

# The Illinois Libertarian

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF ILLINOIS • BOX 1776 • CHICAGO 60690

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AUGUST, 1977

## TAX STRIKE IN NORTH SHORE! LPI, NTU Active in Property Tax Revolt

Who would have thought it was possible?

Right now, the North Suburbs of Cook County are embroiled in a controversy that could be a libertarian political activist's dream. Citizens of the North Shore area are enraged at their local government. The discontent cuts across social boundaries, affecting black and white, the lower income homeowner as well as the wealthy owners of Wilmette mansions. What's more, the only political groups to offer organizational help to this movement are libertarian ones; namely, the National Taxpayers United of Illinois and the Libertarian Party of Illinois. Thus, both NTU and LPI, which in the past have had to sweat blood to get out 50 protesters on April 15th, now find themselves working closely with thousands of irate taxpayers ready and willing to fight for their rights.

And this time, taxes aren't simply going to be protested. The "solid citizens" of North Shore are refusing to pay their property taxes.

This dramatic action was sparked by the recent reassessment of property in the Northern Quadrant of Cook County. The reassessments were done on the basis of "Fair Market Value," a method which led to much higher valuations and consequently higher taxes. In certain cases, the increases were as much as 120%; most of the increases were in the 50%-65% range.

When the citizens got their property tax bills, the reaction was one of shock and anger. Many were simply unable to pay. But the citizens didn't seem to know what to do about it. Outraged phone callers swamped the Cook County Assessors Office. A front-page Chicago Tribune article featured complaints from burdened taxpayers. A typical reaction, and one that would warm the heart of libertarians, read: "I bitterly resent the government trying to steal my house from me, and that's what they're doing. How can I pay this bill? There's no way for me to increase my income except by robbing a bank." Another taxpayer complained: "I just don't know what to do. It's frustrating as hell. I hear people talk about a revolution, but I don't know how to revolt."

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## CONVENTION REPORT

by Milton Mueller



Chicago had just decided to "declare war" on pornography. But the City Council was exceeded in its asininity by the weather, which was hot enough to make the entire city sluggish. For those of us able to go, the National Convention could not have come at a better time.

We flew into San Francisco on the midnight plane, for reasons of economy. The broken coastline around San Francisco is full of islands and peninsulas, such that our descent into the bay revealed an intricate web of lights floating over the dark ocean. The sight erased all thoughts of Chicago and its petty dictators.

--(David Bergland, New LP Chair) Article continued on page 2

# CONVENTION REPORT

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National Conventions tend to do things like that: they pluck people out of political reality and, for a few euphoric days, deceive them into experiencing libertarianism as the center of the political universe. However, I believe that this convention made that experience a little bit more justified than before.

For one thing, despite the important tasks of electing a new National Committee and Party officers; despite re-writing the platform, there were no big fights at this convention, and no lingering factions. Even more notable was the fact that with the exception of Nathaniel Branden, none of the featured speakers were libertarians. Eugene McCarthy, Timothy Leary, John Marks, Tony Sullivan, Margo St. James, Earl Ravenal, even Ron Paul--all are significant figures from the "real world" who share our concern for individual freedom in certain areas, but are not Libertarians with-a-capital-L. Our ability to interact with such people is an important part of entering the political mainstream.

## Libertarian Parnassus, or, The Platform Committee

The first part of the convention to actually convene was the platform committee. We libertarians are unique in the importance we attach to our platform. Since we are the only Party that really stands for anything, this is quite appropriate. However, work on the platform has been getting progressively shorter every business convention. This time, the platform committee actually finished on schedule, in contrast to the A.M. bickerings of 1974, and the post-midnight hassles of 1975. In addition, there were fewer proposals for changes than in any previous year. All this is indicative of a very important point: the platform proceedings have served as an excellent vehicle for arriving at a broad consensus as to what constitutes libertarianism. It is the Party's "consciousness-raising" device; its positions, arrived at after long debate and approved by a 2/3 vote, are the Party's most effective weapon against compromise and opportunism. I urge every Party member who was not at the Convention to obtain a copy of the new platform as soon as it is available--and to read every plank in it.

I served on the platform committee, along with LPI members Joe Cobb and David Theroux. There were big-name libertarians like Ralph Raico, Murray Rothbard, Roy Childs, as well as representatives from the ten states with the largest membership--who ought to be named as well, but we don't have the space. The bulk of our work consisted of adding topical references, re-writing or expanding old planks, and making the language clearer in its implications.

There were only two areas of substantive disagreement. One was foreign policy, as expected. A number of people from the Florida LP and Dave Nolan of Colorado, acting with the endorsement of John Hospers, criticized the foreign policy section of our platform for leaving doubts in their minds about the Libertarian Party's commitment to a strong national defense. The LP platform, as everyone should know, calls for reducing the overall size and cost of our governmental defense establishment, withdrawal of American troops from around the world, negotiations toward nuclear disarmament, and independence for all colonial possessions, including the Panama Canal Zone.

These things tend to make many former conservatives rather nervous. And the foreign policy debate, far from being a serious challenge to the well-established libertarian policy of non-intervention in foreign affairs, simply reflected this nervousness. The critics' testimony all followed a similar pattern: there were expressions of sober concern about the ability of the U.S. to survive, grave references to the Soviet Union, all leading to a request that the platform give "assurances" that the Libertarian Party believed that the U.S. military defense should be "unquestionably"adequate. When speaking in generalities, these critics of our foreign policy planks all sounded rather cold-warish, making references as they did to Soviet dominance of the world, the "struggle between freedom and slavery", and so on. However, when pinned to specifics by questions from members of the platform committee, they generally acquiesced to the logic of non-interventionism. Their rhetoric and, I think, their feelings, were conservative; their minds were libertarian. The only specific changes they proposed for the platform were 1) a plank condemning terrorism, which was unobjectionable if the label "terrorism" is not used to slander legitimate acts of rebellion; and 2) a plank calling upon the government to limit trade with an "enemy" in time of war if the government thought such trade would impair our capacity for defense, which clearly contradicts libertarian principles, and had little support on the floor. The conservative foreign policy rebellion turned out to be a real fizzle.

There was another area of substantive disagreement, one with far-reaching implications left unresolved by both the platform committee and the Convention as a whole. These arguments, which arose constantly, centered on applying libertarian logic within the totally non-libertarian context of the existing government. As Murray Rothbard put it: how do we de-Statize society, without violating property rights? Should we sell government property, or turn it over to the heirs of some ancient title holder, or homestead it? Do Libertarian elected officials have a right to their tax-supported salaries?

One proposal put forth by W. Evers and Rothbard exemplifies the knotty conceptual problems involved in de-Statizing. They proposed a new platform plank on "Government Employees," which would extend the Hatch Act (which prohibits federal employees from running for political office) to all state and local employees, and also advocated prohibiting government employees from lobbying--and voting--due to the conflict of interest involved.

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# TAX STRIKE

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While the people residing in North Shore may be unfamiliar with political action, the Libertarian Party is not. Neither is the National Taxpayers United of Illinois. As soon as the Tribune article was printed, representatives from these two organizations contacted people in the affected communities. A meeting was arranged in Evanston in the home of LPI member Jean McJohnston, and was attended by Jim Tobin of NTU, Leonard Hartmann--an Evanston resident quoted in the Tribune article, and Milton Mueller and Mike Hepple of LPI. At this meeting, the "Taxpayers Protest Committee" was formed, with Hartmann as its head.

The tactic of a tax strike was suggested at this initial meeting, but the group deadlocked on the question. Some members, while acknowledging its justifiability on moral grounds, thought that a tax strike was too strong and would scare people away. Tobin and Mueller, however, pointed to the quotations from the Tribune as evidence of the taxpayers' revolutionary mood. It was agreed to hold a "town hall" type meeting in Evanston a week later to see what course the people themselves wanted to take.

The proposed meeting did not get widespread coverage. Notices ran in the early editions of the Tribune (but they were bumped from later editions by a story on Chicago Mayor Michael Bilandic's honeymoon--talk about adding insult to injury!). News of the meeting relied heavily on word of mouth.

Fifty people had been expected; nearly 200 showed up. The room bristled with anti-government sentiment. One German immigrant described the run-around he was given by the Assessors office: when he got his assessment he attempted to challenge it, but the office told him to wait until he received his bill. When he received his bill, the office told him he should have challenged his assessment when he first got it. Drawing on his childhood experiences in Nazi Germany, the man exclaimed, "These are Nazi tactics!" and brought down the house. Jim Tobin, brandishing a copy of Murray Rothbard's Conceived in Liberty, explained why it was not "unpatriotic" to refuse to pay taxes, by giving examples of early American tax revolts. His final call for a tax strike brought applause. Even before the actual vote, the people in attendance left little doubt that a tax strike was by no means "too radical" for them.

Passing the hat--or in this case, a shoebox--raised over \$400.00 for printing and a half-page advertisement in the Pioneer Press. The meeting produced excellent publicity; a Daily News article on page three and a Tribune article stimulated the interest of some radio stations and two television stations. To reach even more taxpayers, the group has been leafleting the downtown areas of the North Shore. Meetings are also being set up in other tax townships, such as Glenview, Palatine, and Wilmette.

Jim Tobin, who has done an excellent job as primary spokesman, produced a set of demands which must be met before those withholding their taxes will pay. These demands include: 1) Extending the deadline for payment of property taxes three months; 2) An end to "fair market valuation, which makes taxes go up with government-created inflation; 3) No increase in tax rates without a publically-announced referendum; 4) Allowing any taxpayer to attempt to reduce tax rates through referendum, by obtaining a certain number of petition signatures; and 5) No liabilities or penalties for people participating in the strike. With the exception of the last item, none of the demands are quite as important as the mere device of a tax strike as a means of influencing the political climate.

Two days before the (legal) deadline for tax payment, a protest will be held in Evanston. A large turnout is expected. Until then, the Party, NTU, and area activists will be busy putting up posters and leafleting their communities. Any reader interested in joining or contributing money to this movement can call 763-5122 or 525-6231 during the day, or 287-0969 in the evenings.

How effective the strike will be is dependent upon many unpredictable things. But by any standard, our efforts thus far have been extremely rewarding, and if the politicians aren't paying attention, they'll be sorry. The strike may not cripple the County government or even come near it, but even so, thousands of people have either taken actions or have been exposed to ideas which question the very legitimacy of government.

## The Cato Institute by David Theroux

(Editor's Note: David Theroux will be leaving the LPI in a few months to go to work for the new Cato Institute in San Francisco.)

Without any doubt, the institution of the Libertarian Party has been the major element in galvanizing the libertarian movement. The LP has been enormously successful in literally carving out of the "Americanism vs. Communism" myopia of the ideologically unwashed masses, an entirely new constituency.

But we must not delude ourselves with such impressive gains. Much hard work remains to be done, and much of this work must be done by organizations outside the Party, in response to the mushrooming demands for greater division of labor in the movement.

Such an organization is the recently formed CATO Institute for Public Policy Research, directed by Edward H. Crane, past National Chairperson of the Libertarian Party. The Institute is named after the libertarian pamphlets, Cato's Letters, which were written by two Englishmen, John Trenchard and Thomas Gordon. Cato's Letters were widely read in the early part of the eighteenth century and played a major role in laying the philosophical foundation for the American Revolution. The Cato Institute has been designed to provide a vital link between scholar and activist, and to directly assist intelligent lay people (those in business, government,

# But Does It Help?

by George O'Brien

A free society will not just happen. It will take a lot of time and effort to bring about the sort of cultural change required. It is encouraging to see libertarians anxious to do things, but very discouraging to see this energy misdirected.

Efforts are misdirected when scarce time and resources are used in ways unlikely to bring about long-term changes. The most common reason for this problem lies in the failure of many Libertarians to grasp the basic requirements for success.

The basic requirements are these: first, increase the number of Libertarians; second, increase the personal and organizational effectiveness of Libertarians; and third, to increase public awareness of what Libertarianism is. Recruiting, training/educating, and publicity are required to build an effective movement.

By using these three primary criteria as a standard, it is possible to identify misdirected activities which use other "standards":

Winning Elections: There is a strong body of Libertarians who place such a high emphasis on winning elections that they downplay much of the essence of what makes Libertarians different. The effect is a campaign which provides nothing of value unless the candidate wins.

Marketing people refer to "product differentiation" as the strategy of emphasizing why something is different, and hopefully, better. Watered-down campaigns are unlikely to be effective marketing tools. Why should anyone accept any of our ideas if they can get more comfortable approaches elsewhere? Because our difference makes a difference?

Promoting Issues: Often Libertarians become so wrapped up in promoting the case for a particular issue that they lose sight of any larger goals. They will downplay the fact that they are Libertarians, they will fail to relate the issue to broader principles, and they will fail to bring associates from other groups into contact with the Libertarian movement. Instead, they push the issue for its own sake. Yet even victory on a single issue is of little value if the social climate which created the issue is not turned in our direction. Golden opportunities for aiding the libertarian cause are often lost because a single issue becomes the only goal.

Capitalism without Libertarianism: Many times Libertarians try to promote the free market without reference to libertarian principles, or any kind of ethical principle. As with the single-issue people, they promote capitalism for its own sake. Little effort is made to introduce people to libertarianism as a whole. Rather, they duplicate the Chamber of Commerce approach. The libertarian cause gains very little from this. The ineffectiveness of this approach is illustrated by the failure of the Foundation for Economic Education (F.E.E.) to expand the intellectual market for capitalism, due to its scrupulous avoidance of civil liberties issues.

Most projects are merely misdirected, but some are ill-advised from the start. Too close an association with conservative groups hurts our "product differentiation." A similar criticism could be made of associating with radical left groups (although they seem to be avoiding close contact anyway). In any case, the failure lies in not following the three criteria.

Why are so many good projects and people misdirected? There are a variety of reasons, but two strike me as particularly significant. One is a desire of certain people to be "Big Shots." They get other libertarians to work for their own personal ego trips. Building the movement does not give them the same satisfaction they can get, for example, from trying to "actually win" an election by running an alleged libertarian as a Republican. While there is nothing immoral in these individuals' use of their time in this way, it is fraudulent to drag other libertarians into such projects on the promise it will help Libertarianism.

The second major cause of misdirection is a very short-range mentality. Much of the work done to build the movement has little visible effect in the short run. But it is the only way major change can, in time, be brought about. The incremental effect Libertarians will have on government action is currently quite small. But a large, competent, articulate Libertarian movement in a society which has some idea of what libertarianism is all about would be extremely effective. This is what we should try to accomplish, always avoiding the temptation to divert our resources from the struggle to achieve this state of affairs.

In spite of misdirection, the libertarian movement has grown and will continue to do so. We have increased our effectiveness. We have increased the public's awareness of libertarian goals. The first steps have been made, but we should not permit these gains to be lost by misallocating our resources.





Now clearly, there is a conflict of interest when thousands of government employees vote for legislation which fattens their wallets at the taxpayer's expense. Government employees have been instrumental, for example, in defeating tax limitation referenda. The problem is getting more pronounced as the proportion of public sector employees grows in proportion to the private sector. But the opponents of this measure asked: why stop with government employees? Any individual or group voting for a government program from which it will benefit should, by the same logic, be denied voting rights. But disfranchisement of anyone is a very, very touchy subject, given the fact that votes can protect people's rights as well as violate them. Whether justified or not, disenfranchisement has ominous, even fascist overtones to many people; such a plank would be an easy target for a quote out of context seeking to smear the Party. The Convention tabled the issue, after an evenly divided platform committee sent it to the floor.

## New Officers Run Unopposed

As far as dry, old convention business goes, things were changed, but none of the changes make good copy. For example, the Country was divided up into new regions; Illinois' new regional partners are Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and Wisconsin. David Bergland was elected our new national chairman, M. L. Hanson was elected vice-chair, and Greg Allen was elected Treasurer. They all ran unopposed.

Bob Meier, former Illinois resident, announced his retirement as Executive Director at the convention. The National Party's loss is our gain, however; Bob plans to return to DeKalb and stay active as a speaker and lecturer.

But the question remains: how do we propose to get rid of the government, its property and its contracts and its power, without being (or appearing to be) as arbitrary and destructive as the government itself was when it grabbed it? Choosing a just and efficacious theory of de-Statizing is not an academic question but a tactical one of extreme practical importance for the Party. This issue will have to be faced by libertarian thinkers and future platform committees.

The committee had its lighter moments, too. Some of the more humorous occurrences were not intended to be funny. One person testifying before the platform committee sincerely recommended putting a tribute to Ayn Rand on the first page of our platform. (Nobody would gag at the idea as much as Rand herself, I'm sure.) Bill Evers at one point proposed to replace the word "oysters" with the word "shellfish" in a section on the Law of the Sea. "This," he said, "is my tribute to Ayn Rand--the Virtue of Shellfishness." To top it off, one thoughtful fellow proposed a whole new platform plank--on extraterrestrials. While he was of course sincere in his concern for the rights of visitors from another planet, I think the libertarian platform is bizzarre enough to many people already, without making it downright zany.

## US vs. THEM?

By Alida Jatich

Recently in the Daily News there appeared an article which insisted that the retention of natural gas price controls is a victory for the "little guy" against "Big Oil". This article was sheer demagoguery; it could not and did not bring forward any facts to support such a stand.

Numerous studies, such as the Market Oriented Program Planning Study cited by George O'Brien in the last issue of this newsletter, have revealed that decontrolling natural gas prices would allow a moderate rise in these prices to make it worthwhile for gas producers to extract and distribute enough gas to obliterate our present gas shortage. The gas consumers would be better off than at present because, with the current gas shortage, they are forced either to do without (often by closing down factories and laying off workers) or to buy substitutes, such as coal- or petroleum-derived products, which cost much more than would the natural gas, were it available at the decontrolled price. In addition, the price-decontrolled natural gas would be produced here, making us less dependent upon the tender mercies of the OPEC cartel. The best way to break up a cartel is to find and produce a good substitute for whatever the cartel is producing, thereby eliminating part of their market.

Far from being a victory for the "little guy", the retention of price controls guarantees lost wages from factory shutdowns, higher prices for manufactured goods whenever coal and petroleum products must be substituted for natural gas, greater pollution problems from burning coal and petroleum products instead of natural gas, and the disappearance of our money into the hands of the OPEC robber barons.

In the newspaper article, however, there was something even subtler and more insidious: the creation of a scapegoat, "Big Oil". It is the government that has created our natural gas shortage and our dependence upon outside sources of energy. Oil importers have encouraged this in order to push out domestic energy producers, but the oil industry as a whole is not to blame. At any rate, if we destroyed the oil and gas industries, we would only destroy ourselves; many of us work in these industries, all of us consume oil and gas, and more of us depend upon income from oil and gas investments than are aware of it: many company and union pension plans and many insurance companies own oil and gas investments.

The answer, therefore, is not to cripple or destroy the oil and gas industries, but to take away the power of the government to favor any one business at the expense of any other.

## BOOKS FOR LIBERTARIANS

# Looking Out For Number One

by Robert Ringer (reviewed by George O'Brien)

Robert Ringer is best described as a "pop philosopher" who doesn't accept the idea that he should sacrifice his interests for others. If that idea sounds familiar, it should; the people he claims have influenced him most are Ayn Rand and Harry Browne. In short, Ringer gives a very libertarian guide to improving one's life. The exciting part is that he presents this philosophy in a fresh, entertaining, and often humorous way which makes it easy to accept. To be blunt, I wish I had written it.

Ringer describes the various hurdles which stand in the way of happiness. It just so happens that government is one of them. In casual asides spread throughout the book, he criticizes the Federal Reserve system, the Social Security system, and other government monstrosities.

But his main point is the non-political one that you must look out for "Number One" if you want to be happy, and he gives a lot of fine suggestions as to how to do it. Even to people who know the sources of his ideas, Ringer has a lot to say. To people new to the movement, it is to be strongly recommended.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

If the following is worthy of someone's time in responding, I'd appreciate a comment:

What is the Libertarian analysis of the mandatory response requirements of the U.S. Censuses of Population, Housing, and Agriculture and of the Economic Censuses?

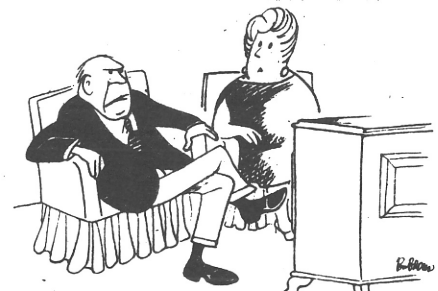
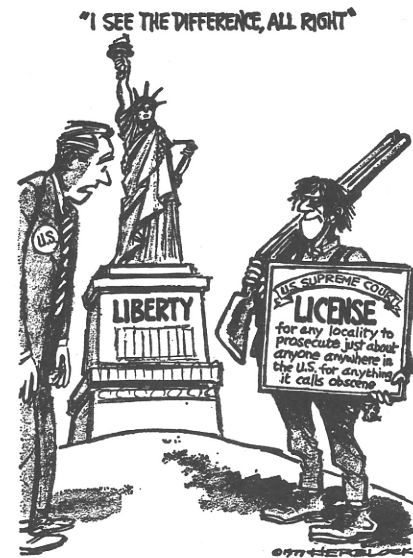
The American Statistical Association Ad Hoc Committee on Privacy and Confidentiality has included in its report a recommendation for continuance of the mandatory response requirement and penalty of a fine for failure to respond. (The American Statistician, November, 1976). Their reason is that it is in the public interest to obtain complete and accurate data, and mandatory is the way.

How do I get them to see the light--Voluntary Is Better?

J. McJohnston

### Editor's Reply (by George O'Brien)

Every vested interest group perceives its personal interests as being for the "national interest." Debated on its own merits, the small inconvenience of answering a bunch of outrageously personal and snotty questions can't compare with the well-being of thousands of firms who get their marketing research done free... Some people will use this sort of cost/benefit calculus and decide, "Yes, slavery is for the good of society." Sound absurd? Read the apologists for slavery prior to the Civil War, and you may get a different view. Ultimately, it is ethical principles versus convenience. If you think not, read the Dred Scott decision.



"I'll tell you why the government's in trouble, Martha. Everyone we could look to for leadership is too smart to run for office."

# Local Club News

## McHENRY COUNTY

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91 East St., Crystal Lake, 60014  
815/ 459-4929 (home)  
312/ 276-8500 (work)

## SPRINGFIELD

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## NORTHWEST SIDE

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312/ 283-1690 (home)  
312/ 966-4752 (work)

## NORTH SHORE

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312/ 546-8215 (work)

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## SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

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## DEKALB

Marc Swanson  
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## TRI-CITIES

Richard Wetzel  
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## PEORIA

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## CHAMPAIGN/URBANA

Jeff Dehn  
217/ 359-3583

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and academia whose decisions determine the direction of our society) in formulating their own ideas on public policy.

Cato's imaginative and well-funded activities are meant to allow libertarian analysis to reach the largest and most influential segments of American society. The Institute's projects include:

- The production of films and debates for television, radio commentaries and speaker's tours.
- The publishing of Inquiry magazine, a major new bi-weekly journal of political affairs, edited by Bill Evers and Ralph Raico. Inquiry is an exciting development; it is an "outreach publication" meant to reach a non-libertarian audience. As such it merges writers like Robert Nozick and Murray Rothbard with Noam Chomsky, Ron Dellums and Eugene McCarthy.
- The publishing of Liberty Abstracts, a new journal compiling reference information on all recent developments in libertarian scholarship on a world-wide basis. It will be edited by Leonard Liggio.
- Research and publication on major areas of public policy debate, such as energy, social security, and foreign policy.
- An aggressive campus program aimed at effecting major shifts in the ideological direction of students and faculty.

The entire scope of Cato's work will continue to expand as current projects progress. In sum, the Cato Institute is an exciting development that will help give libertarianism a dominant role in public debate.

# & news & notes

LET US KNOW what your local clubs have been doing and what activities you are planning. We would like to publish stories about local campaigns, lectures, debates, meetings, and social activities, and about local news events which pertain in some way to Libertarian issues. Please send articles to:

George O'Brien  
120 E. George St. 516  
Bensenville, IL 60106  
955-4277

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IF YOU DID NOT GET THIS NEWSLETTER...

If you know of any LPI members or newsletter subscribers who have changed their addresses or who are not receiving their newsletters for any other reason, please send a note to Alida Jatich, 2442 E. 75th St. #3, Chicago, IL 60649, or call 731-6908.

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TAR TREK I...The McHenry County Libertarians will sponsor a road rally, "TAR TREK I", on Sept. 25, 1977. Registration will begin at 1:00 P.M., first car off at 1:30 P.M. Registration at Crystal Point Mall Parking Lot, S.E. corner, Crystal Lake. Any roadworthy 4-wheel vehicle is eligible. Trophies will be awarded to top 3 finishers, free dashboard plaques for every car. Join us for a sporting romp through beautiful McHenry County! No previous rally experience necessary. Optional dinner at a worthy Crystal Lake chophouse after the day's frolic, followed by a few words of wisdom from an erudite Libertarian speaker. If you don't have a car, navigate for a friend!

Call Bob Randall (815) 459-4929 for details and directions. Registration fee to be announced in next newsletter, plus an article on rallying.

Libertarian Fair Booths A Success: For the first time the LP had fair booths in two county fairs. The Dupage booth is of course nothing new, but clearly the name recognition is getting even better. The Lake county fair booth was a first time project, and attracted quite a bit of interest. Many thanks are extended to all those who helped.

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NEXT SCC MEETING: Aug. 21, 1977 at 2:00 P.M., Marji Kohls' home, 1002 Valley Dr., Wildwood, IL 60030. Call 223-8417 if you don't have directions. (Joe Cobb should be sending those out.)

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LIBERTARIAN SPEAKERS BUREAU is being set up through the concerted effort of Party and non-Party libertarians. This will be an important new contribution to the spread of libertarian ideas. We need people who can help with mailings, as well as speakers who can hold forth on libertarian foreign policy, economics etc. We also need contacts with groups which require speakers for their meetings. Potential speakers should call Milton Mueller at 312/525-6231; those who can put us in touch with speaking engagements should call John Adrian at 312/486-8218.

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"Your return was neat and accurate and indicated that you understood the forms completely... what we want to know is how?"

LPI RADIO APPEARANCE Steve Nelson, our loveable former chair, made a very successful radio appearance on WKQX, a youth-oriented rock station broadcast in Chicago and reaching as far as Champaign/Urbana. Steve appeared with some folks from NORML to discuss drug laws. Astutely broadening the scope of the discussion to include ALL drugs, Steve's advocacy of the individual's right to control his or her own body drew many favorable comments in the Party mailbox. One letter was from a convicted dealer presently residing in Statesville prison.

THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF ILLINOIS IS IN THE PLANNING STAGES FOR OUR 1978 CAMPAIGN. ONLY A FEW MORE CANDIDATES REMAIN TO BE SLATED.

AT THIS STAGE, WE ARE SETTING UP OUR CANDIDATE TRAINING SEMINARS AND RESEARCHING ISSUES. WE HAVE ALSO BEGUN THE PREPARATION OF HANDOUT LITERATURE.

ALL THESE THINGS COST MONEY. THE DEMAND FOR FUNDS EXCEEDS THE NORMAL COSTS OF PARTY ACTIVITIES, AND OUR TREASURY IS BEGINNING TO FEEL THE PINCH.

THE PLANNING STAGES OF A CAMPAIGN MAY BE INVISIBLE, BUT THEY ARE EVERY BIT AS IMPORTANT AS THE CAMPAIGN ITSELF. WE VASTLY INCREASED OUR POLITICAL EXPERIENCE IN BOTH THE 1976 CAMPAIGN AND THE CHICAGO EFFORT. IF WE SPEND THE TIME AND MONEY NOW TO PREPARE, WE CAN EXPECT THE POLITICAL RESULTS TO REFLECT IT.

PLEASE HELP US MAKE THE UPCOMING CAMPAIGN A PROFESSIONAL AND EFFECTIVE ONE. I HOPE THAT EVERY PARTY MEMBER WILL HELP US AT THIS CRUCIAL STAGE WITH A FEW EXTRA DOLLARS.

ENCLOSED IS MY CONTRIBUTION TO THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF ILLINOIS:

\$5      \$10      \$20      \$50

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

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