



THE MICHIGAN LIBERTARIAN

NEWSLETTER OF THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF MICHIGAN

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Convention Potpourri. . .

By Denise Kline

Dottie Lou Brokaw joined poets Chris Brockman and Pat Heller in opening the "Libertarian Renaissance" 1986 Convention of the Libertarian Party of Michigan. It was an open group that formed a circle for inspired and inspiring libertarian poetry, and also to welcome Dottie, New York's articulate and enthusiastic vice-chairman, and Susan Lieberman, a libertarian doctoral student who will be surveying libertarian attitudes from a psychological perspective. It was a cooperative evening between invited speakers and active libertarians with well-developed ideas and experiences of their own.

Dottie discussed the importance of free choice. She compared statist foundations based on a limited resources model, rather than the creative thrust that libertarians can make in enterprise and growing human relations. (An example was the creation of love that Dr. Peter Breggin talks about in his book *Psychology of Freedom* and in recent addresses to libertarians.)

Dottie correlated the "Renaissance man" who does many things with the variety of libertarian potentials, and the broad perspective that libertarians bring to life.

Joseph Bast, Executive Director of the Heartland Institute and Editor of *Nomos*, was the concluding speaker Saturday afternoon of the convention, speaking about the many varieties of libertarians and the many activities for them.

Bast also observed that "libertarian is kind of a sexy name now for a think tank. Everybody wants to be on the cutting edge." It was noted that the libertarian movement boasts successes in influencing policy that far exceed LP electoral achievements.

Harry Veryser, University of Detroit economist and conservative political activist, spoke about the damage inflicted on the world economy by regulation. He advocated the repeal of legal tender laws, and the complete divorce of government from the monetary system. Regarding practical political action, he advised libertarians to form coalitions with other interest groups around issues of common interest.



Dottie Lou Brokaw talks with group on Friday night.

Michael LeVeau discussed political strategies ranging from running for precinct delegate within the major parties, to the importance of wearing the right color of clothing.

Brian Johnson, media coordinator for the Part-Time Legislature Committee, suggested Congress could be part-time too. He also reminded us that Michigan's Auditor General doesn't even have access to information on how many employees the state legislature has.

Another highlight was a defense panel discussion with Paul Jacob, who also spoke at Sunday's luncheon, and capable libertarians from around the state.

"Personality types" key to effective communication

By Bill Krebaum

Californian Dick Boddie is a dynamic speaker, and he did a wonderful job of inspiring and entertaining those in attendance at the 1986 LPM convention. Mr. Boddie, who announced his intention to seek the Libertarian Party's presidential nomination while visiting Michigan, addressed the convention twice on Saturday.

He led an afternoon workshop dealing with the significance of "personality types," based on the information provided by psychologists David Keirsey and Marilyn Bates in their book, *Please Understand Me*. The ideas presented by Mr. Boddie came as something of a revelation to many of the participants who, while being aware of the variation in personality types in a vague, common sense fashion, had never learned of this empirical approach to the subject.

Keirsey and Bates state: "People are different in fundamental ways. They *want* different things; they have different motives, purposes, aims, values, needs, drives, impulses, urges. Nothing is more fundamental than that. They *believe* differently: they think, cognize, conceptualize, perceive, understand, comprehend, and cogitate differently. And of course, manners of acting and emoting, governed as they are by wants and beliefs, follow suit and differ radically among people."

Dick Boddie had participants fill out a personality survey used to determine personality types. Most of the participants fell into the category of the NT, or "intuitive thinker," one of four basic personality temperaments. While NTs are fewest in number of the four temperaments in the general population, they are the most numerous in the libertarian movement, based on hundreds of surveys.

NTs tend to be theoretical, intellectual, idealistic, more concerned with what could or should be than with what is. Since only 12 percent of the population are NTs, it isn't so surprising that the appeals on behalf of freedom, put forth by the NT-dominated libertarian movement, have not taken the country by storm.

"Trust a Libertarian Politician"

By Denise Kline

Like it or not, "permission is part of our greater mission," said Steve Givot in opening his keynote address to the 1986 LPM Convention. Givot, a director of the Chicago Options Exchange whose bid for the U.S. Senate in 1984 was publicized widely enough to bring the Illinois LP many members and inquirers, proceeded to lay out a plan of action for the *political party* of the libertarian movement that leads to acceptance of us and our ideas.

An emphasis is on being likeable, compassionate people who are trusted and trustworthy. The idea that it is necessary to sell yourself before people will listen to your program, should not be strange to those who depend upon voluntary contracts to function in a peaceful society.

By better understanding ourselves and others, we can learn to communicate our ideas in a *manner* that is more appealing and comprehensible. We cannot assume that what makes perfectly good sense and is patently obvious to us, will be so to others.

Dick Boddie was also the featured banquet speaker Saturday evening, when he gave a super-duper speech entitled "Give Me Liberty-- Not Equality." It was a very entertaining and highly motivational talk. If you were there, you remember. If you weren't, you need to buy an audio or video recording of it (recorded at a previous event) from: Orpheus Productions, 1773 Bahama Place, Costa Mesa, California 92626.



Dick Boddie delivers speech "Give Me Liberty-- Not Equality!"

Givot also suggested that concentrating on the benefits to be gained from adopting libertarian programs is more appealing than the programs' features. He advises focusing on a few issues that people want you to deal with.

From a practical standpoint, Givot has devised the Liberty Time Bank, supplied with volunteers using part of their vacation time (say, one week every two years) to promote liberty. It works and looks like a political organization.

Another benefit is a variety of contacts for media releases, etc., in different places. Givot recommends frequent news releases, the material for which can be drawn from the first four pages of any newspaper and succinctly written on one page in half an hour's time. The object is action, short and sweet.



Chris Brockman, Church of Nature minister and poet/author, presents some of his poetry on Friday night.

MICHIGAN LIBERTARIAN

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Libertarian picnic September 7 at Stoney Creek Metropark

Libertarians and fellow travellers are invited to attend the LP Picnic at the Northdale Picnic Area of Stoney Creek Metropark, on Sunday, September 7. People will arrive starting at about Noon, and the picnic will continue throughout the afternoon. Bring food, drink, and equipment for softball and other recreational activities.

Stoney Creek Metropark's entrance is located at 26 Mile and Shelby Road (between Mound and Dequindre Roads) near Washington. For information, contact Jeff Grund at (313) 475-7685, or Emily Salvette at (313) 332-7834.

Metro Detroit Libertarians to meet September 25

By Emily Salvette

Detroit Metro-Area Libertarians will meet on Thursday, September 25 at 7:30 p.m. in Room 125 of the Oakland Center-- Oakland University, Rochester.

We will be discussing 1986/87 strategies for:
education/outreach programs
events coordination
political activities
fund-raising
area organization

The meeting is free and open to everyone. Area Libertarians are encouraged to attend and bring ideas for the upcoming year. Contact Emily Salvette for more information, (313)332-7834.



New Officers:(seated) Janet Parkes,
Chairman; Jeff Grund, Treasurer;
(standing) Jon Addiss, Vice-
Chairman; Denise Kline, Secretary.

New Bylaws Proposed for Party

By Bill Krebaum

Delegates to the LPM's 1986 Convention passed new bylaws for the party, which will take effect only if approved by the membership in a mail ballot to be conducted in October. The new bylaws are printed, in their entirety, in this issue of the *Michigan Libertarian*.

Significant features of the proposed bylaws that differ from the current bylaws include:

► **Proportional representation to the Libertarian Central Committee.** The present bylaws provide for two delegates to the LCC from each of Michigan's eighteen congressional districts, regardless of the number of LP members who reside in the districts. The new bylaws call for the creation of five districts, the boundaries of which to be set by the LCC, with the LPM members of each district to elect four representatives to the LCC. The voting power of each representative would be based on the number of votes he or she received in the election. This would ensure that geographic voting power on the LCC would be based on the number of LPM members

living in the area, rather than on the *general population* of the area.

► **More flexibility and powers for LCC.** The new bylaws would allow more scope to the LCC. For example, the LCC would have the power to elect the party president itself, or to provide for other means of selection, such as by vote of the membership.

► **Provides for Judiciary.** The LPM presently has no judiciary to settle disputes that might arise among members. To date, there seems to have been no need for a judiciary. In a growing organization, given time, a mechanism for settling disputes could be useful.

If you are party member, and have any interest in the rules that govern the party, please take the time to study this proposal. The *Michigan Libertarian* would like to publish the opinions of members, pro and con, before the mid-October ratification vote. Please send your comments, by September 15, to:

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PROPOSED 1986 BYLAWS OF THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF MICHIGAN

Article 1

These are the bylaws for the members and officers of the "Libertarian Party of Michigan" hereafter the "party".

Article 2

The purpose of the party is to further the principles of individual liberty as expressed in the Statement of Principles of the National Libertarian Party by nominating candidates for public offices and by entering into political information activities.

Article 3

Sec. 1. Any person who affirms the Statement of Principles may be a party member and party officer.

Sec. 2. No person shall hold any combination of legislative, executive and judicial party offices.

Sec. 3. Each party officer shall be a party member.

Article 4

Sec. 1. The legislative power of the party, not retained by party members, shall be in a Libertarian Central Committee, hereafter "LCC", consisting of 4 representatives elected from each of 5 districts.

Sec. 2. The LCC may choose its Speaker and its other officers and shall fill a representative vacancy if the representative affected does not specify any party member to fill the possible vacancy.

Sec. 3. The LCC shall meet at such times and places as it may determine, by call of its Speaker or by written request of representatives having 40 percent of the LCC's total voting power.

Sec. 4. A quorum of the LCC shall consist of representatives having a majority of the LCC's total voting power. Representatives having a majority of the voting power at a LCC meeting shall rule except as otherwise provided in these bylaws.

Sec. 5. Any party officer may be removed from office by representatives having two-thirds of the LCC's total voting power.

Sec. 6. Any LCC resolution may provide that it will not take effect unless approved by a majority of the party members voting thereon.

Sec. 7. The LCC may levy annual dues of not more than 15 dollars (with an inflation adjustment from May, 1987) upon each party member.

Sec. 8. There may be, by LCC resolution, elected local legislative bodies having equal legislative powers.

Article 5

Sec. 1. The executive power of the party, not retained by party members, shall be (A) in an elected President and (B), as may be provided by LCC resolution, (1) in other elected executive officers and (2) in executive officers appointed by one or more executive officers (with or without, by LCC resolution, the advice and consent of the LCC).

Sec. 2. If the President is unable to execute his/her office then such person as is provided by LCC resolution shall act as President until the disability is removed or a new President is elected.

Sec. 3. An appointed executive officer may be removed from office by the appointing executive officer(s).

Sec. 4. Executive officers shall take care that the Statement of Principles and LCC resolutions conforming to such Statement be faithfully executed.

Article 6

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the party, not retained by party members, shall be in (A) one district court consisting of one or more district judges elected or appointed from single judge districts and (B) by LCC resolution, in appellate courts and one supreme court. Appointed judges shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the LCC.

Sec. 2. The President with the advice and consent of the LCC may fill any judicial vacancy.

Sec. 3. Any person in a district court case shall have the right to a public trial by jury of 5 members of whom 4 may reach a general or special verdict.

Article 7

Sec. 1. The name of a candidate for party office shall be placed on the election ballot by a nominating petition signed by between 1/2 and 2 percent of the number of members residing in the electoral area of the office on the 120th day before the election divided by the number of persons to be elected to the office. The petition shall be filed at least 60 days before the election.

Sec. 2. An election shall be held on the second Saturday of May of each year using this method:

1. Each member may by secret ballot vote "1", "2", "3", etc. for his/her first, second, third, etc. choice of candidates.
2. The candidates shall be put in a rank order list based on the number of first choice votes each received.
3. If the number of candidates is more than the number to be elected then the lowest candidate (holding a lottery in case of tie votes) shall lose.
4. Each loser's vote shall be transferred to the member's next choice who remains on the list.
5. If the member did not make any such next choice then the candidate who was the member's first choice may forthwith transfer in writing the vote to a next choice who remains on the list.
6. If there are transferred votes then a new rank order list shall be made based on the sum of the first choice plus transferred votes.

7. Steps 3,4,5 and 6 shall be repeated until all candidates are elected or lose.

A legislator (or his/her replacement) shall have a voting power in the legislative body equal to the number of first choice plus transferred votes he/she finally receives.

Sec. 3. The term of elective officers shall be 1 year beginning 10 days after the election.

Sec. 4. As nearly as possible party candidates for public office shall be determined in the manner that party officers are elected.

Article 8

Sec.1. Amendments to these bylaws may be proposed by representatives having a majority of the LCC's total voting power or by petition of 10 percent of the members.

Sec. 2. An amendment shall take effect if it is approved by a majority of the members voting thereon by secret ballot at an Article 7, Section 2 election held at least 60 days after the date of such LCC proposal or the date of filing such petition.

Temporary Article 9

These bylaws shall take effect in May, 1987 if approved by a majority of the members voting thereon by mail ballot to be held not later than October, 1986 and replace previous bylaws.

Man convicted of assault for closing his car window

Woonsocket-- A Harrisville man was fined \$1,000 recently in District Court after being found guilty of two traffic-related violations.

Robert L. Huguenin of 2 Emerson Road paid fines of \$500 on each of two charges of simple assault and obstructing a police officer by Judge Victor J. Beretta.

Huguenin acted as his own lawyer during a non-jury trial.

Asserting that the District Court had no jurisdiction over him because the U.S. Constitution doesn't allow it, Huguenin tried unsuccessfully to have the matter transferred to a federal court.

"I will not allow you to continue your inane statements," Beretta said. "There is no question of this court's jurisdiction."

"You mean I can't bring up constitutional questions?" Huguenin asked.

Huguenin contends the United States judicial system ignores citizens's rights under the Constitution which, he says, include the right of free and unimpeded access to the nation's highways.

He was arrested and jailed temporarily after refusing to show the trooper his driver's license.

The assault occurred when Huguenin rolled up his car window as the trooper was reaching inside.

This article was reprinted from the *Providence (R.I.) Journal*.



Noted libertarian Paul Jacob, who went to prison for his refusal to register for the draft, receives the Church of Nature's "Thomas Paine Award" from Julie Brockman.

Federal judge orders IRS to return money to grocer; calls IRS behavior "shocking"

Reprinted from the Justice Times.

Retired grocer John Hoefker of Covington, Kentucky was confused by all the complicated requirements involved in filing his income tax forms, and when he saw that he was filing his 1040 under "penalty of perjury," he added a note that said:

"This was not signed because you all have so

many thousands of laws and regulations, there is no way I can be sure I complied with all of them."

The IRS didn't like it, and assessed penalties, saying his return was "frivolous."

They began adding interest to the penalty Hoefker had refused to pay, and then seized money from his bank without a court order.

Hoefker didn't like that and, defending himself, filed suit against the United States.

U.S. District Judge William Bertelsman ruled that the IRS behavior was "shocking," and he ordered the federal agency to return Hoefker's money, plus interest.

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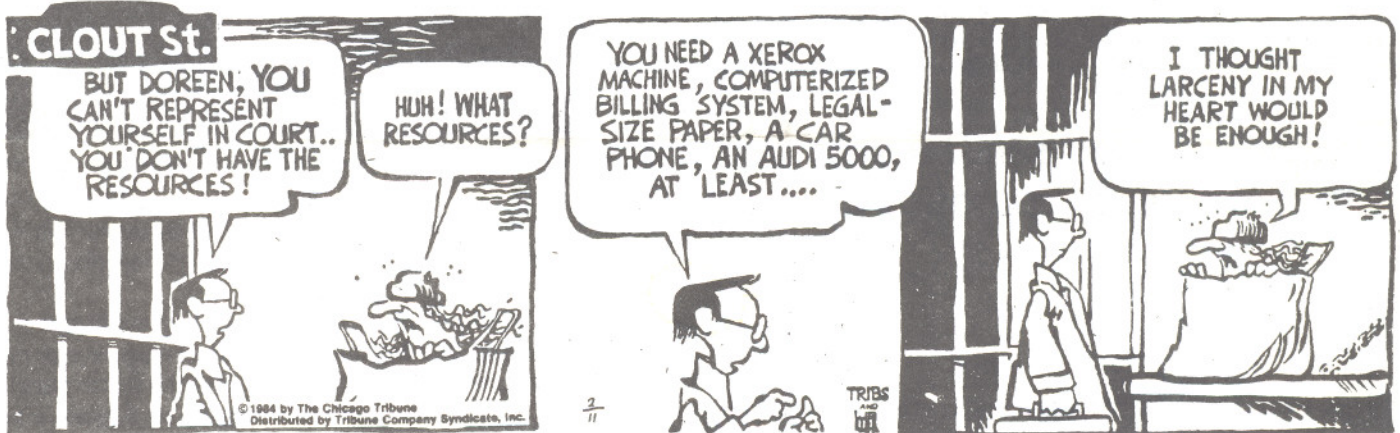
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