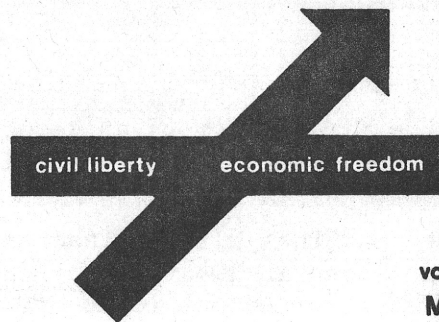


The Illinois Libertarian



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May 1975

CARBONDALE ELECTION ANALYSIS

F. A. HAYEK IN ST. LOUIS, APRIL 26

by Joe Cobb

We had asked for but did not receive an analysis of the Mayoral campaign of Irene Altschuler in Carbondale from someone on the spot. Still, it is necessary that we have one, for the election inspired a lot of interest upstate, and we owe it to our readership an accounting of what their donations last December bought them. (And we cannot delay: other news impinges.) What follows, then, are our impressions of the campaign, based on the snippets that did arrive, plus our conversations with the principals (both by phone and in person).

First, the final vote counts. For the incumbent, Neil Eckert (Democrat): 2,635; Irene Altschuler (Libertarian? [more on this later]): 901; Joel Preston (student write-in): 331; and a second student write-in candidate: 35.

Breaking the total down by precinct, one arrives at interesting, if not meaningful, results. Altschuler did best in two precincts marked "student resident hall" and "low income, student housing," in both areas nearly gaining a plurality. She did poorest in a precinct marked "student primarily," one without description, and a third, embarrassingly, given as her home precinct. In general, she appeared to go over well with some of the students and, perhaps significantly, lower-income and minority voters.

Our readers will remember that Irene nearly didn't make it to the final ballot when she finished third in the Primary behind a last-minute write-in candidate. In reference to that, Jackson County LP Chairman John Hiland wrote: ". . . the other side (statists) 'sucker punched' us in the primary . . . [but] Irene went back on the

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The afternoon seminar was billed as "How Far Are We Down the Road to Serfdom?" and featured Profs. Benjamin A. Rogge and Henry G. Manne as well as the Nobel Laureate. Four of us were fortunate enough to sit with Prof. & Mrs. Hayek during the luncheon, as we questioned him on many subjects unrelated to the general discussion. Hayek is a rare individual with the sort of breadth of scholarship which is not found very often among modern popular academics--combining in his sixty years of reading and research the study of economics, philosophy, classics, law, psychology, history, and the sciences.

Following the luncheon, Hayek addressed the audience of perhaps 300 guests. Most seemed to be well established businessmen and their wives. The size of the gathering had surprised him; but when asked if his popularity was a cause for optimism, he demurred that it was difficult to judge whether this was not merely a response to his Nobel Prize --causing those who already agreed with libertarian opinion to travel a greater distance to view a celebrity.

His remarks were extemporaneous, generally following the line of his current work. He has published the first volume, "Rules and Order" (University of Chicago Press, 1973) of his Law, Legislation, and Liberty. He discussed in general terms some of his ideas for the third volume, which is in manuscript and may be published next year. Hayek seems convinced that the 18th Century experimental formulations of classical liberal democratic institutions have failed, in terms of the goals originally set. Yet he thinks that liberty is not a lost cause,

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HAYEK (cont'd from page 1)

even if the first attempts at democratic government may end up in totalitarian bureaucracy.

He pointed out that his original predictions, published in 1944 in The Road to Serfdom, have turned out to be off target. In those days, the social democrats were calling for government control of industry. Hayek wrote that such policies would lead to political abuses and corruption, ending in dictatorship and repression. This had been the pattern followed by Germany from Bismarck to Hitler, with the failure of the Weimar Republic serving as his model (Britain in 1944 seemed to be moving in the same direction as Germany in the 1920's). During the past three decades, however, the socialists have discovered a better technique of expropriation: inflation and taxes. An activist government can reward its supporters and redistribute wealth more efficiently and quietly with taxation than with nationalization of business.

The ultimate consequence of inflation and rising taxes will be the end of the free market system, Hayek said. Price controls, commodity allocations, and finally the breakdown of democracy will result because the bureaucrats will take over every phase of our lives. Each citizen becomes a victim of government because the concentration of special interests can pass laws to regulate and subsidize those whom they choose. Excessive central bank credit expansion to pay for new government programs (and regulatory agencies) will wipe out those people who do not receive subsidies.

Hayek pointed out that the idea of limited government first arose as opposition to the power of the King. When the royal power was replaced by the laws of Congress, or Parliament, the idea of placing limits on "The People" seemed less important. This fatal development (almost an oversight) has led to the mystique of an Omnipotent Majority, which engenders the growth of government regulation and bureaucracy. The solution, of course, would be some system to combine democratic elections with strict limits on the scope of government. Hayek has some unusual new ideas on this subject.

One of the subjects for which Hayek is best known is his work on the Rule of Law in

legal and social philosophy. Many of his books and articles since he came to the United States from Britain after the Second War have been analytical and historical studies of economic and legal systems based on uniform general rules, rather than a system based on specific commands by government police. His most recent book is an analysis of social order and the process of natural justice. The next volume in this three-volume book will discuss the fallacy of "social justice"; and the third volume will propose a system of constitutional democracy which he believes will limit the power of the State.

The proposal is this: Since we live under two different concepts of law, (1) "management" law, such as traffic laws and fiscal policy measures, and (2) "the rules of just conduct," such as prohibitions of murder and theft, consumer fraud, or slavery; Hayek proposes that we have two different congressional bodies. The Upper Chamber of the Legislature should make general rules which would limit the government, as well as limit gangsters and muggers. The Lower Chamber should concern itself with political issues, such as how much welfare and warfare, how much spending and taxing, and how much political monkeybusiness we should have to tolerate.

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Pursuant to instructions from the April General Meeting (see page 8), what follows on the next several pages are discussions of several aspects of the Libertarian Party National Convention to be held in New York August 28 to September 1 (please note that this differs from the dates given on the 1975 LPI Calendar, which are incorrect and should be changed). Also included with this issue is a first edition of "The Presidential Convention Newsletter." Based on the information therein, you should be able to determine if you have the wherewithal and inclination to attend, whether as delegate, alternate, spectator, or exhibitor. If you have any interest at all, please send your name (and address) to the Libertarian Party of Illinois, P.O. Box 1776, Chicago, IL 60690, and we will arrange to send you all future editions of the convention newsletter.

DELEGATE SELECTION REPORT

On 7 May 1975, the By-Laws Committee met to consider the possible formats for selecting delegates to LP national conventions. LPI need only select delegates to conventions where Presidential nominees will be selected; at other national conventions any member may attend and participate. The national organization lays several other parameters on state parties which are as follows:

- (a) The total number of seats given to a state includes those held by Executive Committee Members. These seats really do not belong to the state; rather they are the personal possession of the Execom members who alone can fill each seat so assigned.
- (b) The state chairman automatically holds a delegate position unless he elects not to attend. In this case, the chairman ought to register his intention with the national office and then leave this seat to the state party to fill as the other seats are filled.
- (c) Members of convention committees, whom the national office appoints, need not be delegates. (This matter requires attention but is beyond our scope.)
- (d) State parties may select delegates in any way they see fit.

The purpose of the following is to outline the various methods of delegate selection so that LPI members will be sufficiently informed to intelligently choose the one that best fits Illinois' particular needs and condition. Please bear in mind that this is essentially a bare-bones presentation with many of the arguments left out or only indicated.

1. Who can be a delegate?

First off, delegates must pay their own way to and from the convention. So self-financing serves as the first guide. However, it should not be enough that the first X number of people with \$400 get to represent LPI. Must these people be members (dues paying) of LPI?

Or can persons active on a local level who decide not to pay state dues go? For limiting eligibility to LPI members, one can argue that such people have shown suffi-

cient interest and awareness to be effective representatives of LPI. Against this position, one can maintain that since most activity takes place on the local level, it is quite rational to place all of one's resources at that level. There is a common thread here: prospective delegates must associate with some level of libertarian activity.

And this "activity" raises another point. There are libertarians active on the local or state or national (or some combination of the three) level. What is "activity" and what kind of requirement, if any, should we have on activity? Should this apply to all members or only to those who live where an established county chapter exists? The problem of scattered members brings up the second topic.

2. How are delegates to be spread around?
A statewide meeting to select delegates would tend to favor the Chicago area since meetings are always held there. Jackson and Winnebago Counties are prevented by distance from participating. Unless the entire procedure goes by mail, which would be expensive and take too long. So the By-Laws Committee favors apportioning seats to the various geographical areas on a membership basis: Chicago, Jackson, Winnebago.

But then there are the scattered members, who constitute about 1/4 of LPI. These people live where there is no libertarian organization. Should they receive an apportionment? If they don't, it should not come as a surprise that they aren't active; if they do, one would like to know what their qualifications are. This could be done by mail or through a central meeting or by a geographical arrangement (i.e., attaching all of northwest Illinois to Winnebago, etc.).

3. How do people become delegates?

Past practice has had state meetings approve delegates, a reasonable practice that will probably continue. In other words, delegates are not appointed or announced, nor are seats auctioned off.

Selection could be by simple vote or something more complex. The idea contained in "none of the above" leads to the idea of voting "no." Then one can vote either for

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by Jeff Dehn

or against a candidate, or of course abstain. This way someone whose views are radically at variance with general libertarian principles could be excluded. The exact mechanics need working out, but the general idea should be clear.

To say yes or no, one needs to know something about each individual's stands and concerns. Some issues are controversial (ERA, death penalty, abortion) and some are not (Statement of Principles, free trade) and some are probably not clear (foreign policy, tax rebellion). And of course, what course should the LP take? The By-Laws Committee recommends that regardless of the method chosen for selecting delegates:

ANYONE WISHING TO BE A DELEGATE SHOULD SUBMIT HIS/HER QUALIFICATIONS AND CONCERNS IN TIME FOR INCLUSION IN THE NEXT NEWSLETTER [please try to keep it short and succinct].

4. Alternates.

Alternates are people who fill in for delegates who are unable to be present at events. They have delegate status until the delegate appears to claim his position. Should alternates be assigned to specific delegates or be drawn from a pool? This would probably depend on the number of alternates. Alternate selection runs along the line of delegate selection.

Can delegates by their own decision add people to the delegation as happened at the last convention? There an LPI member arrived as an observer and was given the empty seat on the delegation. Should this practice continue?

5. Who can vote for delegates?

This is closely related to the first topic. It is not plausible to argue that people qualified to be delegates are not qualified to participate in delegate selection. Setting delegate eligibility also determines voter eligibility. But perhaps there are other arguments, which can be brought up at the May meeting [June 1]. If you cannot attend, please direct your comments to Dale Nelson, 8998 Kennedy Dr., Des Plaines, IL 60016, and I shall bring them to the attention of the meeting.

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The Kankakee County Libertarian Party (which doesn't even exist) sponsored two tax protests during April. Certain short-range goals were met. These included: educating the people on the evils of taxation, gaining experience in (anti-) political activity, and staying out of jail. It is too early to tell if another short-range goal, gaining new Party members, will be met. Unfortunately, the most important goal, abolition of taxation, was not achieved.

On April 9 the League of Women Voters held a "Meet the Candidates Night" at the Bourbonnais Municipal Center. I gave away over thirty SIL [Society for Individual Liberty] "Taxation is Theft" leaflets in about an hour and a half. I stood outside the Municipal Center in order not to be associated with the politicians and to make sure people got my message first. Response was about 80% apathetic and 20% favorable, although none were enthusiastic. I was even left alone by the Brothers of the Brush.

The second protest was held on Saturday, April 19 from 11 AM to 1 PM in downtown Kankakee. Literature handed out was provided by Bob Randall of the Chicago Post Office Tax Protest (thanks again, Bob). This time I gave out over 200 pieces of literature. Again, there were no unfavorable responses and possibly a couple of very favorable responses.

I would recommend that each Libertarian engage in an activity of this sort. A local organization would be useful but is not a necessity. A lot can be accomplished by individual action. My investment in terms of time and money was small, and the experience alone was well worth it.

LPI MAY (JUNE) GENERAL MEETING

We will meet on Sunday, June 1, 2:00 PM, at the McDonald's Restaurant (in the club-room downstairs) in Lisle (just south of downtown), Maple Ave. & Rt. 53. To be discussed: procedure for selecting convention delegates; election of a new Secretary.

A CONVENTION PRIMER

by Steve Nelson, Chairman

All large public bodies face the necessity of assembling considerable numbers of members in order to ascertain their sentiments and review their qualifications for leadership. In democratically organized bodies, this necessity results in a representative assembly operating under written rules and convening at regular intervals. In the Libertarian Party, and in American political parties generally, representatives of all the organized states convene to choose the presidential and vice-presidential candidates and to write a description of the political objectives of the party. In the Libertarian Party, this convention also determines the composition of the Executive Committee and its officers.

The organization of any such assembly depends on a structure of committees. In the Libertarian Party, there are two standing committees (a standing committee is one that is organized continuously) and two ad hoc committees (that is, organized for one task and one convention only). The (standing) Executive Committee oversees the work of the national officers, appropriates party funds, organizes new states, and determines the day-to-day operating procedures of the party. It is composed of the four elected (by the convention) officers of the party, the immediate past chairman of the party, seven members elected at large by the convention, and the regional members elected by the delegates to the convention from the regions. The (standing) Judiciary committee hears appeals from disaffiliated states, suspended officers, and disciplined members. During the convention, it also determines conflicts (upon challenge) between the Statement of Principles and the platform. Members are appointed by the Executive Committee and may not be members thereof. The (ad hoc) committees on rules and the platform meet several days in advance of the convention to review their respective documents and prepare a report detailing the changes they believe to be required. Since the procedures for electing the Executive Committee and nominating candidates are very simple, most of the delegate-hours of the main

convention will be spent hearing and debating the reports of these two committees. Still more important is the fact that the convention's time is severely limited, so that, in these areas, little or nothing will be debated except items on the committee reports.

The main convention normally opens with a speech by a prominent party member, followed rapidly by an exceedingly bitter dispute over the seating of delegates from states with schisms of one sort or another (since these schismatic delegations commonly favor different policies and/or candidates, they are supported or opposed by various regular delegations). In the hopes of minimizing these disputes, the 1974 rules were changed to minimize the role of the credentials committee and permit the states both an unlimited number of alternate delegates and unlimited substitution of alternate delegates. While one may hope for improvement, it may well be that the problem is simply intrinsic.

The convention then moves to consideration of the report of the rules committee; here the debate will center around the question of financial support for the National LP. Should the national party maintain an independent roster of dues-paying members, or should the state parties collect the National LP's dues, or should it be supported by contributions only? Other proposals may arise from seating disputes, or under-represented delegations; a proposal to permit proxy voting was defeated in 1974, but may be revived if it is seen as a possible solution to travel costs or seating disputes.

COMING NEXT MONTH: "The 'Hot Potatoes'--The Platform and the Problems"

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DELEGATE (cont'd from page 4)

Hopefully, this discussion has illuminated the delegate selection issue sufficiently that members will be prepared for intelligent consideration of this at the next meeting and will be able to work out a formula suitable to LPI.

Respectfully submitted,

Dale Nelson
Chairman, By-Laws Committee

HAYEK (cont'd from page 2)

In order to make the Upper Chamber less political and more deliberative, Hayek proposes that Senators be elected for one term, perhaps to serve for 15 years without succeeding to any office afterward. Moreover, the voters for this Upper Chamber would be limited to men and women at age 45 on election day (or a similar proposal to minimize the influence of political propaganda and short-run issues). He would hope that the Upper Chamber might be non-partisan. The Lower Chamber would be just like what we have now: politicians, lobbyists, political parties, universal suffrage, etc.

But the laws of the Upper Chamber would control the ordinances of the Lower Chamber. The Upper Chamber would be like a political higher court of review. For example, the Lower Chamber would be in charge of questions like how much to tax and spend, but the Upper Chamber would declare that all taxation must be equally apportioned according to certain general rules. Hayek suggests that this idea would work better than our present system to prevent inflation and the expansion of government power. We shall await the completion of his manuscript to judge this new "Rule of Law" concept.

It is unclear, for example, whether he would support a written constitution as a necessary element in his system. It is unclear whether the Upper Chamber could pass laws such as universal military service, which is isonomic and democratic, but obviously anti-libertarian and oppressive. Furthermore, the Upper Chamber might go the way of the British House of Lords, in the face of popular pressure from the Lower House.

* * *

Following the luncheon remarks of Prof. Hayek, the gathering moved to a meeting room where Hayek, Rogge, and Manne led a panel discussion on the death of free enterprise in America.

In his opening remarks, Henry Manne pointed to the historic growth of the regulatory agencies as causing the elimination of the free market. In the 1930's, the Congress delegated legislative power to the regulators, and the Supreme Court refused to

exercise the power of judicial review. The Court said that regulators are "expert" and if they conduct a "public hearing" before adopting a regulation (no matter how silly or costly) then the regulation must be presumed to be good for society. The test case was a S.E.C. regulation which said, essentially, that dishonesty is forbidden --and that the Commission could decide that anything it didn't like was therefore forbidden. So much for the free market.

Manne provided an interesting theory of precisely who profits from regulation (the middle management class, not the owners of business or the consumers) and estimated that at least \$150,000,000,000 per year is wasted because of government regulations.

Ben Rogge discussed the Austrian theory of bureaucracy as presented in Joseph Schumpeter's Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy. The theory, which Hayek commented on favorably, argues that the capitalist system tends to degenerate into a congeries of stagnant cartels with the cooperation of the bureaucrats in government and their cousins in corporate industry and finance. Rogge's discussion was frightening in its pessimism. Standing at the back of the room, this reporter wanted to shout "Vote Libertarian," "Defend the Black Market," or "We Have Just Begun to Fight"--but decorum prevailed. Rogge concluded with the statement that he feared capitalism would simply die with a whimper, without a fight. This view was shared by Hayek. The mood in the room was filled with depression and gloom at the end. And fatalism can be fatal.

The Libertarian Party must take notice of those independent businessmen who were left so frustrated and depressed by the future. There is political and financial support in those ranks--assuming we are prepared to fight.

EXECOM BANQUET TICKETS STILL AVAILABLE

Tickets will be available at the door for the Execom Banquet at the LaSalle Hotel May 24th (see the Calendar listing on p. 9). This is an event you won't want to miss. Other events you might not want to miss are the meetings of the National Executive Committee itself. They will be held at the hotel in the Chicago Room, 9 AM - 5 PM on the 24th and 9 AM - 1 PM on the 25th.

ANALYSIS (cont'd from page 1)

ballot--because she just wouldn't quit! Practically by herself, she fought City Hall and won, in spite of all their treachery could do!" It isn't exactly clear how defeating Irene constitutes "treachery." Does the last-minute write-in effort of student candidate Preston (whose total topped Altschuler's Primary total by one vote) constitute "treachery" on his part too? Who owes what allegiance to whom?

The picture we have of the campaign is of Irene working long and hard (she herself knocked on over one-fourth the doors in Carbondale), but with her organization beset by dissension and confusion. There was more than one resignation, and at one point, supposedly, her one-time campaign manager was working for an opponent. John Hiland had this to say: "Well, we did lose the election, but under the circumstances I don't think we did badly. Running the first lady candidate for Mayor in these parts, on a third party ticket against a well-known Walker Democrat, on a budget of \$400, pitting a clean campaign against a dubious one--and with both local papers hostile and trying to ignore us to death--we still got 1/4 of the vote, a fair amount of it black. More than that, the ones who got elected to city council used our issues! Lost the race? Yes, we did, but we had a real impact. As promised--we did give them a good fight."

A good fight--but a libertarian one? In looking at her campaign literature, one learns that Altschuler is against high taxes, wasteful spending, and over-regulation --in short, she is against Big Government. But so is Ronald Reagan. And George Wallace. Where were the assertions that taxes are inherently immoral, that government enterprises are best left to private initiative, that Big Brother has no business in regulating any (peaceful) areas of our lives? We didn't find any. Did Altschuler come out against marijuana prohibition or not? Now, it may be true that Carbondale lies right in the heart of the Bible Belt and that an outright Libertarian campaign might have eroded her support; but that last is open to question considering Carbondale is a college town (SIU). Again: her campaign may have been conservative--but was it libertarian?

We don't maintain that Irene Altschuler isn't, at heart, a libertarian. In any case, she won the admiration of many for her personal integrity: several members of the Carbondale press reportedly were disappointed to hear that her first campaign was also her last.

And that, in our admittedly myopic way, is how we, the Secretary/Editor, view the campaign. What lessons will we, the Party, learn from it? What warnings will we heed?

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FLP SELECTS PORCUPINE AS PARTY ANIMAL

The Free Libertarian Party of New York has selected, in convention, the porcupine as its party animal. State Chairperson Gary Greenberg explained that "The porcupine is a nonaggressive animal that minds its own business." When attacked, "it rolls into a ball and hopes the aggressor will leave it alone." Thus, "The porcupine is an excellent symbol for the liberatirian political message."

* * * * *

SPEAKING OF TALKIES

by Rex Greed

"THE DEVIL IN DR. DOLITTLE"

Dr. Dolittle	Rex Harassment
Georgina Spelvin	Martha Vineyard
Mephistopheles	G. Gordon Lordy
Donkey	Henry Jackass
Elephant	Gerald Mander Fraud
Porcupine	John Hotspurs

Directed by Enigma Birdman

He walks with the animals, he talks with the animals, he has this one burning ambition: to become Curator of the Washington Zoo--to rule the animals. Dr. Dolittle is his name, taming game's his game, and he is played to perfection by that inveterate veteran of over a dozen bad eggs, Rex Harassment. On his way to the top, he meets a hard-boiled plumber with a bag full of dirty tricks (among them Georgina Spelvin). "Just sign over you soul," Mephistopheles hisses, "and all power and glory will be yours." He does, and it is. Until he meets up with the sage old Porcupine, who pricks him with this: "All the world's a zoo, and everyone his own keeper." The zoobreak finale set me tingling with suspense; I haven't known so much excitement since my tie died. Give it an eisenhower--*****

MINUTES & SECONDS

FROM THE PULPIT:

The LPI General Meeting for April

I Want Down (Sort Of)

I. Preliminaries and Announcements

The Secretary read the minutes from the last meeting. (What, no Treasurer's Report?)

II. Old Business

A. The county fair campaign plods along.
B. Plans were told for the Execom Banquet in Chicago May 24th. It was reported that advertisements for the event were mailed to persons on the LPI and Reason magazine mailing lists only (thus circumventing--for the moment--the issue of alleged ideological favoritism within LPI).

III. New Business

A. It was suggested that intensive planning begin immediately for the Party petition drive (to get on the ballot) next year. The need for many new members was stressed, which led to renewed charges that a conservative bias lurks within.
B. It was moved that the Party develop a series of pamphlets for distribution at meetings, demonstrations, and whatnot. It was amended that the Party leadership look into the possibility of exchanging these pamphlets with other state LP's, libertarian organizations, and whatnot. The hands had it.
C. It was moved that Bob Randall be reimbursed from Party funds for any losses he incurred with the tax protest. When it was suggested that he try for personal contributions first, the matter was tabled.
D. The Chair moved the table. (There was a draft from the floor.)
E. With great emotion was a motion to pass a check to the Sec for his April expenses (legal) tendered by the same. The gathering was so moved, it was so moved. [Anything for a laugh: My Secretariat for a horse-laugh! (See column 2 for further details.)]
F. It was moved that the newsletter discuss the upcoming National LP Convention: delegate selection procedures, delegate expenses, likely convention controversies (e.g., abortion), etc. The motion was withdrawn, for the Editor agreed in any case.
G. A deadline was "suggested" [such is the way of our Party] for the deliberations of the by-laws committee.

Bob Osterlund, Sec'y

It is with profoundest regrets etc., etc. that I hereby announce my resignation as Secretary of LPI effective the next General Meeting. Because of pressing personal concerns, the double workload of Secretary/Editor is more than I can handle at the moment. I do, however, intend to stay on as Editor of the Illinois Libertarian, a position I find much more rewarding (than Secretary) in any event.

As I am freed from the responsibilities of Secretary, chances are that I will have more time to devote to this newsletter, and the product should improve accordingly. But for those of you that might take a contrary view, that the newsletter improves inversely with my written contributions to it (not that I have heard any complaints, mind you)--I have only this to say (write): Write! Which is to say that outside contributions have been lacking (except from our workhorses); indeed, I am often reduced to begging for articles and information. (And when copy does arrive, it is invariably late. New Policy: the absolute deadline for newsletter material is one week prior to the publication date for that month's issue.) Now, it is possible that the socialists and liberal schemers and, yes, conservative-fascists have taken their leave of this state and, therefore, that there is nothing to report. More likely, Illinois libertarians (of whatever stripe: we would even welcome hearing from the ACIU) are taking leave of their hope and initiative. For the totally despondent, I direct your attention to the International Society of Free Space Colonizers, an organization dedicated to abandoning this earth for a hoped-for freedom in the Wild Blue Yonder. Then, too, there are intoxicants. But for the perceptive and persevering few who realize that History marches on (more and more a goose step) and over the lassitudinous, that something must be done to stem the leftward tide lest we drown in it: Do it! Then be sure to write and tell me about it. [End of sermon.]

So: we need a new Secretary. Who should he/she/it be? One who can attend to the

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CALENDAR

22 May (Thurs.), 4:30 PM, Cobb Hall (University of Chicago), 5811 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago (Hyde Park). In Quantrell Auditorium, HARRY G. JOHNSON, Charles F. Grey Distinguished Service Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago, speaking on "Oil and the International Financial Crisis" as part of the series of Public Lectures on Economic Policy.

23 May (Fri.), 8:00 PM, Carson Pirie Scott Building (15th floor), 36 S. Wabash, Chicago. A lecture by Professor RALPH LERNER on "The New Man of Commerce: Reflections on Smith and Toqueville."

24-25 May (Sat. & Sun.). EXECOMM MEETING.

24 May (Sat.), LaSalle Hotel, 10 North LaSalle, Chicago. In the "Chicago Room" (2nd flr.), a DINNER & DISCUSSION with the National Executive Committee of the Libertarian Party. Featured speakers will include: EDWARD H. CRANE, National Chairman of the Libertarian Party, ANDREA MILLEN, Vice-Chairwoman of the Libertarian Party, and three members of the National Executive Committee, KARL J. BRAY, tax rebel and 1974 candidate for U.S. Congress, DAVID NOLAN, Founder of the Libertarian Party, and FRAN YOUNG-STEIN, 1973 candidate for Mayor of New York. Cash Bar 6:00-7:00, Dinner 7:00-8:00, Remarks 8:00-9:00, Questions 9:00-10:00. Tickets will be available at the door for \$15; call Steve Nelson (312/969-1088) for verification.

26 May (Mon.). Memorial Day.

28 May (Wed.), 7:30 PM, Judd Hall (University of Chicago), 5835 S. Kimbark Ave., Chicago (Hyde Park). In Room 128, a talk by dean of American economists and Charles R. Walgreen Distinguished Service Professor of American Institutions at the UC, GEORGE J. STIGLER, speaking on "A Perspective on Liberty in the American Heritage." Sponsored by UC Club for Responsible Individualism and the Intercollegiate Studies Institute as part of its American Bicentennial Lecture Series.

28 May (Wed.), 8:00 PM, 5536 East Lake Drive A, Lisle, Ill. A meeting of the LIBERTARIAN CLUB OF DUPAGE.

29 May (Thurs.). A talk by GEORGE STIGLER on "Is Politics Economics?" (see 22 May listing for time and place).

1 June (Sun.). LPI GENERAL MEETING (see page 4).

3 June (Tues.). LPI OFFICERS MEETING (for time and place, call Steve Nelson at 312/969-1088).

5 June (Thurs.). A talk by Asst. Prof. of Political Science at the UC, DONALD A. WITTMAN on "Public Goods and Collective Action" (see 22 May listing for time and place).

5 June (Thurs.), 8:00 PM. A meeting of NONE OF THE ABOVE at the residence of Mike & Kathy Kostka, 662 W. Buckingham #3, Chicago (phone: 312/248-2280).

14 June (Sat.). NEWSLETTER DEADLINE.

21 June (Sat.). Publication date for THE ILLINOIS LIBERTARIAN.

(If you know of any happenings or events within the general area of the Midwest that would be of interest to libertarians, please send notice of them to the Editor (address on last page).)

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FULPIT (cont'd from page 8)

day-to-day business of the office (general administrative work taking at most 5 or 10 minutes daily) in a day-to-day fashion (Procrastinator Me could not). One who has several evenings a month for occasional keypunching (for the mailing list; to some I am known as "Keeper of the Mailing List") and Officers Meetings, General Meetings, etc.--reliability of meeting attendance is especially important. Shorthand and a good pair of legs would be nice, but aren't necessary. It is necessary, on the other foot, that the new Secretary be a leader, one who can take the initiative and knows how to "kick butts."

So far, only one brave soul has stepped forward expressing definite interest in the job: Bob Randall (of tax protest fame). Other volunteers are urged to inform Steve Nelson (312/969-1088) of their candidacy, or simply show up at the next General Meeting, when my replacement will be elected.

Bob Osterlund
Secretary Manqué

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NEWS N NOTES
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LONG DISTANCE RECRUITING: Mr. Chris Beeker of Grand Forks, North Dakota was listening to WGN Radio recently when he heard one of LPI's editorial rebuttals, which interested him so much that he gave a call to the Party phone number (thanks again to Frank Oliva of LPI, who started the fund that pays for our telephone). There is no North Dakota LP, and now Mr. Beeker is hot to start one. He has been referred to the proper LP people, and a convention is tentatively slated for June. Let's keep on rebutting!

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AAPS KO'D: A U.S. District Court panel has dismissed a suit by the Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons that challenged the constitutionality of an amendment to the Social Security Act barring physicians from participating in federal rebate programs if they fail to meet the standards of the Professional Standards Review Organization. The law was challenged on the grounds that it deprived doctors of their right to practice, interfered with physician-patient relationships, and invaded the privacy of potential patients. (So Doctor Jaggard is down--but not out, we hope.)

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LOGO: LPIer Mickey Propadovich takes the credit for our new logo. He has also designed the Party stationery and helps out with other graphics from time to time. Whatever he designs, Mickey lends our look a touch of class. (Thanks.)

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PROPOSITION TWO: Two Illinois legislators, Rep. Donald Totten (R., Hoffman Estates) & Sen. James (Pate) Philip (R., Elmhurst), have introduced a bill that would place a tax ceiling of 6.6% on total personal income in the state. The proposed constitutional amendment (similar to California's Proposition One, which was defeated) if adopted by May, 1976 would go before the voters for ratification by November of that same year. (Tell them your support.)

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OIL QUIET ON THE MIDEASTERN FRONT?: Egypt has asked the U.S. for help in paying its war debts. As Johnny Carson says, that's like having an affair with your neighbor's

wife and asking him to pay the motel bills. And Jordan has just signed a war pact with Syria, right after we armed the Jordanians with anti-aircraft missiles. This Super Henry: Is there a method to his madness?

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NOZICK'S NOOK: Robert Nozick's book Anarchy, State and Utopia (Basic Books) has won the 1975 National Book Award in the Philosophy and Religion category. (Cheers.)

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GOING TO POT: Anti-marijuana forces in the Illinois House have killed legislation that would have, in effect, decriminalized private use and possession of the weed. Meanwhile, in Washington Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) has dropped his long-held objection to pot decriminalization for the reason that enforcement of the present laws has become too costly. Bayh's support is considered crucial for passage. For information on how to help reform our marijuana statutes, write: NORML [National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws], P.O. Box 1723, Chicago, Illinois 60690.

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ECONOMIC CIVIL LIBERTIES: The Committee for the Anti-Inflation Amendment (Joe Cobb's brainchild) has been transformed into the Committee for an Economic Bill of Rights (to broaden its appeal, what with inflation temporarily down and taxes up). The Economic Bill of Rights would guarantee the rights of citizens to make contracts and trade freely. It would propose, further, to abolish the Federal income tax and the IRS ("We might as well go for the jugular," Cobb argues). For additional information about the amendment and the Economic Civil Liberties Assn. write Box 1776, Chicago 60690.

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