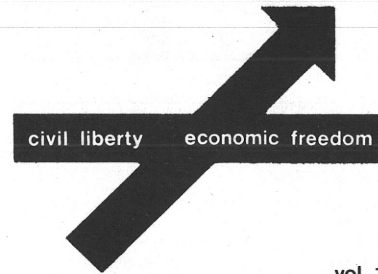


The Illinois Libertarian

Libertarian Party of Illinois • Box 1776 • Chicago, 60690



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THE 1975 LPI CONVENTION

Braving the traffic and the cold and somehow managing to ignore the distractions of the holiday season, 75-odd Libertarians journeyed to the Bismarck Hotel in Chicago December 6th for a day of stimulating debate, enlightened oratory, and conspiratorial good cheer. To the hundred or so LPI members and everyone else who couldn't make it to the state convention and conference: you missed a good one. But there will be others.

The day began with the adoption of the new Constitution and Bylaws. The draft presented by Bylaws Committee Chairman Jeff Smith was adopted unanimously in a surprisingly short time and virtually without change.

There followed the election of party officers for the coming year. The only contested election was for Chairman, where Richard Suter received 20 votes to 5 for J.D. Webster and 5 for "None-of-the-Above." Elected were:

For Chairman--RICHARD SUTER, 28, financial economist and publisher of investment newsletters, 6545-H W. Addison Street, Chicago 60634, 312/736-9572.

For Vice Chairman--JEFF SMITH, 24, Ph.D. candidate in Mathematics at the University of Chicago, 1369 E. 52nd Street #3, Chicago 60615, 312/643-4225.

For Secretary--WILL KINNEY, 22, custodian with the Village of Hinsdale and writer, 5704 N. Mango Ave., Chicago 60646, 312/774-4105.

For Treasurer--MIKE KOSTKA, 31, management consultant with the Middle West Service Co.; 662 W. Buckingham #3, Chicago 60657, 312/248-2280.

After lunch, the conference began with a panel discussion on the theme "Anarchy, State, and Utopia." Dr. Joseph DeJan led off with an overview in which he dismissed both anarchy and utopia. Roger Pilon also took a dim view of anarchy, arguing as does Robert Nozick that we can and must back into a minimal state, and yet without violating anyone's individual rights. Dr. John Cody stated the case for strict anarcho-capitalism and, in the process, offered some methodological and stylistic criticisms of Nozick's book. This led Pilon to retort that, faults aside, any book that wins the National Book Award while promoting libertarianism deserves our thanks, and with this Cody had to agree.

The next two speakers weren't Libertarians exactly, but they did do a bang-up job in pleading their special interests. Russ Meek, head of Search for Truth, an anti-gun control organization, charged that taking firearms away from law-abiding citizens only leaves them defenseless against criminals. "If guns are outlawed," Meek warned, "only outlaws will have guns." "Weird Harold" Rubin, entrepreneur and dirty old man-about-town, proposed to free the pornographers--and enslave everybody

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CAMPAIGN '76: MacBride Tour

BY RICHARD SUTER, CHAIRMAN

The 1976 Libertarian Campaign got off to a solid start in Illinois with the arrival of Libertarian Party Presidential candidate Roger MacBride at Meigs Field, Chicago on December 6. MacBride flew in from a campaign stop at Milwaukee in his own DC-3, specially converted to luxury class and painted with Libertarian for President colors (all at his personal expense). From Meigs, Roger was rushed to a news conference at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel. As a result of the news conference, articles appeared in both the Chicago Tribune (Dec. 7) and Chicago Sun-Times (Dec. 8) and there was coverage over the wires of City News Service.

Later that evening, Roger joined Libertarian Party members at the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago for a reception in his honor, and afterwards gave the keynote speech at the banquet concluding the Midwest Libertarian Conference. Roger's remarks were on the need for a free society, not just in the economic area, but in the social area as well (MacBride is emphasizing the latter in this phase of the campaign). He came out strongly for the end to drug prohibition, denounced government attempts at censorship (all types), and spoke firmly against the interventionist foreign policy that has

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BERGLAND FUNDRAISER

Following hard on the heels of Roger MacBride, Libertarian Party Vice Presidential candidate David P. Bergland will be in Illinois late next month as part of a campaign swing through the Midwest. The Libertarian Club of DuPage is sponsoring a banquet fundraiser (The hat will be passed--think generous!) with Dave Bergland as guest speaker on Thursday evening, January 22nd. \$5 will buy you an all-you-can-eat buffet dinner (with wine) and a chance to hear the candidate (you must buy a dinner). Dinner will be served from 6:30 to 8:30, with Bergland speaking thereafter, and will be at the home of Richard and Lyn Latimer, 27 W 058 Warrenville Avenue in Wheaton (near the intersection of Butterfield and Herrick-Weisbrook Roads; a map will be supplied on request). If you plan to attend, give the Latimers a call at 312/682-0619, or call LPI Chairman Richard Suter, 312/736-9734.

guided (and misguided) this country over the last sixty years. Roger's remarks met an enthusiastic reception by the audience, which interrupted him several times with hearty applause.

Everyone at the banquet saw in Roger a serious Presidential candidate, well prepared to take the Libertarian message before the American people. MacBride made it abundantly clear, however, that without the help of virtually all Libertarians, their active cooperation as well as financial support, it will be impossible to make a good showing in next year's election. Each and every Libertarian across the country must join together for the next 11 months in a relentless campaign if Libertarianism is to become a lasting phenomenon on the American political scene. If you have time or money to contribute, contact the Illinois Libertarian Ballot Committee at Box 1776, Chicago, IL 60690, 312/736-9734.

Monday, December 8, brought snow to Chicago, greatly inhibiting fast movement by automobile. (We should have rented a helicopter!) As a result of the snow, Roger could not make a planned taping session with the Public News Center of WTTW, Channel 11, Chicago. He did, however, make radio shows at WLNR in Lansing, WVFV in Dundee, and WKRS in Waukegan. In addition, the Chicago Daily Defender plans to publish an interview with MacBride in a future edition.

Though press coverage of Roger in Illinois was not tremendous, he did impress the major media that the Libertarian Party is alive and kicking for the 1976 election. Next year should see Roger and LP Vice Presidential candidate Dave Bergland making substantial inroads in both the print and electronic media. 1976 can be the year of Libertarian political visibility.

LPI CONVENTION (cont'd from page 1)

else. Or so it seemed. Rubin was remarkably contradictory and self-serving, and his talk drew a mixed reception from the crowd, to put it charitably.

The panel discussion on "The Theory and Practice of Political Action" featured Steve Nelson and Joe Cobb of LPI, NLP Execom member Dale Hemming, Mark Rhoads of ICU, and Woody Jenkins, a Libertarian Democratic legislator from Louisiana. The five revealed their secrets to political success, with Jenkins' secret--hard work--being both cliched and yet refreshing in light of what his efforts have won for freedom in his state.

At the banquet concluding the conference, Woody Jenkins told of his success in fighting government regulation in the Louisiana legislature. How does he do it? By a combination of overkill and humor. Example: to a bill that proposed to regulate water well drillers, he tacked on an amendment to regulate dowers--which very simply demonstrated the absurdity of the parent bill and succeeded in killing it. What is possible to achieve right now? Much more than you think!

The climax of the day was the keynote address by Libertarian Party Presidential Candidate Roger MacBride (his remarks are printed in full beginning on page 3).

Or was the climax when the new Chairman Richard Suter presented a plaque to departing Chairman Steve Nelson thanking Steve for his tireless service in the cause of freedom over the past two years?

Ring out the old, ring in the new, and on to victory in 1976!

The New Party Constitution

BY JEFFREY D. SMITH, VICE CHAIRMAN

At long last, LPI has a Constitution and Bylaws! They were adopted at the state convention and will go into effect early in March. [As soon as they are put into final form, a copy of the Constitution and Bylaws will be sent to every party member, according to the new LPI Secretary, Will Kinney.]

The main difference this will make is that monthly meetings of the State Central Committee, a representative body, will replace the general monthly LPI meetings of the past. For the time being, the State Central Committee will consist of the party officers and representatives from local affiliated clubs. Members are urged to form and affiliate local clubs before March. The affiliation process requires five LPI members, a set of club bylaws, and approval by the State Central Committee. Although each member will automatically (at least as far as LPI business is concerned) belong to some affiliated club, members can avoid long journeys by establishing and affiliating clubs in their own areas.

Important state business which has been voted on at general LPI meetings by whoever found the meeting place convenient will now be handled by voting within each affiliated club. The results will be reported to and totaled by the SCC. Aside from having to hold these elections for the state party, affiliated clubs are pretty much autonomous.

Other important changes include the splitting of the Vice-Chairmanship into "Chicago Area" and "Downstate" offices, and the establishment of a Judicial Committee. This committee will handle disputes concerning party rules and business and will be the body charged with determining when a member has violated the noninitiation of force pledge. These additional officers will be chosen once the machinery for election through affiliated clubs has been set up.

The most important business LPI has now is local business: the establishment and affiliation of libertarian organizations in as many areas as possible. If we can get a dozen organizations beginning to function by March, LPI will be in good shape for the all-important petition drive and 1976 campaign. Here is a preliminary list of organizers to contact in your area (at the moment we lack a north-suburban organizer):

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| CHGO NEAR NORTH:
Mark Wallace
1455 N. Sandburg
Chicago 60610
312/664-2343 | SUBURBAN DUPAGE:
Don Parrish
5536 East Lake
Lisle 60532
312/852-2844 | DOWNSTATE EAST:
Jeff Dehn
320 Stadium
Bourbonnais 60914
815/932-2471 |
| CHGO FAR NORTH:
Bob Randall
1536 W. Farwell
Chicago 60626
312/973-2199 | SUBURBAN KANE:
William Parker
42 W 407 Hawthorn
St. Charles 60174
312/584-3272 | DOWNSTATE CENTRL:
Ed Monger
19 N. Wilmette
Westmont 60559
312/852-4473 |
| CHGO NORTHWEST:
Marybeth Kinney
5704 N. Mango
Chicago 60646
312/774-4105 | SUBURBAN WEST:
J.D. Webster
746 N. Lombard
Oak Park 60302
312/386-6148 | DOWNSTATE WEST:
John Schlafly
68 Fairmount
Alton 62002
618/462-5415 |
| CHICAGO SOUTH:
Jeff Smith
1369 E. 52nd
Chicago 60615
312/643-4225 | DOWNSTATE NORTH:
Dr. James Dunkel
5462 Rickwood
Rockford 61107
815/377-6321 | DOWNSTATE SOUTH:
John Hiland
P.O. Box 285
Carbondale 62901 |

"A Simple Dose of Human Freedom"

Here are the (edited) remarks of Libertarian Party Presidential candidate Roger MacBride at the banquet following the Midwest Libertarian Conference in Chicago December 6th:

It's a pleasure to be here. I'm tickled to death to have the chance to talk to you again on a floor that doesn't threaten to sag and fall--remember last year? Looking at this size of crowd I am reminded of Lenin's remark in 1903 when he finished a conference with some of his friends. He said, "My God! There are seven people who understand. The revolution is won!" And he was right. He knew that if there were seven people who really understood, then it would be won. And it was: it only took fourteen more years. Judging from the number of people here who understand, I think we can have it won by next Christmas.

Or am I like the Albanian peasants who have a proverb about the bears in the countryside in the spring when the blossoms are on the fruit tree? Two bears met and one said to the other, "I think we're going to have a good season for pears this fall." The other bear said, "Why do you say that?" And the first bear said, "Because I like pears." We will see how the year goes, then decide which is the more accurate assessment of what may be.

Let me start by telling you a fairy story. It starts as do all fairy stories, "Once upon a time." And it has to do with America's past and its meaning to us today.

Once upon a time all Americans had an inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness. For over a hundred years all Americans went about their affairs doing pretty much what they pleased without the interference of any government. It used to be that they paid little or nothing of what they earned to the Federal government. It used to be that they were able to live their lives without any bureaucrat telling them that they had to fasten the seatbelt on their wagon or fasten their spades and hoes with triple buckles on each side of the wagon.

Once upon a time Americans lived their lives without the fear of involuntary servitude in any army or war of intervention abroad. They could travel where they wished without anybody telling them that they needed a passport or that they couldn't go to this or that country.

It used to be that Americans could gamble if they wished. Americans could smoke or drink or swallow whatever they wished without government agencies declaring that heroin, alcohol, marijuana, and even various vitamins are prohibited substances.

THERE ISN'T MUCH TIME LEFT.
IT CAN HAPPEN HERE. AND IT IS
IN THE WAY OF HAPPENING HERE.

It used to be that Americans could live their lives without the fear that a Federal bulldozer would come and tear down their homes regardless of their wishes. Americans were free to live their lives without forced segregation, in the form of Jim Crow laws, and also without the fear of forced government integration, in the form of court-ordered busing laws.

I could give you a list of this kind of "used-to-bes" indefinitely and with a certain degree of sadness because I think we are in this country coming pretty close to the bottom line of freedom. As Woody [Jenkins] accurately said, "There isn't much time left." It can happen here. And it is in the way of happening here.

The question occurs to all of us, What went wrong? When and why? I think we can point to the 1890's, the Populist Era. Trends initiated then have accelerated ever since and include trends toward the moralistic state, the militaristic state, and the "benevolently therapeutic" state.

Let's start with militarism. It began with the Spanish-American War and came into full blossom with the Woodrow Wilson administration. Wilson declared it to be the mission of America to make the world safe for democracy. In 1917, when Wilson uttered those historic words, he turned this country away from the historic noninterventionist policy set out by Washington and followed by all Presidents up to that point. It has been the foundation of foreign policy ever since, from Wilson to Nixon--Wilson was Nixon's most favorite President, you may remember--to organize the rest of the world the way Washington wants it.

WITH SIXTY YEARS OF THIS POLICY,
IS THE WORLD AS SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY
AS IT WAS WHEN WILSON PRECIPITATED
US INTO THE WORLD ARENA? I THINK
NO ONE COULD ANSWER ANYTHING BUT THE
OBVIOUS REPLY: NO!--A RESOUNDING NO.

We have had three major wars since Mr. Wilson's War and unnumberable mini-wars throughout the world, as we now know, through the influence of the CIA. Right as I speak we are by admission of Secretary Kissinger in Angola trying to cause one group to come into power as opposed to another group. I don't even know what you call these people--are they Angolians or Angolese? Yet my tax money is financing the conflict in that country (a conflict in which the international oil companies presumably have a stake in the outcome).

With sixty years of this policy, is the world as safe for democracy as it was when Wilson precipitated us into the world arena? Is freedom safer, more secure at home than it was in 1917? I think no one could answer anything but the obvious reply: No!--a resounding no. It has been a failure.

Let's talk for a minute about moralistic legislation. That, I think, also got its start in the Populist Era of the 1890's. By then, blacks were becoming potentially influential in the economy of the South. So Jim Crow laws were passed: To the Back of the Bus, to a segregated school. The Federal government followed along with the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson in 1894, and various acts were passed by the United States Congress to that same effect.

The thought then spread throughout the United States that the majority could determine what the moral standards of the minority would be. There followed laws against gambling, against prostitution, and against any, in fact, kind of sexual activity other than what was presumed to be a normal marital sexual relationship. The Harrison Narcotics Act of 1914 in effect banned drugs. The Volstead Act of 1919 banned alcohol. And of course you had censorship laws.

Remember Secretary Lansing's bully boys busting open doors in the late teens, arresting people who were suspected of colluding with the Bolsheviks in Russia? Do you remember that so-called "subversive" literature was suppressed at that time? Pornographic literature also began to be suppressed all across the country. I was in law school then, in Cambridge, Massachusetts when "Banned in Boston" was still current. I don't suppose most of you were old enough

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DOSE OF FREEDOM (cont'd from page 3)

to remember that. If you saw anything smutty for sale, you were to report this to the authorities, who would then ban it. It used to be that if you had a crummy novel or motion picture that failed in Dallas and Chicago, you could insert a scene or two with bare breasts and risqué dialogue, get some shady operator in Boston to show it on his screen or sell it in his store, then call the police to come look. They would come, and of course they would close the place down. Then across the country there were big headlines: "Banned in Boston!" And when you showed your film again in Chicago or Dallas, why, there were lines to the corner!

That same wave of social benevolence rolls on today. Ronald Reagan proposed an amendment to the California constitution that would have set up a board of censors to decide what you can read and cannot read in that state; fortunately it failed. It goes on in things like urban renewal, which is supposed to upgrade the citizens in a certain area by providing better housing but which has, as we now know, driven countless hundreds of thousands to ever worsening environments.

BIG BROTHER DOES KNOW BEST,
AND THIS ATTITUDE IS CLOSING
IN ON US IN WAYS THAT WON'T
BE APPARENT TO MOST OF US UNTIL
WE ARE REALLY UP AGAINST IT.

Today the Federal Drug Administration forbids willing doctors and willing patients from prescribing and taking certain allegedly life-saving drugs. You could be told by your doctor that you are within six months of death from cancer. You ask him, "Is there any hope whatever, is there anything I can take, any chance?" And he says, "Yes, there is a long-shot chance. There is this drug that has had limited results in Switzerland. I can't say it will cure you, but it's a shot: it has cured some people. You could take that." You say, "Well, for God's sake get it, give it to me!" And he says, "Sorry, but the Federal government won't let me give it to you. You may not have it." You say, "I can't get it at all then?" He says, "Well, you could go to Switzerland and sign up for six months course of treatment." You: "I don't have that kind of money. Can't I get it here?" He: "No. I'll send flowers to the grave." That is shocking to all of us. But the same kind of social benevolence extends even to vitamins: they have changed the law so that you can't have certain admixtures you may want.

The list goes on endlessly. Big Brother does know best, and this attitude is closing in on us in ways that won't be apparent to most of us until we are really up against it.

Let's talk for a moment about the economy. There again, the same principle of government control began, I think, during the Populist Era. It accelerated with the establishment in 1913 of both the Federal income tax and that giant engine of inflation, the Federal Reserve Bank. Now it is not enough that various levels of government take forty percent of your income from you annually in the form of direct taxes and the indirect inflationary tax. They also manipulate the money supply so that this year you can get a mortgage because there is mortgage money available, but next year you can't because they don't think you should have mortgage money. OSHA sends in agents to dictate to business people in excruciating detail what they may or may not do. John Hospers, my predecessor as nominee of this party, has OSHA stories coming out of his pores; he could entertain you for the night. I've only got one.

I have a swimming pool in my backyard, and I had a guy in to close it up with me recently. I said to him, "How about OSHA, have any problems there?" He said, "Yeah, they're going to send me to jail." I said, "Why?!" He said, "Here's this book," and he handed me the contractors book from OSHA. "I fall under this code. It says my men have to wear hard hats at work, but when we dig swimming pools, we're not under anything that is going to fall down! My men don't want to wear a hard hat. Furthermore, it's hot here in Virginia. If I insist that they wear those hard hats, I will lose them all to somebody else who will hire them. On the other hand, if they're not wearing the hats, when OSHA comes by I will be subject to heavy criminal fines." I said, "What are you going to do?" And he said, "I don't know. I'm just going to exist until they come around and arrest me and I just lose my business. What do you think I should do, Roger?" I said: "Vote Libertarian!"

Further in the economy, the Feds have imposed quotas upon the importation of sugar so that a fat agricultural interest can grow wealthy at the expense of the housewife. The Federals forbid competition among the airlines. There hasn't been, since the CAB commenced in the 1930's, a new trunk airline authorized in the United States. Then they keep the fares up high so that you're paying much more than you would in a free market. Trucking rates are artificially high too. The ICC licenses truckers very sparingly and upholds their rates so that everything trucked into a store is substantially more if it comes from any distance than it would if there were free competition in the field. I have listed only a few examples of the effects of government interference in the American economy, and again the list could be endless.

AT THE MOMENT, THE MOST PRESSING CONCERN
OF THIS CAMPAIGN IS THE ATTEMPT BY THE
REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES TO
INSTITUTIONALIZE THEMSELVES.

I want to talk about one more area, that of freedom of expression in the United States, particularly in the area of political expression. I remember when I was a teenager I read a book by Sinclair Lewis that was entitled, It Can't Happen Here. It was written in the 1930's, and had to do with the Nazi menace and what might happen in this country if we didn't watch out. Well, it is happening here, just as it has happened to a considerable extent in England. I doubt anyone here knows that in England now they have not only no-knock laws but laws which allow the police to arrest anyone on suspicion and incarcerate them without the ability to communicate with anybody for an indefinite length of time. No lawyers, no family--no nothing. You can be taken off the street, put away, God knows how long. One thinks of England as a more civilized country; it's not, it has happened there, and it will happen here unless we win.

At the moment, the most pressing concern of this campaign is the attempt by the Republican and Democratic Parties to institutionalize themselves, to make sure that incumbents are protected against the inroads of people like Libertarians or even minorities and newcomers within their own parties. And how do they do that? Easy! By the Federal Campaign Finance Act, they prevent anyone from giving more than a thousand dollars to a Presidential campaign. To make up for that, the Republicans and Democrats can collect up to twenty million dollars out of your pockets, the taxpayers' pockets, to compensate for the fact that they are not allowed to get substantial private contributions.

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DOSE OF FREEDOM (cont'd from page 4)

But not us! Oh no. Neither Libertarians nor any other independent candidates can get tax money to advance their cause. Not that we would take it. But the bottom line is that if we raise 5 dollars we get 5 dollars to spend, but if they raise 5 dollars they get 10 dollars to spend. Now, we need the ability to raise larger sums of money than a thousand dollars each because no new party and no new movement can get a foothold on the American consciousness without some upfront, generous contributions from those few individuals who are both affluent enough to give 5, 10, 20 thousand dollars and also willing to buck the Establishment and stand up and say, No! We need that front money, but we can't get it at this point.

IT'S A GIGANTIC RIPOFF ON BOTH ENDS,
AND IT'S IMPORTANT THAT A LIBERTARIAN
ADMINISTRATION PUT AN END TO THIS
SYSTEM, WHICH IS THE EXACT OPPOSITE OF
ITS BEGUILING NAME, "SOCIAL SECURITY."

As you may know, we are co-plaintiffs with Gene McCarthy and Senator Buckley right now in the Supreme Court trying to throw that act out. I had lunch with Gene McCarthy last week, and we both agree that if that act is not thrown out or subsequently amended that I and possibly he will be the last serious new party candidates for President in this century. I think that unlike Mr. McCarthy, we Libertarians have just enough headstart to surmount these difficulties even if that law remains in effect. The Republicans and the Democrats didn't know about us at the time they passed the law, they didn't fear us, but I submit that they have deliberately placed in our path and in the path of any new party and candidates obstacles that amount to a vicious and totalitarian inhibition of the political process.

In the same area of freedom of expression are the continuing efforts to censor the media by agencies of the Federal government. Who can forget the barrage of fire laid down at the television media by Spiro T. Agnew! Beyond that are the continuing and ever more successful efforts of the Federal Communications Commission and the Justice Department to regulate or determine who can own what television stations and which media combinations. The FCC has laid down numerous edicts that restrict what can be said and can't be said at what times on television. And of course, in the time-honored manner of all authoritarian regimes, they hand this to us in the name of euphonious doctrines like "Equal Time," and "Fairness Doctrine," and, most lately, this year's ukase, the "Family Hour." These names are familiar to you, but they are just the tips of the iceberg chilling public debate.

IN MY ADMINISTRATION, THE UNITED STATES
WOULD ANNOUNCE ITS NEW, YET HISTORIC,
NONINTERVENTIONIST FOREIGN POLICY.

Incidentally, I want to mention in this area that Senator Pastore has proposed a bill to suspend the Equal Time provisions for this Presidential year. I have already run into problems in appearing on television shows by producers who if they let me on are required by the Federal government to let everybody on. Some of them have said to me, "Frankly, there are 12 or 13 Democrats so far, 2 Republicans and God knows how many more if Ford goes under in the early Primaries, and we really don't want to spend every day for two weeks with a Pres-

idential candidate on our program. So we can't take anybody. And while we think your ideas are interesting, we don't want 20 people!" So, I am being personally hurt, and you are too, by our inability to be heard through people who want to have us on TV.

If any of you care about this, you might write to your Illinois Senators, Stevenson and Percy, and say, Please vote for the Pastore bill to suspend the Equal Time provisions. Believe me, it will make a big difference if we can all be heard. I am willing to take my chances in the marketplace of ideas and let television producers decide who they want to put on or not.

The time has come to put an end to all these evils that I have rather sketchily discussed here tonight. I have, as some of you know, a large and ever expanding Presidential Advisory Board under the Chairmanship of Murray Rothbard, which will recommend to me during the coming year complex and interreacting programs of disengagement of the Federal government from those interferences in our lives which require more than just a cursory elimination. If I should be elected President, on January 21, 1977 I could not--and would not if I could--just push a button and say, "That's the end." The result would be chaos beyond anything that we know today. In some areas we can act rapidly and in other areas we have to act with some care--"with all deliberate speed," in that infamous phrase. But let me illustrate what I mean with a couple of examples.

The Social Security system is bankrupt. The people who are collecting or expect to collect from it--the older people--are dependent on a Ponzi-like scheme where there are more and more people coming in at the youth level and paying out money which goes to the relatively few people at the top of the pyramid. Obviously, at some point the Ponzi scheme must come to an end. The young people who are paying into this are being promised benefits, but they are only about 1/4 of the pension benefits they could get themselves if the money that is being invested on their behalf in the Social Security system were being put into a private annuity program instead. It's a gigantic ripoff on both ends, and it's important that a Libertarian administration put an end to this system, which is the exact opposite of its beguiling name, "Social Security."

THERE IS ONE AREA IN WHICH WE NEED NOT
BE GRADUALISTIC, AND THAT OF COURSE IS
THE ABOLITION OF MORALS LEGISLATION,
WHERE IMMEDIACY IS THE WORD.

I am going to ask the Board of Economic Advisers to formulate a practical program which I can put in front of the critical eyes of the people of this country later in the Presidential campaign to bring order out of this chaos without throwing anybody out on the street who willy-nilly has had his life manipulated so that he is in part dependent on the Social Security scheme. It might follow something like this:

All who have entered the system and who are 45 and over might have their pensions funded by the Federal government through the tax revenue and administered by a consortium of private insurance companies. Those between 35 and 45 might have an option--either get an immediate repayment of everything put in the system on their behalf or have what is there applied to a private annuity program. And for everybody under 35 who is still young enough to organize his own economic life for years to come--a refund of everything paid by him and on his behalf with the suggestion that he start his own annuity program. Once all that is done, the Federal government

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DOSE OF FREEDOM (cont'd from page 5)

would thereupon terminate its involvement in the Social Security scheme, immediately, entirely, and--please, God--forever!

There is a spaghetti-like tangle of schemes like that which may take a whole Presidential term to work out and terminate--maybe less in the field of foreign affairs. In my administration, the United States would announce its new, and yet historic, noninterventionist foreign policy. For example, no American technicians would be put into the Sinai or any place else as employees of the state to serve as a tripwire for American involvement in any potential, future conflict. It's a matter of amazement to me that neither the press nor the American people seem to focus on either the reasons for the Kissinger Plan in the Near East or the possible results of it. The administration is asking us to pay \$3 billion--\$2.3 billion to Israel and \$750 million to Egypt for this coming year alone, plus a paltry \$50 million for the 200 technicians (most of whom are CIA agents, as has already been uncovered). Why?

It's obvious to anybody who looks at it. It is the result of both the Wilsonian policy of let's try to make everything the way we want it in the world and, more directly, the international and multinational oil companies, who have interests in that area and who want to make quite sure that the American government is involved in whatever may befall that area of the world so as to maintain the relative stability of the region. The 200 technicians are there so that if anything should occur between Israel and Egypt, the United States government would immediately be drawn into the middle of it and be forced to mediate or otherwise resolve the situation. Failing that, we might very well be drawn into a Vietnam-type involvement there.

If the 200 technicians were supposed to be neutral, why aren't they Swiss? Why aren't they Swedish? Why aren't they even 100 Israelis and 100 Egyptians? The thing is transparent to anybody who wants to look at it. It's a manifestation of the same policy that has gone on for sixty years, and--given the chance--I will terminate it!

THERE IS A GIGANTIC EFFORT AHEAD OF US TO EXPLAIN TO ALL AMERICANS THE VERY SIMPLE BUT VERY REAL AND PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS. BUT WITH SKILL AND LUCK, YOU AND I CAN TURN THIS COUNTRY AROUND.

Obviously, standby draft authority would be abolished. Obviously, the United States government in a Libertarian administration would--after giving the proper notice of, say, one year, withdraw the troops that we have stationed by the NATO and SEATO Treaties in Europe and Asia. Charles DeGaulle withdrew from NATO ten years ago after one year's notice, and the world hasn't shaken on its foundations. Neither will it when we withdraw. A year's notice would give ample time to South Korea, to West Germany--to whomever--to make whatever arrangements they wish to replace the American military presence, including new alliances or rapprochement with their alleged enemies. In any event, we will be gone and the world will be better for it. Almost all American bases around the world would be closed. The American military capacity would be confined to that which is truly necessary for a foolproof defense of the United States against any potential aggressor.

I don't want to leave you with any misunderstanding. I am aware that there are wolves abroad in the world, and I intend that any Libertarian administration in which I

may be involved would be the kind of shepherd that would make sure that the pasture of the United States remained wholly safe against those wolves. But there is a difference between American military presence global-wide and an adequate defense for the United States against any possible aggressor.

To orchestrate this policy in all its details and ramifications so that the least damage is done and the maximum benefits are realized as soon as possible calls for elaborate and careful thought, and I intend with the aid of my military advisers on the National Presidential Advisory Board to talk about this policy in considerable detail by summertime when general interest in politics has heated up.

WE ARE A SERIOUS AND PERMANENT PART OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCENE.

There is one area in which we need not be gradualistic, we need not worry about disentangling the spaghetti, and that of course is the abolition of morals legislation, where immediacy is the word. During this campaign I am going to emphasize over and over again that what to many people appear to be the extreme consequences, the frightening consequences of legalizing prostitution, marijuana, heroin, gambling, and so on are not extreme at all--but they are extremely practical. This is something that nobody in public life has dared touch on for sixty years. Now, neither I nor, I hope, any serious Libertarian endorses participation in these kinds of activities, but we do emphatically believe that every individual has a right to do as he wants with his own life. We will spell out the degree to which all of us who don't care to participate in the activities will benefit by letting those who do want to do so, do so, at their own risk or benefit (or whatever).

To illustrate how we would tackle these, let's try a hard one--legalizing heroin. If we could do this one, we could do them all.

Not till passage of the Harrison Narcotics Act of 1914 was there any kind of a drug problem here in the United States. Up until that year you could go down to your corner drugstore and buy cocaine or anything you wanted in the way of hard drugs. But, as with Prohibition a few years later, the problem was created by the government's prohibiting certain substances, by making them illegal.

After 1914, the drug addict suddenly could not go down to the corner drugstore anymore. He was at the mercy of criminal elements who immediately sprang up to supply the demand for the drug. And he of course had to pay the price of an illegal commodity. Supplying an illegal commodity means risk for the supplier, and there's a price to be paid to the criminal for taking this risk. As drugs became illegal, the price of drugs became so high that virtually no one who had a habit could afford them. In today's money it might be a hundred dollars a day. So addicts had to commit criminal acts, to rob to get the money.

Before very many years went by, the criminal element that coincidentally sprang up with alcohol prohibition discovered that it would pay to create a market in this, so they pushed drugs on the kids. The illegalization of the drug created the profit potential for the Mafia and other criminal elements to create markets where none existed before.

That is just exactly what has happened over the last sixty years. The same year we adopted that act, England considered adopting it. But they predicted that if they

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DOSE OF FREEDOM (cont'd from page 6)

did adopt prohibitory drug acts, there would be a giant market in illegal drug substances, there would be a great increase in the use and abuse of drugs, and they would have a much greater problem than if drugs remained legal. What they did instead was to pass a very simple law to the effect that if you were an addict, your doctor could give you a prescription and you could go down to the corner drugstore and get it for a minimal market price.

That is still the law in England today. And here is the contrast: In England in 1914, there were 200 addicts. Today in England there are 300 addicts. (In fact, the English government mentions that 50 of them are Americans who have moved to England.) In the United States in 1914, there were 2,000 known addicts. Today, in 1975, the President's Council on Drug Abuse admits that there are 300,000 addicts. Contrast that with the English experience with the free market availability of drugs; the difference is astronomical.

Not only do we have a huge number of drug addicts, we also have a concomitant increase in crime directly related to the addiction to hard drugs. The same President's Council says that \$6.3 billion a year is the cost to us Americans in property loss because of the need of addicts to steal in order to support their habit. \$620 million, they say, goes for that part of the criminal justice system tied up with drug cases. The total is \$7 billion a year, and that is without counting the efforts of the police forces in their futile attempts to suppress the drug traffic.

IN THE SOCIAL REALM, IN THE ECONOMIC REALM, AND IN THE INTERNATIONAL REALM, WHAT IS REQUIRED IS A SIMPLE DOSE OF HUMAN FREEDOM.

With legalization, we would be much safer ourselves because after the abolition of the prohibitory drug acts, there would be no profit potential for the creation of new addicts, existing addicts would be able to buy drugs out of cigarette money, and the police who are busily engaged in trying to suppress this traffic would instead spend their time trying to prevent muggings, robberies, murders--the violent crimes about which we are all in some degree of fear.

That is a brief statement of what would happen with the repeal of the prohibitory drug acts. And I think in every area where people are worried about moralistic legislation's repeal we can talk in the same manner so that they will understand that if the Federal government disentangles itself from the daily lives of individuals, we all will be that much better off.

Given the sweeping nature of the challenges I have suggested in these remarks, there is a gigantic effort ahead of us to explain to all Americans the very simple but very real and practical solutions to these problems. But with skill and luck, you and I can turn this country around.

That may not be so impossible a task as may seem to this group here tonight. Harris, the pollster, has said that 40% of the American people now do not consider themselves Republicans or Democrats, but Independents. They are yearning for something different, they are yearning for talk that seems right to them, and Harris has said that an independent candidate for President actually could be elected in 1976 by a plurality. He wasn't thinking of us, of course. Nonetheless, we can provide the beginning of such a movement. And only we, I think, be-

LPI GENERAL MEETING

We will meet on Sunday, January 4, 2:00 PM, at the McDonald's Restaurant (in the Clubroom downstairs) in Lisle (just south of downtown), Maple Ave. & Rt. 53. This will be one of the last general business meetings before the new format (see p. 2) takes effect. The main item on the agenda will be ratification of LPI's statewide candidates for 1976, including: for Governor--Winston Duke; for Lieutenant Governor--Georgia Shields; for Secretary of State--Ellen Powelson; for Attorney General--Greg Turza; for Comptroller--Mark Wallace; and for University of Illinois Trustees--Prof. Milton Altschuler (SIU), Prof. James McCawley (UC), and Anne McCracken. This is your chance to meet the people who will be taking the Libertarian message before Illinois voters in 1976.

cause only we are talking sense about human liberty and about a practical economic system.

Yet nothing we say is going to be heard unless our Libertarian Party is on the ballot and active in most of the states. If we are not on the ballot nationwide, in thirty or more states, we are going to be pretty much dismissed by the national press and our ideas will not be heard or articulated. We must be on most of the big state ballots; if we are only on the Arkansas's of the United States, that won't be enough.

The national staff and I have analyzed the situation, and it looks as though we can be on the ballot in 31 states for sure, 36 states we hope, and possibly one or two others. Almost all of the big states are on the likely list, including Illinois, which is critically important, not only because of its size but because of its location and its historical significance. We have got to be on the ballot here. And soon. Without being on the ballot in Illinois I think our national movement will be seriously crippled.

It is important that we have a full slate, if possible, of candidates for office here in Illinois. If you run a full slate--if there are Republicans across the board, Democrats across the board, and Libertarians across the board--we will match them in the public image as a serious, permanent part of American political life. That is going to differentiate us from the People's Party: a Presidential candidate, then zilch--nobody else. We can't afford the image of being just a small protest movement. We are a serious and permanent part of the American political scene.

Let me leave you with this: Dave and I will be here to campaign with you, and I think we can make inroads in this state beyond what early in 1976 many of you may think possible. We are going to be saying to the American people that in the social realm, in the economic realm, and in the international realm, what is required is a simple dose of human freedom. It is absolutely required if we are going to solve the racking ills that afflict this country and which are going to worsen unless that dose is applied. In this coming campaign, Dave and I need your support if we are going to do our share to accomplish that vital mission. I think we can do it because we all share the dream of an America which will embody a new dawn for all of us and, indeed, the rest of the world. Thank you.

news and notes

LOCKED UP (BUT NOT FORGOTTEN): Sad to tell, the noted tax rebel Karl Bray is now in jail serving a six-month sentence for opposing IRS tyranny. But we can all make the stay easier for him. Karl would like to receive mail from every active libertarian; send a Christmas card or whatever to: Karl J. Bray, Federal Prisoner; c/o City-County Jail; Salt Lake City, UT 84111. (Then send a teabag to IRS Commissioner Donald Alexander, c/o the Treasury Department, Washington, DC 20224.)

NOBODY'S PERFECT: The Federal Government will be mailing out the new income tax forms in the next few weeks. Whatever you do, do not go to the IRS for help with filling them out: The IRS gave several hundred of its public tax advisers a test on common tax questions recently, and the average score was 88% wrong. Who was it who said that when the law becomes so complex that nobody can understand it, despotism has arrived?

TWO WRONGS MAKE A RIGHT: Rep. Martin A. Russo (D-Ill.) testified recently before the House Judiciary subcommittee on criminal justice that the government should compensate crime victims for lost wages and other costs attendant with the arrest-and-trial process. Russo explained that now the crime victim feels doubly victimized: once by the criminal and again by the workings of the criminal justice system. So he proposed that the crime victim be doubly victimized: once by the criminal and again by the taxman. We Libertarians have a better idea: Fund the compensation entirely out of the criminal's pocket, and not out of yours and mine and the victim's.

SOCIAL INSECURITY: The January 1976 issue of Playboy magazine contains an article on Social Security which is frightening in its implications. Entitled "Social Security Will Provide for You in Your Old Age, Right? And If It Doesn't, There's Always the Tooth Fairy or the Easter Bunny," the article repeats the by now familiar warning that the system will either go broke or payroll taxes (excluding withholding taxes) will eventually have to rise to as high as 25% of income. What is not so familiar is Social Security's overall effects on the economy. Apparently, the promise of Social Security benefits in old age has caused people to save less in their younger, productive years. With reduced saving, the rate of capital formation has fallen, which is one explanation for the economy's difficulty in providing enough new

jobs for an expanding workforce. In other words, Social Security has encouraged spendthrift attitudes over the last 20 or 30 years, and perhaps much of the country's prosperity in the 1950's and 1960's was purchased at the price of economic stagnation and high unemployment in the 1970's and 1980's. In another report, public social welfare spending at all levels of government reached an all-time high of \$287 billion in the last fiscal year, up \$47 billion from the year before. In light of the analysis offered in the October issue of this publication (see "Laffer's Wedge"), is it any wonder that the economy has been slow on the upswing?

MAD HATTER: Residents of Riverside are passing the hat in an effort to raise \$1 per person to help eliminate the national debt. If everyone in the community contributes, they will have collected \$10,000, which seems impressive until one learns that the sum will cover only 10 seconds worth of interest on the debt.

ACLU: Join the American Civil Liberties Union, enter the fight against government tyranny! True, the ACLU oftentimes fails to see that one man's liberty is another man's enslavement: "Human rights before property rights," and all that. But the name of the game is--Infiltrate! Talk them out of their inconsistencies, draw away some converts (they are on the face of it half receptive to our appeal). What can you lose (except the \$10 annual Basic Membership fee)? For an application blank and further information, write: Illinois Division, ACLU; 6 S. Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60603.

BANK TERMINALS TO TERMINATE: U.S. District Court Judge Hubert L. Will has declared the electronic banking terminals of the First National Bank of Chicago and the Continental Bank to be in violation of Illinois' anti-branch banking law (which specifies that branches may only be opened within 15,000 feet of the main bank building). A special state commission is looking into the possibility of changing Illinois' antiquated banking laws to accommodate the new electronic funds transfers systems. We wish them Godspeed.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR: Sara Jane Moore, for defying convention, for sending collectivists into a tizzy, for her pronouncement in court that she did willfully, knowingly, and with malice aforethought attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, and that she therefore pleads guilty to the charge, and accepts full and individual responsibility for her actions. The judge was dumbfounded (at first he refused to accept her

guilty plea and ordered her to see a psychiatrist). People thought she was crazy. Yet actions such as hers point out the craziness of an age which denies individual responsibility and instead tries to foist responsibility on society as a whole. It's not that we condone her crime--violence is always reprehensible--but we have to admire her spirit.

NEW PLATFORMS AVAILABLE: The new 1976 Libertarian Party Platforms have at last been printed and are available from the National Office for 25¢ each for 10 copies or less, 20¢ each for 10-24 copies, 15¢ each for 25-49, and so on up. Write: Libertarian Party; 1516 "P" Street, N.W.; Washington, DC 20005. (LPI Secretary Will Kinney has indicated that every member of LPI will be mailed a Platform soon.)

BOTTOMS UP, BOTTOMS OUT: The New York State Liquor Authority has announced a ban on total nudity and toplessness in NYC's bars and clubs. Retrogressing, the Charleston, S.C. City Council has rescinded an ordinance requiring the city's carriage horses to wear diapers. Meanwhile, in Chicago the crackdown on massage parlors continues.

TIME TO RENEW: For many of you, this is the month when your party membership expires. Anyone who joined before Sept. 1 of this year has his membership expiring at the end of December. Those who joined after Sept. 1 have their membership extending throughout 1976. We encourage everybody affected to renew his/her party membership. In any event, whenever your membership is due to lapse, you will still get a newsletter for the full 12 months from sign-up. (The month in which your newsletter subscription is due to expire is given on your mailing label.)

COMING ATTRACTION: Next month our second semi-annual CPI--Congressional Performance Index. Stay tuned.

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