

Libertarians and the Rise of Technocratic Fascism

The purpose of this paper is to explore the relationship between the Libertarian movement and the rise of fascism in America. It should be noted that a lot of good and decent people have become involved with the Libertarian movement completely unaware of how the movement was used to facilitate technocratic fascism. The Libertarians about whom I'm writing would be more accurately labeled Libertines. They are the ultimate moneychangers – changing the money from your pocket to their pockets through privatization while selling you on the idea that freedom from government is a good thing. Government doesn't go away, it just costs more and cares about you, the citizen, less.

Privatization transfers public assets and investments to private, profit-making endeavors and at the same time, it transfers the power of government to those private entities who in turn use that power for ever-greater profits and ever greater private control over citizens – smart grid and tolls roads being cases in point.

This new political paradigm has evolved to the point that public policy is now written by private profiteers. It's designed to enrich the few and to enslave the many.

Restructuring Local Governments

In the 1950's in and around the Bay Area of California, there was a massive building boom. The GI loans made money available to World War II veterans and their families and homebuilders built homes as fast as they could. By the early 1970's, the East Bay was one long run-on bedroom community from Berkeley to Hayward with almost no open spaces between what had been small towns – San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Oakland, Castro Valley, Berkeley, etc. Farther south, San Jose, Santa Clara, Sunnyvale were closing in on each other because of a new building boom for the area that would become known as Silicon Valley.

Ronald Reagan was Governor of California from 1967 through 1975. The Bay Area was a hotbed of unrest from the early 60's through Reagan's time in office. The baby boomers hit near adulthood; there were student demonstrations because of the Viet Nam war; there were civil rights demonstrations and riots; there was the 'sex, drugs and rock & roll' hippie culture; student radicalism and intellectualism. It was in that caldron of the age that a project was initiated to restructure local governments.

From 1961 to 1966, the Mayor of Oakland, CA was John C. Houlihan¹. K. Maureen Heaton was a resident of the Bay Area at during this timeframe and had been active as a government watchdog concerned about local government autonomy. In her book, *Impossible Dream*, she wrote the following:

As Mayor of Oakland, Houlihan gave an interview to the Oakland Tribune in 1966, in which he stated that he would be ready to step aside as Mayor, if “fullblown government

reform” was implemented statewide. Such ‘reform’, he said, would do away with Mayors; it would also do away with “cities, counties, districts, and boards of supervisors”, and he predicted that this would come to pass before the turn of the century – possibly by the 1980’s.²

What he described might be considered a Commonwealth. Four American states, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia call themselves Commonwealths as opposed to states.

Heaton continues (note: TPOC is Heaton’s abbreviation for *The Politics of Change in Local Government Reform*):

Mr. Houlihan did not have to wait for his prediction to come true to “step aside”. Later in 1966 he was taken to court for looting the estate of an elderly widow, for whom he was a conservator. Staunchly maintaining his innocence, he resigned from office under fire. But when he appeared in court, he entered a surprise plea of “guilty”, and was sent to prison.

Now the plot thickens. John C. Houlihan was the Executive Director of the Institute for Self Government at Berkeley, in January 1974, when TPOC was issued. On November 17, 1974, the San Diego Union reported that he had been granted a “full and unconditional pardon” by Governor Reagan for his crime. So apparently, he was out on parole, at the time he participated in the production of this document which was designed to be a tool to build that governmental structure which he had predicted almost ten years before!

The document she was talking about is a study report titled, “*The Politics of Change in Local Government Reform*”.³ It is the subversive strategy for collapsing local governments for the purpose of combining them into a larger management unit under the guise of “*modernization, increase responsiveness, efficiency and economy*”.

The study was conducted in coordination with the staff of Council of Intergovernmental Relations and with the Governor’s office where the program for the study was initiated. The report was authorized under contract between the Office of Intergovernmental Management and the Institute for Local Self Government (Berkeley), John C. Houlihan, Executive Director.

The following are significant excerpts from the report:

Climate for Change

The conclusion was there must be a climate for change in order to restructure local government:

Factors for climate creation:

- A *Collapse* of government’s ability to provide needed services
- A *Crisis* of major magnitude

- A *Catastrophe* that has a physical effect on the community
- The *Corruption* of local officials
- The high *Cost* of government and the desire for a higher level of services

Requirements:

- Planning and contemplation
- Education and involvement
- Community
- Compromise
- Concern
- Cadence
- Cooperation
- Comprehension
- Concentration

A principal change agent as instigator

Recognition that government reform is a political campaign

Ayn Rand and Right-Wing Extremism

According to the bio on Wikipedia⁴, Ayn Rand came to the U.S. on a visa to visit in 1925 after having lived through the Russian Revolution in 1917. She became a citizen in 1931. In the 1940's she became politically active – ultimately becoming the figurehead for what came to be called the libertarian movement based on the philosophy of Objectivism.

The dictionary defines the word libertarian as meaning, ‘one who advocates the maximizing individual rights and minimizing the role of the state’⁵. That simple definition is the first clue in the part that libertarians have played in the movement for government reform and the breaking of the nation-state.

Right Wing Student Radicalism

Student radicalism wasn't limited to the west coast and it wasn't just leftist. In 1968, a student at Boston University named Lanny Friedlander began publishing a magazine from his dorm room that focused on Objectivism. The name of the magazine was *Reason*. In his first issue, he wrote: “*Proof, not belligerent assertion. Logic, not legends. Coherence, not contradictions. This is our promise: this is the reason for REASON.*”⁶

In 1968, Robert W. Poole was employed as an engineer at Sikorsky Aircraft in Connecticut. He saw an ad in a newsletter for Reason published by Lanny Friedlander.⁷ Poole subscribed. About

a year later, Poole met Friedlander when he went to Boston to hear Ayn Rand's annual lecture at the Ford Hall Forum. He wanted to get involved with the publication of Reason.⁸

Poole began his involvement with an article about airlines and airline policy in an article titled, 'Fly the Frenzied Skies'. A couple of months after the article was out, The Freeman asked to reprint it.

The Freeman

The Freeman has been a popular magazine name and FEE's Freeman had predecessors. There was a Freeman magazine published in the U.S. shortly after the Civil War. From 1920 to 1924, Albert Jay Nock, a noted literary figure and author, edited a magazine called The Freeman, and its contributors included Conrad Aiken,



Charles A. Beard, William Henry Chamberlin, John Dos Passos, Thomas Mann, Lewis Mumford, Bertrand Russell, Carl Sandburg, Lincoln Steffans, Louis Untermeyer and Thorstein Veblen.^[6] Nock's former assistant Suzanne La Follette revived the periodical as The New Freeman in the 1930s, and, later, LaFollette was one of founding editors of the 1950s Freeman. In addition, the Henry George School published a Freeman magazine during World War II. The immediate predecessor of FEE's The Freeman, however, was the bi-weekly New York City-published news magazine mentioned above. [\[Wikipedia\]](#)

In subsequent articles, Poole would argue for airport and air traffic privatization.

In 1970, Lanny Friedlander's mental illness began to interfere with the publication of the Reason magazine. By that time, Robert Poole had moved to California to take a job with a company called, General Research Corp. in Santa Barbara, CA. GRC was an Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA aka DARPA) spinoff.⁹ Lanny suggested that Poole meet Tibor Machan, a Ph.D candidate at U.C. Santa Barbara who was also a writer for Reason. When it became clear that Lanny's schizophrenia was going to cause the magazine to go out of business, Poole, Machan and Manuel Klausner took over the magazine and published their first edition in January 1971.

In an oral history of reason titled, *40 Years of Free Minds and Free Markets*, Machan claimed that Manny [Klausner] was never an Objectivist but that he was a philosophically grounded one but "stylistically repudiated the atmospherics of the Objectivist world".¹⁰ A Curriculum Vitae for Machan was found on the website of Chapman University.¹¹ Under the category of Nonacademic Posts, it lists the Koch Foundation for the years 1970-1972. It's not clear what the relationship was at that point, but it's well known that the Koch Brothers fund radical right think tanks and organizations that are too numerous to mention – with Reason Foundation being

one and most recently, it has been widely reported that the Koch Brothers provide significant funding to the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC).

Poole was employed as a Systems Engineer with the Public Safety Systems, Inc. (PSSI) division of GRC. He was engaged in consulting projects for state and local governments. In a previously mentioned interview¹², Poole said the following:

[contracting for PSSI] exposed me to the early days of cities and counties beginning to experiment with contracting out public service delivery to private firms. I wrote articles about this in *Reason*, and was the first person to call this "privatization." That eventually led to a contract for the first-ever book on the subject, *Cutting Back City Hall* (Universe Books, 1980) which really put the idea on the map."

....

Poole: When we started, we were primarily trying to create a solid framework within which to publish *Reason* magazine. We had some vague ideas about doing other research and educational things, including my book on privatization. In the first few years we got grants to put on several academic conferences and seminars, and we also created and got published some path-breaking books like *Instead of Regulation* and *Unnatural Monopolies*. But it took quite awhile to think through a clear concept of what the Reason Foundation's best market niche would really be. Cato started the year before we did, with very substantial funding from the Koch family, and a very clear vision and business plan. We were much more of a by-our-own-bootstraps organization, inventing ourselves as we went along. By the end of our first decade, we'd long since abandoned academic work and decided that our real competence lies in domestic public policy research, complementing the magazine's educational/outreach role. Today, the Reason Public Policy Institute actually has more staff than *Reason* magazine, though the magazine has a larger budget. The two work hand-in-hand, with the magazine doing the longer-term educational role while RPPI tries to craft workable solutions to real public policy problems in the here and now.

Continuing with Poole's interview:

Q: Where did your passion for privatization come from?

Poole: In the late '60s I read an obscure book from the Conservative Book Club called *Uncle Sam, the Monopoly Man* by William Wooldridge. It recounted story after story of entrepreneurs going into business to provide services normally monopolized by government—mail delivery, fire-fighting, etc. It really made an impression on me. A few years later I read a history of the Fabian Society, called *This Little Band of Prophets*. It chronicled the enormous success of the Fabians' long range strategy of making incremental changes in the direction of socialism. I figured that if you could gradually build up to socialism, you could probably gradually undo

it, dismantling the state step by step. How? By privatizing one function after the other, selling each move as justified for its own sake rather than waiting until the majority of the population is convinced of the case for a libertarian utopia. Then in 1971, on a consulting job for PSSI in Phoenix, I took two hours off to go to neighboring Scottsdale to visit the headquarters of Rural/Metro—the country’s first serious for-profit fire department. The founder and CEO, Lou Witzeman, took the time to show me around and explain how they operated—and why they save so much money compared to traditional government fire departments. Actually seeing this example from Wooldridge’s book first-hand was another electrifying moment. From then on, I was hooked on privatization.

In case you missed the connection here – outsourcing or privatization of government functions was a money-making venture for Robert Poole who was a Systems Engineer, Consultant. The Libertarian messages of “reduce the size of government (i.e. eliminate government), are tailor made for the contracting-consulting business of privatizing government. How it works is that the government payroll is reduced – but the costs for performing the service go up because contractors cost a lot more money than a government employee. What contractors do is offer a loss-leader contract and then once they “own” the function and the government no longer has the expertise, the price goes *way up*. So the citizens end up getting less for more. Government managers and contractors point to the reduced number of employees to show savings – but in reality, the expenditures just moved to a different account in the ledger.

Scottsdale, Arizona is one of the wealthiest zip codes in this country and it’s Goldwater country. The wealthy libertarians in that state could easily afford a “show pony” for the longer-term objective of elimination of the nation-state and a return to feudalism. With contracting, you can take a loss “here” and make it up “there”.

Also, the Fabian Socialist methodology of incrementalism, is the same methodology used for designing and implementing systems. It’s never possible to build the entire vision of a large systems project at once. It must be broken up into phases by strategically planning each phase to not only accomplish the immediate goal, but to position for the next phase.

Continuing with the interview:

Q: What people have helped you the most, professionally, along the way?

Poole: Tibor Machan was the first philosopher I ever knew, and discussions with him over the years deepened my appreciation for Objectivism and for the power of ideas. Mark Frazier—who had served briefly as Lanny Friedlander’s initial publisher for *Reason* when he was still a Harvard undergraduate and proved to be a fount of entrepreneurial ideas—urged me to write a booklet on privatization (and found a publisher) that led to my book contract for *Cutting Back City Hall*. He was the cofounder with me of the Local Government Center, which we later folded into the Reason Foundation as our Privatization Center. He convinced me that even in *Reason*’s kitchen-table days, we needed to hire a real art director, and helped me find one right there in

Santa Barbara. And I've enjoyed an ongoing, long-term friendship with fellow privatization pioneer Steve Savas, now a professor at CUNY's Baruch College. Steve was the one who nominated me for the 1998 Leadership Award of the National Council for Public-Private Partnerships, the leading U.S. privatization group. And from an organizational standpoint, Reason Foundation would not be what it is today without a great deal of administrative and accounting advice from my wife, Lou Villadsen. We met in the Foundation's third year, when it was a tiny and still pretty amateurish organization. Lou convinced me we needed double-entry bookkeeping(!), helped me think through how to relate to our board, and lots of other things, based on her professional background in nonprofit management—she was director of administration at the local Planned Parenthood.

Dave Nolan

On November 22, 2010, Reason Magazine published a tribute to Dave Nolan, Founder of the Libertarian Party. Dave Nolan and Robert Poole had been classmates and friends at MIT. They were a leadership team that ran the MIT Chapter of Young Americans for Freedom and then the MIT Students for Goldwater – “the largest college Goldwater organization in New England”.¹³

Poole wrote that Nolan's two legacy contributions to the cause of liberty were the Nolan Chart and the Libertarian Party.

Dave introduced the former [the chart] in a January 1971 article in *The Individualist*, the magazine of the Society for Individual Liberty (and an early competitor of *Reason* magazine). The basic idea was to discredit the typical left-to-right political spectrum as leaving no room for the libertarian position. Instead of a straight line, engineer Dave introduced a two-dimensional chart, with economic freedom on one axis and individual liberty on the other. The chart made it easy to see how liberals, conservatives, populists, and libertarians compared, and was a true breakthrough that reshaped political analysis, polling, and news reporting, helping to introduce “libertarian” as a distinct political position.

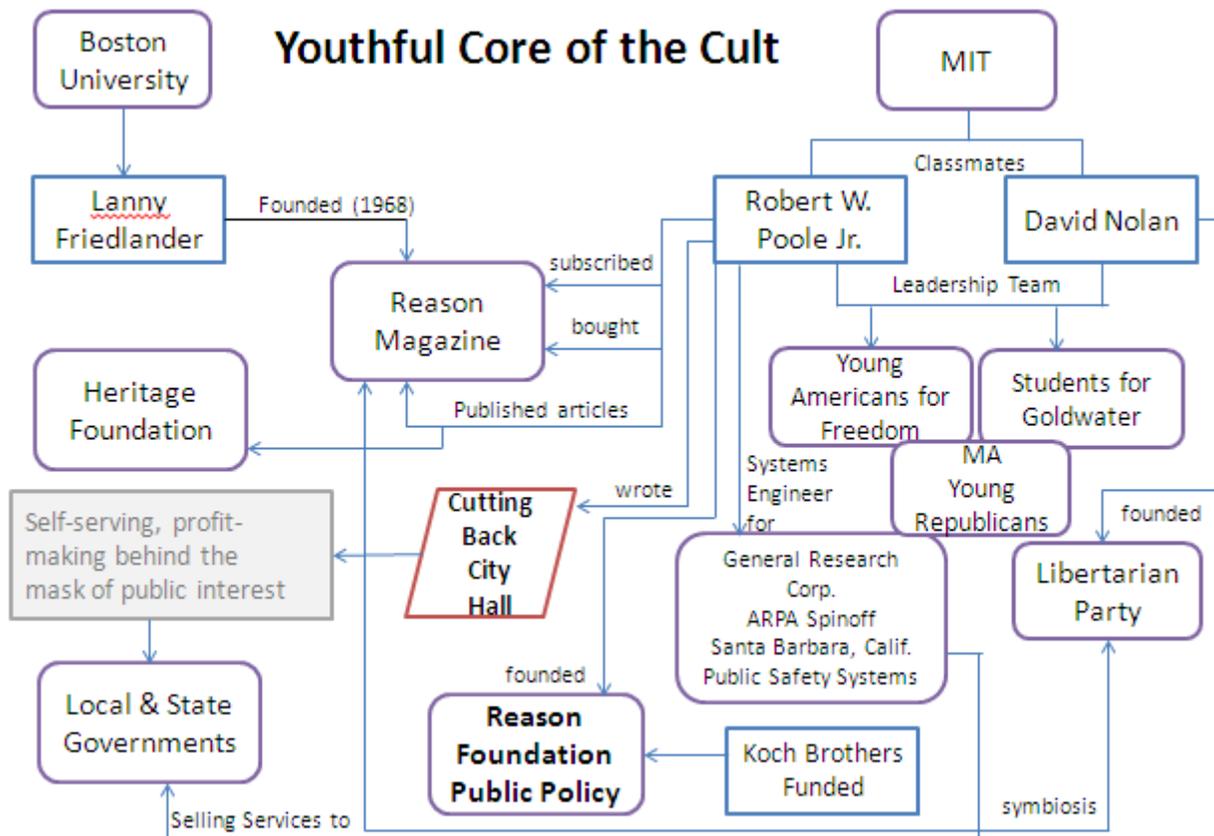
Nolan began his education at MIT as a student of architecture – then later switched to political science. In a biographic article on a website of libertarian celebrities, the author wrote¹⁴:

"Having an engineering/architectural background, and wanting to look at things in a quantified analytical manner, and being used to things like graphs and charts, I began to doodle around with the idea of trying to reduce the political universe to a graphical depiction.

...Dave played with the concept until he designed what would later be known as "the Nolan Chart" -- the famous two-axis political grid that is embodied in the Advocates' Diamond Chart today.

	<i>Republicans</i>	<i>Democrats</i>
<i>Economic</i>	<p><i>Corporations over people - profit above all</i></p> <p><i>Medical care is important only if you can afford it.</i></p> <p><i>Exporting your job is good</i></p>	<p><i>People Need Jobs</i></p> <p><i>Need to make a living wage</i></p> <p><i>Need Health Care</i></p> <p><i>Need affordable housing, reasonable utilities and gas prices</i></p>
<i>Social</i>	<p><i>Morality -</i></p> <p><i>No Abortion</i></p> <p><i>Family Values</i></p> <p><i>Man-Woman Marriage</i></p> <p><i>Church-10 Commandments</i></p>	<p><i>Immorality</i></p> <p><i>Porn is free speech</i></p> <p><i>Gay marriage - no problem</i></p> <p><i>Abortions for all - parents need not be consulted</i></p>

Since this writer also has a penchant for charts, she did the following on the relationship between Poole and the Libertarian Party.



Ronald Reagan

In 2007, in a New York Times book review titled, “Free for All”, David Leonhardt wrote: “In 1980, Ronald Reagan would win the presidency by campaigning on laissez-faire rhetoric. The day after his election, he was photo graphed on an airplane reading *The Freeman*, the flagship libertarian magazine, while Nancy Reagan rested her head on his shoulder.”¹⁵ That was very obviously a message photo beyond simply covering the campaign.

As noted above in the inset about *The Freeman*, Robert Poole wrote a series of articles on the deregulation and privatization of commercial aviation and they were published in *The Freeman*. In a 1975 article titled, *Inside Ronald Reagan*, Manuel Klausner observed that Reagan rode the Goldwater train to political fame:¹⁶

“After achieving national publicity for his televised speeches for Barry Goldwater in 1964, Reagan went on to win the California governorship in 1966 and was re-elected to a second four-year term in 1970. Throughout his eight years in office, Reagan stressed the idea of holding down the size and cost of government, nonetheless, the state budget increased from \$5.7 billion to \$10.8 billion during his time in office.”

REASON: Governor Reagan, you have been quoted in the press as saying that you’re doing a lot of speaking now on behalf of the philosophy of conservatism and libertarianism. Is there a difference between the two?

REAGAN: If you analyze it I believe the very heart and soul of conservatism is libertarianism. I think conservatism is really a misnomer just as liberalism is a misnomer for the liberals—if we were back in the days of the Revolution, so-called conservatives today would be the Liberals and the liberals would be the Tories. The basis of conservatism is a desire for less government interference or less centralized authority or more individual freedom and this is a pretty general description also of what libertarianism is.

There are probably few people who were adults during the Reagan Administration who don’t remember the firing of the Air Traffic Controllers after they threatened a strike.¹⁷ The Reagan Administration brought Robert Poole into his administration to help rebuild it after it was destroyed. The following is an excerpt from an article written by Poole titled, *Ronald Reagan and the Privatization Revolution*¹⁸ – emphasis added:

I speak from experience, having advised the Reagan White House on several privatization-related issues during his two terms in office. In one of his early victories, Reagan fired thousands of air traffic controllers who’d gone on strike illegally. The White House brought me to Washington to advise on how best to rebuild the system. ***Drawing***

on recent research on the private origins of the US air traffic control system, I gave several briefings on the idea of a nonprofit user-owned corporation that could raise funds in the capital markets and operate like a business, outside the constraints of civil service. But when then-FAA Administrator Lynn Helms reacted furiously against the idea, that was the end of that.

Several years later I was again called to the Old Executive Office Building, this time to help brainstorm ideas for *privatizing the US Postal Service*...I helped the Office of Policy Development organize a two-day brainstorming conference on the subject at Wye Plantation in Maryland, where the UK experience was reviewed, possible privatization candidates assessed, and possible next steps debated. That led to creation of an interagency Privatization Working Group, which Reason Foundation supported via a whole series of federal privatization studies (on candidates such as the Postal Service, the Air Traffic Control System, Amtrak, and others).

Two (but only two) tangible accomplishments followed from these efforts. The first was the successful privatization of Conrail, the northeastern freight railroad taken over by the federal government from the bankrupt Penn-Central. It was sold via a stock offering to investors in 1987, for \$1.6 billion. The other was the appointment of the President's Commission on Privatization in 1987. *At Reason we were so underwhelmed by the cautious, non-Thatcher-like remit of the commission that we created a parallel Shadow Privatization Commission, producing our own, much bolder, report.* And by the time the official commission's report was published, in March 1988, the Reagan Administration had pretty much run out of steam, and was not about to launch any politically difficult privatization initiatives.

...It remains the job of our generation to privatize the many assets and business enterprises of our overgrown federal government.

Heritage Foundation

The Heritage Foundation also published Robert Poole's articles on deregulation and privatization in a series of "Backgrounders". When Ronald Reagan came into office in 1980, Heritage provided him with an 1100 page book called the "Mandate for Leadership" – a compilation of their policy and background papers. From the Heritage website¹⁹:

Ronald Reagan and The Heritage Foundation. It's hard to tell the story of one without much of the other's. Heritage was President Reagan's favorite think tank, and Reagan was the embodiment of the ideas and principles Heritage holds dear.

Together, we blazed a new path for America.

The partnership began in 1980, when Heritage provided the president-elect's transition team with detailed policy prescriptions on everything from taxes and regulation to trade and national defense. The published version of these recommendations, the 1,100-page

"Mandate for Leadership," was described by United Press International back then as "a blueprint for grabbing the government by its frayed New Deal lapels and shaking out 48 years of liberal policy." The new president used "Mandate" to help realize his vision of a world free of communism, an economy that didn't crush people's dreams with high taxes and regulations, and an America the world could admire once again. He gave copies to every member of his Cabinet. The result: Nearly two-thirds of "Mandate's" 2,000 recommendations were adopted or attempted by the Reagan administration.

According to Tony Blankley, spokesman for Newt Gingrich, "Mandate was one of the bibles for Reaganites".²⁰ The "bible" should have been called the 'Mandate to Hand Over Government to Private Profiteers'.

In 1981, Ronald Reagan signed Executive Order 12329, President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives²¹ - emphasis added:

Section 1. Establishment. (a) There is established the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives...

Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Task Force shall advise the President, the Secretary of Commerce, and other Executive agency heads with respect to:

(1) *Methods of developing, supporting and promoting private sector leadership and responsibility for meeting public needs.*

(2) Recommendations for appropriate action by the President *to foster greater public-private partnerships and to decrease dependence on government.*

(b) The Task Force shall serve as a *focal point for private sector action addressing public problems.*

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The heads of Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Task Force with such information with respect to private sector initiatives issues as may be necessary for the effective performance of its functions.

Willard Garvey

Barbara Aho, a researcher on the New World Order, wrote an article about the National Center for Privatization that was co-founded by Willard Garvey along with other Wichita businessmen²². Her research includes a letter from William Garvey to President Ronald Reagan written in 1984. Aho wrote (emphasis added):

In 1984, between the establishment of the National Center for Privatization and President Reagan's executive order to permanently establish low fees for public land grazing, Willard Garvey wrote a letter to the President which disclosed the real objective of the National Center for Privatization -- to wit, that non-profit organizations and the private sector might render the cumbersome machinery of representative government obsolete!

Garvey's letter [see below] was published in a media promotion for an International Conference On Family Choice/Educational Vouchers that was sponsored by the NCP on Sept. 30-Oct. 2 of 1985. Speakers for the "Privatizing Education" conference were members of the secretive and elitist Council for National Policy -- namely James Dobson, Tim Lahore and Phyllis Schlafly, and also free market economist, Milton Friedman and Secretary of Education, William Bennett. The NCP brochure promoted the conference as being "Where the Future Begins."

Executive Secretary
P.O. Box 1776
Falls Church, Virginia 22041
Phone (703) 820-2079

International Conference on Family Choice/ Educational Vouchers
September 1985
Featured: Dobson, LaHaye, Schlafly, Friedman, Pickens, William Bennett and others

Willard W. Garvey
300 West Douglas
Wichita, Kansas 67209

6 April 1984

President Ronald Reagan
Executive Office of the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500 Re: Privatization

President Reagan, congratulations on rejecting the political system negatives. Now why not adopt the all positive system -- privatization? Hold a White House conference on Privatization and appoint a Presidential Task Force on privatization.

Privatization is documented in the enclosed paper from the Heritage Foundation and dates back at least to Adam Smith, Plato, Aristotle and Jesus.

Privatization's more recent advocates include most of the non-profit sector-- and the entire profit sector. To name a few, Peter Drucker, Milton Friedman, Heritage Foundation, Reason Foundation, Pacific Institute, Manhattan Institute, National Legal Center for the Public Interest, VOLUNTEER -- National Center for Citizen Involvement, International Executive Service Corps, United Way with its Services Identification System, churches, labor unions, etc.

Privatization is now "an idea whose time has come" The knowledge, communication, and computer industry can make political representatives obsolete!

Privatization might well be the theme for the 200th anniversary of the Constitution. Privatization is essential for national salvation.

To restore privatization is the National Center for Privatization's purpose. May we help you?

With best wishes,

Willard W. Garvey

WWG:ks

I did find on the University of Texas, Reagan archives website, the transcript of an event Question & Answer session held on October 14, 1982 with Ed Rollins moderating²³, a reference to Willard Garvey as being an old friend of Ronald Reagan's:

Mr. Rollins. Mr. President, we now move on to Wichita, Kansas, where there's a group there honoring Gerald Caywood, our outstanding candidate, who's running against incumbent Dan Glickman in the Fourth Congressional District in Kansas.

An old friend of yours, a Republican Eagle, Willard Garvey, who is chairman of the board of Garvey Industries and founder of Homeowner's Trust, which is a group dedicated to fighting political spending and waste in government, is going to ask you the question.

The President. Willard?

Mr. Garvey. Mr. President, on the same question, government spending is still the root cause of inflation and unemployment. Congress has doubled spending in 6 years, and now it costs each family over \$8,000 per year, plus \$10,000 per family for national debt, plus \$100,000 per family for unfunded Federal liabilities. Just a 10-percent cut in spending would free up \$80 billion, enough for 8 million new \$10,000 jobs. And my question is, what do our candidates for Congress and the rest of us need to do that will help you to cut spending?

Why would I spend time making absolutely sure that there was a connection between Garvey and Reagan? Because of the New Age [weirdness associated with the Garvey family](#).

Barbara Aho also documented a connection between Jeremy Rifkin and Pat Robertson:

“In 1979, New Ager **Jeremy Rifkin** copyrighted a book of giant significance to those who can read between the lines. The book was titled *The Emerging Order*. In his run for the Presidential Nomination of 1988, Christian New Age Change Agent, **Pat Robertson** gave both Rifkin and his book, *The Emerging Order*, a great deal of television exposure on Robertson's **700 Club television program**. It has been said with great discernment that the life purpose of Rifkin and the sole intent of *The Emerging Order* was to channel the entire United States spectrum of the "Evangelical" population into the New Age Movement. Rifkin, however, proved to be much too blatantly associated with the vociferous element of the New Age Movement which openly advocated the element of "cleansing the New Age Movement action" of the earth, **the physical extermination** of all fundamentalist Christians, Jews and Moslems and **anyone else who dissented from United States/United Nations/New World Order policies.**”

A search on Jeremy Rifkin turned up a BookTV presentation by Rifkin on his book, “[The Empathetic Civilization: The Race to Global Consciousness in a World in Crisis](#)”. Rifkin talks

about global warming and technology – in particular, the Smart Grid that he calls an Intelligrid. In Jeremy Rifkin, we find the link between New Age religiosity and technocracy.

So that's the connection – whatever's your pleasure, there's a Pied Piper for you.

End Part I

Additional Reading:

[Business and the Rise of K Street](#) (see Heritage Foundation)

[Gasman's Haeckel's Monism and the Birth of Fascist Ideology](#)

Vicky Davis
May 12, 2012

¹ LA Times, August 4, 1986, Former Oakland Mayor Houlihan Dead at 75, http://articles.latimes.com/1986-08-04/news/mn-1247_1_houlihan

² K. Maureen Heaton, 1990, *Impossible Dream*, page 84. This book is on the American Deception website but I couldn't link to it directly from there: <http://www.americandeception.com> so I had to download it and link to it on my website: http://www.channelingreality.com/documents/Heaton_The_Impossible_Dream.pdf

³ Institute For Local Self Government, Berkeley, CA, John C. Houlihan, Executive Director, January 31, 1974. This report is also on the American Deception website without the ability to link to it so it too is on my website: http://www.channelingreality.com/Power/Redding/Houlihan_Plan_P2_Change_OCR_Text.pdf

⁴ Wikipedia, Ayn Rand bio, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayn_Rand May 9, 2012

⁵ American Heritage Online dictionary, <http://education.yahoo.com/reference/dictionary/entry/libertarian>

⁶ New York Times Obituary, May 6, 2011, *Lanny Friedlander, Founder of Reason Magazine, Dies at 63*. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/05/07/us/07friedlander.html>

⁷ Reason.com, Brian Doherty, December 2008 issue, *40 Years of Free Minds and Free Markets*, An oral history of reason, <http://reason.com/archives/2008/11/17/40-years-of-free-minds-and-fre/print>

⁸ Reason Blog, March 26, 2011, Robert W. Poole, *Bob Poole Remembers Reason's Creator, Lanny Friedlander*, <http://reason.com/blog/2011/03/26/remembering-reasons-creator-la/print>

⁹ Full Context, Vol. 11, No. 5, (May/June 1999), Interview with Robert Poole, by William and Karen Minto, http://www.fullcontext.org/people/poole_intx.htm

¹⁰ Ibid 40 years..

¹¹ Chapman University, Argyros School of Business & Economics, Curriculum Vitae for Tibor Machan, Distinguished Fellow & Freedom Communications Professor of Business Ethics and Free Enterprise, 1997-2004, <http://www.l.chapman.edu/argyros/faculty/machan/machan.pdf>

¹² Ibid Interview

¹³ Reason Magazine, Robert W. Poole, November 22, 2010, Dave Nolan, R.I.P. <http://reason.com/archives/2010/11/22/dave-nolan-rip/print>

¹⁴ Libertarian Celebrities, David Nolan, November 23, 1943 – November 21, 2010, http://www.libertarianism.com/pop_celebrity/157

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