As We Go Marching  By John T. Flynn
America’s Emerging Fascist Economy  By Charlotte Twight
Toward a Planned Society  By Otis L. Graham, Jr.

The dreams of economic planning (often euphemistically called “rationalization”) and of social recons- truction are seldom far removed from the forefront of the imagination of numerous American business- men, intellectuals, politicians, and other social engi- neers. A recent spate of planning proposals have been pushed center stage in the current ideological debate, and although this is not the place to consider the merits of the current proposals, it is important that we try to place them in their proper historical per- spective.

Everyone recognizes that there has been a dramatic change in the nature of the American economy during this century. Almost everyone recognizes that the system that has emerged is not that of the free market. The economics and political science textbooks usually call it a “mixed economy,” whatever that might mean. Clearly we must move towards a more meaningful definition, but definitions are possible only after considerable analysis and interpretation.

The books under consideration in this review help us to do just that.

Attorney Charlotte Twight faces the problem of definition head on. She looks around for a socioeco- nomic structure similar to that of the United States, and she finds such a fully developed system (America’s being only incipient) in the corporatist states of Italy and Germany in the 1920s and 1930s, viz., fascism. She accepts E.B. Ashton’s definition of fascism as “capitalist collectivism”: the forms of capitalism (nominal private property, contracts, and markets) but the substance of State control, both direct and indirect.

Twight cites the constitutional basis for the legality of American fascism (the interstate commerce clause, and the preemptive doctrine), and she then goes on to catalog numerous economic interventions, the sum total of which she demonstrates add up to, at the very least, an emergent system of economic fascism. She perceptively sees that control over the economy’s money and credit is the key to “successful” planning.

She perceptively sees that control over the economy’s money and credit is the key to “successful” planning.

As useful as the Twight book is—and it is quite useful as an introduction—I find it almost devoid of social and political context. There is no real sense either of historical perspective or of historical circumstance. There is nothing to give us even the slightest hinting of why the interventions took place. Were they the result of fate, of chance, of design, of perceived need, or of actual need to rationalize dislocations caused by previous interventions? The reader will find no answer here.

Twight, an obvious devotee of the free market, views the emergent controlled economy with sadness. Otis Graham, a disciple of America’s foremost exponent of planning, Rexford Tugwell, welcomes the ad- vance of planning. Whereas Twight is strong on eco- nomic libertarianism and weak on historical context, Graham is, at the very least, naive on economic theory, but excellent at putting the history of Ameri- can intervention and planning in historical perspec- tive.

Graham’s book is a very important contribution to twentieth century American historiography. He traces the path—an inexorable path as he sees it—of planning from the midst of World War I to the pres- ent. The continuity that he uncovers is both an eye- opener and cause for alarm.

Beginning with the War Industries Board during WWI, both the vision and practice of central control and management of the economy caught the imagina- tion of numerous businessmen and intellectuals. The desire for centralized planning of the economy has waxed and waned in business and academic circles during the years since, but there has been a continu- ity of the planning vision that has remained strong with pivotal intellectuals and business and polit- ical decision-makers.

Graham traces the history of American planning from the WIB to the New Deal, where he finds the various experiments in planning. Twight would, I think, more correctly call them experiments in, or “flirtations with,” fascism—such as the NRA, AAA, WPA, RFC, et cetera, to be tentative steps in the right direction. Particularly intriguing is Graham’s insight concerning the central importance throughout the New Deal of the Natural Resources Planning Bureau. Control over the use of resources, perhaps second only to control of the economy’s supply of money and credit, is the key to “successful” planning.

Twight’s excellent chapter on control of America’s agriculture is particularly relevant on this point. After the fight over the Employment Act of 1946, during which the tough planning teeth were pulled from the bill, conscious efforts at comprehensive planning lapsed. Graham contends that, with few exceptions, central planning lay dormant until LBJ introduced the planning, programming, and budgeting system in the Bureau of the Budget. (Graham refuses to consider macro fiscal and monetary manipulations to be planning in any proper sense of the term.)

The next great leap forward to planning, a leap that is portrayed in one of the most revealing parts of Graham’s book, takes place during the first administration of the Nixon regime. The role in the Nixon schemes of unconstructed planner Daniel P. Moynihan is particularly interesting. Both Twight and Graham rightly see Nixon’s imposition of peace- time price controls as an important precedent that is sure to have widespread ramifications for future planners.

(Continued on page 18)
A Word to Our Readers

A serious typographical error crept into Neil McCaffrey's May-June installment of "Jazz: The Golden Age." Speaking of Glenn Miller, the copy as printed read: "He was a Force; and I, fear for the better." It should read: "...and not, I fear, for the better." Our apologies to Mr. McCaffrey and to our readers.

With this issue, Steven Utley joins Libertarian Review as a regular columnist (see page 15). Steven will be keeping his eye (ear?) on the rock-music scene for us. A freelance writer and reviewer, Steven is a rising star in the science fiction firmament. He has reviewed rock for the newspapers, and his first contribution to Laissez Faire Books Dept. 576, 206 Mercer Street, New York, NY 10012.

Having a Summer Special on odds 'n ends left over from the L.R. Book Service: American Liberalism and World Politics (2 volumes) by James J. Martin. This is the definitive study of pre-World War II American foreign policy. Regular price: $22.50. Summer Special: only $15.


For Those I Love by Martin Gray. The autobiography of a man who survived Hitler's death camps. Regular price: $8.95. Summer Special: only $5.

Send your order (be sure to enclose $7.50 to cover postage and handling) directly to Laissez Faire Books Dept. 576, 206 Mercer Street, New York, NY 10012.

L.R. readers who want to get in on the ground floor of the Third Industrial Revolution (see page 3) should join/support one or all of the following organizations:

- National Space Institute, 1911 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 408, Arlington, VA 22209. NSF is headed by Dr. Wernher von Braun and works to promote public understanding of and support for space activities. Members receive an interesting monthly newsletter and other publications. Annual dues are $15 (college age and older) and $9 (high school age and younger). Life membership is $100. Dues, memberships, and contributions are tax deductible.

- Earth/Space, Inc., 2319 Sierra Paulo Alto, CA 94303. Earth/Space is "dedicated to free space enterprise," and its monthly newsletter (one year, $5; five years, $20) contains much interesting information.

- L.S. Society, 1620 North Park, Tucson, AZ 85719. L.S. is working to promote the development of space colonies of the sort envisioned by Princeton's Professor Gerard K. O'Neill. Members receive a newsletter. Annual dues are $20.

- Now available from Audio-Foam are cassette tape recordings of the recent Paul Harris Tax Haven Seminar. Harris is one of the most respected authorities on tax havens. On five cassettes, he talks about tax havens, what they are, how they function, why they are valuable, and provides a thorough evaluation of today's tax havens. Order Tapes 441-445 (50 minutes) for $63.75 directly from Audio-Foam, 901 N. Washington St., Alexandria, VA 22314.

- Classical music lovers: We are offering at our cost our remaining stock of classical recordings. Check out the list below, we are sure you'll find something you will like—and the price is right! (As usual, please include $7.50 for postage and handling and mail payment to LR, 901 N. Washington St., Alexandria, VA 22314.)

Berlin, ROMEO ET JULIETTE/$8.90

Beethoven, SYMPHONY NO. 9 IN D MINOR/$6.10

Debussy, IN A SUMMER GARDEN/$3.58

Gershwin, G. A. DADARIO, PRINCE O. MADRIGALISTAS/$3.49

Haydn, TIMELE CONCERTO/$1.95

Mahler, SYMPHONY NO. 10/$7.46

Mahler, SYMPHONIES NO. 6 & NO. 9/$11.19

Mahler, SYMPHONY NO. 8/$6.10

Schubert, SYMPHONY NO. 9/$3.58

Schubert, SYMPHONIES NO. 3/3.00

Scriabin, SYMPHONIES NO. 4 & 5/$3.65

Straus, FOUR LAST SONGS/$3.65

- Things to Come: The September-October Essay Review features R. Breton on gun control. In the same issue: James J. Martin on "Twas a Famous Victory and an American First: John T. Flynn and the America First Committee, and Bruce Bartlett doodling on Galbraith's Money: Whence It Came, Where It Went. Also in the works: Larry Niven on The Day Ten Thousand Years, Rob Masters on Arey's Hunting Hypothesis, Peter Breggin reacting to The Death of Psychiatry, Susan Love Brown reviewing A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to Equality, Sexual Life Between Blacks and Whites, and Fear of Flying, Roy Childs reacting to Robbins' Answer to Ayn Rand, Bill Danks thinking about Intelligence Can Be Taught, John Hospen contemplating Blanshard's Reason and Belief, Bill McClinany on Thinking About Crime and Punishing Criminals, and much, much more to enlighten, outrage, and delight you.-contributors

Contributors

Reginald Bretnor has attended about a dozen private and public schools and colleges—without getting a degree. He has written fiction for Harper's, Esquire, and the science fiction magazines, and articles for the Encyclopedia Britannica. His latest book (as editor) is The Craft of Science Fiction, forthcoming from Harper & Row. Also, Larry Brown is on the staff of the Campus Studies Institute and is Vice-Chairwoman of the California Libertarian Party. David Bradley is a syndicated columnist, TV and radio personality, and freelance. He writes on film and books for various journals.

William Danks is a Ph.D. candidate in political science at the University of Hawaii and director of the university's Human Rights Project. James Dale Davidson is Executive Director of the National Taxpayers Union. Myra Friedman is the author of Buried Alive: The Biography of Janis Joplin, which was a National Book Award nominee in 1974.

Walter E. Grindler is an L.R. associate editor and executive director of the Center for Libertarian Studies. Regina Hugo has held myriad jobs, ranging from chicken farming to editing. She lives in Seattle, where she is working on a novel, and runs a business called Xerox, which is just out from Pocket Books. Jeff Riegemback is a book critic for the Los Angeles all-news station KFWB. Steven Utley is a freelance writer and reviewer. His fiction has appeared in Galaxy and other magazines. Sheldon Wasserman writes a money and gold column for The Investing Professional. His review of Free Market Economics is reprinted with permission from the Alternatives Book Catalog & Review.
The Third Industrial Revolution
By G. Harry Stine

I have never seen a satisfactory study of the influence of wealth on human freedom. On the one hand, no republic has long remained both wealthy and a republic; on the other, whatever the political freedom, without some measure of material wealth a people's real choices are likely to be highly limited.

The First Industrial Revolution is conventionally dated from the Darby coke oven and the Newcomen and Watt steam engines, beginning somewhere in the eighteenth century and peaking in Europe and America in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. By introducing new forms of energy to replace human and animal muscle-power, the First Industrial Revolution made it possible for large masses to have leisure and therefore real freedom. Prior to that the effort merely to produce enough to eat absorbed too much effort. One might be "free" in the legal sense, but that translated, for most men, into command over very few hours of their lives.

The Second Industrial Revolution (SIR) began early in this century and is not yet complete. It is not as clearly definable as the first, but is generally characterized by "automation," "robotic control," and "feedback." The vacuum tube and the mechanical analogue were tools of the SIR, but it can be argued that without the transistor and the integrated circuit the SIR's effects would not have been so profound as they are.

"Out there it's raining soup, and Stine is telling us to grab a bowl."

No matter. Between them, the two industrial revolutions have thoroughly and completely transformed both the economic and social landscape. Prior to the two revolutions it would not have been possible even to contemplate a world in which large masses would be free to communicate across continents; travel enormous distances in hours; dispose of energy equivalent to a dozen slaves and herds of horses; retain teeth past age 40; read at night in good light; keep tropical fish; publish fanzines and newsletters; get back-country backpacking; eat fresh vegetables in midwinter; it's suddenly become crystal-clear. Each chapter

A Preview of A Quick Course. A brief yet comprehensive introduction to precious metals, alternative investments, and personal survival techniques. Prepared by the editors of the "Inflation Survival Letters." A unique survival publication. A QUICK COURSE contains 17 chapters, each on a different subject, each by an expert in the field.

The Third Industrial Revolution (the term is original with G. Harry Stine) is the revolution that has brought us to our current predicament. Its operations are routinely carried out in space. According to Stine, "It is going to change the face of Planet Earth. It will drastically alter our life-styles. It will affect nearly every person on Earth. It holds the promise of improving the quality of life and of increasing the standard of living of those who wish to participate. For this revolution we will begin to transform Planet Earth into a garden planet."

This may seem a tall order. Stine sets out to demonstrate that it isn't not only possible, but inevitable.

He succeeds when discussing physics and technology. In a series of highly readable essays—part of this book was previously published as a set of popular articles in Analog Science Fiction/Fantasy—Stine shows what we may accomplish in space. He describes industrial processes impossible here on Earth. If you happen to know that Stine is not only an engineer, but also a "gadgeteer"—one of those chaps who just can't help trying to turn research drawings into concrete chutes, slip joints, turned brass fittings, transisters, and op-amps—you'll have an even greater appreciation of the book.

Stineitches to get out there and start work. And what a work it could be! O'Neill colonies on which are expected to support 50,000 people could live, and which could be started before the end of this century; electronic launch systems to hurl products of Lunar mines into orbit; solar furnaces, thin films, biological products you name it, and out there we can do it. A single asteroid contains more than enough metal to supply the world for a year and more. There are hundreds of thousands of asteroids; and, yes, we have the technology to move them about the Solar System. We have the technology to spin up mylar films, slice them over, and use the resulting mirror as a source of solar energy for our space refinery.

Moreover, Stine argues, the resulting wealth and in­creased living space will inevitably give more freedom to those who want it.

Finally, he argues, the Third Industrial Revolution is truly inevitable. "The first billionaire space moguls are now alive."

The only real question is who will be fabulously wealthy by sparking off the TIR, and who will merely benefit.

Harry Stine believes that when "it's steam engine time, steam engines will be built." I don't. At the moment Earth certainly has both the technology and spare resources to begin space operations; and Stine shows convincingly that once started on any scale at all, space exploitation will be so profitable that it cannot be stopped. All very well: but the required investments are enormous, and there are counter-pressure.

There's the strong movement for zero-growth, which can strangle the TIR Industrial Revolution in its cradle. There are political pressures for taxes to make it impossible for anything but a government to undertake space exploitation, and stronger ones for wanton those taxes that) include the interest and dividends of social science departments and lawyers, lawyers, lawyers...
Where Is Our Intellectual Middle Class?

In order to discuss this very important question sensibly and answer it, we must first define what we mean by an "intellectual" middle class. We have become so used to thinking of the middle class in economic terms, and the shifting patterns of the economy have made these tenets culturally meaningless, that most of us seem to have forgotten that at one-time, another "middle class" enjoyed a rather richer connotation.

When we speak of an "intellectual middle class," we mean a segment of the citizenry basically self-supporting, self-reliant, intellectually alert and independent, able to make their own judgments where their major life decisions are concerned. These are people who belong neither to the mass humanities nor among those mandarin illusional whose pretensions to superior wisdom are so largely responsible for the failure of our educational systems to do either their jobs or the jobs of the narrowly trained specialists and more mandarins.

They are people interested enough in the world and its problems to have informed themselves, one way or another, regarding its history and geography, and involved enough in the life of our destiny at least to have enquired into the nature and causes of human events. They are people not so young or so old as to be indifferent to their own cultural backgrounds to know how to live their lives and raise their children without "expert" guidance, and solidly enough grounded in their own moralities to be able to make reasonably sound judgments regarding the morality of the men they choose, in business and politics to guide them.

Nevertheless, their awareness of the problems of their time, considered now, is often shallow and shallow was, true not only of the national old reviews, but of many magazines whose scope was regional, like the Far West or Overland Monthly and the Atlantic, a century or so back. They were not widely read; they were not, for what we now call "serious" reading, bombastic Sunday editions. Picking one at random, the issue of May 1900, we find a copiously illustrated article on "Painting the First Americans, E.A. Burbank's Indian Portraits," and another entitled "The Story of Cyrus Hawk," about the plagues of Sioux Indians rest of us, and the latest incarnations of the Saturday Review, and all the academic quarterlies, read only by academics and their hangers-on in college libraries.

But to find a general magazine still designed for the reader who enjoys reading, who is interested in many facets of the world past and present, and who wants no advertising interference with his reading—where do we turn? We write to Edinburgh and subscribe to Blackwood's Magazine.

More than a century ago, Clifton Fadiman called attention to the disappearance of the reviews in an extremely perceptive article, "The Decline of Attention" (Saturday Review, 6 August 1949), and he compared them to the mast circulation "slicks," whose intent, he observed, was not to attract attention without actually engaging it; to entertain rather than challenge; or, to use the editors' quite legitimate phrase, to be "readable"—that is, to present material which can be read easily and forgotten quickly.

The great reviews were then again going to the Big Slicks—the slicks of what we can (perhaps a bit unfairly) call the Intellectual Lower Middle Class—were the Saturday Review, and the Atlantic, Collier's, American Mercury, and all the rest, including the major women's magazines. Dig into the files. Stack up these references to the hundreds of existing counterpoints. You will find them intellectual giants by comparison.

Most of the intellectual slicks have disappeared (though the Post has been more or less revived, largely as a nostalgia piece). Some of the women's magazines are still going under their new and very different slants. It used to be that idol hero-worship (the adoration of that strange figure of the day), and idol following in the society pages. It was pretty much confined to refined females in junior high schools and in the English department of the high school. Now you find it in a main stock in trade, not only of the sexual supermarket tabloids, but even of the once-sensitive, once-repectable women's magazines. Is the average American housewife or working girl, today so emotionally and sexually depowered and deprovided as she has to be, still engaged in the presumably exciting life-in-bed of the Kennedy tribe—Jackie and Ted and now JFK, and by association the rest of them and his offspring, and of Liz and Burton, and of half a hundred distal rock stars? Obviously, the answer must be no. And yet, in a good look into the magazines on your local newsstand.

"If we are indeed as "liberated" as our liberal left leadership would have us believe, why do so many of us now need such sordid surrogates?"

Again, if we are indeed so much better educated and informed than our predecessors, why do we require such a multitude of "experts" officially sanctified and aristocratic clients who are publicly acclaimed experts through notor­

ity, running the gamut from semin­

arians to the great, reviews were then already used for the sale of literature and scientific progress.

The argument has often been proposed that television has made anything more comprehensive or more profound unnecessary. It certainly is affecting the whole world to its viewers, keeping them informed as no one has ever been before, and at a speed unmatched in the history of the world. But to watch the tube is going to stultify over-specialization of the professional taste.
World War II was presented to the American people as a holy war. Unconditional surrender was said to be necessary for lasting peace. Eisenhower wrote of a "crusade" in Europe.

The war was won. Germany was left prostrate, and the Bomb incinerated what was left of Japanese resistance. But as Churchill wrote: "... after all the exertions and sacrifices of hundreds of millions of people and of the victories of the Righteous Cause, we still have not found Peace or Security, and ... we lie in the grip of even worse perils than those we have surmounted."

What went wrong? Benjamin Colby takes a bold look at the Righteous Cause and arrives at disturbing answers. Maintaining popular support throughout World War II involved two necessities, says Mr. Colby: trust in Russia and hatred of Germany. To engender trust in Russia, "the Soviet territorial objectives and political intentions had to be concealed. This was the central and all-pervading deception during the period of actual war. It was accompanied by an unremitting effort to whitewash the Soviet record and create a new Soviet image."

The other necessity was met more easily; even before 1939 Hitler's regime had become odious. But U.S. government propaganda used the German people for its target, not just the Nazi regime, and thus justified Allied atrocities like the mass bombing of civilians. Colby presents shocking evidence that the Allies initiated the bombing of civilians as strategic policy; worse, that Churchill purposefully goaded Hitler into bombing London. American cities remained intact throughout the war, says Colby, "but whether the people themselves escaped psychologically unscathed is a disturbing question. Wrapped in the belief of its own righteousness and the myth that Germany started the bombing of cities, America has appeared to have few qualms about the wholesale air war conducted against German civilian populations."

Mr. Colby unfolds the propaganda prelude to war ... the secret war in the Atlantic ... the great Atlantic Charter deception ... the tight lid on Russian war aims ... the coverups of Soviet atrocities ... the secrecy surrounding Teheran ... the lies about Yalta. He reveals the role of Hollywood and the Writers War Board in creating hatred of Germans and enthusiasm for our alliance with Communists.

The deceptions began, the author shows, when the American people were told that their survival—or at least England's—depended on U.S. entry into the war. He marshals impressive evidence, however, that "whatever Hitler's ambitions, conquering Britain was not one of them, much less attacking the United States. That the nation could be brought to war by belief in such an imaginary peril is testimony of the war-making powers of the President, who can not only create propaganda for war but, more important, create situations which make war inevitable."

"Twas a Famous Victory" is revisionism that raises questions long overdue. Explosive in its implications, it packs sobering lessons for a new generation of Americans—and for some of their parents.

THE FALSEHOODS EMPLOYED TO WIN THE WAR: THEY LOST THE PEACE
- FDR preaches neutrality, but Harry the Hop tells Churchill we'll fight
- The Atlantic Charter as official screen for hiding Soviet aims
- FDR asks Soviet ambassador for help in whitewashing the Communist persecution of religion
- FDR's friends admit he lied us into war
- All the news that fits the tint: how the New York Times, Time, and most of the press treated the Katyn massacre
- Hollywood's Red clique
- FDR scores critics of aid to Russia as "bonus patriots...noisy traitors—betrayers of America, traitors of Christianity itself—would-be dictators"
- White House protection of Communists in key posts
- Churchill continues to urge the bombing of civilian populations removed from military targets. His relative silence on the subject after the war
- Stalin refuses to acknowledge U.S. Lend-Lease
- Sir Robert Vansittart: England's fount of hate. His disciples in America
- American scientist suggests that German stock be diluted by "outbreeding."
- Joseph Pulitzer calls for the execution of 1.5 million Germans
- Soviet atrocities: the great coverup
- Allies refuse to support the anti-Hitler underground
- Luce an anti-Communist? Life's special 116-page edition—devoted entirely to gilding the Soviets
- FCC pressures radio stations with anti-Communist broadcasters
- Teheran and Yalta: what the people were told—and what really happened
- FDR signs millions of conquered Germans into Soviet slavery
- How to sell "the people's paradise" to skeptical Americans
- The Morgenthau Plan: vindictiveness as national policy
- The truth about "precision" bombing

CONSERVATIVE BOOK CLUB 165 Huguenot Street, New Rochelle, New York 10801

Please send FREE Twas a Famous Victory by Benjamin Colby and accept my membership in the Conservative Book Club—the only book club expressly for political conservatives. I agree to buy 3 books from among the more than 150 to be offered in the next 15 months, after which I may resign at any time. I will be offered books on politics, investing, social issues, religion, economics, conservative ideas, Communism, history, etc. Membership entitles me to a free subscription to the Club Bulletin, which brings me news of interest to conservatives. I am eligible to buy Club books at discounts of 20% to 89% plus shipping. If I want the monthly Selection I do nothing; it will come automatically about one month later. If I don't want the Selection, or I prefer one of the Alternates, I merely inform you on the handy form always provided. I'll be offered a new Selection every 4 weeks—13 times a year.

NAME

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I don't care to join the Club but I enclose $7.95 for Twas a Famous Victory. Please send postpaid. 30-day return privilege.
***Literature IN REVIEW***

**PART IV: SO-CALLED CHILDREN'S LITERATURE**

By Jeff Riggensch

Introduction to Imaginative Literature

Does my title betray a defensive attitude, perhaps even a bit of ill temper? It should. For the more extensive of my own investigations of so-called children's literature becomes, the more I feel a kind of intellectual outrage at those who have promoted such a concept. It is one which, I am convinced, has been fraught with a kind of literary violence. And it seems to me that the author of two of the best short stories I've ever read: "The Fir Tree" and "The Nightingale"—at least, I hold this view of the translations I read (Andersen's Fairy Tales, translated by Lucas and Paul, Grosset and Dunlap, $5.95). And while I may have my own biases, let me not.Shipp see to mention Oscar Wilde, whose "The Happy Prince" is one of the most nearly perfect works of fictional and artistic style to be introduced in English and one of the shilletest defenses of Christian altruism outside of C.S. Lewis.

The chief victim in our own language of stories-are-animals is Kenneth Grahame. Grahame was a believer in the purest sense of that word—a deliberate writer of beautiful prose. And in his sensibility he was very close to the decadent, mellifluous intertextures, at poetic re 

"Bambi is not a falsely nauseating gambol among fawns and grasses; it is an existentalist fable..."

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"The act form is most obvious in overt performances. . . But when it is found throughout all organized phenomena, something altogether different happens to the whole panorama of biological facts, from the chemistry of protoplasm to the psychology of man: they are seen to be of one piece, no matter how far apart in its vast structure.

Thus does Susanne Langer elucidate a central concept of her two-volume masterpiece: Mind: An Essay on the Psychology of the Human Mind. The originality of her approach is seen throughout the entire psychological field—including the following:

- The act form is unabashedly individualistic.
- Mind is itself a superlative philosophical organism, a tour de force of significant form. The growth of the argument, step by step, has the integration and inevitability of works of art, or of biological organisms. Langer begins by explaining her root concept—feeling. She proceeds to demonstrate how the problem of the nature of consciousness disappears naturally, without entailing a separate metaphysical substance, if it is viewed as a psychical phase of physiological processes above a certain threshold of intensity.
- As soon as feeling is regarded as a phase of physiological process instead of a product of it, a new entity metaphysically different from it, the paradox of the physical and psychical disappears; for the thesis I hope to substantiate here is that the entire psychological field—including human conception, responsible action, rationality, knowledge—is a vast and branching development of feeling.
- Langer continues by creating a framework of concepts to embrace the entire range of biological phenomena—from the cell to Beethoven. She offers ample substantiation for her ambitious claims. Of especial interest is her detailed tracing of the "shift" from animal to human mentality, which makes up volume two. She manages to do this without underestimating either animals or man—a formidable accomplishment.

The range of research integrated into Mind is breathtaking—including extensive materials from aesthetics, biochemistry, genetic biology, ethology, anthropology, and psychology. Langer is one of a painfully rare breed of philosopher, combining two qualities that seldom inhabit the same mind: bold originality in the generation of new concepts and painstaking thoroughness in grounding her speculations in empirical evidence wherever possible. These are wedded to an even rarer philosophical virtue—as anyone who has read Feeling and Form or Philosophy in a New Key can testify—facilitous and graceful writing. And beyond these qualities lies yet another, more elusive but equally important: Langer's balance of an exact mind with a keen sensibility never violates either my logical faculties or my introspective awareness. There are few psychologists of whom this can be said.

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July/August 1976
Defending the Unde­fendable
By Walter Block

Many years ago Bernard Shaw wrote to John Barry­more with a description of the difference between a true artist and a false artist. Shaw's description is of much interest because the difference between a work of art and a plodding presentation is small indeed. It's comprised of two important ingredients. The first is the talent of the artist, and the second is what I have called the audience. The difference is not that important to the artist. Yet everyone's whose notice we care about recognizes the defects of the final product. Without the attention to the important what is important becomes unimportant. This lecture, which arose from Shaw's impressions of Hollywood, came irresistibly to mind as I was reading Walter Block's Defending the Unde­fendable. I say "irresistibly" because I am warmly disposed to­ward both the author and his thesis. Having some familiarity with the plan of the book as it was ex­posed by Block's essays in the Libertarian Forum over the past several years, I was looking forward to some exciting reading. And I was hoping that the book could be one that I might recommend without reservation. But I was disappointed.

Defending the Unde­fendable is a work of unreal­ized potential. This may be a result of the fact that the book is a collection of essays. And the quality of the writing varies from chapter to chapter. Many good arguments, and indeed the book itself, founder over a simple misconception. Block is mistaken about the word hero. The pimp, prostitute, scab, slumlord, libeler, the person who yells "fire!!" in a crowded theater, the miser, the drug addict, the inheritor, and many other individuals may indeed sometimes be "heroic." But not always. Often they are merely the low-life bums we always thought they were. Block's attempt to convince us otherwise sometimes seems to be more sophistry than anything. The case of the person who yells "fire!!" in a crowded theater. At the very best, it is semantic oversell to term such a person a hero. At worst, Block is guilty of the same kind of blunder as that of the English tongue's oldest words. For 600 years hero has meant the same thing to Englishmen as the Greek equivalent meant in Homer's time. The hero was a man of superhuman strength or ability who was fa­vorized by the gods. The hero became famous on ac­count of his great and noble deeds. In that sense, the hero was like a god. He was worshipped. Yet, no one to my knowledge has ever cited an example of a person who shouted "fire!!" in a crowded theater who was ever venerated, for the deed locally or generally. Certainly, Block has given us no such example. He seems to be telling us, rather, that the "fire shouter" is misunderstood. Witness this passage: "What of the right to enjoy yelling "fire!!" in a crowded theater, and then enjoy watching the crowd tear itself to pieces in the resultant mad rush for the exits. What of the people who relish the thought of having "fire!!" yelled at them while in the confines of a crowded theater with the same mad but "exhilarat­ing" crush at the door?" These sadomasochists, panting for a seat on the aisle, seem to me to repre­sent more a species of social pathology than of hero­ism.

The damage done to Defending the Unde­fendable by the silly and pointless reitera­tion of a claim to heroism for each species of rogue is large. If I may judge by my own reaction (as a reader who is predis­posed to accept the notion that many of society's scapegoats perform useful services), then it may be imagined that those less in tune with the fundamen­tal libertarian perspective of the author would be even more easily duped. And that is bad because Block does have many uncanny economic in­sights into the value of such common social types as the "blockhead," the "political prostitute," "the pimp," and the "drug pusher." Block's essay on the slanderer and the libeler was reported to accept the notion that many of society's serious offenses. The damage done to this slander and libel argument by someone who

This criticism is not to suggest that Defending the Unde­fendable is weakly argued throughout. It is not. Rather, the argument is uneven, as indeed is the prose. The first section, which deals with sexual rou­gues, the prostitute, and the male chau­vinist pig, is rather well argued. Many persons, of course, would be ready to believe that prostitutes provide useful services. To that extent, much of Block's competent argument here seems rather obvi­ous. The section on the pimp, being less obvious, is more interesting. The treatment of the male chauvin­ist pig I find most interesting of all. Block really does make a strong case (excepting that he does not seem to understand in this instance also the differ­ence between a hero and a person engaging in permissi­ble behavior). In the medical section the argument about the drug pusher is convincing. The argument that the drug addict is admirable is something else again. This chap­ter strains Block's reasoning to the limit.

The section on free speech is perhaps the most in­teresting in the book. The arguments here are inter­esting but again flawed not only by the author's medi­ocre intellectual skills but also by the reader's un­derstanding. Block's essay on the nonspeech counter­feiter contains an excellent exposition of the impug­nation of costs from inflation. I recommend it on that account, but not for his argument that the nonspeech counterfeiter is a hero. Block deals all too caval­arly with the fact that most private counterfei­ters are detected and that the victims of the private counterfeitors (as opposed to the victims of govern­ment counterfeiting) normally absorb all of the loss when the counterfeit is noticed.

The chapter on the inheritor seemed to me to be entirely beside the point. A good editor might well have excluded it from the collection, as it tells us nothing that we don't already know, namely that most individuals will want to a gift. The last 100 pages of the book deal rather more conventionally—from a libertarian perspective—with the economic roles of entrepreneurs in various occupa­tions: slumlord, ghetto merchant, specimen; importer, middleman, profiteer, strip miner, waste­maker, fat-capitalist-pig employer, scab, rate buster, and employer of child labor. These are persons who normally suffer the unjust condemnation of society because of prevalent anticapitalist fallacies. And it is when the argument reaches this point that one wishes, or so I wished, that Block had not spent a good deal of his effort attempting to establish that the drug addict and the sadomasochists in the crowded theatre and the counterfeiter, even the in­heritor, were somehow heroic. If he had not, his cogent arguments here might have been much more persuasive.

In spite of the rather large flaws in the execution of Defending the Unde­fendable, it is a book worth read­ing. The cartoons, by Rodrigues, are often funny. And Block, when he is at his best, is both entertain­ing and suggestive. What he is not, however, is con­sistently attentive to detail, nor is he very ambitious in enriching his rich thesis with examples and anec­dotes. If he had attended better to the art of writing and spared us the silly insistence on making all of society's rogues into heroes, then his very important thesis might well have become a very important book.

Review by James Dale Davidson / Fleet Press, 1976 /99.95
Living With Equals
By Jerry Klasman

Jerry Klasman's Living With Equals (subtitled An Individualist's Guide to Emotional and Romantic Happiness) constitutes a step forward in extending the concept of individual liberty to thousands of people—people who are not libertarians and who could not care less about the political and economic rhetoric of freedom, but who are interested in ideas that have some bearing on their personal problems... and especially on their romantic problems.

Living With Equals appeals to the self-interest of its audience by setting forth a comprehensible view of romantic love. It stresses the importance of psychological autonomy as a guiding factor in a successful and happy relationship. The teeth on each of two gears in a machine. The teeth on each of two gears must mesh perfectly. And it makes it clear: "Sovereignty or slavery. You can't have it both ways."

The trouble with most romantic relationships today is that they are generally based on The Myth—the myth of the happy-ever-after marriage, the myth of emotional and romantic security, the myth that one

characteristics of their own, and he gives constructive ways to deal with them.

Perhaps the most interesting part of Living With Equals is the chapter entitled, "Monopolies: Coercive and Natural." No, Klasman has not turned from love to economics, but has employed an economic analogy to describe two kinds of exclusive romantic relationships—one in which two people remain exclusive because of choice (natural), and one in which two people remain exclusive because of obligation (coercive).

This will surely be the most controversial issue raised in Living With Equals, as there are some people who would argue that an obligation to be sexually faithful does not constitute a breach of sovereignty. But Klasman's arguments in favor of natural romantic monopolies rather than coercive ones, as he defines them, are extremely cogent and worthy of serious consideration.

Finally, Klasman tells us that living with equals is "the emotional freedom to give everything to your lover and the relationship without being concerned that the gift will be used in an attempt to restrict your freedom."

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July/August 1976
On View
By David Brudnoy

O MARLON

Is there a more American movie genre than the western? Is not the western movie the celluloid synecdoche of the American character? Well, sure, and the western is in trouble, as John Simon writes in a perceptive piece in New York (31 May 1976), in heap big trouble, podner.

Not that it's all a shame. Not with such stalwart white hats as John Wayne vamping on memories of John Wayne part, in a plot that is a sequel to that great pride in the saddle, Breaks, of the long awaited marriage of the awesome talents of Jack Nicholson—who is everywhere these days in all the very best movies—and Marlon Brando, who has spread physically until his corpulence resembles his ego? What to make of a movie that is at once a demystification of the West, a hymn to the West, and a vile sneer at the old West? And that Marlon Brando is doing that as that of anyone else connected to the venture?

Not that it's all a shame. Not with such Western piece, which, unfortunately, I read just before I sat down to write this, John Simon flawlessly descends the undoing of the wild west flick, in reference to Missouri Breaks; and if research is coping from more than one source, plagiarism is coming from one source only, so I'd best let the philosophizing about the western go, with humble advice to the reader to look up Simon's article and but one chunk of quotation from a piece I can't better.

"Hailed by various Bicentennial hacks as the great American myth or great American art form, it [the western] may prove to be the great American embarrassment. For a long time it could thrive on shooting up Indians, until we recognized our national guilt, and shooting up Indians, at least as a heroic accomplishment, became taboo. Which left outliers. You could still shoot them up and look good.

But that began to give a funny image of the west, and we never bothered with anything but vanishing shooting decent folk and lawmen shooting varmints, and in between a lot of gore and wreckage. Besides, after the millionth variation on the archetypal plot, it starts to pall on everyone except fanatics and simpletons—though these may yet in short supply, thus insuring every more farted, adulterated, and desperate westerns a ghoulish sort of immortality."

Roger MacBride is the Libertarian Party may become the new wisdom of those less ardent to turn the older party into pathways that would have made sense to the Thomas Jefferson who believed that the mark of good government is one that governs least.

"-JOHN CHAMBERLAN"

But press coverage is only one part of our strategy. Here are some other accomplishments of the campaign, as this ad went to press:

• Petition drives are underway to get the LP's presidential ticket on the ballot across the country. Petition drives look good for ballot status in as many as 35 states.

• A major advertising campaign has begun. It includes a series of 30 and 60 second radio and TV commercials, print ads, and direct-mail appeals to doctors, gun owners, "S-1" opponents, and other groups.

• We've founded the Young Libertarian Alliance—a network of LP affiliates on campuses. A YLCA campus organization manual has been published, and recruitment ads have been run in more than 150 college newspapers.

• The LP is now established in all 50 states. As a result, the MacBride campaign will be provided with essential grassroots organization and support.

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"...the makers of this outraging, engaging, infuriating, goofy film might just as well have saved themselves the trouble."
POLITICIANS AND BUREAUCRATS CAME TO WASHINGTON TO DO GOOD, (...and, they have done very well.)

It is supposed to be bad manners to question the motives of public servants. So we won't doubt that government employees, including politicians, are absolutely sincere in working for the public interest.

And we don't doubt that they should be paid for what they do. But there are limits to what society can afford to pay government employees. Those limits have been passed. For example: 
- According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average Government employee in Washington, D.C., earns about $17,000 per year. The average employee of private business earns only a little more than $10,000 per year.
- The average employee of the Federal Government gets 50% more paid time off than the person working for private business.
- Government employees work shorter hours and have greater job security than persons in private enterprise.
- Federal employees can retire with full pension at age 55—a decade sooner than the typical employee in private enterprise.

A study by the General Accounting Office confirms that government employees get paid more for doing less. For example, claims processors working for the government handle 2,500 claims per year. Those working for private companies process more than twice as many—an average of 5,700 claims per year. In addition, the government processors earn $21,600 while those working for private industry average only about $15,000.

Few private employers can afford to match the high pay government offers, and in attempting to try some have gone broke. The majority who remain in business often do so at low profit rates—returning less to investors than is yielded by government bonds. The result is a lack of capital in productive enterprise and this causes high unemployment. The situation clearly should be corrected, for the benefit of everyone in society including government employees. But instead of getting better, it's getting worse. Government employees got a 5% raise this past October. They will get another raise this year—it's automatic.

By the time they reach retirement, most government employees are earning much more than members of the public who pay their salaries. After retirement, the gap between government employees and the rest of the public becomes startlingly large. The Federal Pension system is set up so that retired bureaucrats actually profit from inflation. When the cost of living rises 3% their pensions are adjusted by the end of the year. This is due to a quirk in the Federal Pension Law—the so-called "1% add on." Former member of Congress, Hastings Keith, calculated that his own pension went up 9% more than the average 3% increase due to inflation. When the benefits of working for government become too great, working Americans went down for the second straight year in 1975. Small wonder.

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It only costs $15 to become a member of the National Taxpayers Union. We'd like to have you with us.

Your contribution will be used to finance further research into government waste and to help publicize it.
Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape
By Susanne Brownmiller

There is a widely known story about two men...
Rape is more common in times of social disorder, violence and war. Brownmiller describes rape in war as a "familiar act with a familiar excuse;" "uprisings, riots, revolutions...all have provided an outlet and...even an ideological excuse for men to practice rape on women;" "war provides men with a tacit license to rape..." The "pretextual" of rape are "access and opportunity." By which it should be inferred that men can't wait to get out there and risk their lives and live in filth and see their friends killed and be forced to kill others because, after all, compensation awaits them—the glorious chance to rape.

Brownmiller herself has promoted the idea that her conception of rape as the primary feature in the subjugation of women is more or less original; that it could not have been anticipated before today's feminist movement and certainly no man could have dwelt on it extensively as crucial to the male-female struggle.

That is patently false. It was elaborated on at tremendous length in the essay "Masculine and Feminine: Some Biological and Cultural Aspects" written in 1944 by the Freudian analyst Gregory Zilboorg who, moreover, drew upon views expressed by one Lester F. Ward in 1888. (The Zilboorg paper appeared originally in Psychopathy 7 [1944]. A slightly abridged version can also be found in a Pelican paperback, Psychopathology and Women edited by Jean Baker Miller.) The similarities make me uneasy. They are also extremely ironic in view of Brownmiller's ill-conceived remarks about Freidians. The Zilboorg essay, though covering some of the same ground, gives no reinforcement of any sort to the thesis of Against Our Will. Whether Zilboorg was right or wrong, his speculations were a thoughtful attempt to correct what he felt was a serious cultural lag on the part of psychoanalysis. He viewed woman as initially the ruling sex (like the female in the animal kingdom), not only equally powerful, but superior because she could conceive and create and because the male was merely a fertilizer who, after he performed that function, could get lost for all she cared. By the process of natural selection, she developed into a very strong creature—and then whammo. Zilboorg would sound as silly to her is not the result of scholarship....But her oversimplifications are outrageous, a means of pushing Wolfgang's theories to coincide with hers.

The villain is the male culture and its offspring, some loony entity she calls 'the heroic rapist.'

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Free Market Economics: Syllabus & Reader By Bettina Bien-Greaves

No one would deny the importance of teaching our country's youth sound economic principles. Yet very little material has been available which is suitable for high school students. Happily now, a study outline, or syllabus, has been prepared by Bettina Bien-Greaves for just this purpose. Mrs. Greaves is eminently qualified for this task, having studied for 20 years with Ludwig von Mises. The Syllabus, comprising 240 pages, is divided into three sections: (1) Basics, (2) Economic Principles, and (3) Historical and Political Aspects. These sections are subdivided into units, each dealing with a major subject area. The units contain significant activities, explanatory text, a list of significant terms, and (3) Historical and Political Aspects. These sections include a glossary and recommended readings.

This syllabus is a well-integrated guide to free market economics, beginning with first principles and advancing in a logical procession. The text is filled with illustrations and examples to make less obvious principles more readily understandable, and suggested activities which the high school teacher can make use of in the classroom to dramatize and illustrate important key concepts. Questions are supplied which can be used to enhance the students' understanding of sound economics through thought-provoking discussions or individual study.

A list of some of the chapters gives an indication of the book's scope: What is Economics?; The Nature of the Individual—Values and Actions; Private Property and Exchange; Prices, Pricing; Savings, Tools and Production; and Money, Credit and Banking. The Syllabus covers a broad range of economic applications. It even provides a guide to help explain to the student the basic workings of the stock market, including an explanation of the daily transactions page of the newspaper.

Just as any book has a unifying concept underlying its text and structure, in Mrs. Greaves' Syllabus, "The theme throughout is that economics is a study of the consequences of (1) individual choices which depend on the ideas individuals hold and (2) individual actions taken in the conscious attempt to attain the various goals held by the individuals concerned. Current economic events become intelligible only when explained on the basis of economic laws derived from this insight into the nature of human action."

Although designed as a study plan to aid the high school teacher in teaching a comprehensive course in free-market economics, this syllabus can be used by beginning economics students for studying on their own. "This Syllabus... contains many suggestions for introducing and explaining economics to younger students, as well as material to challenge older students and even adult readers."

Bettina Bien-Greaves has paved the way for a solidly based education in sound economics for... the serious student of any age."

As a hand's accompaniment to the Syllabus, Mrs. Greaves has compiled a Basic Reader of eighty-one essays "arranged... in broad subject categories so that they form in effect a 'course of study' in and of themselves. A surfeit of free market economics may be gained by reading this volume systematically from beginning to end.” Each essay has been selected by Mrs. Greaves "to help explain or to illustrate some aspect of the theory of free market economics. Although the Syllabus is best used with the Reader, the Reader can be used separately, on its own."

The Syllabus suggests essays in the Basic Reader as well as other sources for relevant material, and each of the volumes contains a glossary.

The Basic Reader is divided into sixteen groups corresponding to the sixteen chapters of the Syllabus. It presents essays by such notable free-market economists as Ludwig von Mises, Henry Hazlitt, Percy L. Greaves, Jr., Israel Kirzner, Hans Sennholz, Leonard Read, David Ricardo, and Frederic Bastiat. Writings by James Madison, David Crockett, and John Stuart Mill, to name just a few, are also included.

The two-volume Free Market Economics provides a much-needed guide to teaching free market economics to the very important and overlooked (in this regard) high school student, or student of any age who has not been trained in learning free-market economics on his or her own. Bettina Bien-Greaves has paved the way for a solidly based education in sound economics for both the high school student and the serious student of any age. The two-volume Free Market Economics was sorely needed and should be a welcome addition to any library— at school or home. ©1975, Lausse Faire Books. Reviewed by Sheldon Waxerman, J. Foundation for Economic Education, 1975 / $6 each, $10 a set.
Tom Waits
By Steven Utley

What goes around is supposed to come around.

In the mid-'50s, Elvis Presley stood pop music on its ear and cleared the way for Chuck Berry, Little Richard, Jerry Lee Lewis, Bob Diddley, Buddy Holly. The early '70s had been given over to rapid, brash, like Patti Page's "Tennessee Waltz," music too bland, too weak, to compete with rock and roll, the easy, raw stuff that made up in sheer joyous

energy what it almost always (save in the case of Berry's sly lyrics) lacked in sophis-
tication. By the turn of the decade, though, rock and roll had petered out. The Pelvis had been through the Army and come out scrubbed and subdued. Berry was in jail on a statutory rape cap.

Lewis had married his cousin and been flayed by public opinion. Little Richard had decided to become a preacher. Holly and too many others were dead. It was jerk music again, time for Fabian and Paul Anka, Paul of Paul and Paula

wuxing "I've waited so long for school to be through/ Paula I can't wait no more for you." hot rod music, surfing music, the Ventures, and only an occasional cut by Ronnie Mack or Solomon Burke to relieve the awfulness.

And then, hurrah-huzzah, 1964, the Beatles came across the Great Water to

enlighten us with a new kind of music. It was rhythm and blues sent to the cleaners, it was brain washing, it was Tanzania, it was the Strip, it is the pirate radio host, the drug dealer, it is the strip miner-all the object of universal revulsion and what goes around is supposed to come around, damn it.

I am not about to suggest that Tom Waits is the Someone for whom I've waited, lo, these many years past. For
gone thing, he isn't. For another thing, even if he was, he probably wouldn't accept the honor.

Tom Waits is not a rocker, not a picker or a balladliner. He is a pedestrian pianist and anything but a flash on guitar. He comes to us out of Miles Davis, Charlie Parker, Ray Charles, Benny, and Jack Kerouac. He comes to us as though

the Heart of Saturday Night
Asylum 7E-1015 / $6.98
Nighthawks at the Diner
Asylum 7E-2008 (2 records) / $7.98

... .

He can sing blues as well as Dylan or Mick Jagger or Eric Burdon ever could.

sprung from the forehead of Zeus, full-blown and secure in what he is doing and yet amid the absolute modicum of hype (thereby avoiding the fate that befell David Bowie, Bruce Springsteen, etc.; that of not living up to promoters' flacks). Waits may luck out and have a million-selling long-playing album, though this isn't too likely. He will never reach Top 40 radio charts. He may turn up on "NBC Saturday Night" but never as a guest of Sonny and Cher. He is a night-

club performer, and he doesn't particu-

larly enjoy concert tours.

Dressed in a rumpled suit, Waits scuffs on to a stage to do a warm-up for the headline rock band. He looks out of place in an auditorium. His shirt and tie are loose from the throat, his cap is pulled down low over his eyes. He chain-

smokes. Only twenty-seven at this writ-

ing, he nevertheless gives the impression of an older man, one who is crowding thirty-five. This is not altogether affecta-

tion. Waits has been around, an itinerant since age seventeen. He snaps his fingers

(Continued on page 19)
Formation of the State

By Lawrence Krader

Central to the growth and development of libertarian political philosophy is the theory of how states come to exist. The most relevant input to such theory thus far has been the classic Gumplovicz-Oppenheimer thesis (See Franz Oppenheimer's "The State," reviewed by Murray Rothbard in LRD, 9/75). This thesis rejects previous concepts of state formation based on voluntary agreement or social contract. Instead, the thesis of the state is seen to lie in conquest and aggression.

"The state is merely a political institution. People invented it. There is nothing sacred or inevitable about its existence."

As crucially important and radically significant as this insight is, however, certain technical problems arose regarding the applicability of the thesis to certain historical societies. Increasing amounts of ethnological data seemed to have generated anomalies to particular conditions under which warfare functioned as a state-creating mechanism. The result is a neo-covic theory that integrates the Oppenheimer anomalies.

"Societies can be—and have been—ordered and structured by means other than the state."

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"Societies can be—and have been—ordered and structured by means other than the state."

Brudnoy—(Continued from page 10)—
to be an imaginative series of variations on a theme of gore.

We have in this movie the cleverest smashing of all sorts of western cliches: a young, (and handsome) horse thief gets his, at the end of a rope, accompanied to his hanging place by a rich rancher with whom he discusses the latter's really nasty collection of books; a broder run by emaciated crones, all looking like that licentious biddy in Playboy cartoons; and on through and through the movie. We have lovely landscapes, some moments of wry comedy, some casually discarded touches firmly, finally, foully.

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Marlon Brando comes on looking like Annie Oakley and sounding like Paddy O'Gourley of County O'Kerney. Marlon Brando squirms and whistles and hums, he sings, he chortles, he mumbles—he has the patent on mumbling, as Rod Steiger has the patent on breathing huskily—he rolls his eyes and jiggles his Santa tummy, he runs around in drag, he shakes his flamenco hand (like a Brute Mitrevs boy fingering his prayer shawl fringes before the Big Moment, he never lets up. He acts up, he dumbis his nose at the whole endeavor; not because it's "fun"—it's not when he's not in it—but because (because?) he's gone somehow, sometime around the period of Godfather, or Last Tango in Paris, from crown prince to clown poseur, and he wrecks everything he touches, wrecks everything he touches firmly, finally, foully. Brando doesn't care about film acting any more; he says as much when, on rare occasion, he can be collared for an interview. More power to him in his fabulous escape to his island some miles north of Tahiti, and may he enjoy doing his time as big white brother of his red brothers and sisters. But then he pops into a movie at a million and a half bucks for a few scenes, wrought by the character director Arthur Penn and screenwriter Thomas McGuane concocted, frustrated that Penn wouldn't let him do with his character of Robert E. Lee Clayton what he felt he ought to do with it ("I wanted this character to be different, a serious study of the American Indian"), so frustrated that he just took the money and ran, leaving behind a devastated hulk, a movie brimming with possibilities, occassionally soaring, occasionally beautiful, and torn to bits almost every moment by his own "what-if's." We have in this movie the cleverest smashing of all sorts of western cliches: a young, (and handsome) horse thief gets his, at the end of a rope, accompanied to his hanging place by a rich rancher with whom he discusses the latter's really nasty collection of books; a broder run by emaciated crones, all looking like that licentious biddy in Playboy cartoons; and on through and through the movie. We have lovely landscapes, some moments of wry comedy, some casually discarded lines that come back to give one a second giggle (like the one tossed off by a horse thief tromping up to Canada to steal the Mounties' mounts, mumbling about "why'd they have to put Canada way up there?!"), we have Nicholson, who is fabulous. And we have Brando. O Marlon, what a crock!

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Flynn/Twight/Graham—(Continued from page 1)

The combined analysis of those books of Twilight and Graham gives the reader a much better than usual understanding of the developing nature of the American System. There is, however, a grave flaw of omission in this analysis, an omission that is particularly pronounced in Twilight’s book and present to a lesser degree in Graham’s.

In Twilight’s book there is inexplicably not one mention of the Pentagon, of the WIB, of the OPA, of military-exploration of various chains of command or of national security management. Although there is historical recognition of the military’s existence and role in Graham’s book, he emphasizes the importance of militarism’s role in the production-planning process somewhat more than does Twilight. It is as though the work of Melman, Weinstein, Nelseb; Barnett, Beard, Dennis, Nibert, O’Connor, and dozens of others had never been published. One begins to wonder if the authors are not consciously or unconsciously attempting to create an historical vacuum so that the unity reality of war preparations and militarism does not complicate the theses of their respective studies.

What the Twilight-Graham complementary analysis needs is a review of the life of John T. Flynn’s profound insights concerning the ubiquitous and destroying role of war, war preparations, and militarism in general, for it is militarism that cements the ties between business and government. It is militarism that places increasing power in the hands of the government to better control the economy. It is militarism that can most easily be used as a cover to create the market for new jobs. It is militarism that can, with most political acceptability, be used for purposes of Keynesian pump-priming. It is militarism that permits the State to become, in Twilight’s words, a full-fledged “market surrogate.” It is militarism whose shortage of secrty creates widespread suspicion and a rampant Garrison State mentality. It is, in short, militarism that has been the chief propeller of utilizing the United States economy into the planned society, into the throes of the fascist quagmire.

Justice can hardly be done to Flynn’s masterpiece in a few words. One must read and study as one would a copy and to immerse oneself in it. Study it along with the Twilight and the Graham, and you are sure to develop a far better understanding of the increasingly controlled world in which we are forced to live. Only with such understanding will we ever be able to figure out what to do in order to change the system. Reviewed by Walter E. Grindler / Marketing / Free Life Editions, 1973 / $3.45 / Planned Society / Oxford University Press, 1975 / $11.95 / Fascist Economy / Arlington House, 1975 / $12.95

Stine—(Continued from page 3)

These are quirbles. If we do break free of Earth and our place in Twilight’s place as inhabitants of the Solar System, G. Harry Stine will deserve a place in that achievement’s history. He shows us it can be done. Out there it’s raining soup, and Stine is telling us to live in a bowl. Any reviewer can thin of ways a book ought to be improved: that is, more comprehensible to the reviewer’s prejudices. So what? I recommend this book as an opportunity to see the way some people think and executed. Nevertheless, the weight of the evidence as presented by Stone strongly supports the conclusion that a high intake of vitamin C improves health and increases resistance to disease, probably by strengthening the natural mechanisms of protection, such as the immune mechanism. Investigations carried out since the publication of the book support this conclusion. These include a number of studies of vitamin C and the common cold, a study by Murata and Morishige in Japan showing that an intake of two grams or more per day prevents serum hepatitis in surgical patients who have developed a far better understanding of the essential nature of the American System.

We are fortunate that As We Go Marching has recently been republished as an inexpensive paperback. I urge you to read it and to immerse yourself in it. Study it along with the Twilight and the Graham, and you are sure to develop a far better understanding of the increasingly controlled world in which we are forced to live. Only with such understanding will we ever be able to figure out what to do in order to change the system.


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The Healing Factor: Vitamin C Against Disease

Irwin Stone

Irwin Stone is a biochemist, now retired, who developed a great interest in vitamin C soon after it had been identified as the substance L-ascorbic acid, a derivative of the sugar glucose, in 1932. Over a period of 40 years he collected information about vitamin C from the scientific and medical literature, and also carried out some investigations in his own laboratory. In 1949 the British biochemist O.H. Bourne, who is now director of the Yerkes Primate Laboratory in Florida, pointed out that the gorilla gets in its vegetarian diet about four and a half grams of vitamin C each day, which is 100 times the amount that most people get in their food and 100 times the amount (45 mg per day) recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences National Research Council. He suggested that the optimum intake of vitamin C, the amount that puts people in the best of health, might well be much larger than the recommended amount, perhaps one or two grams per day. Stone formulated some additional arguments; for example, he pointed out that most animals manufacture vitamin C in their body (to be the body weight of an adult human) between two and 19 grams per day. From these arguments and from published accounts of the value of vitamin C in controlling various diseases, he reached the conclusion that most people are in needlessly poor health because of their low intake of vitamin C. He described them as suffering from the disease hypocorbesmia, a deficiency of ascorbic acid in the blood, and argued that an intake of about 3 grams per day, to be increased at the first sign of illness, such as the onset of a cold. He lent me copies of the four papers on this subject that had just been published, as well as a copy of the book, and urged me to study the effect on health of an increased intake of this vitamin. My discussions with physicians and nutritionists led me to believe that they had for the most part formed a negative opinion about the value of vitamin C because of lack of knowledge of the facts. I accordingly in 1970 wrote my book Vitamin C and the Common Cold, in which I emphasized the already obvious fact that a valuable amount of protection against the common cold is discussed.

In his book Irwin Stone presents his arguments for a high intake of vitamin C. He discusses the evidence, as reported in about 700 scientific and medical papers to which references are given, that an increased intake of vitamin C has value in preventing and treating not only the common cold but also other viral diseases, bacterial diseases, cardiovascular diseases, arthritis, allergies and asthma, ulcers, diabetes and hypoglycemia, mental disease, and cancer, in addition to its recognized uses in aiding the healing of burns, wounds, and fractured bones, and in helping to re-

more toxic substances from the body. Many of the studies are old, dating back 30 or 40 years, and some have been criticized as not having been well designed and executed. Nevertheless, the weight of the evidence as presented by Stone strongly supports the conclusion that a high intake of vitamin C improves health and increases resistance to disease, probably by strengthening the natural mechanisms of protection, such as the immune mechanism. Investigations carried out since the publication of the book support this conclusion. These include a number of studies of vitamin C and the common cold, a study by Murata and Morishige in Japan showing that an intake of two grams or more per day prevents serum hepatitis in surgical patients who have developed a far better understanding of the essential nature of the American System.

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“Doing” as opposed to ‘education,’ or meaningful work versus learning under parents’ direction. This patently revised book is all about. If you describe to Holt’s definition, e.g., education is ‘something that some people do to others for their own good,’ then his position that the educational establishment deprives us of ‘the right to decide for ourselves how we will explore the world around us’ makes great sense. The failure of compulsory education is a dismal reality; efforts at reform are a waste of energy, . . . the author of ‘Children Fail’ calls for schools for ‘doers,’ which might use such resources as the Whole Earth Catalog or the Frog Pond in Boston Common; he praises a Danish school and urges parents to beat the school game. Lucid and provocative.” –Publishers Weekly / Education / Dutton, 1976 / $8.95

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A New Guide to Rational Living
By Albert Ellis & Robert A. Harper

"Based on A Guide to Rational Living, A New Guide again presents the basics of Ellis’ Rational-Emotive Therapy (RET) which is directed toward helping people change their emotions and actions by changing their attitudes and their thinking. In addition, reference is made to research in RET since 1961; a lengthy bibliography identifies titles documenting this research and includes many other relevant psychological references. The authors also discuss and evaluate several of the new therapy techniques, such as Primal Therapy, etc. . . . This is one of the most outstanding books in the self-help genre, and this revision should appear in most collections for its bibliography alone."—Martha Cornog in Library Journal Psychology / Prentice-Hall, 1975 / $7.95

The Love of Liberty
By Leonard Read

"Musicians are malicious. They tell such stories on each other! One says, ‘Isn’t Vivaldi marvellous? He wrote sixty violin concertos.’ The other says: ‘Nothing of the sort. All he did was write one violin concerto sixty times.’"—Leonard Read’s twentieth book of essays on liberty reminds one of that barb, but points out the difference between music and the discourse of reason. A melody need be written only once and can be played forever. But the nuance of liberty must be balanced anew each day in relation to forces that would destroy it. Too much government. Too little understanding. Too much greed. Too little self-reliance. Too much politics. Too little self-discipline.

Leonard Read patiently renews his arguments once a year to fit the problems of the moment, arguing anew, unlike Vivaldi, but singing always the pure unchanging melody of human freedom . . . ."—Financial Book Digest / Political Philosophy / Foundation for Economic Education, 1975 / No price given

Utley—(Continued from page 15)
delivers cadenced stream-of-consciousness monologs, scat and talking blues. Most of the people in the audience don’t know how to react, what to make of it. He will never revolutionize pop music.

I have seen Waits in concert and listened to his two albums on the Asylum label, The Heart of Saturday Night (7E-1015) and the two-record “live” set, Night-hawks at the Diner (7E-008). His voice, a gradually rowly, is in keeping with his appearance and his material. He can sing blues as well as Dylan or Mick Jagger or Eric Burdon ever could. He is also capable of singing of a sort, with a lyrical style of two A.M. poignancy, as on “San Diego Serenade” and “(Looking for) The Heart of Saturday Night.” The world he inhabits and from which he addresses us is a sunless one, an insensate’s realm of all-night dinners, rainy streets, and “bastard amber Velveta yellow” taxis, where the atmosphere is 40 percent cigarette smoke. It isn’t an unreliably desperate place: Waits has a keen sense of humor, an eye and ear for startling but effective imagery—"‘sky turned the color of Pepto Bismol,” Raymond Chandler would have loved it.

Tom Waits will not revolutionize pop music. Rock and roll is of no concern to him, except, perhaps, as background noise coming out of a radio in some seedy diner. His antecedents are jazz and Beat literature. He will not steal any listeners away from Ken or Bob Marley and the Waliers, whoever this week’s most-talked-about star may be. He will go his own way, touring when he needs the money, retreating to his night club when he can. The Best I can do, while waiting, perceptively hopeful, for what has gone around to come around again, is to catch him wherever, whenever possible.

Richard Suter's predictions for the future:

Gold will be $400 by December, 1977.
40% inflation during 1977-1978 - the worst depression since 1930.

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Music to Our Ears

Congratulations on the new format for Libertarian Review. I think your approach is very well conceived and LR now stands poised to become a journal of major national significance.

ROGER LE MACERIE
Charlottesville, Va.

Having followed LR from before its inception, I offer you heartiest congrats on your new expanded format! I have been involved in libertarianism from the time when most of the literature was xeroxed (And a book about libertarianism? Maybe in ten years.) I am greatly impressed by the sophistication, the diversity, and the professionalism of this publication. I truly see it as crucial to any libertarian publication which expects to have any impact, so keep up the good work!

STEVE WHITE
La Jolla, Calif.

I think this issue [March-April '76] marks the emergence of Libertarian Review as a publication of solid stature rather than a newsletter. Enclosed is my check for a subscription.

I don't know whether this extends or retracts the qualifications that the recent publications of certain in order and I am delighted with what you are accomplishing.

ROBERT LEFEBRE
Orange, Calif.

Letters from readers are welcome. Although only a selection can be published and none can be individually acknowledged, each letter will receive editorial consideration and may be passed on to reviewers and authors. Letters submitted for publication should be brief, typed, double-spaced, and sent to LR, 901 W. Washington St., Alexandria, VA 22314.

Found the new issue of Libertarian Review in its novel format on my desk on a two-week camping trip! Congratulations! A greatly improved format, and in a much more readable layout. That is in my view a giant step forward.

ROGER LE MACERIE

Charlottesville, Va.

I think the new format of Libertarian Review is attractive, readable, and professional.

LEE EDWARDS
Washington, D.C.

Rodshard's Secret Wish—Revealed!

Congratulations on the beautiful new format for LR! I have just one correction to make on Ralph Raico's splendid little tribute [LR, March-April '76]: I am not proud of looking down at the heels. On the contrary, I have always wanted to have the income and the life and the comfort of a Rockefeller and the feeling that I cannot hold my tongue after Ronald Colman. I just never made it.

MURRAY N. ROTHbard
New York, N.Y.

Oh Lord! Mr. R

I have read with reservations but with good will Mr. Rigenbach's first two essays on imaginative literature, but I cannot, oh Lord, hold my tongue after reading this installment three [LR, June '76]. It is as if Mr. Rigenbach had Gulliver's Travels as a novel, then he should give Gulliver's Travels as a novel, which is moderately contemporary and, as the first creative artistic antithesis to the many years, surely some has claim to recognition in a historical evaluation of imaginative literature. Mrs. Behn's work is bewildering.

I hope Mr. Rigenbach will give Conrad's novels another try. He will find in them imaginative recognition of truth and refusal to be defeated by this recognition.

Mr. Rigenbach included Woolf's Orlandos but did not mention T. S. Eliot's The Light, that celebration of the imagination as the light and salvation of the concrete, or Mrs. Dalloway, which embodies our century's problems on the level of liberty and for you. Won't you help CLS help you? Mr. Rigenbach is rapidly becoming one of the most influential political philosophers of our time, and makes the rereading of the most important function of the Center in the future. The CLS cannot help itself, and I think your account of his intellectualism in Art in the Review of Metaphysics, VI, pp. 466-81. Ernest Nagel's review of Philosophy in Art in the Review of Metaphysics, IX, no. 2, pp. 323-29; and C.L. Stevenson's critique of the whole position in Symbolism in the Early Review of Metaphysics, I, no. 1, pp. 70-81.ings in Aesthetics (New York, Free Press, 1969), (See also my own essay, "The Concept of Artistic Expression," in the same volume.)

I doubt very much, however, that my dissertation with Rigenbach's account of great novels is the result of our disagreements on aesthetic theory. Not having the personal experience to draw upon, I shall make a few brief points. Rigenbach omits entirely the one novel which has a direct bearing on my dissertation: for an excellent article by a fine young libertarian philosopher who is apparently favoring the Eastern philosophy (New York: A.A. Knopf, 1975) contains an explicit call to follow the pattern of Japanese political-economy—a division of state and business. It has struck a responsive chord among a significant sector of American businessmen and intellectuals. (See Victor Lebow's remarks in The Nation, 6 March 1976.)

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ROGER LE MACERIE
Charlottesville, Va.

Having followed LR from before its inception, I offer you heartiest congrats on your new expanded format! I have been involved in libertarianism from the time when most of the literature was xeroxed (And a book about libertarianism? Maybe in ten years.) I am greatly impressed by the sophistication, the diversity, and the professionalism of this publication. I truly see it as crucial to any libertarian publication which expects to have any impact, so keep up the good work!

STEVE WHITE
La Jolla, Calif.

I think this issue [March-April '76] marks the emergence of Libertarian Review as a publication of solid stature rather than a newsletter. Enclosed is my check for a subscription.

I don't know whether this extends or retracts the qualifications that the recent publications of certain in order and I am delighted with what you are accomplishing.

ROBERT LEFEBRE
Orange, Calif.

Letters from readers are welcome. Although only a selection can be published and none can be individually acknowledged, each letter will receive editorial consideration and may be passed on to reviewers and authors. Letters submitted for publication should be brief, typed, double-spaced, and sent to LR, 901 W. Washington St., Alexandria, VA 22314.

Found the new issue of Libertarian Review in its novel format on my desk on a two-week camping trip! Congratulations! A greatly improved format, and in a much more readable layout. That is in my view a giant step forward.

ROGER LE MACERIE
Charlottesville, Va.

I think the new format of Libertarian Review is attractive, readable, and professional.

LEE EDWARDS
Washington, D.C.

Rodshard's Secret Wish—Revealed!

Congratulations on the beautiful new format for LR! I have just one correction to make on Ralph Raico's splendid little tribute [LR, March-April '76]: I am not proud of looking down at the heels. On the contrary, I have always wanted to have the income and the life and the comfort of a Rockefeller and the feeling that I cannot hold my tongue after Ronald Colman. I just never made it.

MURRAY N. ROTHbard
New York, N.Y.

Oh Lord! Mr. R

I have read with reservations but with good will Mr. Rigenbach's first two essays on imaginative literature, but I cannot, oh Lord, hold my tongue after reading this installment three [LR, June '76]. It is as if Mr. Rigenbach had Gulliver's Travels as a novel, then he should give Gulliver's Travels as a novel, which is moderately contemporary and, as the first creative artistic antithesis to the many years, surely some has claim to recognition in a historical evaluation of imaginative literature. Mrs. Behn's work is bewildering.

I hope Mr. Rigenbach will give Conrad's novels another try. He will find in them imaginative recognition of truth and refusal to be defeated by this recognition.

Mr. Rigenbach included Woolf's Orlando but did not mention T. S. Eliot's The Light, that celebration of the imagination as the light and salvation of the concrete, or Mrs. Dalloway, which embodies our century's problems on the level of liberty and for you. Won't you help CLS help you? Mr. Rigenbach is rapidly becoming one of the most influential political philosophers of our time, and makes the rereading of the most important function of the Center in the future. The CLS cannot help itself, and I think your account of his intellectualism in Art in the Review of Metaphysics, VI, pp. 466-81. Ernest Nagel's review of Philosophy in Art in the Review of Metaphysics, IX, no. 2, pp. 323-29; and C.L. Stevenson's critique of the whole position in Symbolism in the Early Review of Metaphysics, I, no. 1, pp. 70-81.
It was great to see Libertarian theoretician Bill Evers' full-bladed assault on superhawk James Schlesinger. Schlesinger is undoubtedly one of the most shiny and best dressed of the new elite in the country. See "Schlesinger: Spokesman of Interventionism," LP News, January-February 1976 (1516 P St., NW, Washington, DC 20007; subscriptions are $3 for six issues, $5 for 12 issues).

The Abolitionist is the newsletter of the American Abolition for the Abolition of Involuntary Mental Hospitalization, Inc. This appears to be a very worthy group. In the March Abolitionist, Lynde Henderson provides an accurate and lucid summary of the famous Criminal Justice Reform Act of 1975 (s.l.). For more information write AAAIMH, Inc., c/o PO University of Santa Clara, CA 95053.

For a useful journalistic summary of all the sides of the issues involved in the current LSD trial in the Middle East, see the March-April issue of Skeptic, entitled, "Israel or Oil?

For far too many years most libertarians "real world" analysis has been little more than a number of floating abstractions or generalities too broad to really act upon. For action to take place, general principles must be carefully connected in some way to specific issues or classes of issues. A mass movement is not, in my opinion, a "solution" to broad philosophical principles per se (even though it is true that narrower groups of morally concerned and intellectual movements are more effective). It is in this context, it seems to me, the duty of libertarian movement intellectuals (and here I use the term intellectual in that era is to present a coherent and lucid analysis which is necessary and nonacademics can gather to discuss libertarian issues and advance the cause of liberty. For more information write to Michael E. Coughlin, Secretary, MLS.

Libertarian Advocate (1224 National Press Building, Washington DC 20046). Director Alan W. Bock plans to actively promote libertarian legislative programs in Congress and in state legislatures. "Libertarian Advocate is pushing for the abolition of all regressive taxes and is also lobbying for the abolition of inheritance and gift taxes, but seems only to want to move from a pro­gressive income tax. For more information write to Alan Bock.

John B. Egger, formerly of the University of Dallas, has just taken a position at Goucher College in the Baltimore area. John is an excellent libertarian and will be teaching in the Department of Economics.

Ralph Raico, who teaches in the Department of History at SUNY, Buffalo, is one of libertarianism's most perceptive and best writers. See his Gay Rights: A Libertarian Appraisal. Published by the Libertarian Party, 1516 P Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005.

This is one of the best presentations of individual rights, and the most libertarian statement of "human action as welf'right" that I have ever seen. Raico's excellent piece is "Thomaz Szasz and the Age of Psychiatriclism" (The Alternative, May 1976, PO Box 877, Bloomington, IN 47401.)

New York University's Graduate Department of Economics has truly become the world's most important center for Austrian economists. The seminars of Israel M. Kirzner and Ludwig M. Lachmann will be joined in the fall by post-doctoral fellow Mario Rizzo (a recent Ph.D. candidate from the University of Chicago, but a staunch Austrian in spite of it). Rizzo will be both teaching and researching. His research project is one that should interest all libertarians: a study of the relation between the development of the common law and the rise of the Hayekian "spontaneous order" market system. In addition to the arrival of Rizzo, at least five new doctoral candidates will arrive in the fall.

Perhaps the project with the most immediate potential at NYU is the monthly Austrian Economics Seminar (organized and directed by Austrian-labeled Walter Block of Rutgers University). The AES is a high-level seminar/workshop devoted to developing new inquiries by Austrian economists. The seminar has been meeting monthly since December 1975. The official members and participants include: Walter Block, Mario Rizzo, Murray Rothbard, Donald Lavoie, Louis Matar, Murray Rothbard, Joseph Salerno, Louis Sadar and Arthur Zabarskas. Roy E.木es, the founder of the AES, has announced that membership will be expanded to accommodate the incoming NYU Austrian graduate students. In addition to papers given at the AES seminar, papers have been delivered by two visitors: Robert Nozick of Harvard University's Philosophy Department and Lawrence H. White, a brilliant undergraduate student at Harvard.

James Joyce) superb in his insights into human nature, and so powerful in his impact that he leaves one emotionally drained; he is also, without being didactic, a great motivating force that gives one hope. There was something of his caliber writing today! Hardy is also a superb atmosphere-building writer. In her picture or mirror theory of language (the one sketched by Susanne Langer, as representative of "discursive symbolism") does Heidegger argue that "the world is made of words; the work of philosophy is to achieve the greatest possible clarity and precision in bad faith"? And to such a mentality, the work of "historians of political philosophy"? Does Heidegger argue that "we can no longer count the several faults and still appreciate the signifi­cance of this important document. Most of the LP's position papers are equally good in relating principle to issue. (For more information write to Libertarian Parties of America, 1516 P Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007.)

A more recent and even more significant illustration is the very sophisticated White Paper on "Economic Analysis: for Other parts of the country. Only when we systematically analyze the problems and issues in the light of our political philosophy we understand how these develop. We must develop different ways to allocate our resources accordingly we can hope to move from the role of philoso­phers to significant agents of social change. This philosophical document surely leads the way.

The Libertarian Society (1985 Selby Avenue, Saint Paul, MN 55102) is a loose-knit group of philosophical libertarians formed as a strictly educational group. The Society has published several papers and has cosponsored a forum on "Energy, Economy and the Environment" in conjunction with the University of Minnesota Libertarian Club. I hope this group will serve as a model for other groups around the country. We really need off-campus, yet education-related, groups through which nonstudent­ents and nonacademics can gather to discuss libertarian issues and advance the cause of liberty. For more information write to Michael E. Coughlin, Secretary, MLS.

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JOHN B. CONNALLY is the candidate you will amaze you. Also, get free, \$3.95 postpaid. Economic Research, 23587 Novi Road, Northville, MI 48167.

DEBATE CAMPAIgn (2) Designs and costs economic for its survival. The book, “Capitalism and Anarchism,” by Robert Nozick, analyzes capitalism and anarchism, focusing on the legal and economic aspects of each system. The book is available in paperback for \$15.00 postpaid, and as a hardcover for \$25.00 postpaid. Orders should be sent to: Capitalism and Anarchism, c/o John M. Dryzek, Department of Political Science, University of Sydney, Australia 2006.

PRIVATE THINKER'S CLUB is a nationwide network of independent thinkers. The club offers a monthly newsletter, "The Private Thinker," which contains articles and essays on topics ranging from politics to culture. A membership in the club costs \$25.00 per year, and includes a subscription to the newsletter. For more information, please visit the club's website at www.privatethinker.org.

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS, The University of California, Berkeley is seeking a full-time professor of economics. The position requires a PhD in economics or a closely related field, and teaching experience at the college level. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Applications should be sent to the Chair of the Economics Department, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. The deadline for applications is January 1, 2023.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, Madison, Wisconsin is seeking a part-time librarian to work in the children's department. The position requires a Bachelor's degree in Library Science or a related field, and at least one year of experience working with children. The position is 20 hours per week, and the starting salary is \$16.00 per hour. Applications should be sent to: Human Resources, Madison Public Library, 201 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, Madison, WI 53703. The deadline for applications is December 31, 2022.

PUBLIC SERVANT, The state of Ohio is seeking a public servant to work in the Office of the Governor. The position requires a Bachelor's degree in Public Administration or a related field, and at least three years of experience in government or non-profit organizations. The salary is \$60,000 per year, plus benefits. Applications should be sent to: Office of the Governor, 179 South High Street, Columbus, OH 43215. The deadline for applications is January 1, 2023.

PUBLIC POLICY, The University of California, Davis is seeking a full-time professor of public policy. The position requires a PhD in public policy or a closely related field, and teaching experience at the college level. The salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Applications should be sent to the Chair of the Political Science Department, University of California, Davis, CA 95616. The deadline for applications is November 15, 2022.

PUBLISHING COMPANY, The publishing company is seeking an editorial assistant to work on a new book on American history. The position requires a Bachelor's degree in History or a related field, and at least one year of experience in publishing. The position is full-time, and the salary is \$35,000 per year, plus benefits. Applications should be sent to: Human Resources, Publishing Company, 123 Main Street, New York, NY 10001. The deadline for applications is December 31, 2022.
### Libertarian Review

As We Go Marching/America's Emerging Fascist Economy/ Toward a Planned Society
Reviewed by Walter E. Grinder

The Third Industrial Revolution
Reviewed by Jerry Fournelle

Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape
Reviewed by Myra Friedman

Defending the Undeﬁnable
Reviewed by James Dale Davidson


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