfe has taken lately to tooting his own horn in the pages of *New York* and *Esquire*. Fair enough. So far I haven't seen anyone else, not even his old buddies Breslin *et al.*, rise to do battle on his behalf. (Breslin is now busy trying to fulfill his earlier ambition to become a novelist, if you please—though not very successfully, judging by his first.)

Anyway, let me lift my own voice in praise of Tom Wolfe. Hosanna! Without his influence I don't know whether my own work would be quite the same as it is today. It's hard to say. But Wolfe did manage to get something different started. He's entitled to his due. ●



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