

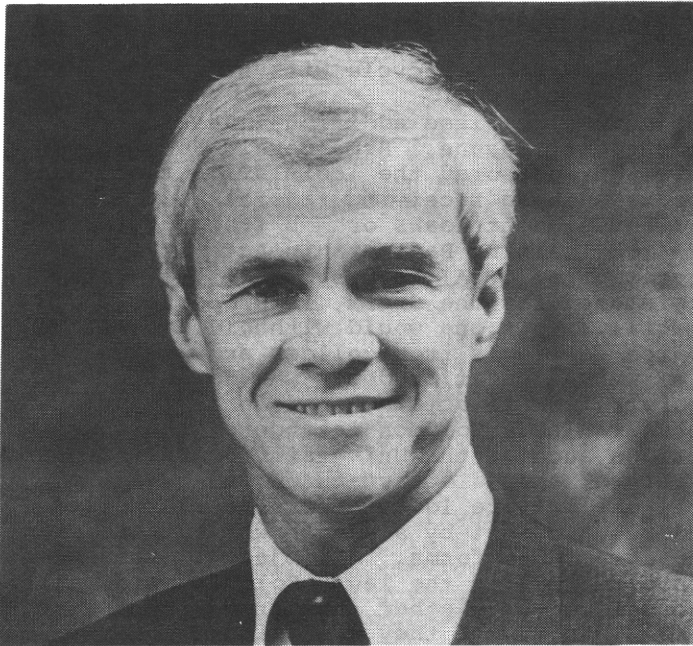


the ILLINOIS LIBERTARIAN

Volume 9, Numbers 9/10

September/October, 1983

Bergland Nominated



David Bergland won the Libertarian Party's nomination for President at the Party's Presidential Nominating Convention in New York.

David Bergland of California was nominated for President of the United States by the Libertarian Party at its Presidential Nominating Convention in New York. He won the nomination on September 3. On September 4, Jim Lewis of Connecticut was selected as his running mate.

David, an attorney who joined the Libertarian Party in 1973, has a solid record as a Libertarian activist. He has run for office four times, including his Vice Presidential candidacy on the MacBride ticket in 1976. He was the first Libertarian on the California ballot when he ran for the State Senate in 1978. As a candidate for the U.S. Senate in 1980, he polled more than 200,000 votes. Twice elected National Chair of the Libertarian Party, he served in that office from 1977 to 1981.

A hard-liner on Libertarian principle, Dave said, "The government's one legitimate function is to protect us from attack from foreign countries. It's not to be a security force for the rest of the world, like rent-a-cop."

As he campaigned for the nomination, Dave repeatedly emphasized that his Presidential campaign would be a grass-roots, party-building effort. Ed Clark, LP's 1980 Presidential candidate, and Party founder David Nolan supported his candidacy.

Delegates went into the convention just one week after the apparent shoe-in candidate for the nomination, Gene Burns, had withdrawn his candidacy. Although the only other announced candidate at the time Gene withdrew was James Piggy Norton of Texas, there was a spirited contest for the nomination. As the convention opened, Dave, Earl Ravenol, Georgetown University professor of international relations and frequent contributor to libertarian publications, and Piggy were campaigning. That evening Mary Ruart, a research scientist and LP activist from Michigan, announced her candidacy. Throughout the convention the delegates addressed and answered questions from the convention at large and various delegations and caucuses. There were "Bergland, President" and "Earl!" buttons and hand-made "Mary" support stickers and a proliferation of picket signs with Earl's picture on them.

Piggy, a retired Air Force Colonel who believes he could, if nominated, turn around the attitudes of the American public within 14 months to achieve victory in the 1984 election, was eliminated from the race on the first ballot. Piggy, an Arabic name given him by the Arabs who reared him for the first seven years of his life, is Mr. Norton's preferred name.

Mary, who clearly enunciated Libertarian principles and argued for the value of a woman candidate on the ticket, withdrew amidst loud objections when she was in a reasonably strong third place.

By the fourth ballot, Earl, who recently joined the Party, promised to focus his campaign on foreign affairs and said he would answer questions from the press and the public "in terms of libertarian principle," trailed Dave by 28 votes, with NOTA still in the running.

When the vote was counted, Dave had the necessary 270, but North Carolina's vote was challenged. At that point, Earl conceded for the sake of party unity, rather than force a fifth ballot.

YOUR LIFE BELONGS TO THE GOVERNMENT

by Bonnie Kaplan

I had thought the draft was the most blatant violation of libertarian principles that we saw in this country. After all, it confiscated not only one's hard-earned money, but one's life, and not for just a few hours each day, but for two years--if one lived through it.

This, however, turned out to be a limited view. The draft was not merely a claim on two years of one's youth, but a means of controlling one's entire life. The infamous channeling memo issued by the National Office of the Selective Service System on July 1, 1965, made clear that the system of deferments and exemptions was designed to force young men into careers that matched "the national interest." Anyone unable to fill a "socially optimal" role was fit only for cannon fodder. According to this memo,

While the best known purpose of SS [Selective Service] is to procure manpower for the armed forces, a variety of related processes take place....The club of induction has been used to drive out of areas considered to be less important to the areas of greater importance in which deferments were given, the individuals who did not or could not participate in activities which were considered essential to the defense of the Nation.

. . .

In the less patriotic and more selfish individual it [draft deferment] engenders a sense of fear, uncertainty and dissatisfaction which motivates him...he would like to do as he pleases,...but he complies....He is impelled to pursue his skill rather than embark upon some less important enterprise and is encouraged to apply his skill in an essential activity in the national interest.

. . .

The psychology of granting wide choice under pressure to take action is the American or indirect way of achieving what is done by direction in foreign countries where choice is not permitted.

The idea of the draft apparently was not enough. Along with the revival of conscription for military service, there have been perennial proposals for universal national service (this year probably will see another national commission to study the issue). National service, like the draft, rests on the government's claim to one's work. Supporters of national service argue that youth owe service to the country. Somehow, cleaning bed pans, cutting down trees--taking these and other jobs away from people who could get paid for them--is considered national service. Whatever else the nation's youth might be doing--paid labor, getting an education, preparing for a career, volunteer work--is thought not to be a national service. Presumably, only government officials know what people should be doing and how each person may best serve the country. In addition, most of these national service proposals include provisions that, whatever one's choice,

in the event the government decides military service is needed, anyone doing national service of a non-military nature could be shifted into military service. National service enthusiasts claim they are offering youth a choice. But all the "choices" entail compulsory service.

The case of public non-registrant Mark Schmucker is a good example of what national service proposals may hold. Schmucker's religious convictions prevented him from registering for the draft. For this crime, he was sentenced to two years of alternative service. In order to make an example of him, the sentencing judge was deliberately harsh; Schmucker was assigned to work in a mental institution. He has not been allowed the freedom that others working at the institution have; he may not leave the grounds, and due to fear that he might escape, he was refused permission to have his bicycle with him.

The autumn promises additional developments on the draft scene. Rep. Gerald Solomon (R-NY), who sponsored the legislation that now requires those receiving federal aid in the form of student loans or job training through the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA, the successor of CETA) to prove that they have registered for the draft, is proposing another bill. This one would withhold federal research contracts from colleges and universities which assist students who do not prove registration to obtain non-federal loans or scholarships. Solomon is angered that institutions such as the University of California, Stanford, and Yale have announced that they will use private loans or grants to replace federal aid lost by students who fail to sign the compliance forms. "I object to these few schools flouting the law," Solomon said. "It doesn't matter whether they are using private funds or not. If they are going to help these students buck the law, I don't want those schools supported by federal funds."

One can oppose federal student aid, job training programs, and grants to universities without supporting the Solomon bills. These bills would force one to prove innocence of violating a regulation, punish those who do not meet government standards, and force private institutions into law enforcement. They would effectively prohibit voluntary arrangements between individuals and institutions by forcing institutions, too, to prove innocence and by punishing those that do not comply.

(continued on p. 7)

By Appointment

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JUDICIAL COMMITTEE
VOTES TO EXPEL SUTER

Rich Suter, former LPI State Chair and Chair of the Northwest Cook County Libertarian Organization, was indicted by the Special 1981 [Federal] Grand Jury on 23 counts of Mail Fraud. After (according to Rich) a series of discovery motions filed by his attorneys, opposed by the government, and denied by the court, and a final motion, also denied, requesting a hearing "to allow the defendant to present evidence that he has been singled out for discriminatory prosecution for his political activities," he entered into a plea-bargaining agreement with U.S. Attorney Dan Webb. In June of this year, he pleaded guilty to two counts of fraud.

On the basis of the indictment and the guilty plea, the State Central Committee (SCC), by a vote of 12-1 at its July 17 meeting, submitted to the Judicial Committee (JC) "The question of the expulsion of Richard W. Suter from the Libertarian Party of Illinois." The Committee decided 4-1 (four votes are required for expulsion) to expel Rich from the Party. The full report of the Committee follows.

Report of the Judicial Committee

The question of expulsion of Richard W. Suter from the Libertarian Party of Illinois was submitted to the Judicial Committee by a majority vote (12 to 1) of the State Central Committee in its meeting of July 17, 1983. The Recording Secretary of the State Central Committee sent to each member of the Judicial Committee and to Mr. Suter a notification of the case and documents relevant to the case (Attachment A).

Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee on this matter is in accordance with the provisions of the Libertarian Party of Illinois Constitution and Bylaws.

Article V, Section 1 provides:

There shall be a Judicial Committee to resolve disputes concerning interpretation of this Constitution and the Bylaws, disputes among affiliated clubs, and disputes referred to it by, or involving, the State Central Committee.

Bylaw VIII provides:

The State Central Committee may, by majority vote, request the Judicial Committee to determine whether any Party member has violated the Pledge established by Article III, Section 2. If four members of the Judicial Committee determine that a Party member has violated the Pledge, the Party member is expelled from the Party.

Proceedings

On July 27, 1983 the full Judicial Committee, in conference call, held a preliminary discussion of the Suter case and scheduled a meeting of the Committee for August 7. Don Parrish, with the assent of the Committee, briefed Mr. Suter on the preliminary conference. Mr. Suter requested and was granted an appearance before the Committee at the upcoming meeting.

Unlike the State Convention and meetings of the State Central Committee (Bylaw IX), the meetings of the Judicial Committee need not follow *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*. The Committee decided not to adopt them. It should be noted that *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* allows hearsay evidence to

be used to expel a member on the basis of less than honorable character.

At the meeting of the Committee in the home of Don Parrish on August 7, Mr. Suter appeared, submitted a document (Attachment B) in defense of his qualification for continued membership in the LPI, and responded to questions from the Committee. After the departure of Mr. Suter from the meeting, the Committee discussed the case further and reached their final decision.

Decision

It is the judgement of the Committee that the standard for membership (the Pledge) set forth in Article III, Section 2 is binding on all members of the LPI. The aforesaid Article reads:

The following statement shall be signed by each applicant for membership: 'I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the initiation of force as a means of achieving social or political goals.'

In order to determine whether a Party member has violated the Pledge, the Committee must (a.) ascertain the facts of the case and (b.) determine whether the member's conduct constitutes a violation of the Pledge.

In this case all five members of the Committee agree on the facts; we believe that Mr. Suter did in fact commit the criminal frauds to which he pled guilty in U.S. District Court. Independent verification by the Committee further confirmed the criminal activities admitted by Mr. Suter. In the plea agreement (see Attachment A) entered into by Mr. Suter with the U.S. Attorney, Mr. Suter acknowledged having defrauded Henry Meller of \$10,887 and having defrauded David E. Bills of \$950. The two counts together carry a maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment and a \$2,000 fine.

It is the judgement of four members of the Committee that Mr. Suter's conduct places him in violation of the Pledge, the standard for Party membership set forth in Article III, Section 2. It is the judgement of the fifth member of the Committee that Mr. Suter's conduct does not place him in violation of that standard. The prevailing and dissenting opinions are given below.

A copy of this decision has been sent to Richard W. Suter to inform him of his expulsion from the Libertarian Party of Illinois.

The Judicial Committee:

(signed by all five members of the Judicial Committee, whose names and addresses appear at the end of the majority and minority reports below)

Opinion of Boydston, Edminster, Johnston, and Parrish

The Pledge is here construed to be a significant statement of libertarian ideology. Libertarians recognize that the initiation of force in either the social or political realm constitutes a violation of individual rights. The distinctively libertarian view of government emerges from this principle when it is added that a violation of rights is still a violation, even if committed by an agent of government. It is because our non-initiation principle is binding on all *individuals* in their relations with others that we have sought to constrain the government.

The major libertarian philosophers have held without exception that fraud is a rights violation for the same reasons that the initiation of force is a rights violation.

Auberon Herbert (1906): Fraud is the "twin brother of force...which by cunning sets aside the consent of the individual, as force sets it aside openly and violently."

John Hospers (1971): "Fraud can and should be brought under the category of force, for the following reason: a product that is sold

via fraud is not a voluntary exchange."

Murray Rothbard (1982): "Fraud is failure to fulfill a voluntarily-agreed upon transfer of property, and is therefore implicit theft."

For similar reasons, the philosophers Eric Mack and Robert Nozick have also held that fraud is a violation of individual rights as conceived by libertarians.

Fraud is among the rights violations identified explicitly in the Libertarian Party Statement of Principles. The Pledge contains no such explicit list of violations. We here construe the disavowal of the initiation of force contained in the Pledge to carry in its wake a disavowal of fraud.

We realize that for many libertarians, social morality is not exhausted by the enforcible rights of individuals. There are, in addition to violations of individual rights, other morally unresponsive ways in which individuals can treat one another. Indeed, it might be thought that Mr. Suter should be expelled on account of sheer dishonesty, since Mr. Suter testified to the Court that he participated in the founding of the Taxpayer's Party and yet maintains before us and in Frontlines that he did no such thing.

However, we here take the view that the Pledge, as a standard for the expulsion of a Party member, must be restricted to manifest belief in violating the rights of individuals. Moreover, a violation of current law does not necessarily manifest a disbelief in the rights of individuals as these rights are conceived by libertarians. In order for a violation of current law to be sufficient ground for expulsion from the Party, the law must secure an individual right which would be secured in a libertarian society.

In this case the violation of individual rights by Mr. Suter is clear. The right violated is substantial. The violation is repeated. The conduct of Richard W. Suter is in direct violation of the membership pledge of the Libertarian Party of Illinois.

Opinion of Kelley

The Pledge, which Mr. Suter stands accused of violating states that individuals desirous of Party membership must not "believe in or advocate the initiation of force as a means of achieving social or political goals." Note that the Pledge consists of two parts - a wide general statement and a qualification limiting the circumstances under which the general statement is applicable. Actual violation of the Pledge must transcend the bounds of the qualified statement.

Regardless of Mr. Suter's guilt of mail fraud, the use of force (or fraud) must be applied with the intent of furthering a social or political goal in order to be considered proper grounds for expulsion from the Libertarian Party of Illinois. The case at hand was clearly motivated by greed for personal financial gain. I maintain that greed does not qualify as a "social or political goal, and for that reason, regardless of the reprehensible nature of his conduct, Mr. Suter should not be expelled from the Party for reason of violation of the Pledge.

At least two schools of thought exist with regard to the purpose of the Pledge. One school views the Pledge as a screen to filter out those who would violate Libertarian morality, and as a means of preserving philosophical purity and harmony. I will leave defense of that position to its advocates. The second school views the Pledge as a means of disavowing and deterring violent activism as well as serving as a guide post in the development of Libertarian public policy.

In arriving at my conclusion regarding the Pledge, I have considered three criteria: original intent, most common usage of the language, and implications of alternative views.

David Nolan, co-founder of the Libertarian Party, has stated that the original intent of the Pledge was to keep out the violent "crazies" in order to protect the legitimacy of the Party during its infancy. Most new members believe that to be the case when the

Pledge is initially signed today.

Most common usage would dictate that political goals be concerned with the activities of government. Social goals, in this context, would be concerned or related to the general welfare of society as a whole. Had the Pledge been intended as a moral standard of conduct for Party members' personal lives, the words "to achieve social or political goals" would have been unnecessary.

Finally, in the light of probable implications, we find the most evidence against the view of using the Pledge as a moral standard imposed as a condition of Party membership. We face a dangerous precedent. If violations of Libertarian morality in one's personal life are to be grounds for expulsion, many in the Party may be vulnerable to scrutiny. Individuals who call in sick at work under false pretenses may be viewed as committing fraud just as certainly as Mr. Suter. Parents who utilize physical behavior correction techniques in rearing their children may be considered just as guilty of the use of force as Mr. Suter. In light of the possible wide spread violations of the broader interpretation of the Pledge, we face two alternatives:

Both alternatives are unacceptable. We are not large enough to survive the pruning required by option a. And politically motivated selective enforcement of a personal Libertarian moral code is just as dangerous.

The alternative view, however, is a much more limited version of the Pledge. It provides a means by which the Party can separate itself from a spokesperson who is advocating heresy (e.g. higher taxes, the draft, etc.). It also provides a means by which the Party can disavow any form of violent activism. It is indeed the guide post of Libertarian public policy, but it should never be used to intrude upon the personal life of any individual, regardless of the despicable nature of the conduct. It is not the purpose nor the proper function of a political party to act as a moral tribunal.

- a. Prosecute **all** violations of the Pledge with equal fervor in a massive house cleaning operation.
- b. Selectively prosecute **some** of the Pledge violations. A political body (the State Central Committee) will determine which cases will be prosecuted. Selective enforcement of the Pledge will be politically influenced.

Members of the Judicial Committee:

Stephen C. Boydston, 634 W. Barry, Chicago, IL 60657; James H. Edminster, Jr., 3123 N. Seminary, Chicago, IL 60657; Christopher A. Johnston, 2143 Chestnut, Wilmette, IL 60091; David L. Kelley, 3220 Louise Street, Rockford, IL 61103; Donald M. Parrish, Jr., 5207 Florence, Downers Grove, IL 60515.

SUTER REPLIES

Rich submitted a 6 1/2-page document as a Respondent before the Judicial Committee. Some of his points are summarized below.

- 1) Because his life membership in the LPI antedates the existence of the JC, the JC has no authority over him.
- 2) the charge and referral of the question to the JC was improper because the matter was not on the SCC agenda (see footnotes 1, 2) and (he understands) non-members of the SCC were present and argued for it.
- 3) He was not provided with a Bill of Particulars stating how the Pledge was violated and no reasonable person can construe the matter as force or fraud "to achieve political or social goals."
- 4) The JC is not representative of LPI membership, having three members from the North Side Club, two of whom (Chris Johnston and Jim Edminster) were illegally appointed at the July 17 meeting (1); Chris should not have been appointed

because he lost a contested election to the JC at the 1983 Annual Meeting, and he should disqualify himself from these proceedings because he is the son of Jim Johnston.

5) The JC violated due process: such a proceeding must be conducted in the form of a trial before a committee which has the appearance of being unbiased (1, 2). The JC debated his membership status before hearing any evidence; three JC members had been present at a North Side Club meeting where Jim Johnston argued for his expulsion. 6) A charge based on U.S. Government documents is not consistent with LP policy.

7) He denies all allegations in the indictment and believes it was brought against him for political harassment; he says none of the alleged victims has sued for damages although the government claims he defrauded them of up to \$20,000. His attorneys urged him to accept the plea bargain, from which he "could walk away from the government for all practical purposes," rather than submit to an expensive, probably unfair, trial, an appeal, and a retrial.

Footnotes:

- 1) Constitution and Bylaws of the Libertarian Party of Illinois
2) Roberts' Rules of Order, Newly Revised

Editor's Note: This report is based on a more than 50-page set of documents. Many details, and possibly some significant points, have been left out. Any LPI member may receive a copy of the full set of documents by sending \$6.00 to cover the cost of reproduction and Special 4th Class postage (send \$8.00 for First Class) to Recording Secretary Bert Stunkard, 4315 Azalea #321, Lisle, IL 60532.

SUTER SUES LPI

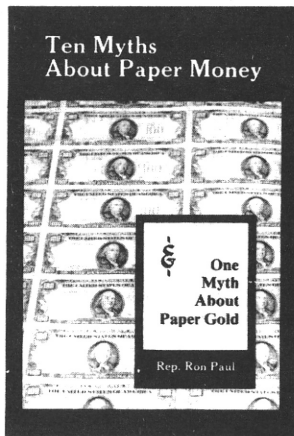
Subsequent to the JC decision to expel him from the LPI, Rich filed a lawsuit in Federal Court seeking \$100,000 damages on the grounds of slander and denial of his civil rights. Named in the suit are the LPI, members of the JC, members of the SCC, and the National LP.

He also sought a temporary restraining order to stop the expulsion and prevent his being barred from the Presidential Nominating Convention. That request was denied by the court.

Tom Verkuilen, LPI VC, North, and Chair of the Illinois Delegation to Prescon, appeared before the National Convention's Credentials Committee to argue that Rich should not be seated at the Convention. The Credentials Committee ruled that, as a member of the National Party, duly elected Presidential Nominating Convention Delegate by the LPI at its Annual Meeting, Rich be seated at the Convention.

The Libertarian Party of Illinois and the members named in the damage suit have filed a motion to dismiss the lawsuit.

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BILL OF RIGHTS

--VOID WHERE PROHIBITED BY LAW

by Randy Heidenfelder

A court order barring 27,000 residents of unincorporated Palatine Township from exercising their rights to free speech and freedom of assembly in the vicinity of the Barrington shoe store owned by Palatine Mayor Guss was issued Friday, July 22, in the Circuit Court of Cook County. The temporary restraining order requested by the Village of Palatine attorneys states: "The plaintiff class and all members thereof are hereby restrained and enjoined...from picketing in the vicinity of the place of business of Defendant Palatine's Village President Robert J. Guss..." Village attorneys claimed Guss would suffer "irreparable harm" if the court did not issue this order.

Two years ago, the Village of Palatine purchased a private water company [which supplied the residents of unincorporated Palatine Township] and immediately raised the rates from \$1.57 to \$6.23/1,000 gallons, the second highest water rate in the country. (The highest rate is paid in Key West, Florida, for desalinated ocean water.) The issue has been in the courts for two years, so far. A trial date is set for September 19-23, 1983.

Some residents of the unincorporated area planned to exercise their right to free speech as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and picket Guss's Barrington shoe store on Saturday, July 23. As soon as the Village officials heard about it, they rushed to court on Friday, July 22, to get the temporary restraining order. Saturday morning Barrington police were on hand to enforce the court injunction. They told unincorporated residents they could not picket. Chuck Kudla, Vice President of the Palatine Valley Community Association, and active in the fight for fair water rates for two years, was arrested and charged with unlawful assembly while he was walking back and forth on a public sidewalk "in the vicinity of Guss's shoe store." In the July 28 issue of the PALATINE COUNTRYSIDE, Kudla was quoted as saying, "I think that order is a flagrant violation of my first amendment rights. When I saw that, I got angry. I didn't volunteer to fight in Viet Nam for this."

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) represented the members of the plaintiff class in the Cook County Circuit Court on the issue of this injunction. The injunction was due to expire August 1, but at the court hearing August 1, Judge Green extended it another ten days and will have a hearing on the issue August 9. At the hearing, the judge lifted the injunction on the grounds that it was a "prior restraint" on First Amendment rights. However, the judge said if people from this area picket the store in Barrington, and the Village then requests an injunction, he will grant it, and the issue can then be taken to the Appellate or Supreme Court to be argued.

Palatine Village attorneys brought contempt of court proceedings against Kudla for supposedly violating the court injunction. There is no maximum fine or imprisonment term for contempt of court--it rests entirely with the discretion of the court. The court found him in contempt of court, and he was fined \$500--although the fine was suspended. All this for walking on a public sidewalk.

The right to free speech and the right of the people peaceably to assemble are among the most precious possessions of the American people, and must be carefully guarded against infringements. Palatine Village officials can not dispose of these rights for one person or 27,000 people. The importance of these rights goes beyond the fight over water rates. It is up to all of us to zealously guard our freedom, and not let any person, group, or government take them away from us. "I believe there are more instances of the abridgement of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachment of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations." (James Madison, speech in the Virginia Convention, June 16, 1788) We can't let that happen to us.



NATCOM MEETING

New York, September 4, 1983--National Headquarters will be moving from Washington, D.C. (the center of government), to Houston, Texas (which has no zoning code). The major reason is volunteer power. Presently, we get about 20 volunteer hours per month in D.C.; Houston (Harris County) party members have pledged 240 volunteer hours per month. Much of the volunteer work for National is presently being done in Houston. Cost for office space in Houston runs \$0.50 to \$1.00 per square foot; we're paying about a dollar per square foot in Washington. Cost of moving is expected to be \$2500 to \$4500.

Honey Lanham was reappointed National Director by the new Chair, Paul Grant; NatCom unanimously concurred.***The National Convention had about 750 attendants and made a profit of \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The Clark for President debt has been completely repaid, and the finishing paperwork is being filed. With the exception of one borrower who claims the Party owes him \$5,000, the National Party debt has been reduced from about \$165,000 to \$0.***The Federal Election Commission claims that the Libertarian Party broke their rules and therefore owes them \$5,000. This fine is unacceptable to Lanham; she is negotiating with the FEC.

Future Natcom meetings will be held in April, August, and November in the '83 to '85 term. ***The 1985 Libertarian National Convention will be held in Phoenix during August.

--Gerry Walsh
NatCom Rep, Illinois (Region 9)

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

WHAMMIES LPI

Senate Bill 1218 was passed into law by the General Assembly. It amends the Election Code to require that "no nominating petition sheet shall be circulated more than 90 days preceding the last day for the filing of such petition" and that each petition sheet show the dates on which it was circulated.

If Governor Thompson had signed the bill it would be in effect now. He returned it to the General Assembly with an amendatory veto recommending that the effective date be delayed till February 1, 1984. The General Assembly accepted his amendmant; its only effect will be that the established parties and independent candidates will not have to comply for the 1984 elections.

WHAT this new law means for the Libertarian Party is that, instead of having a full year for petitioning, we will have to gather all our petition signatures in May, June, and July for the November, 1984 election.

(from p. 1)

Another piece of good news expected this Fall is a long-awaited legislative proposal for a "doctor draft." Based on current Department of Defense proposals, this bill is expected to require (male and female) physicians, nurses, and other unspecified health professionals to register for a draft to which they could be subject for most of their lives. Here is legislation which says, in effect, not that one owes one's country service for a limited time, but whenever the government decides it needs it. If medical professionals are in the national military interest, what about computer programmers, mechanics, physicists, or widget-makers? What if someone in Washington decides they need you? Does this sound like fascist ideals of service to the fatherland, or work assignments in communist countries? Just remember, this is the American way of doing what they do through force in places like the Soviet Union and South Africa.

from the EDITOR'S DESK

It's funny how a person can at the same time cling to Libertarian Party membership and use the coercive force of government to harm the Libertarian Party.

We are grateful to Chris Johnston for supplying the computer printout of the Judicial Committee Report.

In August, ILLINOIS ISSUES magazine featured an article by free lancer Bob McClory about LPI and our State Convention. They used three of Fran Holt's photos and Fran donated the royalty payment to LPI.

Joan Clark is the winner of the last INCLUDE ME 50/50 Raffle. Joan wins \$6.00 and LPI gets \$6.00.

CALENDAR

BOLINGBROOK STUDY GROUP--7pm alternate Sundays--Anne McCracken 312/739-6240.

COOK COUNTY SOUTH--8pm every Tuesday, Ida Noyes Hall, 1414 E.59th St., Chicago--Tim Griffin 445-5296.

ILLINOIS VALLEY LIBERTARIAN ASSOCIATION--3pm second Sunday, 725 E. Kansas, Peoria--Scott Tillman 382-2892.

KANE COUNTY LIBERTARIAN CLUB--7:30pm first Wednesday, St. Charles Savings and Loan, St. Charles--Pat Schultz 426-9187.

LAKE COUNTY LIBERTARIANS--fourth Sunday, 6pm pot luck supper, 7:30pm discussion--Bill King 312/662-3959.

LIBERTARIAN CLUB OF DU PAGE--8pm first and second Mondays, College of DuPage, followed by Cafe Discussion at Alfie's Restaurant; 8pm last Wednesday, Don Parrish's house--Pat Peterson H.830-8468, O.832-3130.

MCHENRY COUNTY LIBERTARIAN CLUB--7pm third Thursday, Branded Steak House, Crystal Lake--Joan Jarosz 658-6335 or Steve Garcia 639-8112

NORTH COOK COUNTY LIBERTARIAN PARTY--7pm second Sunday; STUDY GROUP--7pm fourth Sunday--Ray 472-1536 or Alan 951-0349.

NORTHWEST COOK COUNTY LIBERTARIAN ORGANIZATION--meeting dates vary; meetings and parties are combined with political activity--Steve Johnson 366-5623.

PRAIRIELANDS LIBERTARIAN ASSOCIATION--4pm first Sunday, 1501 N. School, Normal--Bob Johnston 452-1219.

ROCKFORD AREA LIBERTARIANS--7:30pm first Wednesday--Shaune Stork 885-3014.

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() National member of the Libertarian Party - - - \$ 10.00
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(for members only): "I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the initiation of force as a means of achieving political or social goals."

(Signature) _____

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the ILLINOIS LIBERTARIAN
822 Thacker, Des Plaines, IL 60016
312/297-8219
Editor: Lyn D. Tinsley

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Subscription: \$15/year, free to Party members. Please send subscription orders and Party memberships to Libertarian Party of Illinois, P.O. Box 313, Chicago, IL 60690.

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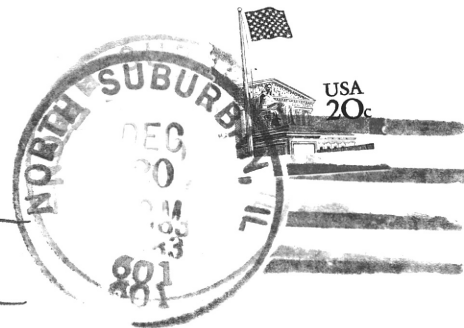
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