



# ILLINOIS LIBERTARIAN

Volume 10, Number 3

March 1984

## TAX PROTEST

*Freedom is the issue Now is the time*

APRIL 16 is the day the lemmings will drive to their local U.S. Post Offices all over the state to make their annual sacrifice. That is the day people are most aware of being robbed by government. That is a day we need to get the Libertarian message to them.

Will you be at your local post office?

Libertarian Tax Protest flyers are being prepared. Write or call the Editor to get yours (see back page for address and phone number).

Demonstrations will definitely be held at the Main Post Office in Chicago (from 6:30 to

10:30pm), in Peoria, and in Rockford on Monday, April 16.

On Friday, April 13, the United Sovereigns of America will again be holding a Freedom Rally in Chicago (see article inside this issue). They put on a great show and provide a superb opportunity for distributing Libertarian literature.

If you don't demonstrate, you can distribute Libertarian Tax Protest flyers door to door, write letters to the editor, or call in to talk shows to register your protest as a Libertarian.

## The NEBRASKA SEVEN

by David Bergland

Prison is not the happiest place to spend the holidays, but in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, seven fathers spent both Thanksgiving and Christmas in the Cass County Jail--while their wives lived as fugitives in a neighboring state--all for the "crime" of sending their children to a church school which had not been certified by the Nebraska Department of Education. Worse--the men had not been tried and found guilty of any charges. They were imprisoned when they invoked the Fifth Amendment at a court hearing, believing their testimony would later be used against them. Until they break down and agree to waive this Constitutionally protected right they must remain in jail, where they have already spent nearly three months.

This travesty of justice is no surprise to those who have been following the underlying conflict. State officials and their allies in the educational establishment have been stepping up their opposition to parents seeking alternatives to a government-operated school system. Across the country, parents are increasingly disenchanted with government schools. They are aware of the billions of tax dollars poured into these institutions, while each year graduates emerge less literate and informed than their predecessors. Children are not receiving adequate instruction in such basic skills as reading and arithmetic. They are being engulfed in what the National Commission on Excellence in Education has called "the rising tide of

mediocrity." Parents are alarmed, and to save their children from being swept away by this tide, many are removing children from government operated schools, to teach them at home or in private schools where parents have direct control over subject material.

It is often said that only the well-to-do can afford to send their children to private schools. But, these new private schools are being established and supported by parents of moderate, even low incomes. As such repudiation of government schools becomes a widespread movement, the educational establishment is panicking.

To inhibit this grassroots movement, many states have established mandatory certification requirements for schools and teachers which give state authorities the power to prohibit the formation or continuation of any school of which they disapprove. By making it very difficult to operate a private school, the government monopoly on education--and its control over children--is being protected.

Foremost in the new home education/private school movement are Christian fundamentalist parents for whom reading the Bible is of primary importance. They are thus also foremost in challenging the government monopoly over education. When the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its decision outlawing prayer and Bible reading in public schools, many Protestant parents

were dismayed--but this ruling did force the issue. Religious observances in tax-supported schools violate the principle of separation of church and state required by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

But the first Amendment not only separates church and state, it also outlaws government interference in the exercise of religion. Yet such interference is taking place in Nebraska.

The church-school parents there take seriously the Biblical injunction to "train up your children in the way they will go..." As they see it, it is not only their right, but their duty to oversee the education of their children--and to be certain they receive thorough instruction in the Bible.

Five years ago, as an expression of their convictions, nine sets of parents in Louisville, Nebraska, formed a school which met in the basement of their church, Faith Baptist--an independent Baptist church. They were assisted by their pastor, the Rev. Everett Sileven and his daughter, Theresa Schmidt, the school supervisor. There were 29 students enrolled, grades K-12. Emphasis was on the basics: reading, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, etc.--and the Bible, for them, the most basic text of all.

From the school's founding, the Nebraska Department of Education opposed it--refusing to certify it or the teachers, although several had college degrees, and the children consistently scored one to three years above the Nebraska average. The parents and their pastor offered to permit yearly testing on standardized tests to demonstrate that the children were maintaining their high performance level. They refuse, however, to hire state certified teachers who may well hold doctrines contrary to those held by the parents themselves. As long as the students are maintaining certain objective standards, the parents reason that the state has no legitimate interest in the matter.

Nebraska authorities feel otherwise. On several instances, through court order, the church itself was forcibly closed down and padlocked--to be open only Sunday mornings and Wednesday evenings for permitted services! On November 23, 1983, a hearing was held at which Everett Sileven and Theresa Schmidt were ordered to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court if they continued to operate the school. Warrants were issued for the parents, but through an error, only seven couples were subpoenaed. The day of the hearing, the seven fathers appeared, took the Fifth Amendment, and were thrown into jail. The mothers, fearing their children were to be seized and made wards of the court, fled into hiding. Bench warrants were ordered for their arrest.

The Louisville parents are not alone. Six other independent Baptist schools in Nebraska are similarly threatened, and school authorities across the country are watching to see how the courts handle the situation.

We Libertarians wholeheartedly support the parents and the Rev. Sileven in their courageous and non-violent stand against the arrogant Nebraska government. The argument is not about literacy--but about authority. Who has the ultimate right to decide about the upbringing and education of children: parents or bureaucrats? This is what is at stake. We hold that the right to direct the education of one's children is as important a right as freedom to practice one's religion or exercise free speech--and should be recognized as such.

Centuries ago the great cry was for a separation of church and state--and in this country that was achieved. Libertarians are calling for a similar separation between education and state. In particular, we would repeal mandatory certification requirements as well as all other tax and regulatory roadblocks to the growth and development of private schools or home schooling. A free people requires freedom in education--and separation from the state is critical if education is to be free. Without that crucial separation, government will assert ever increasing control over our lives, and the lives and future of our children.

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## LETTERS

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Text of a letter sent to David Kelly:

I have read the account in the ILLINOIS LIBERTARIAN for September/October of the action by the LPI Judicial Committee in expelling Richard Suter from the Party.

I agree with your analysis and conclusions as set forth in that article. The membership Pledge regarding initiation of force clearly limits itself by the phrase "as a means of achieving social or political goals," and cannot properly be construed to refer to force used as a means to other goals. The term "social" denotes a broad grouping of people, and not a single individual (which concept is indeed the opposite of "social").

Nowhere in the article did I see any indication that Suter had donated any of his alleged fraudulent loot to any organization for social change, or to any political party (not even the Libertarian). Nor was there any allegation that Suter even intended to so use it, either by personal or organizational activity.

The majority opinion of the Judicial Committee interprets the Pledge as forbidding "belief in violating the rights of individuals"; makes no reference whatever to the qualifying phrase "as a means of achieving social or political goals" and makes no attempt at all to explain the meaning or relevance of that phrase; concludes that Suter engaged in "violation of individual rights"; and decides that Suter is to be expelled from the Party.

It appears to me that the majority of the Judicial Committee have made a serious error in their interpretation of the Pledge, in that they have totally ignored the integral qualifying phrase which limits--for Party membership purposes--the prohibition on initiated force to that which could serve "as a means of achieving social or political goals." It further appears to me that, whatever Suter did, it had nothing at all to do with achieving any "social or political goals" (indeed, if Suter had acted from such goals, it would not have been necessary for the majority to misinterpret the Pledge).

I conclude, therefore, that the majority erred in deciding that they had proved logically that Suter "violated" the Pledge. I conclude further that they were not justified, on the grounds stated by them, in expelling Suter from the Party. And, finally, I cannot help wondering whether this strange and massive

lapse of logic resulted from a sincere irrationality or from a species of fraud.

--Paul Stout

Paul Stout's letter in this publication raises an issue of general scope concerning the Constitution of LPI which, in my own opinion, deserves our serious consideration. Mr. Stout suggests that, in its constitutional role as a standard of Party membership, the Pledge be construed in a purely man-on-the-street or 'ordinary language' way.

However, the Bylaws of our present Constitution contains its own indication of how the Pledge should be construed, and unless we first amend the Bylaws, Mr. Stout's suggestion will get us into some constitutional nonsense. The constitutional difficulty is as follows: Bylaw VI, Section 1 requires the State Central Committee to maintain a mailing list and states that this list "shall be the sole property of the Party." Section 3 of that bylaw then goes on to state that "unauthorized use of the mailing list shall be a violation of the membership pledge, in accordance with Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution."

Under Mr. Stout's approach (and possibly also under David Kelley's more complex approach), an unauthorized use of the mailing list (e.g., sale to the IRS) which was motivated purely by personal greed or malice should not be regarded as a violation of the membership pledge after all. To be regarded as a violation, the illicit use by a Party member would have to be for the sake of achieving some "social or political goal" in the everyday, non-technical meaning of those words. Obviously, this was not the intention behind that bylaw.

The purpose of Bylaw VI is, of course, fulfilled quite nicely if the Pledge is instead understood to protect all the valid purposes of the Party by simply defending individual rights. But we need not be forever bound by the present Constitution. At the State Convention this coming April we shall be free to bring the Constitution into conformity with whatever be the present purposes of the members of the LPI. Serious consideration should be given there not only to the mailing list provision but also, as Michael Stack and Professor Overbeek have urged, to the very existence of a membership pledge provision.

---Stephen C. Boydston

Dear Freedom Activists,

Our most important day of the year is fast approaching--April Fool's Day, which most of you know is April 15. Since that day falls on a Sunday, we will celebrate on Friday, April 13. This year our Freedom Rally will be at the Daley Center at Randolph and Dearborn Streets in Chicago, from 11:00am till 2:00pm. Again, our "Founding Fathers" will perform "The Second American Revolution."

Last year's Freedom Rally was a big media success--coverage by all local TV stations and some radio stations. But last year we were short on numbers--75. Let's do much better this year. In order to succeed, I

need help in organizing the Rally--especially promotional help which takes time and money.

It seems to me that this should be one day during the year which freedom-loving individuals could take off from work to demonstrate their approval for liberty. I hope that persons who simply cannot take off that day will at least help out financially. It is imperative that the sleep-walkers out there take notice that there is an effective tax revolt taking place. What better way to wake them up than to demonstrate with full media coverage virtually guaranteed?

Won't you join us at the Daley Center on April 13?

In Liberty, Ken Prazak

(Send contributions to: United Sovereigns of America, 8827 Ogden Ave., Suite 132, Brookfield, IL 60513.)

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YOUR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION AS A LIBERTARIAN  
IS ESSENTIAL FOR SUCCESS IN 1984

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That is as simply and as straight-forwardly as it can be stated. The fact is that five percent, or even ten percent, of the LPI members simply cannot do what needs to be done in Illinois.

But since it's never a good practice to ask for or to make a blind commitment, let's define our terms.

What does ACTIVE PARTICIPATION mean? Yes, it means your time and your ideas. Not a lot of time necessarily, but hopefully, your joining in at local meetings or setting some up, and some other activity, whether it be a tax protest demonstration, the ballot drive, a 4th of July parade, working a booth at a county fair, or typing and stamping envelopes. It doesn't mean hours of back-breaking labor or doing anything that makes you feel uncomfortable.

What does AS A LIBERTARIAN mean? It means as a friend of liberty. You need not even be an official member of the Libertarian Party, or be well-versed in the Party platform or issues. It means only that you want to promote the ideas of individual freedom and resist the idea of more big government intervention into your life. It also means that you enjoy the company of others who think the way you do.

What does ESSENTIAL mean? It means we can't do it without you.

What does SUCCESS mean? As David Bergland, LP presidential candidate, sees it, success is not necessarily winning the election, but making the Libertarian viewpoint a regular part of political discussion. This is our goal as well.

And lastly, what does 1984 mean? It means NOW.

(The above article is from the ROCKFORD AREA LIBERTARIAN. A few slight changes were made to direct it to a state-wide audience.)

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PROSTITUTION ON THE BORDER

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by Harvey Midlothian

Calumet City is on the state border, and on the border of libertarian theory. Here prostitution is a grimy reality--a public nuisance to drivers, a discouragement to some legal businesses, and an industry that has been connected with murder, kidnapping, robbery and

beatings in the area. Only a small, relatively isolated section of the city, along State Street, hosts this problem.

The unsavory flavor of State Street began in part because of inconsistent laws years ago. Indiana was dry while Illinois was wet, and State Street here on the border became a kind of working-class Las Vegas. The problem, though reduced by police efforts, continues because police cannot legally chase prosti-

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NOTICE ALL MEMBERS

RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS OF THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF ILLINOIS  
TO BE PROPOSED AT ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING APRIL 29, 1984

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1.) AMEND CONSTITUTION ARTICLE IX, Section 3(a) to read: "All nominees for Party office must announce their candidacy to the Recording Secretary or to the State Central Committee thirty days before the State Convention. The Party newsletter shall print the names of all candidates for Party office." (No words deleted.)

2.) AMEND CONSTITUTION ARTICLE X, Section 1 to read: "Except as provided in Sections 2 and 3 of this Article, this Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of a State Convention. Proposed amendments shall be submitted to the Recording Secretary no less than thirty (30) days before the business session. (Words deleted: "upon previous notice." following "Convention.")

3.) AMEND CONSTITUTION ARTICLE VI, Section 1 to read: "(a) All party officers shall be elected by the State Convention. (b) The Northern and South-Central Vice Chairs shall be elected by representatives from their respective regions." (Words deleted: "The State Central Committee may require that statewide candidates be nominated at the State Convention." See next amendment.)

4.) AMEND CONSTITUTION ARTICLE IX by adding: "Section 6. The State Central Committee may require that statewide candidates be nominated at the State Convention."

5.) AMEND BYLAW II, Section 3(b) by adding: "(4) Shall serve as candidate recruitment coordinator for public office in this region."

6.) AMEND BYLAW II, Section 3(c) by adding: "(4) Shall serve as candidate recruitment coordinator for public office in this region."

1-6 submitted by Gerry Walsh

7.) AMEND CONSTITUTION ARTICLE III, Section 1, by deleting: "and who has signed a pledge as required by Section 2 of this Article."

8.) AMEND CONSTITUTION ARTICLE III, Section 2, by deleting entire section. (Words deleted: "The following statement shall be signed by each applicant for membership: 'I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the initiation of force as a means of achieving social or political goals.'")

9.) AMEND BYLAW II, Section 1(b) by deleting entire Part b. (Words deleted: "The State Central Committee shall on written request of

any Party member, consider convening the Judicial Committee to determine whether there has been a violation of the membership pledge.")

10.) AMEND BYLAW VI, Section 3 by deleting entire section. (Words deleted: "Unauthorized use of the mailing list shall be a violation of the membership pledge, in accordance with Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution.")

11.) AMEND BYLAW VIII by deleting entire bylaw. (Words deleted: "CONVENING OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE The State Central Committee may, by majority vote, request the Judicial Committee to determine whether any Party member has violated the pledge established by Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution. If four members of the Judicial Committee determine that the Party member has violated the Pledge, the Party member is expelled from the party.")

7-11 submitted by Stephen C. Boydston

12.) AMEND ARTICLE V, Section 1 by adding: "Every Judicial Committee decision shall be submitted to the General Membership by mail ballot."

13.) AMEND ARTICLE V, Section 4 by adding: "Every decision made by the Judicial Committee will not be finalized (or become part of this Constitution and Bylaws) until the question is presented to the general membership by mail ballot. A majority vote of those members responding will determine whether the Judicial Committee decision will stand."

14.) AMEND BYLAW VIII by adding: "If four members of the Judicial Committee determine that a Party member has violated the pledge, the question of expulsion shall be submitted to the general membership by mail ballot. A majority of those members responding will determine whether or not the member will be expelled."

15.) AMEND CONSTITUTION ARTICLE IX, Section 3(a) by replacing all of Part a with the following: "All nominees for party office can declare their candidacy at any time, without prior notice." (Words deleted: "All nominees for party office must announce their candidacy to the State Central Committee thirty days before the State Convention. The Party newsletter shall print the names of all candidates for Party office.")

12-15 submitted by Anne McCracken



tutes down the block and across the state border.

A libertarian might say, "Legalize prostitution. It might even lift the area's depressed economy by making Calumet City a kind of entertainment center." Many of the moral, working-class folk here would probably oppose that, however. They wouldn't want the notoriety and possible organized crime activity that such a special status for this one municipality might bring.

Ironically, the street-walking nuisance is a recent phenomenon here. Police say it started only after many of the go-go joints on the street closed down, and is partly the result of pimps having moved their operations from the depressed South Side of Chicago.

The final solution is an end to public ownership of the street itself. If the street were owned by a company, an individual, a group of businesses or a service group, there would be no public nuisance, legal no-man's land, or cause for taxpayer complaint.

Short of privatizing the street, what can be done to solve the problem now? Although they have reduced the problem by publishing the names of the prostitutes' clients, the police say it can never be solved. There is, however, a local precedent for a private police force. During the heyday of the strip, uniformed merchant police, paid for by local business people, patrolled State Street with approval from city police. Private patrols today would solve the problem of police resources being "wasted" in this basically non-residential area. There is some talk of possibly reviving this force, and merchants reportedly are agreeable.

Clearing up legal gray areas would also help. The city has not been too successful in its efforts to revoke liquor licenses on the street. If these efforts were instead directed to clearing up the legal ambiguity of the border and the possibility of anti-loitering laws for public areas, taxpayers and businesses that now maintain the street would be better served.

There is also the possibility raised by an excellent column in the January 12, 1984, issue of The Christian Science Monitor. Curtis Sitomer says use of widespread boycotts and educational efforts against pornography and related "moral" problems in a community is a free-market method that avoids constitutional problems. While avoiding vigilante-ism, one imagines that the presence of "community watch" patrols or even picketers would cut down on the problem.

Finally, the buildings along State Street itself do have the potential for being an economic asset in the form of an entertainment area. If business groups and service groups could get together to upgrade and promote the area, and if the city government stopped just tearing down vacant buildings, the road would lose its reputation as a community nuisance.

There are private-sector approaches to problems of public morality.

# GIVOT

## for Senate

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from the SOUTH SIDE

by Joe Bast

The Hyde Park Libertarians met on February 29th to discuss foreign policy. Present at the meeting was one anarchist, two or three minimal statist, and an assortment of statist interventionists.

The interventionists argued that countries such as Cuba, Iran, and the Soviet Union have surrendered their "right not to be invaded," and that when large numbers of people can be freed from government oppression at little cost to the "liberator," there is a moral basis for calling upon the potential "liberator" to absorb the cost for the sake of the greater good.

These arguments were rebutted by insisting that foreign policy be compatible with libertarian domestic policy. Libertarianism is well suited to individual communities or societies, so while the libertarian utopia envisions a world in which not a single person is enslaved by a state, it nevertheless contains the "second best" vision of a free people living in America (or Britain, or wherever) and serving as an example of freedom in an unfree world. So the foreign policy of a libertarian society need not be aimed at "freeing" all other communities; more strongly, if such a foreign policy makes achieving freedom at home impossible, it must clearly be rejected.

What kind of military establishment is compatible with a libertarian society? Certainly not one which relies on involuntary servitude; so an army of conscripts is not to be considered. Certainly not one which requires every individual to subsidize a "peacekeeping force" whenever other communities decide to use force to settle their disagreements; so rule out the "entangling alliances" which Jefferson warned

# 1984 - is it here?

LPI STATE CONVENTION

April 27, 28, 29

Willowbrook Holiday Inn  
Hinsdale

DAVID BERGLAND

MURRAY ROTHBARD

JIM LEWIS

HONEY LANHAM

MARY RUWART

STEVE GIVOT

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including panels on  
Alternative Education  
and  
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us against. And definitely not a military committed to defending the "vital interests" of "our" businessmen wherever they are foolish enough to go; so eliminate the US military presence in 21 foreign countries, the greatest single form of corporate welfare there is.

This leaves us with a military powerful enough to defend our own country and, perhaps, intervene in the affairs of close neighbors or near allies. But even this is too large for a truly free society. A standing army is always a danger to its citizenry; the Federalists stressed it in their papers, and we see it every day in our own country. Our present standing army is arresting dope smugglers, spraying poisonous chemicals on suspected pot crops, and arresting farmers who default on their (government subsidized) loans.

A free society doesn't have a standing army or, if it does, it has a very small one for a definite, defensive task. Hamilton, for example, supported a standing army to defend the western frontier against Indians (who were a threat only because we had taken their property). What replaces the standing army for the real defense of individual life and property in a free society depends on where you stand.

If you're a minarchist, you might like the system of defense envisioned by the Founding Fathers. The Second Amendment, calling a "well regulated militia" necessary for the defense of a free society, was designed to protect and implement a system whereby everyone's self-defense became the national defense. They envisioned laws, similar to those then in effect in Massachusetts and Virginia, requiring every family to have a minimum number of guns and a store of ammunition. Madison described a militia composed of "citizens with arms in their hands, officered by men chosen

from among themselves, fighting for their common liberties and united and conducted by governments possessing their affections and confidence..." (Federalist #46) Such an army would not follow political leaders into wars in foreign lands fought for the sake of a privileged few. Even if it did, those who disapproved of the venture would not be forced to go along or to foot the bills.

If you're an anarchist, even this military establishment is too much. Force people to own guns? To participate in military exercises? The anarchist at our meeting envisioned spontaneous resistance to invasion. Non-violently or violently, individually or in groups, an army without leaders intent only on defending their own property would leave nothing but rubble behind for the invader to claim. Having no leaders means having no one to be blackmailed into surrendering. If they bomb New York they have no spoils to claim; if they don't, they have to fight door-to-door to get them.

I have problems with this anarchist position. I believe that ultimatums delivered via radio beacons to a large population of anarchists could be an effective way to force them to abandon their homes to invaders. An alternative anarchist argument would have Prudential Life offering foreign invasion insurance and subsidizing conventional and nuclear defense systems with the premiums. The problem with this idea is free riders: why buy the insurance if the guy next door already has? Defense, in fact, is the classic example of a free rider problem. If anyone reading this article knows the solution to this problem, I hope they will submit it to the editor of this newsletter.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Would you like to have better answers for media interviews? A *Liberty Primer* is the solution! Send \$7.95 to: Genesee Valley Society for Individual Liberty, Box 10224, Drawer CIL, Rochester, NY 14610

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from the EDITOR'S DESK

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My thanks to Joe Bast, Co-Editor of NOMOS, for saving the day on this issue. When Steve Reed, for a variety of reasons, was unable to do the word-processing, Joe picked up the ball--and the issue comes to you on time.

Twenty five LPIers from the South Side, DuPage, and Northwest clubs turned out for the 1984 Convention mailing party. With so many hands, all hard-working and efficient, we got the work done in short order, had a lot of fun, and enjoyed the wonderful food provided by our hostess, Anne McCracken. Special thanks go to three of the workers--Mary and Laura Pasley and Richard Warne.

If you haven't received your Convention bro-

chure yet, you will shortly. Give the registrar a break and send your registration in as soon as you can.

The NORTH SIDE STUDY GROUP will meet April 8 at Jim Henderson's, 3422 N. Elaine Place, Chicago--312/281-5625). They will discuss ETHNIC AMERICA by Thomas Sowell.

PAUL STOUT was guest of honor at the Libertarian Club of DuPage March 21. He spoke on "Privacy, Big, Brother, and You." Topic for April 9 will be "The Hardest Questions."

About PETITIONING--many people say, "I don't have time." If you are one of those people, stop and think. How many people do you come in contact with every week? Plan to carry a petition around with you and get the signatures of the people you see anyway.

This is going to be our toughest ballot drive. Every signature will count. If you can get ten (or even six), it will help. Drop Ballot Drive Coordinator Bruce Haffner a post card now or give him a call, so he can get a petition form to you as soon as they are printed. Bruce Haffner, 5453 N. Lakewood, Chicago, IL 60640, 312/784-6113.

**1984**

is the year for spreading the Libertarian message and for building LPI's membership.

There are several things you can do. For building membership, the simplest--though perhaps the hardest--is direct recruitment. If each one recruits one, our membership will double.

The indirect way of recruiting is through self-selection. And that happens when seed is broadcast. One way every LPI member can help to broadcast seed is by investing five minutes of time and 20¢ for postage. Call your local public library and get the correct name and address. If there is a college in your town, call and get the correct address for 1) the college library, and 2) the student newspaper (and its name). Send those names and addresses to the Editor (address on back page).

Libertarian information in the right places will find its way into the hands of people who are interested. They will recruit themselves.

Can you spare five minutes and 20¢?

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**CALENDAR**

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

COOK COUNTY SOUTH--7:30pm one Tuesday a month, International House, 1414 E. 59th St., Chicago --Jim Kipp 753-0040 or Joe/Diane Bast 947-9064.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROCKFORD AREA LIBERTARIANS--7:30pm first Wednesday--Kathy Kelley 815/877-9605.

**INCLUDE ME**

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- ( ) National member of the Libertarian Party - - - \$ 15.00
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(for members only): "I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the initiation of force as a means of achieving political or social goals."

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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# Directory

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Libertarian Party of Illinois....312/445-5296  
P.O. Box 313, Chicago, IL 60690

Libertarian Party National Headquarters  
7887 Katy Freeway, #385  
Houston, TX 77024.....713/686-1776

## LPI OFFICERS

Chair: Tim Griffin.....312/445-5296  
Vice Chair, N: Tom Verkuilen....312/463-4741  
Vice Chair, S/C: Scott Hodge....217/384-6030  
Recording Secretary:  
Bert Stunkard.....312/969-5426  
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Andy Seipos.....312/871-0837  
Treasurer: Keith Karasek.....312/439-1727

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## NEXT SCC MEETING APRIL 8

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The next State Central Committee meeting will be at Noon, Sunday, April 8, at the home of Bert Stunkard, 4315 Azalia #321, Lisle. Call Bert for directions--312/969-5426. Although only SCC Reps may vote, all LPI members are welcome to attend SCC meetings.

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