

The LIBERTARIAN NEW HORIZON



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The HORIZON

The LIBERTARIAN NEW HORIZON arrives at CSUF as a prototypal publication dedicated to increase the knowledge of human nature in an voluntary environment. According to the dictionary, the "Libertarian" is defined as, "A person who sees a man as an individual having merit in himself, who does not exist so that he can hurt society or other people, but who is not society's sacrificial victim in any way, shape or form."

We, as the staff and writers, will strive forward to debate and discuss the best of libertarian philosophy, especially of those who conceived it-Jefferson, Thoreau, Spooner, Tucker, Nock, Spencer and the contemporaries like John Hospers, Rand, Ludwig Von Mises, Edith Efron, Robert LeFevre, Dr. Murray Rothbard, Nathaniel Branden, Milton Friedman and Harry Browne.

Furthermore, we will be delighted to practice a primitive ritual, of course without a government license, to raise a little hell here and there. However, criticism, for the most part, will not be one of a personal vendetta, but a critique of coercion. That is, the LIBERTARIAN NEW HORIZON will analyse the authoritarian realm of why an involuntary society thinks it can order other individuals as to how they must live their own lives.

Therefore, we will oppose anachronistic behaviorism whenever it interferes with individual rights. Our code word will be "voluntarism" and only is such an achievement possible through the archives of education. As Aristotle once said "all men by nature desire to know;" we will try to provide food for thought in controversial issues and in controversial replies.

--The Staff

NOTES

Informal montly gatherings are offering students a chance to participate (or just listen) in open libertarian conversation at Rampart College. The sessions are held on the third Tuesday of every month at 8:00 p.m.-next one on November 20. Rampart is on the 6th floor of the First Western Bank Bldg. at 104 W. Fourth St., Santa Ana. For further information call Rampart at (714) 835-2505.

Robert LeFevre's latest book is out called "The Libertarian." The book can be obtained at Rampart College.

This months "Penthouse (November 1973) has an excellent article on libertarianism called "Zero Government: Anarchy On The Right" by Samuel L Blumenfeld, page 43 marks the beginning of the article.

David Friedman, son of the famous free market economist Milton Friedman, has a new book out called "The Machinery of Freedom." It takes the approaches of the "Chicago" school of economics and comes up with what he sees as their logical end-point: Anarcho-capitalism. The Society for Individual Freedom (SIL) is selling it for \$1.85; their address is 304 Empire Bldg., Phila. Penna. 19107.

There is an Experimental College class this Tue. (Nov. 13) called 'Libertarian Alternative.' Time: 12 noon in room L239.

WATERGATE...

-EDITORIAL

The Watergate affair and Agnew's resignation shallows political credibility while many are appalled at a public cynicism that has runned wild. A cynicism which many politicians find dangerous. And why shouldn't they; is it possible that they fear that the public might discover what they know all along- that politics is far from being a virgin by profession.

The follies of the Nixon administration is a classical example of what the public secretly suspects- that the Watergate escape is another never ending saga of the essence of politics-corruption. It should also be clear that such a definition is not limited to one besieged Republican Party, but all organization desiring to obtain power to control the individual.

This can be seen quite easily. For it is politicians from both major parties who are trying to calm the public saying "perhaps Nixon is wrong, but not the system." It seems that the politician desires the public to "keep the faith" in government institutions. Of course, we know how honorable our officals in Washington are. They could never be concerned with Watergate because it might shorten their job and prestige. It must be the furthest thought in their minds, of course.

But there is one encouraging note to this dilemma. A survey taken a number of years ago showed the real uninhibited feelings of love and affection for politicians by its citizens. The poll concluded that out of a category of 20 positions viewed as most trustworthy, the politician ranked second to last slightly in front of the used car dealer. The survey shocked a number of newspaper editors who believed that a used car dealer was much more trustworthy than any old government official. We believe that politics have become so dirty that the public is willing to buy a used car from Nixon then ever considering to vote for him again in any government position. But Nixon is only a man; the question that is apparent is: does the man make the office or the office make the man? The later is our choice. We like

those in the survey, have a deep disrespect for men who like to control others, while at the same time, unable to control themselves.

It is a wonder why more Watergates have not been exposed considering the size of the state which is growing by leaps and bounds. And generally speaking, when this situation occurs, as it always does, more government inevitably breeds more corruption as there are more government people and power to corrupt.

The people should be cynics about inept government, it cooks and its coverups. The reason is obvious: "POLITICS IS CORRUPT BECAUSE POLITICS IS POWER OVER PEOPLE."

Victimless Crimes

Dr. Murray Rothbard in "For a New Liberty" (Macmillan, 1973) deals with crimes that have no victims saying that the jails are crowded with people whose only crime was to violate moralistic government laws.

Rothbard goes on to say that, "It is estimated that only about 5 percent of the criminal population is in prison. The rest are at large. There are a lot of people in prison, perpetrators of victimless crimes, who would be no menace to anyone if they were given their freedom."

The libertarian philosophy holds that if a person does not infringe upon the life, rights or property of another, then he or she should be able to do their own thing in peace.

For example, in drugs, it is society which aggresses upon the pot smoker, and not the other way around. It is the "individual right" of each person to do what he wants with his own body, no matter if he drinks vodka or rat poison.

It is not the responsibility of the state to force its opinion onto its citizens. If they do, then, philosophically, what prevents them from shooting for a "1984" situation. Anyway, it is the intentions of all antistatists, libertarians and objectivists to decrease government coercion so that the only crimes will be those which imply force and aggression. And presently, it seems that Washington D.C. has that market cornered.

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The Libertarian New Horizon is published by students concerned with liberty and CSUF "Students for a Libertarian Life." The editor welcomes unsolicited manuscripts on subjects pertaining to some aspect to a 'voluntary' society whether it is in the field of economics, philosophy, morals or psychology. Send manuscripts to The Libertarian New Horizon, P.O. box 4, Fullerton, CA 92632.

Opinions expressed in single articles do not necessarily represent the views of the editors of The Libertarian New Horizon (LNH).

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Von Mises --R.I.P.

By Warren Ross
(ERGO Writer-MIT)

On Wednesday, October 10, Ludwig von Mises, a member of the Austrian school of economics and the most prolific and competent economist of the 20th century, died at the age of 92. An ardent defender of individual freedom, a believer in individual choice in the marketplace, and a mastermind of economic logic, von Mises has stood, for longer than half a century, as a bulwark against irrationalism in economics.

Born in the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1881, von Mises entered the University of Vienna in 1900, studying under Eugen von Boesl-Bawerk. He received his doctorate in law and economic in 1906.

In 1912, one of his three major works, "The Theory of Money and Credit," was published in Vienna. The following year, he was appointed Professor of Economic at the University of Vienna, a position he held for 20 years. In 1934, foreseeing the coming "Anschluss" in which Hitler's armies took over Austria, von Mises left and went to Geneva. In 1940, he came to the United States.

His reception in the United States among the professional economists is a prime example of the way an entrenched orthodoxy excludes those who challenge it. In 1940, the predominant economic ideology was Keynesianism. The New Deal liberals were attempting to implement the mystic "stone into bread" theories of John M. Keynes, and they did not want to hear from anyone who could blow their game.

(Von Mises had in fact perceived the consequences of interventionist economic policies in the early twenties. He predicted that there would be a depression before 1930. Of course, the "free money" economists have never acknowledged von Mises' perceptiveness in this area.)

Von Mises was branded a "reactionary" and found it very difficult to find work. It wasn't until 1945 that he received a position at New York University. But even then, his position was only that of a Visiting Professor at the Graduate School of Business Administration. He held the post, without promotion or tenure for 24 years, until 1969.

The economic achievements of Ludwig von Mises are so numerous that it would require a book just to list them in their entirety. The amount of writing alone which he did during his lifetime was enormous; he published 19 original volumes. Starting from a validation of individualism and man's free will, he derived an economic system based on individual value and choices. His approach was radical compared to prevailing theories which believed that the economy was determined by mechanistic forces outside of anyone's control.

