



The Illinois Libertarian

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF ILLINOIS • BOX 1776 • CHICAGO 60690

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CANDIDATES NEEDED

The 1978 elections require candidates not only for the nine state offices we will need for a complete slate, but also candidates for congress in various districts around the state. Finding fifteen or more capable libertarians willing to run for political office is quite a job in itself. I would like to see this selection process finished by August, so that we can submit the slate to the Party as a whole via newsletter ballots, and get on with the work of training candidates and petitioning to get them on the ballot.

In case you need any reminders, the positions to be filled include the office of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, State Comptroller, State Treasurer, and the three University of Illinois Trustees. This year, we plan to focus most of our publicity efforts around the gubernatorial candidate as much as possible. This is for two reasons. First, the Governor's vote total, if it reaches the magic 5%, can assure us of ballot status for the next election. Second, the other candidates for State office will be spared the toil and trouble of running around the state. The prospect of running for office will not be so scary if all it means is your name on the petition and a few public appearances. This should make it easier for us to convince people to run.

So here's the pitch: if you are a reasonably good communicator; if your employer does not froth at the mouth concerning politics; if your job does not use up all your available time; and above all, if you are interested--then please consider being a candidate. Volunteers, or even people who have suggestions, should call Milton Mueller at 525-6231, or Jeff Smith at 947-0129, or the Party at 925-1111. Keep in mind that only Congressional candidates and the Gubernatorial candidate will be doing large amounts of campaigning. Also remember that we will especially be looking for people who look good "on paper" for a particular office: a lawyer for AttorneyGeneral, someone involved with education for Trustee, etc.

Most people have agreed to be libertarian candidates reluctantly at first. But once they are hit with the stimulating and ego-gratifying experiences revolving around political speechmaking and publicity, they have as a rule come to like being a candidate. Power-lust? Hmmm...well, at least at this stage we don't have to contend with their being elected!

COVER-UP?

by George O'Brien

What could be more politically useful than an energy crisis? Here we have an opportunity to hire thousands of new bureaucrats. There is an opportunity for the oil companies to become a regulated and protected cartel like other utilities. There is an opportunity to use "conservation" as an excuse to increase regulation of everyone, and "special exemptions" as a means of paying off political debts. Finally, old Jimmy gets to be a "wartime"-style leader in his beloved "Moral Equivalent of War" campaign.

So you can imagine the frightening effect the initial Market Oriented Program Planning Study (MOPPS) report had on the Joint Chiefs of Staff of our moral equivalent of war. You see, MOPPS, a research group of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), began their study rather naively. They were innocently unaware of the fact that no one is supposed to assume that prices can rise. So on April 2nd, they accidentally solved the energy crisis.

Their study, it seems, showed that at a price of \$2.25 per thousand cubic feet (mcf), the country would be "awash" with natural gas. From \$2.50 mcf to 3.00 it would be engulfed with the stuff. At \$2.50 mcf there would be enough gas to last 45 years. A price above that amount would make unconventional sources such as geopressured methane economical. Such sources would last a long time--possibly as much as a thousand years.

These were not the results ERDA had in mind. How dare these MOPPS people go out and use economics to make the Peanut Man and his War look silly! How dare they show that Exxon's coal gasification process, which would cost \$3.75 mcf, is a poor investment they are relying on government to make profitable! How dare they threaten all the wonderful jobs created by the energy bureaucracy! Well, ERDA had no intention of putting up with such impudence.

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Why Political Activism

By Joe Cobb

For a libertarian, what is the purpose of being active in politics? If a person believes, as we do, that it is immoral to use the power of government to bestow favors or to impose taxes for any purpose, isn't it inconsistent to run candidates for political office? Could a candidate even accept the salary if he or she were elected?

Since the possibility of a libertarian candidate being elected in the first place is remote, isn't political activity an irrational waste of time? Why should adult human beings spend their time talking to idiots about political issues, instead of cleverly protecting their assets and incomes from predatory bureaucrats?

The purpose of libertarian political action is not the election of candidates. The purpose of running candidates for office is not to win the elections—at least not until a vast majority of the society is philosophically persuaded of the ethical basis for a libertarian society, and alternative institutions for widows and orphans are functioning.

The purpose of participating in an election campaign is to influence the background of political discussions. The "foreground" would be the people-oriented part, where the Republicrats and Demicans pretend to slug it out on the issues, such as whose brother-in-law gets a patronage job. In the "background", the issue is whether the patronage job ought to exist at all. If the topic is discussed by a candidate, not just some citizen at random, the issue can draw interest.

Newspaper readers and television viewers listen with approximately equal disinterest to all political candidates. People scoff at minor party candidates, with jeers such as "you can't win". The vote for the winners even when the front-runner has a 2-to-1 lead in the polls (a silly waste of their votes). Yet the ideas of the minor party candidates are presented in words which affect the mind of the listener in exactly the same manner as the words of a major candidate. Indeed, often the words of a minor candidate are more interesting because the major candidates are merely smiling and saying "I love you". A libertarian candidate says unexpected things.

Ideas are introduced into the political forum by journalists, teachers, broadcast producers, and the established political figures who introduce legislation. These sources of background material set the stage on which the major candidates contend. No major candidate would dare oppose a sacred cow, but the sanctification of the cow, or its debunking, is a background process. Candidates of the Libertarian Party can very effectively run for office in the background. The more "interesting" they can appear, the more intelligently they can raise issues which the major candidates are hiding from, the more they will create the background against which the subsequent election will be held.

At the present time, the "energy crisis" is an important political topic. None of the major sources of ideas listed above are advocating total decontrol of energy. Only the libertarians believe in this radical idea anymore, because background people have been decrying "exploitation" and the "chaos of the free market" for so many years that the politicians who run for office in the foreground don't consider capitalism practical or popular any more.

The political purpose of a Libertarian Party is to shift this background. The process will require thousands of non-politicians to talk favorably about the issue, but it will also require political campaigning by Libertarian Party candidates who openly advocate radical solutions to problems. The trick is to do the campaigning in an interesting and an intelligent manner, so that the non-ideological writers who discuss proposals and ideas will discuss the libertarian issues on a par with the authoritarian issues.

If the Libertarian Party's progress to date has been less than we would have liked, it is mainly because too many non-partisan libertarians have been confused about the purpose of running candidates for office. Individuals such as Robert LeFevre, for example, who dogmatically declare that it is immoral to run for office because one might win are sadly missing the point altogether.

For almost a hundred years, political moralists have had the political background all to themselves. Only cynical business royalists have defended free markets—and they have lost the battles consistently. If the moral issues which the libertarian party stands for are to move into the political background and have some impact in the next hundred years, it will be necessary for more libertarians to consider running for political office and learning how to conduct an intelligent press interview, how to make a speech before a community group, and how to capture the imagination of young people—even if "you can't win" makes the whole process seem irrationally altruistic.

It is the long-run benefits which are important, not the short-run thrills of political victory. There are no short-run victories for a party of principle. There is only the satisfaction of knowing that we made some impact, and they know we are right!

TRAVELS WITH FARLEY



Conscription:

Get Ready For A New Battle

by George O'Brien

"The draft is immoral. It is unmitigated slavery. It is even worse than slavery. It not only demands that human beings become beasts of burden to fulfill the power lust of the state, but also that they be sent off to be slaughtered. Evasion, resistance and desertion are all proper responses to this modern equivalent of the Aztec ritual of making human sacrifices. If 'society' demands we give up our lives to fulfill its good, then society be damned. There are no obligations to a society of cannibals."

These are the words I used to conclude an article on conscription in 1970. Since then the war wore down and the government stopped conscripting people. To some it appeared we had won.

We have not won. We have gained a 'stay of execution,' but the laws remain on the books. On a moment's notice the bloodlust of the state may result in a return to slavery.

The new draft is likely to be what is called "Universal Service." Not only will slaves be used as cannon fodder, but also to work in the Peace Corps, Vista, hospitals, National Parks, etc. This modern version of the Hitler Youth is promoted on the basis of fairness. Now everyone can be victimized equally.

The new draft will have a lot of support from both liberals and conservatives. Both see this program as a means of promoting thought control. The liberals want to instill equalitarianism and dependency on Big Brother. The conservatives see it as a means of teaching discipline and "respect for authority." Neither group appears at all interested in teaching self-respect based on taking responsibility for choosing the direction of one's life.

Now that the liberals have an "acceptable" President and the anti-war movement is far behind us, they are willing to join the militarists in calls for conscription. The first step was a pardon of the old draft evaders to defuse one major opposition group. The second step was to release trial balloons in the media to test public reaction to the idea of a new draft.

Soon we can expect hearing with countless experts telling us how much we need the draft because of the "failure" of the volunteer army. Then there will be a major "expose" of the problem of teenage unemployment (without any mention of how the minimum wage and various union restrictions have caused it). This will lead to demands for a general government "hiring program" which will be made compulsory by various labor groups who want to reduce competition. Many bills will be proposed and defeated by slim margins. Then a compromise bill including more "social programs" will unify both conservatives and liberals, and pass.

This scenario can be stopped only if pro-freedom groups begin organizing opposition now. A broad-based anti-draft movement can put pressure on legislators to scuttle the draft. Various things can be done. Letters to the Editor, Protest rallies, letters to legislators, informal petitions, and even a petition drive to promote a Constitutional Amendment banning the peacetime draft might succeed.

It is important that Libertarians become leaders of the anti-draft movement from the start. Only the libertarian are willing to say what must be said: the draft is slavery. The time to begin saying it is now.



TRAVELS WITH FARLEY



Streeterville

by Jeff Smith

George Wellington Streeter was a pioneer, captain in the Union Army, steamboat operator, circus promoter, lumberjack, museum owner, county fair concessionaire, and theater owner before he became a dubious libertarian hero.

Whether or not Streeter was a libertarian, he was definitely an entrepreneur and a Blockean hero. In 1885, his attention was attracted by news of the profits to be made running guns to Honduras. Since he had just married the daughter of a wealthy shipbuilder, he decided to build a ship and give up his interest in Chicago's Apollo Theater. This ship "Cap" Streeter christened the REUTAN, in apparent reference to an island off Honduras. To some the ship looked unsafe, but Streeter was unperturbed. He would test his ship by carrying passengers between Chicago and Milwaukee.

All went well until one particularly stormy day in July 1886. The passengers balked at returning to Chicago by water, so the Streeters had to go alone. Cap tethered himself to the mast, which turned out to be a necessary precaution, since the storm picked up, and more than once he had to be fished out by his wife. Finally the storm deposited the REUTAN on a sand bar a few hundred yards off the lake shore, which was then at about Michigan Avenue, and just north of the mouth of the Chicago River.

The ship was no longer seaworthy but was stable enough to live in. The water between it and the shore was only a few inches deep, so that Streeter was able to construct a causeway to shore and then breakwaters on both the land and sea side of the REUTAN to protect it from being swept away by the waves. During this construction sand piled up along the breakwaters. When Streeter realized what was going on, he hastened the process by offering his site as a dumping ground. By 1888 Cap Streeter considered himself the owner of 186 acres of lakefront property.

The owners of the former shoreline did not notice Streeter immediately. It was not until the real estate boom associated with the Columbian Exposition of 1893, which Streeter took advantage of by subdividing and selling lots, that they began to get upset. Their legal case was far from airtight, but with the development of the Gold Coast, the stakes were escalating rapidly. Police were sent in to evict Streeter, but he was not about to be displaced by what he considered a band of hired ruffians. Many were the battles that Streeter fought in defense of his new home.

Although Streeter is best described as a populist, many of his ideas are what we think as libertarian. He was upset at the legal owners who had not mixed their labor with the land, and who had not even noticed him for two years. Streeter was distrustful of anything other than the common law, believing the government to be a tool of the plutocrats. In addition he objected to being told what he could do on his property (he was later to sell liquor there in violation of local law).

Streeter avoided being hustled off his land like a common criminal largely because of his skill in self-defense, but mainly because as his own legal researcher he came up with an argument that even a statist judge had to respect. It seems that in the original description of the boundary of Illinois, the eastern boundary was given as the old (Michigan Avenue) shoreline. This boundary was never adjusted to take account of accretion or fill. Thus it was that Cap Streeter proclaimed his secession.

"We ain't Chicago," quoth the Captain. "We ain't Illinois. We're something new and outside. I claim this land as the Free District of Lake Michigan."

The next few years saw a series of raids, many of them by gangs in the pay of the former shore owners, some by police (of course Streeter didn't recognize a distinction). The Captain called a "Constitutional Convention" in 1899, reading a declaration of independence. This led to a raid a month by 500 police "to suppress anarchy". A few followers of Streeter were arrested during the battle, tried, and acquitted. The next year a group of sight-seers turned out to be police who captured and burned down the District. But Cap was able to retake it. Often after these raids Streeter was arrested for actions he took in his own defense. But Cap was always eventually acquitted or released.

But Cap Streeter was getting old. He was able to withstand periodic skirmishes until 1918, in which year a gang of police disguised as lot buyers burned down the entire district. Shortly thereafter the courts ruled against his land claims. He died in 1921 at the age of 84. Our hero's memory lives on in the name "Streeterville" but few with dealings in that busy neighborhood know the manner of the man who literally created it.

From page 1

Five days later there came a revised MOPPS report. In this report, the anticipated prices mysteriously jumped so high that the Energy Crisis was back in business. This "new, improved" MOPPS report claimed geo-pressured methane was "two or three generations away."

The MOPPS I group was disbanded and transferred to anything but natural gas, and the MOPPS II study became the official report. Exxon's investment has been saved. There is "no reason to raise prices above the \$1.75 mcf ceiling because it won't help." And all those jobs and all that power has been saved from those irresponsible fools who suggested a free-market approach.

Perhaps this gas-ogate coverup won't bring down the president. But it ought to!

Early Libertarian

by Jeff Smith

Some LP'ers from Dupage County will tell you that the libertarian movement in Illinois began in that county in 1972. While it is undoubtedly true that the Stout for Congress campaign of that year gave the movement much more visibility than it had had for a long time, I'd like to claim the honor of the earliest libertarian activity in Illinois for my erstwhile home count of Lake.

My story begins around 1840, presumably before Paul Stout ever contemplated running for Congress. The infant city of Chicago had shown that it would survive the panic of 1837, and was beginning to boom again. One of the more remarkable, if least prominent business men responsible for this boom was Seth Paine, the junior partner in a dry goods concern. Despite his considerable business acumen, Paine went unnoticed in the city because at a time when almost every citizen had outspoken views on politics, religion, and the like, hardly a peep was heard from Paine.

In 1836, Paine had purchased a claim on the shores of Cedar Lake in what is now Ela Township in Lake County. The beauty of the lake reminded of the reputation of a lake in Switzerland, so when Paine left Chicago permanently to settle on his claim, he renamed the lake and the community he founded on its shores Lake Zurich. For the next couple of years he was busy with his own affairs and those of the hamlet. He was postmaster of Lake Zurich, and constructed the first steam sawmill in the county. In such a small town, his silence on public affairs made him just as remarkable as these achievements.

Suddenly in 1843 Seth Paine became a vehement Abolitionist. This was long before Abolitionism was popular or even at all respectable, and even among the outspoken pioneers of the era, he and his supporter Thomas Haggerty were regarded with suspicion. But eventually Paine's views became popular, and he began to find more supporters. He was charter member and first president of the Lake County Anti-Slavery Society and active in the Lake County Liberty Association, another Abolitionist group.

Paine was also active in the temperance movement, and organized a religious convention in June of 1846 for the purpose of suppressing slavery, intemperance, and desecration of the Sabbath. He erected a hall for public meetings, the Hall (or Stable) of Humanity, which at various times also housed a church, a school, and indigent families. Across the street he built a Union Store, an early cooperative venture which was very successful for a time, before the inevitable squabbles set in. Paine had published in Chicago one or two numbers of the Christian Banker, whose name aptly describes the contents. Now he resumed publication under the name The Lake Zurich Banker, and the journal became more and more devoted to the condition of oppressed humanity in general. Some said his remarks in the paper were occasionally downright obscene.

The change in the paper reflected a change in Paine himself. Just when he was beginning to win some respect as an elder statesman for the increasing popular Abolitionist cause, he began to realize that chattel slavery was just the most obvious example of a general phenomenon. More subtle forms of slavery began to infuriate Paine; his sharpest attacks were reserved for two institutions in particular: that of marriage, which he concluded enslaved women scarcely less than blacks were enslaved, and that of civil government in general. Consequently he thenceforth refused to sanction the government by voting, participating in the judicial process, or paying taxes.

Unfortunately, Paine was now way too far ahead of his time. He did reconsider his decision to avoid testifying in court when his testimony was needed to insure justice, although he still refused to be sworn. And like later tax rebels, he was able to get away with refusing taxes only so long before part of his property was seized for their payment.

Soon afterward Paine returned to Chicago to become a more conventional philanthropist. He established a Woman's Home on the West Side which brought him no small local acclaim. Seth Paine died in the early 1870's, a hundred years too soon to see his ideas become the basis of America's fastest growing political movement.

Children's Rights: A WBBM Reply

By Ms Jean Tessier

A vandalism ordinance which holds parents responsible for the actions of their children will in no way give parents more control over what their children do. Most parents work all day while their children are sent to school and, like it or not, most children are self-directing from an early age. Would WBBM have parents chain their children to beds or lock them in rooms to keep them out of trouble? I doubt it, yet the ordinance they propose will encourage controlling actions such as these. What other options are there for parents who can't afford to pay for their child's mistake.

There is an even greater error here, one we as a society make repeatedly. We raise our children in largely authoritarian environments for the first 18 years of their lives, yet we expect them to blossom into responsible citizens, magically, at age 18. It doesn't work. If we raise children by making decisions for them, they learn to expect society to support them though they contribute nothing to themselves. If we raise children for 18 years holding someone else responsible for their actions, they learn to blame someone else for their mistakes. Human beings learn by experiencing; the sooner our children experience control over and responsibility for their own lives, the better citizens and persons they will be.

As for vandalism - why not try to understand the problem before we impose a cure. Why exactly is it that thousands of young people in this vast and wealthy society have nothing better or more interesting to do than to destroy property? Most acts of vandalism occur in and around the schools in which our children are held captive for 10 to 12 years. Maybe they object to their imprisonment. Maybe we should ask them. In any case, they do not need more legislation to increase their feelings of bondage.

Capitalism for the Non-Materialist

By George O'Brien

Many libertarians feel very frustrated when they try to "sell" capitalism to the Left. Yet unless they can, there is little likelihood of long term success for our cause. In seeking an effective approach we have to make our arguments seem relevant to them. We must identify their needs and present our case such that it reaches them. Our general approaches have not succeeded very well, but it can be done.

TYPICAL APPROACHES

The three major lines are the "utilitarian" or "economic" case, the socio-political case, and the "ethical-justice" (rights theory) case.

The first two lines are hard to use without a lot of training. The Utilitarian case (greatest good for greatest number) is simply not convincing and sounds like an apologetic for big business. The Socio-political case; "Capitalism is the only system compatible with personal freedom" is very hard to prove to the skeptical leftist. It comes off as "scare" mongering. The ethical-justice case has worked the best, but still not very well. It tends to get into abstract philosophy rather than really meeting the Leftists personal needs.

Some of the minor lines such as conspiracy theory and the history of anti-capitalism are useful in planting seeds of doubt, but seldom convince anyone on their own merits. The ecological case for property rights (describing what happens to unrestricted public property) is also useful, but may be too abstract for general use.

While skillful use of any of these lines can be useful, they really do not seem to reach most Leftists.

I will suggest an approach which tries to appeal to the Left-Libertarian's self interest. Unless this person is a real totalitarian type, the key is showing how laissez-faire can be relevant to them personally.

CAPITALISM AND MATERIALISM

"Capitalism equals materialism". When most leftists think of capitalism they see big business, assembly lines, and unhappy workers. They see bored unhappy suburbanites glued to their televisions. They see billions of dollars spent on junk. They see people getting ulcers trying to keep up with the Joneses of the world. They see miserable people going to their routine, boring jobs everyday. They see people who view their own self worth in terms of accumulating physical possessions. They see the victims of materialism.

If capitalism means materialism, then they choose its opposite - dialectical materialism.

There is the irony, Socialism tends to be highly materialistic. Any doctrine which calls for "from each according to his ability" cannot but be materialistic. The socialists can use force to achieve the "good of society". Under democratic socialism a materialist working class will impose its standards on everyone. There will be just as much competition, only there it will be political. Only the market system has a place for the non materialist.

ANTI-MATERIALISM AND LAISSEZ-FAIRE

Under laissez-faire, everyone has a right to be as materialist or non-materialist as they want. If you want to work only part time or be a transient worker, thats OK (there will be no taxes or labor laws to stop you.) Under laissez-faire you can seek out the sort of job which gives you staisfaction. If that means being an apprentice for someone you want to learn from , there will be no minimum wage laws or trade union restrictions to stop you. If you want to work for your self, there will be no artificial barriers (licenses, permits, government franchises, paperwork, taxes, etc.) to stop you. Under laissez-faire you can seek out work of your choice. You may pay a price in lower income, but thats your choice - not society's.

The essence of the market system is not competition, but cooperation. If two or more people each have something the other wants, under laissez-faire they can work together to help one another. For example, "if I am a carpenter and you are an electrician, we may decide that if you are willing to do your work on my house, I will do my work on yours." Voluntary exchange is simply a way of describing cooperation. It means working together for mutual benefit.

If several people want to pool their resources and talents to achieve mutual ends, they can do it without outside interference. It matters little whether this association is called a commune, a cooperation, or a partnership if they get what they want. And if it doesn't work out for them, they are not bound together forever. They are free to seek out others who are more compatible with their views or lifestyles.

Under laissez-faire all lifestyles are open. If you want to live in an apartment or community where no one wears clothes, or people get high all the time, or where they have group sex; then it is merely a matter of seeking out others who see things as you do. If someone wants to work hard in order to be able to afford to build beautiful buildings, under laissez-faire one can try. (Imagine how well Frank Lloyd Wright would have faired before a government bureau or workers council.) Under laissez faire one can support artists whose ideas are to far out for the general public, but are appreciated by a small group of visionaries. There is no "art council" which determines if you are an artist. If you are a writer, you can even go so far as get some friends together to help print a book the publishers reject. You don't have to ask the publications board for permission. Under laissez-faire people do not have to put up with imposed mediocrity.

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BOOKS FOR LIBERTARIANS

THIS PERFECT DAY by IRA LEVIN

by George o'Brien

Imagine a perfect society in the B. F. Skinner tradition. No war, no conflict, no want, no unhappiness, etc. to cloud your world. Everyone is "happy". Well, sort of happy. Actually you really cannot tell because they are all drugged and really don't feel much of anything.

Everything has a kind of sameness. There is no real joy or disappointment. There is no sense of accomplishment. Even love is not the same, because strong emotions are drugged away. There is no way to make a "wrong" decision, because a giant computer called "Uni" makes all decisions.

Levin's critique of this "Utopia" is one of the finest ever done, because at first blush it is attractive. It is only as you follow the hero through his escape that you see some of the complications of a "Life in a gilded cage".

The hero is then presented with a "rough and ready" sort of market society which has many aspects of being the worst of capitalism. Yet in spite of being "ripped off" and abused, the hero finds he prefers it. For there his life is his own.

This Perfect Day is an excellent book to recommend to Walden II advocates. It is well written and makes its point effectively. My only regret is that Levin has not written any other books on this line.



From page 6

Everyone is free to "do their own thing" as long as it doesn't prevent someone else from doing theirs. In such a society everyone can approach one another knowing there are no obligations. If you try to help someone it is because you really care, not because someone is going to force you. Under laissez faire the undercurrent of resentment of the involuntary givers will be gone. Charity without choice gives one little satisfaction. The effect on people can be startling in improving human relations. It is a lot easier to be open with others if there is no fear they will impose demands.

Laissez-faire provides true equality - equality of rights. It is the materialist who thinks equality means everyone has the same amount of physical possessions. How insignificant this is compared to satisfaction, which one cannot buy. Freedom gives one the opportunity to find satisfaction in one's own way.

Choosing one's lifestyle is an important element of laissez-faire. Not everyone wants the same things. Some people would rather work at a job they don't like in order to afford to travel. Some people will work in order to be able to afford music, books, art, etc. Their lives may not be so dependent on material things as merely enriched. They can make their own choice.

The society of laissez-faire is a society of love. Love because it permits everyone to seek happiness in their own way. Love because it does not demand victims. Love because it does not want to see people hurt. Love because it is based on cooperation and benevolence not threats and force. Love because it treats people as human beings, with respect and dignity, not as animals to be pushed and shoved as their "leaders" see fit. Love because it seeks the best in people.

What is offered is something besides the usual choice of tyrants. We offer a society which will respect your rights. We cannot promise you happiness, only that there will be no artificial obstacles to your achieving it. That is what laissez-faire is all about.

CONCLUSION

The essence of this argument is to make laissez-faire relevant to their lifestyle. It is an appeal to self-interest, but not the same appeal we might use toward a suburbanite. The key is to make laissez-faire seem noble and idealistic. Make it sound open and radical. Make it sound "Free". It really should not be that tough, because it really is true. Let's let some people in on our secret.

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Local Club News

V.P. BALLOT

The Constitution of the Libertarian Party of Illinois requires that Party officers be approved by the membership, and that all persons running for any Party post compete with "None of the Above" for the votes.

Below is a ballot for approval of George O'Brien as the new Vice-Chair of the Party. Please use the Business Reply Envelope and return the ballot to the Party mailbox as soon as you can.

FOR VICE-CHAIR (VOTE FOR ONE ONLY)

GEORGE O'BRIEN

NONE OF THE ABOVE

MCHENRY COUNTY

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

SPRINGFIELD

Gary Burpo
2528 Manchester, Springfield 62704
217/ 787-1451

NORTH SIDE

Joe McCaffrey
1960 N. Lincoln Pk. Chicago, 60614
312/ 528-9083

SOUTH SIDE

Elaine or David Theroux
5616 So. Blackstone, Chicago 60637
312/ 955-2442
The South Side Club met June 13th and June 27th. Their newsletter "Common Sense" goes out bi-monthly, announcing local events and meetings. The June 13th meeting featured Milton Mueller's presentation of the LP Energy Issues Kit. The June 27th meeting featured the appearance of the 1st Congressional District's candidate-to-be, R. Rasmussen.

NORTHWEST SIDE

Wayne Openlander
3132 N. Lowell, Chicago 60641
312/ 283-1690 (home)
312/ 966-4752 (work)

NORTH SHORE

Michael Hepple
312/ 328-3654

WEST SUBURBAN

Tom Cain
163 N. Harvey, Oak Park 60302
312/ 383-8359 (home)
312/ 236-1996 (work)

SOUTH SUBURBAN

James C. Jones
11123 St. Lawrence, Chicago 60628
312/ 468-8805

LAKE COUNTY

Marji Kohls
1002 Valley Dr. Wildwood 60030
312/ 223-8417 (home)
312/ 546-8215 (work)
The Lake County Club will meet July 24th. As of now the location is uncertain; call Marji for details. The July meeting will feature a presentation on energy by Milton Mueller, and another of the Branden tape series. The Club is also planning to have a booth in the Lake County fair and people are needed to help run the booth. Call Marji if you are interested.

DUPAGE COUNTY

Ray Birks
4718 Lee Ave, Downers Grove 60515
312/ 968-6006
The LPI's oldest local club met June 29th at the home of Don Parrish for discussion of the Congressional campaign and the energy issue. The DuPage County Fair in the end of July is a good target for coming up with a candidate.

METRO EAST

Bill Brockus
117 S. Kansas, Edwardsville 62025
618/ 656-4351

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

Bill Mitchell
618/ 439-6004

ROCKFORD

James Dunkel
5462 Rickwood, Rockford 61107
815/ 877-6321
Call Jim Dunkel for information about the next Rockford local club meeting.

DEKALB

Marc Swanson
815/ 758-4073

TRI-CITIES

Richard Wetzel
309/ 764-7049

PEORIA

William Scudder
113 Pebble St., East Peoria, 61611
309/ 699-0922

CHAMPAIGN/URBANA

Jeff Dehn
217/ 359-3583
The July SCC meeting will be held in Urbana, and will be preceded by some campus activism during the weekend. People interested in doing advance work call Milton Mueller at 312/525-6231, or Jeff Dehn.

TRAVELS WITH FARLEY

WELL, MR. FARLEY, YOUR REQUEST TO KNOW WHAT YOUR \$50 TAX REBATE WAS SPENT ON HAS GOTTEN SOME RESULTS..



IT WAS POSSIBLY SPENT ON MILITARY AID TO BORNEO, A RESEARCH GRANT TO STUDY THE MATING HABITS OF SNAILS... A JACUZZI IN THE WHITE HOUSE GYM..



OR TO BUY A CARTON OF RED TAPE FOR THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT..



& news & notes

GREAT LIBERTARIAN PARTY PICNIC

On August 14th the LPI is sponsoring a picnic at which all members and friends of members are welcome. The highlight of the day will be the anarchist vs. limited government softball game, not to mention the large quantities of food expected. The picnic will be held at the old golf course at Pratt and Western starting at Noon. Pratt is 6800 North in Chicago, and Western is 2400 West. Pot Luck; bring your own food and drink.



SCC MEETING FOR JULY will be moved back from the 3rd Sunday of the month to the 31st of July. The meeting will be held in Urbana, in the Illini Union of the University of Illinois, 1301 W. Green St, at 2 o'clock. Persons needing directions can call Jeff Dehn at 217/359-3583.



NEW TAPES ON OBJECTIVISM.

A taped lecture series on the essential principles of Objectivism, given by Dr. Leonard Peikoff, is being arranged for some time in September. This course offers a systematic exposition of the philosophy of Ayn Rand. According to Ms. Rand, these lectures are "the only authorized presentation of the entire theoretical structure of Objectivism." The series runs for 12 weekly sessions on Sunday afternoons. Each lecture, with its question and answer period (on tape) following, lasts around three hours. The cost is \$62 per person. For \$6 you can attend the first lecture without purchasing the entire series. For information or to register, contact Laura Spadafore, 2205 Ridge Ave., #2B, Evanston, IL 60201. Phone: 312/ 328-1239.

SCC MINUTES. The June SCC meeting was held at the home of David and Elaine Theroux in the 1st Congressional District.

The treasury reported a balance of \$90, with several bills unpaid.

Under new business, George O'Brien was nominated for Vice-Chair to replace Jeff Smith; the creation of a new committee or officer exclusively devoted to keeping track of membership and initiating membership drives was proposed and passed; Joe Cobb was assigned to write a cover letter for the new membership and inquiry packet, which will include an introductory pamphlet on libertarianism, an LPI newsletter, a collage of media coverage, and a membership/BRE form; it was agreed to start issuing membership cards so that people will know when to renew.

A resolution was passed unanimously by the committee concerning the use of the word 'libertarian' by persons unauthorized by the LPI:

WHEREAS The Libertarian Party of Illinois has a proprietary interest in the noun and adjectival use of the term "libertarian;"
NOW THEREFORE The Libertarian Party of Illinois hereby states its intention to challenge what it discerns to be inappropriate or misleading uses of the term.



"Sure it's unfair to the little guy—he's the easiest one to be unfair with."

MENSA LIB/SIG meets again at Jim Edminster's, 737 W. Buckingham, Chicago, on July 22nd 8:00 pm. For information about Lib/Sig contact Wayne Openlander, 283-1690.



JULY NOTA TALK features Gregg Vavra, former Libertarian Party candidate for Mayor of Chicago. Gregg will be discussing zoning and land use. As always, the talk will be held at the Christ Church of Chicago, 701 W. Buckingham. The date is July 24, at 2:30.



CIA MONITERED CBS. Richard Salant, president of CBS news revealed that during the '50's and early 60's it was "standard practice" for CIA agents to listen to the reports of foreign correspondents as they were filed to the New York and Washington offices. CBS also provided the CIA with unused film footage, particularly footage of riots and demonstrations from abroad so that the agency could identify participants. Salant said he ordered a halt to the practices.



PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION EXPOSED IN PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia's public transport workers walked off the job in April, hoping that public pressure would quickly force the city to grant their demands. But after some initial confusion, Philadelphians responded with voluntary systems of transportation, a response so successful that they no longer seem to miss their tax-supported "public" transportation. Car pools were organized. Bicycling became widespread. Even more interestingly, manufacturers rented private buses and delivery trucks to get their employees to work. Some employers responded by staggering working hours to avoid traffic problems. Looks like another "essential service" provided by local government isn't so essential after all.

The Illinois Libertarian is published monthly by the Libertarian Party of Illinois. Subscription included with annual membership in the Libertarian Party of Illinois: \$20/sustaining; \$8/regular; \$6/student. Subscription for non-members: \$6/year. The views expressed herein are not necessarily those of LPI, its officers, members, or the editor, George O'Brien. Articles should be submitted to the editor, The Illinois Libertarian; membership and other inquiries should be directed to the LPI, PO Box 1776, Chicago, IL 60690.