



The Illinois Libertarian

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF ILLINOIS • BOX 1776 • CHICAGO 60690

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Signatures: We Need Your Help

We have now set out on the most important single job in order to gain the maximum publicity for our Libertarian ideas--obtaining ballot status for the MacBride/Bergland ticket along with our state slate headed by F. Joseph McCaffrey for governor.

We need 100,000 signatures to be able to ward off any significant challenges to ballot position. To achieve our signature goal we need the help of each and every member of the Libertarian Party of Illinois. This is a put up or shut up situation!

The best way to get signatures is to go out in groups. People are more likely to sign if they see three, four or five people all gathering signatures for the same cause--it gives the impression of "being substantial." However, every member of the Illinois party should do his own part to get petitions. If you can't go out in groups, at least you can out as an individual. Here are some ideas for gathering signatures:

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MacBride's Illinois Campaign Gains Strength

Roger MacBride's second official visit to Illinois as the Libertarian presidential candidate got him a good deal of media coverage...particularly outside the Chicago area.

MacBride taped a broadcast for Channel 32, WFLD-TV, shortly after his arrival. The program, "Newstalk," will be shown Wednesday, June 9th, at 11 a.m.

MacBride then taped a radio program for WLS (ABC-Chicago). The program was "Pinpoint," with Jeff Hendrix as the host.

Later in the afternoon, WJJD AM-FM taped a phone interview with MacBride for use on its regular newscasts Tuesday. WJJD is Chicago's major country music voice.

MacBride then flew to Moline for dinner with some Libertarian friends. His news conference the following morning drew reporters from two radio stations, all of the TV stations in the Quad Cities area, and reporters from all three of the newspapers in the area.

The Illinois Libertarian Ballot Committee is sponsoring a debate, "Gun Control or People Control?" in Rosemont at the end of the month.

The place: The Windsor Inn, 6565 N. Mannheim Road, Rosemont.

The date: June 27th

The time: 3 pm.

Be sure to attend this debate on one of the most important Libertarian issues this campaign year!

Later, another news conference in Bloomington/Normal drew radio, TV and print people from as far away as Peoria, Springfield and Decatur.

Back in Chicago, MacBride's live radio broadcast with the Rev. Russell Meek went so well, the broadcast overran its normal timecutting the following program by 15 minutes.

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SIGNATURES: WE NEED YOUR HELP

Shopping districts including shopping centers--Arrive and start collecting signatures. Don't stop unless someone throws you off the premises. The 1964 Voting Acts Bill, along with various Supreme Court decisions, gives you the legal right to collect signatures at any place that is open to the general public. As Libertarians, however, it isn't really appropriate for us to insist upon collecting signatures at locations on private property when we have been asked to leave.

Supermarkets--Chain supermarkets advise that they must get a traffic flow of at least 300 shoppers per hour on Saturday in order to stay in business. That appears to be an excellent source of signatures. When working the grocery stores stand near the entrance but please don't block the door.

Train stations--This is particularly good for early risers. Between 7 a.m. and 8:30 a.m. hundreds of thousands of people take the commuter trains to downtown Chicago. In smaller towns you'll find bus routes replacing the commuter trains. People are standing on station platforms or bus stops waiting for their transportation. Many of them will like our positions and will readily sign our petitions. Please note that this is really only good in the a.m. During the p.m. people are busily on their way home and don't want to be bothered by you. If you take commuter trains or buses to work, another way to get signatures is to walk the train. Generally, if you have a ticket, the conductors and bus drivers don't care what you do as long as you don't cause a disturbance.

The secret of getting signatures is going up to people and asking them to sign. Shove your petition clipboard at them, point to the word Libertarian Party saying, "The Libertarian Party is pledged to abolish the state income tax, by signing our petition you only assure that we'll be on the ballot

MACBRIDE'S CAMPAIGN GAINS STRENGTH

Wednesday evening, 75 people attended a dinner in Roger's honor...and his remarks on the joys and foibles of campaigning drew frequent laughter and applause from the receptive crowd.

MacBride predicted the LP could qualify for ballot status in as many as 42 states, a big jump from the 31 national headquarters was predicting at the beginning of the year.

A dozen people pledged to gather 1,000 petition signatures each in the next eight weeks....several others pledged 500 signatures each....a goal LPI chairman Rich Suter reminded the crowd each LPI member should have if the party hopes to gain solid political recognition this election year.

in November like every other political party." When you ask them to sign, be sure are thrusting a pen into their hands. For people who have a more "hip" lifestyle, it would be best to indicate that the Libertarian Party wants to get governmental interference out of individual lives. In the case of parents with school age children, you might tell them that the Libertarian Party is against forced busing. When getting signatures always remember that no matter what the law or regulation anybody's against, the Libertarian Party is against it too!

If you don't currently have a supply of petitions, call Marybeth Kinney (312/736-9734, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday) and she'll promptly forward a supply on to you. As soon as you have a couple of petitions filled, take them to a notary, have him notarize them, BEING SURE THAT THE NOTARY INDICATES ON THE PETITION WHEN HIS "COMMISSION" EXPIRES. Immediately send the notarized petitions to state headquarters at P.O. Box 1776, Chicago 60690. It's important that you do not hang on to petitions since it precludes getting an accurate count of the number of signatures which have been collected.

The need to get petition signatures is urgent, by the time you read this we will be down to 45 days to our petition deadline. In order to be assured of ballot status, every single Libertarian Party member need to collect at least 400 signatures! Ideally, many of you will far exceed this "average" requirement.

With summer arriving, no doubt some members will be on vacation. If you can work full time gathering signatures, the Illinois Libertarian Ballot Committee is prepared to pay all your expenses, including meals and lodging. Members who are anxious to see the Libertarian Party on the ballot, might also consider making contributions to the Illinois Libertarian Ballot Committee.

The Lake County local club will sponsor a booth at the Lake County Fair, July 28 through August 1, at the Lake County Fairgrounds, Route 45, in Grayslake.

If you can help in any manner at all, please, please, call Jorie Julian at 295-1660 (days), or 234-1825 (evenings).

The DuPage County club will also sponsor a booth at the DuPage County Fair, July 29 through August 1.

Don Parrish is the person to call to volunteer your help. Reach him at 312/852-2844, in the evening.

Bank Records are Everybody's Secret

BY RICHARD SUTER

In a few weeks there will be a new group to sing along with Mitch: a group of residents at a United States penitentiary will make up the chorus. As you may recall, Mitch Miller was found guilty of operating an "illegal still" and "fraudulently avoiding" payment of taxes on the income derived from the still. On the way to that new chorus line, Mitch blazed a trail of new judicial precedent--a trail that led to more statism and less personal freedom.

In developing its case against Miller, the federal government made use of checks and deposit slips and other bank records relating to his activities. On appeal, Miller's attorneys argued such records were subject to his Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimination and the government was also precluded by the Fourth Amendment from seizing such records, because prior to observing the records, the government was without prima facie evidence indicating a "crime" had been committed.

On appeal, the U. S. Court of Appeals in the Fifth District reversed the decision of trial court, which had found the evidence admissible, tried, and convicted Mr. Miller. The appeals court said, "the subpoenaed documents fell within a constitutionally protected zone of privacy." However, the U. S. Supreme Court, on the prosecutor's appeal, overturned the court of appeals decision, and upheld the admissibility of the bank records into evidence, confirming the conviction of Mr. Miller.

The Supreme Court says there is no legitimate "expectation of privacy" in the contents of original checks and deposit slips, "since checks are not confidential communications, but negotiable instruments to be used in commercial transactions." The court majority further stated that checks and deposit slips "contain only information voluntarily conveyed to banks and exposed to employees in the ordinary course of business. The Fourth Amendment does not prohibit the obtaining of information revealed to a third party and conveyed by them (the banks) to government authorities.

The Supreme Court decision directly contradicts the commonly accepted practice that a person dealing with his banker enjoys the same confidentiality as that prevailing in a lawyer-client relationship, a doctor-patient relationship, or for that matter a pastor-sinner relationship. Paradoxically, certified public accountants have never enjoyed the "privileged" relationship, and have regularly had the Internal Revenue Service swoop down upon them, subpoenaing all the records which they may have about their client.

In the latter relationship (CPA-client) the courts have recently blazed a real trail into the private affairs of accountant's clients. Courts have ruled that if an accountant ever was in possession of records the client's Fifth Amendment right over those records have been vacated. Accordingly, even if you have your accountant return all the records you provided to him in preparing financial statements and/or tax returns, the Appellate Courts recently ruled that such records, even though residing in your possession at the time of subpoena, are subject to subpoena without any possibility for the assertion of Fifth Amendment rights over such books and records.

In California, the state Supreme Court has taken a more reasonable approach to the matter of bank secrecy. If you're investigated in California, under state law, your bank records are protected by this state Supreme Court decision: "it is impossible to participate in the economic life of contemporary society without maintaining a bank account," and it is precisely this "ordinary kind of personal business that should enjoy the most protection against improper and excessive scrutiny by government." Accordingly, California courts will not issue the subpoenas, and in fact will issue writs of estoppel against any government agency attempting to secure bank records while enforcing state law.

In the U. S. Supreme Court, Associate Justices Thurgood Marshall and William J. Brennan, who are normally classified as the "liberal" wing of the court, were the only two justices to vote for individual liberty. Justice Brennan placed the highest possible value on the Fourth Amendment, which states that "the right of people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated."

Justice Brennan wrote, "It cannot be said, that the customer of a bank expects that documents, such as checks which he transmits to the bank in the course of his business operations, will remain private--and that such an expectation is reasonable. We (the minority) hold Mr. Miller had a reasonable expectation that the bank would maintain the confidentiality of those papers." Unfortunately for freedom, Justice Brennan and Justice Marshall were voices in the wilderness.

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The Free Schools Movement

BY MILTON MUELLER

"We permit the state to ascertain the universal educational deficiencies of its citizens and establish one specialized agency to treat them. We thus share in the delusion that we can distinguish between what is necessary education for others and what is not, just as former generations established laws which defined what was sacred and what was profane."

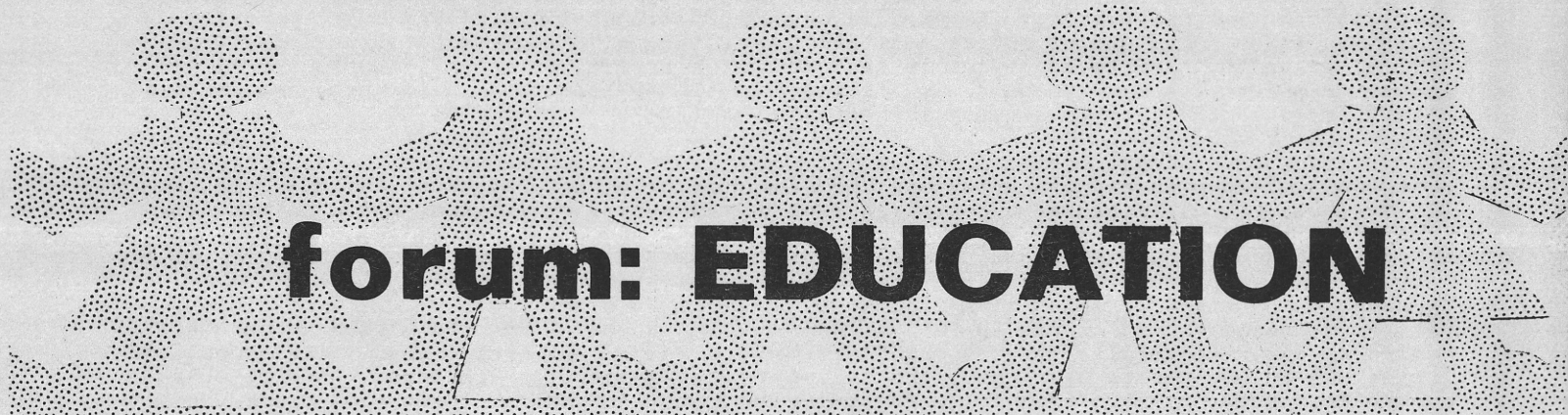
Ivan Illich, Deschooling Society

It was standing room only in the auditorium. The crowd extended right out the doors and into the halls, where people stood on chairs, craning their necks to see the angular figure of Ivan Illich. The audience buzzed with discussion, broke out into raucous laughter, or erupted into applause as the speaker and his questioners exchanged verbal thrusts.

The scene is the Education for Change Conference held May 22 and 23 at DePaul University's New Town campus. The conference was organized by the Alternative Schools Network. Illich, along with Jonathan Kozol and other education activists of the left, was one of the "superstar" speaking attractions. But the participants, guesstimated to number 1,000, showed an energy and interest that went beyond the mere attraction of famous personages.

One of the conference's accomplishments was the establishment of a nationwide organization to centralize publicity and funding of the alternative schools movement. Prosaically named the National Coalition of Alternative Community Schools, its address is now Pettigrew, Arkansas 72752.

Another accomplishment reported at the conference was the creation of an alternative accreditation association in New



Mexico. Many alternative schools have had trouble attracting more than a tiny minority of the community, and a major reason is insistence by the ordinary parent upon some kind of official sanction of nontraditional private schools. There is still a feeling of illegitimacy about anything not "government inspected." But why go begging for sanction from the very institution you're trying to escape and destroy?

If, as libertarians believe, individuals are perfectly capable of retaining the power to set their own standards, the obvious answer to this dilemma is to establish your own accreditation agency...and that is precisely what was done. The Rio Grande Education Association states that it will accredit any school as long as the school delivers what it promises to deliver.

Another useful piece of information for anyone interested in free education is the address of the National Association for the Legal Support of Alternative Schools, P.O. Box 2823, Sante Fe, New Mexico 87501. Headed by Ed Nagle, this organization can give you information on how to avoid compulsory attendance laws, and how to circumvent government regulations hampering the

establishment or continuance of free schools.

To me, the conference was an impressive demonstration that there is a real market for change in the politico-education structure in America. Despite the fact that the movement is almost entirely a prerogative of the radical left, that change is headed pretty much in the direction of freedom. Now, libertarians are neither rightists nor leftists--we redefine the political spectrum. It follows that on different issues we should find ourselves agreeing with both right and left (to use the obsolete terms), and in the process, we should be educating both as to our way of conceiving the political spectrum: statist/libertarian.

From a libertarian perspective, the most hopeful figure in the alternative schools movement is Ivan Illich. The ideas of Illich can be separated into two major concerns: educational issues and broad, visionary ideas about what constitutes a good society. These two concerns overlap and intermingle until they become indistinguishable, and somewhere in the gray area between the two a very libertarian point about the "institutionalization of values" emerges.

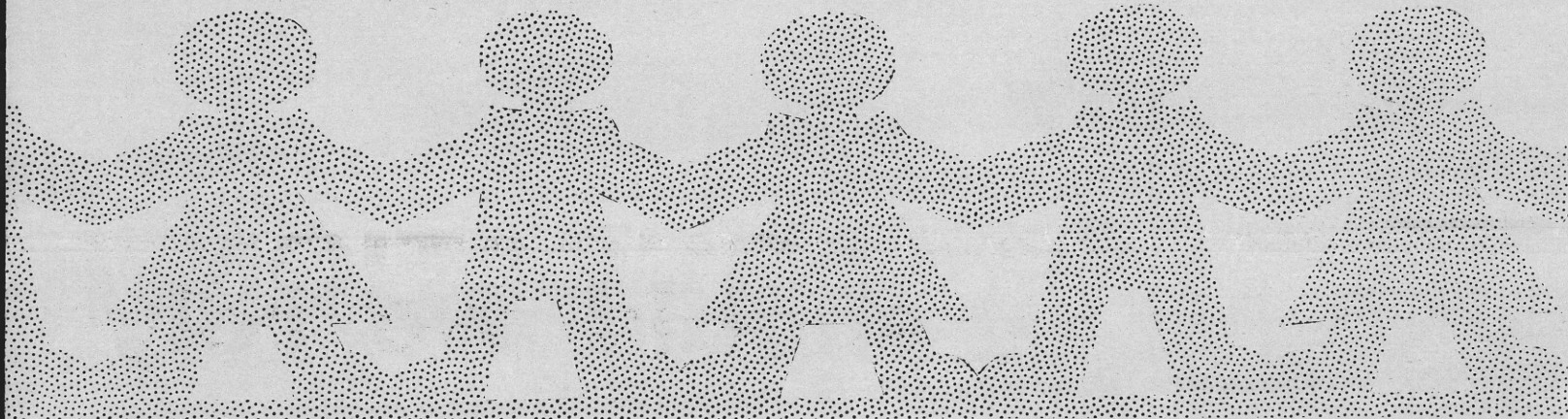
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"Both rich and poor alike," writes Illich, "view doctoring oneself as irresponsible, learning on one's own as unreliable, and community organization, when not paid for by those in power, as a form of aggression or subversion. ...Welfare bureaucracies claim a monopsony, political, and financial monopoly over the social imagination, setting standards of what is valuable and what is feasible."

Illich here states the kind of libertarian-related viewpoint we need desperately to hear more often. Here is someone who, unlike conservatives, is passionately concerned about social problems--poverty, health care, education--but still rejects coercive institutional solutions to those problems. No one can say that this rejection is based upon ignorance, a desire not to be bothered by other people's problems, or an aversion to parting with money. Rather, it is based upon the knowledge that such programs simply do not work. In fact, institutionalized solutions are counterproductive--and education is a perfect example.

Public education, forced on the masses through compulsory attendance laws, robs them of the ability to take responsibility for their own lives, and robs the rest of society of its educational potential. Psychologically, it has the disastrous effect of dividing life into activities that are specifically ordained to be 'educational', which by implication leads the student to take an intellectually passive attitude towards the rest of life. Thus, the more time and money we spend on institutionalized education, the less actual learning we get in return. The facts bear this expectation out, what with school budgets swelling with no noticeable positive effects. Even the attempt to regulate the quality of instruction is counterproductive: "What makes skills scarce on the present educational market is the institutional requirement that those who can demonstrate them may not do so unless they are given a public trust, through a certificate....To guarantee access to an effective exchange of skills, we need legislation which generalizes academic freedom. The right to teach any skill should come

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THERE AIN'T NO SUCH THING AS FREE FEDERAL AID

BY DOUG BRAGAN

Hillsdale College (Michigan) holds a unique place in the history of American higher education.

In its 130 years, Hillsdale has never solicited nor accepted any government money: federal, state or local.

Private, co-ed and non-sectarian, Hillsdale has always chosen to remain small ...and enlightened. It has always admitted students without regard to race, creed, color or sex. The college is proud that the second woman to be graduated from an American college was graduated from Hillsdale. The school cannot be and has not been accused of discrimination...in its admissions or its choice of faculty.

It gets about 80 per cent of its operating budget from tuition; voluntary donations make up the difference.

Most private colleges and universities get about half their money from tuition; most state colleges and universities get only one-quarter to one-third from tuition, most of the rest comes from taxes.

In the early 1970's, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) began to demand "affirmative action" plans from all institutions of higher learning.... plans which require race and sex quotas for admissions and faculty hiring. The fact that such plans promote a reverse discrimination does not make any difference to HEW. It gets its "authority" from a mid-1960's Executive Order arising out of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The excuse for requiring "affirmative action" is that universities are "federal contractors" accepting money under the provisions of the 1965 Higher Education Act...as well as various research grants.

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no:

VOUCHERS WOULD DESTROY THE PRIVATE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

BY MARJI KOHLS

I am opposed to any sort of voucher system involving payments to or for private education, since I think it would destroy the private school system.

At present, it is possible to establish a genuine alternative to public education. State intrusion is minimal. Accreditation for private schools in Illinois is relatively simple to achieve, involving such rules as having a fireproof structure, one certified teacher on the staff, a minimum number of toilets per student population, a piece of audio-visual equipment, etc. Furthermore, accreditation is not necessary. Some fine private schools are not accredited for various reasons ranging from holding classes in the basement to their simply not seeking accreditation. It's even possible to teach your children at home if you have a planned course of study for them.

If state funds were suddenly involved, however, these rules would be all tightened. The State would not grant voucher payments to "non-approved" facilities. To prevent "low-quality education," or for "consumer protection," they would establish guidelines and minimum standards for qualifying for vouchers. These might conflict with the goals or abilities of the alternate schools.

Many parents are now opposed to such courses as sex education or evolution-based biology. Might not these be required for voucher qualification?

Many fine teachers are not state-certified. Would they have to go in the name of consumer protection?

What about physical punishment? Many parents strongly approve and many strongly object. Presently private schools exist for both groups. Perhaps some of these would not be eligible for voucher payments.

There is practically no question that home education would not qualify for voucher payment. If it did, this would put the State in the position of being able to tell you what to teach your own child.

Currently, it would be possible for schools to teach reincarnation, math through hypnosis, history through Biblical interpretation, philosophy through meditation, spelling by Divine Revelation, home weapons-making, or anything else they wish.

Stringent eligibility rules would doubtlessly be enacted and justified as protection from unscrupulous education factory operators who planned on getting rich from vouchers. So-called minimum safety or equipment requirements might bankrupt private schools. Education would become standardized in the name of quality.

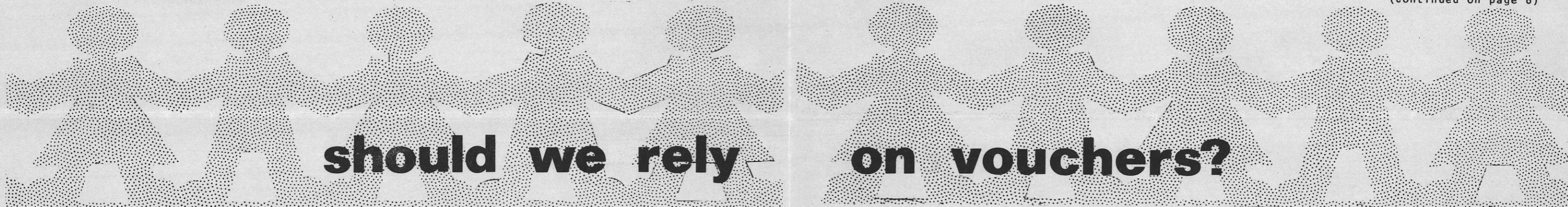
Private schools can still refuse to admit pupils they consider undesirable. (Last month, however, the Supreme Court ruled a school could not turn away pupils on

the basis of race, even though the school in question received no federal money.) Religion, discipline and dress code are freely enforced, and students can be expelled for violations. Would not an institution receiving state aid be required to accept all comers? One of the avowed purposes of the voucher system is to enable those not utilizing private schools now to do so. Private schools would lose their autonomy.

Private schools now establish their own programs, courses of study, student standards and teacher qualifications. Parents are highly involved with a large amount of control vested in their tuition payments. There is no state advisor on each school board determining how to meet state standards. There is no need for extra help in completing the massive paperwork which would be caused by state intervention.

The possibility of schools that did not qualify for vouchers continuing to operate is remote. Most parents fail to utilize

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yes:

AS A MATTER OF PRAGMATIC REALITY, THE VOUCHER SYSTEM IS AN IMPORTANT STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

BY JOE COBB

The "voucher system" has become famous since it was proposed by Prof. Milton Friedman in the early 1960's. The idea is simple. Instead of giving every child a schoolhouse, built and paid for by the government, with government-employee teachers and administrators, give the child (or the child's parents) a voucher. With the voucher, the child can enroll in a private school and the school can redeem the voucher for cash from the government. The child gets "free" education just the same as before, but there is much more freedom of choice. The parents can choose the school, the curriculum, the amount and type of propoganda (religious, statist or libertarian) the kid should receive, and so on. In addition, Friedman proposes parents ought to be able to supplement the voucher with their own cash, if they want to increase the "quality" of the schooling.

Many Libertarians object to Friedman's proposal because it would not get the government out of the picture. They argue that anything the government pays for, it will attempt to regulate. This is probably true. Further, the voucher plan would not abolish taxation as the primary way of financing education. The question, however, is whether half a loaf is better than none? Wouldn't a voucher plan be a step in the right direction?

In considering the voucher plan, it is important to consider the context within which one proposes a new solution. The "context problem" is an important one for Libertarians because people who disagree with us will try to box us into a context in which libertarian ideas will seem impractical and silly. The philosophy of people's voluntary control of their own lives is never silly, but many contexts are silly--and it is important to know what context one may be dealing with.

A world in which everybody is an irresponsible, stupid clod is a silly context. The argument for compulsory education assumes such a world, and libertarians can refute this sort of assumption by empirical evidence from the 18th and 19th centuries. In those days, before compulsory education, most lower class people still achieved an impressive measure of education, at great personal cost. In the present society, with advanced mass communication and cheap dissemination of information, there is even less of an excuse for compulsory education.

If the context of the discussion is a pure libertarian society, the voucher plan is 100 per cent statist and completely undesirable. If the context is our present, government-monopoly school system, the voucher plan would smash the monopoly; this is 100 per cent libertarian. If the context is a private/public education system which already has vouchers, the libertarian argument should be to eliminate them--perhaps in a gradual way or perhaps all at once, depending upon whom we are talking to.

(Some people want everything to be done "gradually" because they think anything which happens all at once, and therefore disturbs people's expectations, is "unfair." These are the people who before the Civil War, probably would have wanted slavery to be abolished gradually.)

The voucher system would give all of us...educators, bureaucrats, parents and students alike...a splendid view of what kinds of training and educational programs the free market place would demand. In a very short time, the structure of all schools, public, private and to some extent, parochial, would either adapt to demand...or close their doors for lack of consumer interest.

As a matter of pragmatic reality, the "voucher system" is an important step in the right direction.

JOE McCAFFREY FOR GOVERNOR

are paying for public schools anyway. When they are paying for private schools and public schools and are still asked to pay for their own kid's tuition, there just won't be enough parents willing to do this. Private schools which refuse to cooperate will cease to exist.

Finally, a major factor remains if all the above could be ignored. The voucher system would be more expensive.

Presently, public schools spend \$1000 to \$2000 per pupil per year. Few private schools can get away with charging that much. Even among public school districts, there is a drive to equalize expenditures per pupil; this is based on the idea that more money will somehow provide a better education and that all students deserve an equal "quality education."

With the voucher system, it would not be "fair" for one school's voucher to be

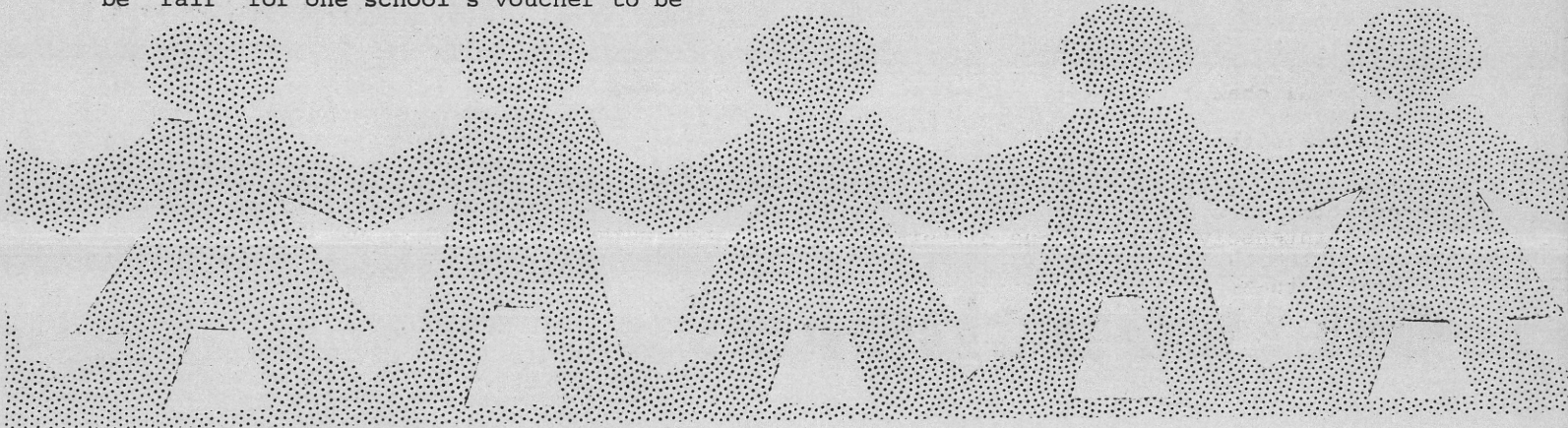
worth \$400 and another's to be worth \$1500. Naturally, they would all go up, seeking their highest level.

Currently, I pay a portion of all the public school fees plus private tuition, at a very low rate, for my two children only. Their private tuition, of course, will cease when they graduate. Under the voucher system, I would be subsidizing all students at a higher rate for the rest of my life. No thanks!

THE JULY FORUM TOPIC IS: THE
BICENTENNIAL - A LIBERTARIAN VIEW.

THE AUGUST FORUM ISSUE IS:
VICTIMLESS CRIMES.

WRITE AN ARTICLE, AND BE A
PART OF THE FORUM DISCUSSIONS.



Where Have All the Children Gone?

BY GEORGE KOCAN

I sometimes think the parents in Boston deserve everything they get. So do the parents who rightfully feel they are losing their children to some cruel invention of social engineers, the parents who must suffer the anxiety of separation and frustration, the parents everywhere whose children are put into buses by judicial whim and made to enter neighborhoods where they are forced to attend schools of dubious merit.

I don't know. Perhaps if the courts were truly just, parents could get their children back on the grounds that the state is administering a cruel and unusual punishment....both on the parents and their offspring.

But what many people don't see is that these parents did it to themselves. The typical parent....whether in Boston, Chicago or Murphysboro, Illinois....believes it's okay for the state to force unwilling parents and children into some publicly approved

schools, no matter how lowly these schools are. And they believe everyone else should support these schools through taxes, no matter how meager the scholastic credentials and achievements. Somebody votes in favor of bond issues.

So now the shoe is on the other foot. So now they are being coerced by their neighbors....and they don't like it. But it's too late for them to use arguments of individual freedom and free choice. Those parents fought individual freedom when they voted statist into office. Free choice is now a fine thing for themselves, but not for anyone else.

Don't they see? Can't they learn the only guarantee of their own personal freedom is the guarantee of their neighbor's freedom? Haven't they ever heard of the Golden Rule? Have they forgotten so soon God's command to love their neighbors as they love themselves?

How I wish I knew.

under the protection of freedom of speech."

Jonathan Kozol, author of Free Schools, made two passionate entreaties at the conference, but was disappointingly un-specific. Kozol is important to us because he has been instrumental in establishing the premise that education is never neutral, impartial, or objective. Education by the state is education for the state: "The first goal and primary function of the U.S. public school is not to educate good people but good citizens. It is the function which we call--in enemy nations--state indoctrination." The premise that all education is political is a much stronger argument against public education than the more commonly heard call for diversity and experimentation. Not only does it involve people on a much deeper level, it also brings a fundamental issue into sharp relief. Whatever is run by the state is subservient to the political goals of the state; this is a point we should use every opportunity to demonstrate. It is crucial to our whole way of thinking. Beyond this, Kozol is a more traditional socialist than Illich. To him, educational change is only a means of bringing about broad social change; he does not separate the two issues.

The reception to Illich's ideas was interesting. The controversy he provoked made me intensely aware of the differences between libertarian and leftist thinking, even when there is a solid agreement about abolishing compulsory education. We want to get rid of it in order to maximize freedom; they are motivated by emotional collectivism, a desire to maximize 'equality.'

Therefore, Illich objects to the institutionalization of values because it creates a privileged class of technocrats who decide for the rest of society what their needs and deficiencies are. Institutions are, according to Illich, "profoundly capitalistic." If by this he means that monstrosities like the public school system exist because they serve the interests of certain economic groups (such as teacher's unions),

BANK RECORDS ARE EVERYBODY'S SECRET

then he is right. If on the other hand he means that government supported schools and compulsory attendance laws are spontaneous products of an unregulated market economy, then he is talking nonsense.

The bare historical fact is that the public education system in the United States was a product of the same kind of egalitarian thinking that was so evident at the conference. The idea was that if everyone was forced to go to the same community school it would equalize opportunity and result in a homogenous nation--the kind that's very useful in time of war. Since it was egalitarian thinking which provided the rationale for the status quo to begin with, I am left with serious doubts as to whether egalitarian-motivated groups such as the free schools movement are dedicated to political freedom as such, or simply educational freedom for themselves, as long as it serves their interest politically.

Unlike libertarians, neither Illich nor any other leftist explicitly identifies coercion as the evil underlying the institutions we both abhor. On the contrary. Among other things, Illich proposes a law to forbid hiring on the basis of academic degrees (enforced, no doubt, by one of those nasty institutions). Apparently, he does not trust people to decide for themselves whether pieces of paper are automatic job qualifications. Also, the free school people remain suspicious of government, but they are beginning to be tempted by the prospect of federal funding as they gain strength and acceptance. The Kansas City free schools, for example, are actively seeking government Title grants on the grounds that "we are public schools." There is a very real danger that the alternative schools movement will have their appetite for freedom satiated once THEY are part of the establishment, and the impetus for radical institutional change will be drained of its life-blood.

No matter how energetic, innovative and idealistic the alternative schools movement is now, in fifty years it will be another corrupt, repressive monopoly unless we rid ourselves of state-controlled schools and compulsory attendance once and for all.

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At the other extreme, Justice Louis F. Powell stated in the majority opinion, "Checks and deposit slips are not confidential communications, but negotiable instruments, containing only information used by the bank and exposed to their employees in the ordinary course of business. No legitimate expectation of privacy is involved, on the contrary, any depositor 'takes the risk' that the bank will share this information with the government."

Not only has the Supreme Court significantly negated the natural rights of citizens, but it has also opened up a Pandora's Box to the illegitimate businessman. Government agents, who have never been noted for their honor, could now issue administrative subpoenas to banks mandating all species of information about their customers. Such information could then be sold to competitors and other snoopers, who would have new insight into the operations of heretofore private enterprise. In short, the Supreme Court's decision makes possible a whole new arena of industrial espionage.

A possible solution to the problems which the Supreme Court has recently created may lie in the Congress. H.R. 214 is Congress' attempt to set out at least some of the protections of the Fourth Amendment. Next month, I'll be discussing the various provisions of this important legislation.

Hillsdale thought it was immune from this kind of intimidation. After all, it takes no government aid of any kind.

But HEW didn't quite see it that way. Once it had used the threat of ending research grants to beat thousands of other schools into line, it turned on Hillsdale. In 1975, it informed Hillsdale that a few of its students are military veterans who receive G.I. Bill benefits, the college is, in the eyes of HEW, receiving federal money and thus must file an acceptable "affirmative action" plan.

Remember, G.I. Bill benefits go to the student, not to the college.

Hillsdale thought that over for about two minutes and decided the HEW concept is absurd. It so notified HEW, refused to file the required "affirmative action" plan, and challenged HEW to take legal action.

More than six months have passed, and HEW has had little response....at least in terms of a lawsuit.

It is apparent that even HEW's bureaucrats are having difficulty putting together a case that can hold up in court.

In the meantime, HEW has found other ways to harass intrepid Hillsdale College. It recently informed Hillsdale that its failure to file "affirmative action" plans may jeopardize payment of G.I. Bill benefits to any of the college's eligible students.

Bureaucrats often borrow an old saying for this situation, to wit: "If you don't play by my rules, I'll take my ball and go home."

HEW's actions raise some interesting questions: Is HEW truly concerned with educational opportunities? If so, why is it trying to get an entire college through a threat which jeopardizes a few veterans?

It seems incredibly arbitrary to pretend to advance minority representation at the expense of throwing away the education of those dependent on the G.I. Bill. (True, the G.I. Bill is another government program; but some veterans on the Hillsdale campus may have volunteered to serve in the military largely because of the promise of G.I. Bill benefits when they returned to civilian life.) What is gained?

The only gain I can see out of the whole mess is a gain for the coercive power of HEW.

...A CONTINUING EFFORT

CHICAGO

Far North ---- LPI members living in the far north area of Chicago should attend meetings of the nearby local clubs until a new club is set up for the far north side. Contact the chairperson of any of the local clubs to continue your work in gathering signatures.

Near North --- After a slow start, North Siders may finally be getting organized for the petition drive. Just calling the more than 100 individuals eligible for the North Side club is an arduous task, so if you can help with this or the petition drive, call Milton Mueller (337-6700, ext. 804) or Joe McCaffrey (528-9083). The next meeting will be at Joe McCaffrey's on Friday, June 11, at 7:30 p.m. (1960 N. Lincoln Park West, #1609), featuring a showing of the film, "The Incredible Bread Machine." The meeting on Friday, May 21, emphasized petition efforts, a project which all Libertarians must make a top priority item if we expect the party to be on the ballot in November.

Northwest ---- The organizational meeting of the Northwest Chicago Libertarian Club was held Wednesday, May 5. It was voted to affiliate with LPI; the newly-elected club co-chairs are: George Muha, 5220 N. Kenmore, #504, Chicago 60640 (312/431-2481 days), and Glenn Olofson, 3718 N. Olcott, Chicago 60634 (312/625-2328 evenings). State Central Committee representative is Wayne Openlander, 3132 N. Lowell, Chicago 60641 (312/283-1690). Plans for the next meeting include the showing of the film, "The Incredible Bread Machine." Rich Suter will host the meeting on Thursday, June 10, at 7 p.m. at 6545 "H" West Addison, Chicago 60634 (312/736-9734). Petition gathering sites change from week to week: call the co-chairs or state headquarters for petition information.

South Side --- The South Siders are concentrating on the petition drive. For more information about petition gathering sites, call Jeff Smith at 312/947-8121.

SUBURBAN

- DuPage ----- The bad weather of recent weeks has hurt the petition effort in DuPage County, but the club members have been doing quite well in spite of the fact winter has yet to go north for the summer. With the return of good weather and warmth for the activists who have had trouble getting started, DuPagers still expect to meet their goal of 10,000 signatures. Again this year, LCD will be at the county fair, July 29 - August 1. The next LCD meeting will be June 30 at Don Parrish's apartment, 5536 E. Lake Ave., Lisle. To volunteer for the petition drive or to get further details on LCD activities, call Don at 312/852-2844.
- Kane Co. ----- Because of his unconventional work schedule, Bill Parker has had to resign as local organizer. For the time being, Kane County Libertarians should work with the DuPage club. If you're interested in reorganizing the Kane County group, please call Rich Suter at 312/736-9734.
- North ----- More than 40 people took an active part when Dave Diamond and the North Shore club sponsored a debate on "handgun control" at the Glencoe Public Library. The Rev. Russell Meek advocated freedom to own handguns and was the clear favorite against the handgun control advocate, a member of the staff of 10th District Congressman Abner Mikva, a Democrat. At the local meeting afterward, the club concentrated on organization, building membership and the ballot petition drive. For information, contact Dave Diamond at 312/835-1699 (661 Bluff Street, Glencoe 60022).
- South ----- The South Suburban club recently made petition efforts in a number of areas and met with a good deal of success. Bob Osterlund and Jeff Smith assisted the first-time petition gatherers who have plans to collect signatures at Governors State University in the near future. For information, call Jeff Smith at 312/947-8121.
- West ----- Despite the fact that it was just formed, the West Suburban Club seems to have gathered more signatures than any local club. Organizer J.D. Webster has moved to 222 Forest, River Forest; his new number will be 312/366-5779. If that doesn't work, try the old number, 312/386-6148. The next meeting of the club will be on Wednesday, June 2, at 8 p.m. at the home of Deann Asproyerakas, 644 N. Oak Park Ave., Oak Park. Call J.D. for more details.

DOWNSTATE

- Carbondale --- Contact Ed Zeman, 512 S. Hays St., Carbondale 62901, for news of petition drive efforts.
- Central ----- The MacBride campaign reached Bloomington on May 26. Roger's press conference in Bloomington drew media from Springfield and Peoria in addition to local press and television stations. There will be an informal get-together Sunday, June 6 at 4 p.m. at Ed Monger's, 504 Highpoint, Normal featuring a tape of John Hospers' speech "To Keep Time With" at the 1974 National LP Convention in Dallas. Business meetings have settled down to the 4th Wednesday of the month, so the next one will be June 23, at 8 p.m. at Ed's. Call him at 309/452-0577.
- DeKalb ----- The DeKalb petition drive under Marc Swanson is beginning; volunteers are urgently needed; Call Marc at 815/758-4073.
- Lake Co. ----- The Lake County Fair (July 28-August 1) will have a Libertarian Party booth. To volunteer for this project, call Jorie Julian at 312/234-1825 (190 E. Atteridge, Lake Forest 60045) or state headquarters, 312/736-9734.
- McHenry Co. -- Bob and Carolyn Randall are the organizers of the McHenry Co. club. They have a lot of experience and hard work behind them...help them make this new club a success. Call them at 815/459-4929. (91 East Street, Crystal Lake 60014)
- Metro-East --- Contact John Schlafly, 68 Fairmount, Alton 62002. (314/993-1249 (weekdays) or 618/462-5415)
- Moline ----- Bill and Loretta Swett organized a great press conference for Roger MacBride during his stop in Moline on Wednesday, May 26. In addition to Illinois media, Davenport, Iowa sent a television crew. Richard Wetzel is the local organizer; call him at 309/764-7049. (3435 60th St. #1B, Moline 61265)
- Rockford ----- Rockford has just started on the petition drive and already has 800 signatures. Good work! Meetings are held on the first Tuesday of every month at 7:30 p.m. at 1806 S. Alpine, Rockford. Contact Dr. James Dunkel at 815/877-6321.

If you have anything to contribute to local club news, in the way of meetings, projects, or general news items please send it to Jeff Smith, 5330 Harper #703, Chicago 60615. Any and all contributions will be appreciated.

NEWS AND NOTES

The Chicago Public Library offers a good object lesson on what state governments do to your tax dollar.

So far this year, the library has paid out \$816 in workmen's compensation insurance claims as a result of on-the-job accidents.

In 1973, the workman's compensation insurance cost the library \$11,600; in 1974 it cost \$8,936; in 1975, it cost \$13,496.

This year, under the terms of the new state workmen's compensation law, the figure has skyrocketed to \$39,900.

Library board finance chairman Lou Lerner isn't happy about having to spend that extra money: "That money would buy us 2,600 hardbound books, or 20,000 paperbacks, or pay for two more librarians, or pay the rent for two more libraries ...could start four new store fronts. This really robs the people."

Well said.

Just how large is the "big government" that Libertarians are always groaning about? The federal payroll alone totals almost 5 million persons. The federal bureaucracy has 211,000 clerical workers, 145,000 engineers, 13,000 lawyers, 5,000 telephone operators and 15,000 plumbers.

Uncle Sam owns 761 million acres of land--a third of the entire United States! This includes some 96% of Alaska, 87% of Nevada, 66% of Utah, 64% of Idaho, and 52% of Oregon.

In the office space department, the federal government ranks high too, occupying some 430 million square feet. The federal government is spending \$374 billion this year; equaling almost a fourth of the entire output of goods and services (GNP). It's little wonder that Americans are so prompt to agree with Libertarians for the abolition of "big government."

Congressman Paul Findley deserves a vote of thanks for a bill he's introducing and pushing in Congress. The 20th District Republican wants to force the IRS to stick by its written advice to taxpayers.

"As it stands now," Findley says, "a taxpayer can be advised by the IRS, in writing, he can follow that advice, and then he can be told years later that the advice was wrong and that he owes back taxes."

Findley calls that outrageous, particularly since the IRS itself estimates its error rate at 4.6 per cent. Other knowledgeable and perhaps more disinterested sources put the IRS error rate at 25 per cent of the written advice decisions it offers.

It shouldn't come as a surprise...but a federal study released last month shows that it now takes \$19,250 to buy what \$10,000 did in 1960. The study compared pretax income purchasing power...then and now.

It only took \$13,181 in 1970 to match the 1960 buying power.

That's a \$3,181 increase in the first ten years; a \$6,069 increase in the last five and a half years.

Nice going Washington! Let your printing presses roll!

The May meeting of the State Central Committee was held at the home of state chairman Richard Suter's home May 2nd.

The treasurer's report indicated a healthy balance of more than \$3,200, although a number of bills and debts were outstanding.

Membership has risen officially to 199, the highest in the brief history of LPI.

The best estimate on the total number of signatures gathered to date of the SCC meeting was 4,000, a long way from the 100,000 to assure LPI a place on the November ballot.

The next SCC Meeting is scheduled for June 6th in Rockford.

Reply to WBBM editorial of April 21, 1976 by J.D. Webster.

"In an editorial WBBM took note of the recent Supreme Court decision that the Federal Courts can compel the Chicago Housing Authority to build public housing in the suburbs as well as the city. WBBM comments that it did not originally support the basis for the decision but now respects it as the law of the land and urges others to do the same. Libertarians hold that true law is based on respect for human rights. At the foundation of the concept of rights there is the human necessity for arriving at reasoned judgments and being left free to act upon them. The threat of the initiation of violence, whether by government or other parties, compels the victim to set aside his or her best judgment and to base action on someone else's judgment, which sharply reduces the likelihood of a proper life for both parties. Therefore, it is clear that no one can legitimately coerce his livelihood from another human being.

No one has the right to live at another's expense.

In seeking to extend rather than reduce the amount of coercion in American Society the present Supreme Court has revealed a considerable disregard for human rights. WBBM would have better served its listeners by advising productive men and women to defend themselves...by changing first their legislators, then their laws, and perhaps finally the Court itself. It is a long process and this would be a very good year to get started."

As most of you already know, Fran Griffin hosts a talk show "Dialogue" on WYCA, 92.3 FM, every Wednesday night from 11:05 pm until 12:30 am. On June 9th, her guests are LPI vice chairman Jeff Smith and public school teacher Lillian Leahy. Their "Dialogue" topic: Should public education be abolished?

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