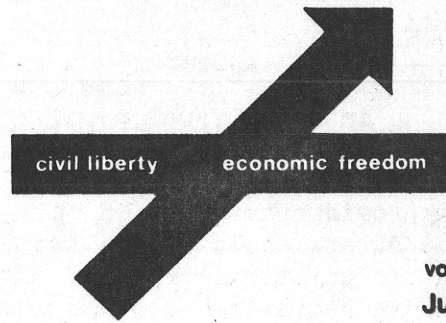


The Illinois Libertarian



vol. 1, no. 6
June 1975

LP EXECOM MEETS IN CHICAGO

130 ATTEND BANQUET

The National Executive Committee of the Libertarian Party held its Spring Meeting in Chicago at the LaSalle Hotel May 24th and 25th, discussing such things as the state of the Party (generally healthy), the state of The State (generally sick), "Whither the Libersign?" (onward and upward), and various projects and plans.

Of special interest to Illinois libertarians were the granting of \$400 to LPI to proselytize in style at the YAF Convention in Chicago this August (see p. 8), and the selection of the at-large Convention Platform Committee members. Illinois activist and former LPI Secretary Joe Cobb was honored with a near unanimous election to the Platform Committee, topping such Movement notables as Murray Rothbard and John Hospers in the process.

The Execom Meeting ran for two day-long sessions. After the first session, on the evening of the 24th, 130 or so Execom members, LPIers, and distinguished libertarian guests congregated in the Chicago Room of the LaSalle to dine on "rubber turkey" and ingest the thoughts of the Party leadership in the speeches that followed.

David Nolan, reputed Founder of the LP, led off the remarks with a commentary titled, "The Silver Lining Behind the Clouds." Among libertarian circles, said Nolan, it is fashionable to doomsay, but in fact, "Prospects have never been brighter for liberty." Though the economic picture is undeniably gloomy, it is not uniformly dark: "We have a long way to go before we reach the point of no return," and "The economy is less regulated now than in 1972, the time of the Great Pretender." Nolan

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BIG BROTHER HAS BIG PLANS FOR YOU

by Bill Margrave

Prominent utopian statisticians have launched a campaign in the press and in Congress to achieve complete, direct, coercive federal government control over what is produced in the U.S. economy. They advocate state planning of the economy. They want government fiat to supplant the remaining private decision-making in industry.

In this short essay, I want to explain what state planning is, who its champions are, why they say they favor it, and how they hope to implement it unless those who love liberty stop them.

Boosters of state planning of the economy don't call it that. They call it simply "planning." I suppose that makes it more difficult to oppose. After all, everyone makes plans. Individuals plan picnics and trips. Firms plan their production runs. But, as one learns more about state planning it becomes increasingly clear that no individual or firm could ever plan in quite the same, authoritative way the state will be able to if promoters of state planning have their way.

Challenge magazine asked Wassily Leontief, 1973 Nobel Prize winner in economics, father of input/output analysis, and advocate of state planning, what an economic planning board should do. I take my description of the planning board's role from his reply.

First, the planning board should collect detailed information on each of many sectors of the economy and develop a detailed model of the economy. The board requires a detailed, integrated picture of the economy, not just a mishmash of unrelated facts and figures. The board would make this information available to the public

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pointed to an improved foreign policy picture, a Watergate-caused "massive distrust of government--just peachy!" and best of all, the improving prospects of the LP to shatter the stranglehold of the two major parties on the political process. With the national media beginning to sense that libertarianism is perhaps an idea whose time has come, and with the ideas, the people, and a receptive audience, "The question is not whether we will be victorious, but when; and I firmly believe if we show confidence in ourselves and our cause, we shall indeed achieve freedom in our time."

Fran Youngstein followed by relating the experience she had recently of visiting Washington, D.C. She had expected to feel the kind of pride one gets at the end of a John Wayne movie, but instead felt sadness, then rage at the rows and rows of huge, oppressive "slabs of marble" that house the countless bureaucrats self-impressed with their power and their grandeur. Never before had she been so aware of the size of our government. She encouraged everyone to run political campaigns to incite the rest of the public to anger, and "If you think we've been angry before," she warned the crowd, "you ain't seen nuthin' yet!"

Karl Bray, referring to a newspaper article he had read earlier in the day, spoke of the need for a political realignment in this country, and urged the audience to exercise its intellectual division of labor (his own specialty being tax resistance, of course) to the fullest in the struggle for liberty. "We're going to win!" added Karl.

John Vernon took the opportunity of a break in the action to apprise the crowd of the size of Kay Harroff's campaign debts and to ask for donations. The hat was passed around, and close to \$600 was collected. [Additional contributions may be sent to: Harroff for Senate Committee, P.O. Box 6176, Cleveland, Ohio 44101.]

LP Vice-Chairwoman Andrea Millen cautioned that in our quest for freedom we must preserve our individuality. "The Libertarian Party is not the extent of the Libertarian Movement. . . . Our goal is a libertarian society, not a good image for the LP. We worry too much about image; ideas are our image, and there is no one, right way to

"My compliments on a smoothly-run, seemingly effortless (which means, of course, that you all did a lot of work ahead of time) Execom meeting in Chicago! In addition to the \$645 collected for me there Saturday night, I received a \$50 check the next day, and two totalling \$45 since, as a direct result of the collection/announcement the night before. I am just overwhelmingly grateful to John Vernon and to you for helping take so much weight off my mind and back." -- Kay Harroff

"I'm pleased to say you're up to your usual standard: superb." -- Karl Bray

"Just a personal note of thanks to congratulate you on the bang-up job LPI did arranging for the Execom meeting and attendant activities." -- David F. Nolan

"Just a note to thank . . . the Illinois Party for your hospitality over the weekend and the excellent banquet Saturday night. You folks certainly seem to be doing a good job in Illinois and I look forward to working with you in the future." -- Edward Crane

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present our ideas." ("We all hear different drummers, even if we hear the same music.") But, "Most of all, we must all send our message straight. We have nothing to lose and everything to gain by being hard-core. . . . Let's stake out our position and let everybody else inch toward us." Advising against infighting and waffling both, Millen drew the loudest applause of the evening with her final words: "Laissez faire on life style, laissez faire on approach, laissez faire on image--that's what we're all doing here."

LP Chairman Ed Crane described his speech as a "real gloom & doomer, [for] make no mistake about it, I think this nation is in serious trouble." As evidence of this, he told of profits being down and America having to draw on its capital stock to consume; and our rights no longer being inherent but, rather, whatever the government says they are. The LP is the only political group capable of stopping the growth of state power, Crane asserted; and libertarianism should never be confused with conservatism: "I can assure you there

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BIG BROTHER (cont'd from page 1)

in "precise, incontestable terms," enthuses Leontief. "A planning board would provide official information which everybody would have to pay attention to."

The planning board would "also draw conclusions about the future course of development, assuming inaction or alternative courses of action." The planning board can use the data and its economic models to identify potential trouble spots in the economy before they develop into serious problems. For instance, the board might conclude that the oil industry has let domestic refining capacity shrink dangerously. It would reach such a conclusion based on its guesses concerning present and future actions in each industry in the economy, as well as on its definitive, collective opinion concerning national "needs." Sometimes (or always?) the planning board will determine that private industry is not voluntarily meeting the nation's needs. Some industries will want to produce excessively. Other industries would turn out insufficient quantities of much needed goods and services.

What the planning board does about such discrepancies depends on what kind of planning it engages in, "indicative" or "imperative." Indicative planning involves letting private decision makers know that the planning board thinks that a given industry should expand or reduce output. A couple of years ago, state planners might have told the oil industry that there was a desperate need for more domestic refining capacity. This sort of plan would be a mere planner's pipe dream or velleity. It would be ineffectual here, as it is in France. Imperative planning is indicative planning plus enough coercion to ensure that producers don't ignore national needs. Imperative planners would have told the oil industry in no uncertain terms how many more refineries they should have built. As Leontief puts it, "I'm not against bullying; but you can bully much better if you know what pitfalls are to be avoided and in what direction you want the economy to go." Imperative planning would be "effective," as in the agricultural sector of the Soviet Union. To make a little analogy, imperative planning bears about the same relationship to indicative planning as tax-

ation or armed robbery does to panhandling.

Who would set priorities or decide upon national needs? Those who favor state planning are not unanimous on this point (though it seems that a true fan of state planning does not care which branch of the Federal Government makes the decisions, as long as the private sector doesn't). Would it be done by a political process? "Absolutely," as Leontief so aptly puts it. He is not sure, though, whether he wants the board under a "bi-partisan committee of the Congress" (just where would that leave Libertarians and Independents?) or "independent like the Supreme Court" (or like the U.S. Postal Service?). Others want to see the planning board in the executive branch.

Who are state planning's advocates, and why do they want it? Wassily Leontief and Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, jointly head the Initiative Committee for National Economic Planning. Leontief views the economy as a complex machine, which breaks down occasionally. To keep the machine running smoothly, one needs a large force of repairmen and troubleshooters on hand. One needs an overall state planning board to do this, because an individual, a firm, or any existing regulatory agency suffers from economic tunnel vision, which blinds it to the ramifications of events outside its own little sector of the economy. State planners could take a panoramic view of things. (Uncle Sam has excellent peripheral vision, don't you know.) Woodcock wants state planning, because "we can no longer drift from one disaster to another." (He prefers to pick his disasters deliberately and head for them under full steam.) The New York Times advocates state planning for much the same reason it wanted big government in New York City, "to ensure that critical national goals are met in such areas as housing and urban development, transportation, health, education, protection of the environment, and to provide full employment." (The Times' editorial board, having helped turn New York City into earthly paradise, is ready to lend its considerable talents to solving national problems--and who can blame them?

Are we likely to see state planning soon? Maybe, unless strong opposition develops. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey has already

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GOVERNOR WALKER'S PROPOSED TAX INCREASE

by Publius

A drama is unfolding in Springfield on statewide television. We have seen Act One, with the Governor's special broadcast on Wednesday, June 11. The government is overspending its revenues (so what else is new?). Walker called for an overall 6% reduction in the nonsalary parts of agency budgets. Since salaries represent the largest single item in the State budget, this cut is much smaller than it would seem. It is important, however, for it to look big.

At the State level, unlike the Federal, the Governor can exercise more control over agency spending than the President can. He can order appropriate funds to be placed in administrative reserves, as well as order various programs terminated outright. As State Comptroller George Lindberg (a future Republican candidate for Governor) and State Treasurer Alan Dixon (a future competitor with Walker for the Democratic nomination) pointed out: the Governor's "fiscal crisis" is political. He has the authority to control spending already, so what is the issue? It is the taxpayer-vs.-the tax receiver, as usual.

This writer believes that the drama will have three or four acts. Act One is The Warning. Act Two will be The Crisis. Act Three will be Passing the Buck, and depending upon where the buck stops we may see Act Four, The Tax Increase. Governor Walker will protest all the way to the bank with the new tax revenues.

The first act was necessary two weeks ago because it is essential for the news media to understand that the General Assembly votes for the State Budget. Cutting government activity always hurts the clients of the State, and they exercise "clout," usually taking revenge for being "screwed" out of their "rightful cut of the pie." Walker called for a 6% overall cut because he didn't want to focus on any particular group of clients. He wants the General Assembly to cope with their clients individually, knowing very well that the legislators can't, if they want to be re-elected.

Passing the Buck should be an amusing scene in Springfield. If Walker wins, the General

Assembly will take the full blame for the new tax increase to pay for the Governor's programs. If the Governor loses--if, for example, the legislators pretend the problem doesn't exist (which they have been known to do before)--then the Governor will be forced to shove it to the welfare clients, the local schools, the construction unions, or to the State employees. In a real life-or-death crisis, it is the highly visible, single Leader who will take the blame--against all protests.

Once he takes the blame (as Governor Ogilvie did in 1969), the General Assembly will gladly give Walker a tax increase. Of course, he will lose the election if this comes too early in the year. Watch for the crisis to last beyond November and for the tax increase to come effective when the politicians are safe for two more years.

Think how much nicer it would be to plan ahead of this sick little drama and squeeze the various client groups off the public trough slowly by executive action and gut resistance to political "clout." But, of course, that would take a Libertarian governor (willing to serve only one term); and about 100 Libertarian State Representatives and Senators would surely be helpful.

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BIG BROTHER (cont'd from page 3)

submitted his Balanced National Growth and Development Bill, which calls for a planning agency within the Executive Office of the President. (Now I think I understand why the Democratic Party symbol is the donkey, not the elephant: Democrats have such short memories.) Professor Leontief would like to see it soon, at least in those sectors of the economy where the Federal Government could implement it most easily: "At the present time, I would not advocate imperative planning for the United States except in those areas in which we already have a great deal of governmental regulation [such as] in fields like communications, transportation, and agriculture. . . ." (Diehard libertarians could only avoid the direct impact of state planning if they didn't watch television, travel, or eat.)

[Next month, we hope to report on how our local politicoes view state planning.]

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE

A Commentary by
Theodore R. McDowell

Newspapers daily report popular demands for increased government funding and regulation of medical practice. Spotlight-hungry politicians together with special-interest lobbyists seem able to devise endless transfer payment schemes in the name of health care. Supposedly, further control would increase and improve services and reduce fees for more people. What the politicians promise sounds enticing. What they deliver already exceeds taxpayer costs of \$30 billion a year. That \$30 billion maintains not the greatest good for the greatest number, but social welfare programs like Medicare and Medicaid, Health Maintenance Organizations, control agencies like the PSROs (Professional Standards Review Organizations) and hopes for "cure-alls" like national health insurance. Socialized medicine is an open invitation to further politicking, fraud, and payoffs. Increased governmental control or funding means increased taxes, on those still employed and in good health, on employers, and on corporate profits. Or it means reductions in federal services or expenses elsewhere. Unlikely.

One cost-limiting alternative suggests cutting doctors' profits. HEW would like to enforce, by July 1, a proposal tying fees reimbursed to a cost-of-living increase not to exceed levels prevailing in the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1973. Doctors would have to pass along their expenses in the form of fee increases to those willing to pay their own bills, or shoulder the losses themselves.

An American Medical News editorial attributes perpetuation of current attitudes to a "dearth of information" rather than to a bias in the news. "If the information given a newsman is constantly incomplete and one-sided, he may become a victim of stereotyped thinking." (American Medical News, 5 May 1975, p. 4)

This stereotyped thinking is equally applicable to exploitive politicians and their gullible constituents. Federal funding and regulation will not give better

service at lower cost. It will compound existing problems by adding miles of red tape and layers of bureaucrats and by severing the ongoing doctor-patient relationship essential to effective medical care. Money appropriated for federally-subsidized health care sometimes never even reaches the doctor who renders the services. Doctors recognizing that possibility could justifiably hesitate to take on such "strings-attached" assignments.

To illustrate a case in point, consider the following encounter of a River Forest physician with Medicare: The doctor offered to perform, without charge, plastic surgery for a Medicare patient. He was persuaded to apply for reimbursement. Medicare paid nothing, claiming the surgery correcting cancerous facial lesions was "non-allowed." A "non-allowed" charge is bureaucratese for ripoff.

A doctor has no way of knowing which of his fees will be non-allowed prior to billing. He takes his chances with the discretion of whoever evaluates his billing claims. Recourse is limited. Inquiries are handled with perfected buck-passing techniques that discourage further pursuit.

The surgeon would have been financially better off not applying for reimbursement. Extra paperwork required involved additional research and recording and secretarial salary to the tune of an estimated \$6 per letter. His expenses, supposedly to be covered by federal funding, included consultation, scheduling, notification of patient and hospital staff, entering of scheduling into the doctor's register, surgery, rescheduling for suture removal, follow-up appointments, dictation of details of surgery for transcription, payment for pathology research, pathology evaluation and write-up, research for Medicare forms, separate billing and reports for other insurance, photography expenses for insurance and litigation claims. Complications necessitate additional mailings and phone calls. If a patient moves during treatment, reschedules appointments, or loses any of the numerous required forms, the research and its attendant paperwork must be repeated. At a cost of \$6 per letter.

Somebody must pay. Or somebody must be enslaved. You can bet it won't be the bureaucrat who takes the loss.

THE "HOT POTATOES"--
PLATFORM CONTROVERSY

by Steve Nelson, Chairman

WARNING #1: The following commentary is far too short to do justice to any of the philosophical positions involved.

WARNING #2: The convention hears pretty much what the Platform Committee wants it to hear; in a presidential year, the Platform Committee may well choose to avoid controversy.

There are three traditional wellsprings of libertarian debate: biology and rights; the native state and self-defense; foreign states and self-defense.

Biology and Rights. All libertarians are agreed that: (a) Gametes do not have rights. (b) Most, or all, mature adult humans do have rights. (c) Cadavers do not have rights. It therefore follows that humans must somehow acquire and lose rights as they proceed from fertilized egg to cadaver. The first major division in libertarian thinking arises in the question of just when the first right is acquired; is it acquired with conception, or with birth, or only upon the development of reasoning capability? The next major division concerns the way in which rights are acquired: are they acquired individually and gradually over a span of time, or all together as a package? Finally, there is the question of whether rights are "bestowed" by other people (who may also withdraw them) or are intrinsic to people (and hence lost only through death). One can see that there are twelve combinations of extreme positions possible; at least six of these positions are represented within the Party, and various gradations come almost one-per-libertarian. The philosophers of freedom have been debating these questions since the discovery of rights, and LP will doubtless carry on the old tradition.

The Native State and Self-Defense. The current moral confusion in the United States has resulted in a great many laws and regulations which violate the rights of its citizens either in terms of libertarian doctrine, or in terms of common law, or in terms of the explicit provisions of the Constitution. The debate centers

around the degree to which individual libertarians, and the Party generally, should defy these laws or seek to nullify them before we have gained sufficient strength to repeal them. Ancillary debate includes the degree to which the Party should organize as a massive resistance group, the amount of official homage to be paid to resisters, both successful and unsuccessful, and the degree to which the primary educational and electoral objectives of the Party rest on the moral imperatives of resistance. Once again, this debate is one of the classics of freedom.

Foreign States and Self-Defense. What--if anything--does the libertarian have to fear from foreign governments? Many libertarians regard them as essentially benign, or so preoccupied with their internal affairs as to be unable to influence the lives of American libertarians. Other libertarians argue that some foreign governments maintain huge armies and have long records of foreign invasion and are therefore able (and perhaps willing) not only to influence life in the U.S., but utterly to destroy it. At stake here is the proper libertarian approach to defense; the xenophiles argue for immediate unilateral disarmament, while the xenophobes maintain that a strong defense, admittedly a great danger to liberty, is nonetheless a necessity in the immediate future. Since the various governments involved carefully conceal most of the pertinent facts, neither xenophobes nor xenophiles can really be said to know what they are talking about, but a position must be taken nonetheless, so the debate roars on. There is a lush growth of sub-debates here, including trade policy, the rights of U.S. citizens in foreign countries, weapons research by the government, and even the draft (skeptics are reminded that the late Ludwig von Mises was a life-long believer in compulsory military service).

Having reviewed the wellsprings of platform controversy, it is well to remind oneself that the Party is closely united on at least 33 of the 39 platform planks and that much of the contention dies with the echoes of the convention hall. As the convention closes, it is no rare sight to see two delegates who have spent the last 12 hours locked in mortal combat sharing a beer and bemoaning the return to "the real world."

SUPPORT KARL BRAY

by Robert Randall

Karl Bray is headed for prison unless you help. For those who need an introduction, Mr. Bray has been a Libertarian candidate for Congress, was elected to the Execom, is a well-known tax rebel, and was a featured speaker at the recent Execom Dinner. Mr. Bray has, however, resigned his position on the Execom so as to avoid embarrassment to the Party if his conviction [for the illegal possession of IRS confiscation stickers--which Karl maintains were planted on him] is upheld.

The issue at stake here is the violation of Karl Bray's Constitutional right to a trial by jury in a criminal prosecution. That is, the lower courts denied this right on the basis that the maximum sentence for the alleged offense was "only" six months. Quite arbitrary, I am sure you will agree. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court, which now must decide whether to hear the case or not. The Court, in turn, is influenced in this decision by the degree of public interest in the case, among other things. The next step is obvious: WRITE! Insist that the Justices fulfill their oaths of office to uphold the Constitution. Help put the support of the Libertarian Party of Illinois firmly and squarely behind Karl Bray. Certainly, he deserves it.

If you want to write but don't want your name associated with the case for some reason, write anonymously and explain that you fear reprisals by the IRS. If you do not have the time to compose your own letter, dash off the one below on your typewriter or by hand. Although a letter to the entire Court may be read, it is much better to send a copy to each Justice individually. Their names are listed below.

Specimen Letter to the Supreme Court:

It has come to my attention that a case has been submitted to the Court which has as its distinguishing feature the denial of a trial by jury for an alleged criminal offense. The case in question concerns the prosecution of Mr. Karl Bray by the Internal Revenue Service, which resulted in a six-month sentence.

The Constitution of the United States, which you are pledged to uphold, specifically states that a defendant is entitled to a jury trial for alleged criminal offenses. What can be simpler? Yet, Mr. Bray faces a prison sentence without the benefit of due process of law.

Failure to hear this case will serve notice to the American public that the judicial process is a mere pretense, and that the United States has become a Police State. I respectfully insist that the Supreme Court consent to hear this case, and that the injustice done to Mr. Bray be publicly rectified. It is morally and Constitutionally incumbent upon the Court to do no less.

(Optional: In recognition of the power of arbitrary harassment possessed by the Internal Revenue Service and other government agencies, I decline to give my name, since to do so would place my life, liberty, and property in jeopardy. As evidence of this fact, I submit the case of Mr. Karl Bray.)

Justices of the Supreme Court

Warren Burger, Chief Justice
William O. Douglas
William J. Brennan, Jr.
Potter Stewart
Byron R. White
Thurgood Marshall
Harry Blackmun
Lewis Powell
William Rehnquist

% Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C. 20543

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Exactly three people responded to our offer to print delegate qualification reports; but all three reports were longer than what we had in mind, so we will not include them. They will, however, be read by the Secretary at the meeting July 27th.

We can report with certainty only the following declarations of delegate/alternate candidacies so far (those with asterisks sent in reports). For delegate: Jeff Smith*, J. D. Webster*. For alternate: Douglas Bragan*, Bonnie Kaplan, Steve Boydston, Robert Osterlund. (For sure, more than this number are interested, but I have received no word from them.)

MINUTES & SECONDS

The LPI General Meeting for May

I. Preliminaries and Announcements.

Treasurer's Report. The Party made a profit of about \$75 from the Execom Dinner. With that, as of June 1, the Party Treasury holds eight hundred seventy-one Federal Reserve Naughts, two plugged nickels, and a rusty WIN button.

II. Old Business.

A. County Fair Campaign. During discussion of the county fair campaign, the resignation of Robert Meier as LPI's Finance Chairman was noted. [Bob has taken up the post of National Director of the Libertarian Party, succeeding the late Ned Hutchinson, who passed away last March.]

B. YAF Convention. The National Executive Committee at its recent meeting voted to grant LPI up to \$400 to host a Libertarian hospitality suite and booth at the Annual Convention of the Young Americans for Freedom in Chicago, August 13-17.

1. A motion that LPI accept the Execom's offer was passed.

2. A motion that Steve Nelson be reimbursed up to \$100 for the construction of a permanent, collapsible [?] LP booth for fairs, conventions, etc., was passed.

3. A motion requesting that Messrs. Cobb and Duke (but not necessarily in that order) propose at the next General Meeting a budget listing the Party's probable expenses at the YAF Convention was passed.

III. New Business.

A. Delegate Selection Procedure. It was reported that Illinois is entitled to 13 convention delegates, including the State Chairbeing and two National Execom members, who are automatic choices; and therefore that 10 delegates and one Platform Committee member remain to be chosen.

1. A motion that the Party stick with the scheduled July 27th selection of delegates (as opposed to an earlier date) was passed.

2. A motion to move the August General Meeting date forward from August 24 to August 17, so as not to have it conflict with the LP National Convention, beginning August 25 (for Platform Committee members; for all others it begins August 28 and continues through to September 1), but so as to conflict with the National YAF Con-

vention, ending August 17--but so what?--was served, volleyed, and tabled.

3. The Chairman of the By-Laws Committee, Dale Nelson, presented the recommendations of that body regarding delegate selection procedures, which guided well what followed.

4. It was moved and passed that only LPI members or NLP members living in Illinois be eligible for positions on the Illinois delegation.

5. It was moved that delegates be chosen at the July 27 meeting at large, and not with regard to any system of geographical apportionment. An amendment allowing "advisement by postcard" was ruled irrelevant. An amendment requiring that the July 27 meeting be held outside the Chicago metropolitan area was defeated. The original, unamended motion was passed.

6. It was moved that the general membership be invited to write the Secretary suggesting (nominating and advocating) candidates for delegate and alternate. Friendly Amendment #1: That the Secretary be required to read all such communications at the July 27 meeting. Friendly Amendment #2: That the national members be included in the election notification. Friendly Amendment #3: That such notifications include LPI membership applications. Friendly Amendment #4: That such notification be contained in the newsletter [Done.]. The motion, as Frondely amended, was passed.

B. The Secretary Passes the Buck (Almost). The Secretary Manqué, suffering from an acute case of motion sickness, hand hideously contorted by writer's cramp, and about to go under the table, moved to change the Order of the Day (and he didn't mean food). Placed in nomination to succeed the outgoing Secretary were: Robert Randall; and Bonnie Kaplan, who promptly declined the honor. And thus it came to pass that Bob Randall was voted in by acclamation. (His address, for delegate nominations and votes especially, is: 1536 West Farwell #2C, Chicago, Ill. 60626.) The new Secretary, alas, wasn't on hand to accept his charge; and so, diligently recorded by your Erstwhile's gnarled and wasting fingers, was the . . .

C. Delegate Selection Procedure (Cont'd).

7. It was moved and passed: (a) that only those qualified to be delegates/alternates (LPI and NLP members) be eligible to vote for delegates/alternates; and (b) that the

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CALENDAR

- 25 June (Wed.), 8:00 PM, 5536 East Lake Drive A, Lisle, Ill. A meeting of the LIBERTARIAN CLUB OF DUPAGE.
- 29 June (Sun.), 2:00 PM, 2020 N. Lincoln Park West (near Clark & Armitage), in Chicago. In the Meeting Room, the LPI GENERAL MEETING for June. To be discussed: convention matters; a Kay Harroff campaign seminar and fundraiser (the latter with Guy Riggs); and plans for next year (elections, etc.).
- 1 July (Tues.). LPI OFFICERS MEETING. (For time and place, call Steve Nelson at 312/969-1088.)
- 4 July (Fri.). A Libertarian Party INDEPENDENCE DAY PICNIC, hosted by Lynn and Richard Latimer (312/682-0619).
- 10 July (Thurs.), 12 noon. CLIFFARD D. CARLSON, Illinois' Republican National Committeeman and former Congressman from the 15th Congressional District, will address a luncheon meeting on the functioning of the Republican National Committee and will discuss several of the critical issues now before that body. Place yet to be determined. Call Joyce Vorda at 312/876-1000 for reservations.
- 10 July (Thurs.), 8:00 PM. A meeting of NONE OF THE ABOVE (north Chicago and north/northwest suburban libertarians) at the residence of Dale Nelson, 8998 Kennedy Dr., Apt. 1-F, Des Plaines, IL (312/298-0056). Possibly discuss foreign policy, more likely socialize (BYOB).
- 12 July (Sat.). NEWSLETTER DEADLINE.
- 19 July (Sat.). Publication date for THE ILLINOIS LIBERTARIAN.

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EXECOM (cont'd from page 2)

is no dynamism left in the conservative movement." As proof of this, he quoted from W. Rusher's book, The Making of the New Majority Party. No, "The Libertarian Party is the last, best hope to prevent this country from turning into an Orwellian slave state." In closing, Crane called for a new surge of activism: "I think liberty is worth fighting for, and I urge you to join the Libertarian Party in that fight."

MINUTES (cont'd from page 8)

voting procedure be as follows--each qualified voter has up to 10 votes, which he/she casts for up to 10 different nominees (no more than one vote per nominee); the top 10 vote-getters (not necessarily with a majority of the votes cast) become delegates (subject to a vote of confidence); the Chair has the power to resolve ties and other snafus as he deems appropriate.

8. It was moved: (a) that alternates be chosen in a manner similar to delegates, except that they be ranked according to the number of votes received (delegates are not ranked) and there be no limit to their number; (b) after the delegates/alternates are chosen, that they be subject to a vote of confidence in the following manner--every qualified voter votes either "aye" or "nay" for each delegate-elect and alternate-elect; those failing to receive more "aye" than "nay" votes are disqualified; (c) if one or more delegates are disqualified, that the 1st, 2nd, etc. alternates be automatically elevated to full delegate status; and (d) that disqualified alternates have no official standing at the Convention whatsoever. An amendment: (a) that the delegates-elect be ranked, then endure a vote of confidence, with the top 10 approved becoming delegates; and (b) that alternates then be chosen in a like manner--failed. The 1st motion passed. (A motion to adjourn (of dubious legality) was defeated. A motion to break for a 15-minute nap died for lack of a Second.)

9. It was moved and passed: (a) that absentee balloting (by mail; see IIIB for address) be permitted for the initial phase of delegate/alternate selection, but (b) that the vote of confidence be restricted to those actually present at the meeting.

10. It was moved and passed: (a) that the Platform Committee member must be a delegate or alternate (b) selected at the July 27 meeting (c) in a manner similar to that used in choosing delegates/alternates (including a vote of confidence). (Joe Cobb is not subject to LPI's vote of confidence in his capacity as Committee Member At-Large. If, however, he wishes to be a delegate/alternate besides, he is subject to the normal selection rules given above.)

11. The body passed out.

Bob Osterlund
Secretary ad Interim

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NEWS NOTES
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ALL POWER TO THE BOOKKEEPERS: Everybody who is operating a local political club that spends or receives money on behalf of "governmental, political, or social values" and endorses or publicly opposes candidates should know about the "Act to Regulate Campaign Financing" (P.A. 78-1183, 3 Sept. 1974). It is available in a booklet (orange cover) along with the "Rules and Regulations" (blue book) and "Manual of Instructions" (yellow book) from the: State Board of Elections, P.O. Box 4187, 110 Iles Park Place, Bldg. 3, Springfield, IL 62703. You should also request at this time some copies of Form D-1, Statement of Organization; Form D-2, Report of Contributions & Expenditures; and Schedules A-1, A, B, & C. **BEWARE:** The penalties for noncompliance are worse than with the IRS.

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OFF AND RUNNING: Joining Roger MacBride in the Libertarian Party Presidential Sweepstakes in recent weeks are Guy W. Riggs of New York and Kay G. Harroff of Ohio. Guy Riggs has a most novel proposal--to sell his services as a campaigner to the Party, receiving in return a salary (equal to income forgone), life and disability insurance policies for the duration of the campaign, full reimbursement of campaign expenses, plus an "incentive fee" equal to one cent per vote drawn (not to exceed \$2,500.00). [Sounds insane, but why not?] Kay Harroff, you will remember, is the Party's top vote-getter to date, having drawn 80,000 votes --at 7¢ a vote--in her Senate campaign last year. (She is also a "hard-liner.") Meanwhile, in Boston the Massachusetts State LP Chairman, David Long, is running for mayor this summer. More than just an educational effort, his campaign will be a serious try for the mayoralty. As an incentive to decentralization, Long would offer "tax rebates to any person or group who privately contracts for services now provided by the city." He pledges to work for "immediate de-regulation [of] transportation, gambling, alcoholic beverages, drugs, sex, construction and zoning, prices, wages, and rents. . . ." Contributions may be sent to: Committee to Elect David E. Long Mayor of Boston, P.O. Box 2610, Boston, MA 02208.

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BOOK BARGAINS: Hardcover copies of F. A. von Hayek's The Constitution of Liberty (List \$12.50, SALE \$6.25; Order No. 32073-1) and Capitalism and the Historians (\$6.00/\$3.00; 32071-5) as well as Henry C. Simons' Economic Policy for a Free Society (\$10.00/\$3.50; 75891-5) can be had from the University of Chicago Press, 11030 S. Langley Ave., Chicago 60628. (Ill. res. add 5% sales tax.)

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LOOK, MA--NO TEETH!: Striking a blow for individual freedom of choice, L.A. voters rejected a water fluoridation proposal late last month in referendum. Bernie Sommer (612 Clearview Dr., Glenview, 312/724-7755) has information on the adverse effects of fluoridated drinking water and is working hard for its repeal in Illinois.

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RAVINIA OUTING: Several NOTA members are planning a homemade picnic dinner (BYOB) and concert evening at Ravinia for libertarians, their families and friends. With admission to Ravinia \$3 (\$1 for children), the total cost would be \$5 per person (\$3 per child), with proceeds going to NOTA. Several dates are being considered: Sun., July 20, a "Gala Mozart Celebration"; Sat., July 26, a Beethoven Program; Sun., August 3, a Russian Program; and Fri., July 25, Judy Collins. [What?! No Brahms?] All programs begin in the early evening. Call Bonnie Kaplan (312/967-1339) to indicate your preference and make reservations. (P.S.--NOTA has a Delegate Fund; buzz Dale Nelson (312/298-0056) with contributions.)

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I'D BE LOST W/O YOU: Many thanks to Joe Cobb, Gary Gross, Sylvia Reed, & Jeff Smith for helping me put this baby to bed every other fortnight.

The ILLINOIS LIBERTARIAN is published monthly by the Libertarian Party of Illinois, P.O. Box 1776, Chicago, Illinois 60690. Subscription is "free" for all current LPI members (and other worthies); for nonmembers (and unworthies) it is \$6/yr. Submissions (due a week before publication) are welcome. The views expressed herein are not necessarily those of LPI, its officers, or the Editor, who by the Grace of the Chair is

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