



# the ILLINOIS LIBERTARIAN

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April 1984

## GIVOT for SENATE

Steve Givot was nominated Libertarian candidate for U.S. Senate by acclamation at the Annual Meeting of the Libertarian Party of Illinois on April 29.

Steve, who announced his candidacy for the nomination in January, had developed so much support for his candidacy by the time of the State Convention that there was no contest for the nomination.

to send American troops to Beirut and one of the first to get them out," Givot said.

Ed Crane, president of the Cato Institute, Washington, D.C., former publisher of Inquiry magazine, and former LP National Chair (two terms), was the guest speaker.

Crane offered some proposals for "turning America around."

(1) Pass a balanced budget amendment, not because there is anything terribly wrong with deficits; the real problem is the level of federal spending. The idea is to force the government, without allowing tax increases, to account for all its spending, including off-budget spending, which last year was about \$30 billion.

(continued on page 2)

### FIRST GIVOT FUNDRAISER

by Pat Natschke

Steve Givot, candidate for the Libertarian Party's nomination for U.S. Senator from Illinois, made a pledge to those attending his first fund-raiser at the Midland Hotel in downtown Chicago, Wednesday, April 4.

"I pledge to devote a major portion of my time over the balance of this year to bringing the Libertarian message to the voters in this state," Givot told the audience of 75 people.

The issues he plans to discuss can be summarized as "the sanctity of individual and property rights," he said. "It is time for individuals to reclaim the freedom to choose."

The high level of taxation--45 cents of every dollar earned is taken by the government in direct or indirect taxes--makes one wonder if U.S. citizens still have the right to own property, he said. Even the person who has fully paid off the mortgage on his home risks losing it if he fails to keep up with his tax payments.

"The government, both on and off budget, has a debt of about \$135,000 per taxpayer," Givot said. "That means each of us has an additional mortgage, on our lives. We are not free."

Givot also reminded us of the many government programs that have failed to meet their objectives in the areas of education, welfare, foreign policy, and defense.

"Look at my competition (for U.S. Senate). Senator Percy has been on all three sides of any two-sided issue. He was one of the first

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

A phrase and blank line were omitted on the first print run of the LPI "Petition for Nomination." You should by now have received correct petition forms. Before you gather signatures, please be sure you have the new, correctly worded forms.

The fourth line in the paragraph at the bottom of the sheet (which begins, "I, \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby certify...") should contain the following words and underlined blank space

on the following date/dates \_\_\_\_\_

Please get rid of any petition forms you have which do not contain the above. Use only the new forms. If you did not receive a second mailing of petition forms, or if you need more, please contact Givot for U.S. Senate Campaign Headquarters (address and phone no. below), or call Petition Drive Coordinator Bruce Haffner at 312/784-6113.

As soon as you fill up your petition sheets, sign them in the presence of a notary and mail them to Givot Campaign Headquarters.

GIVOT FOR U.S. SENATE  
Suite 538  
327 South LaSalle Street  
Chicago, IL 60604  
312/663-1964

(2) Balance the budget by cutting spending.

(3) Re-examine the military budget. Reagan has a \$305 billion military budget for fiscal 1985. This is not a defense budget. This budget is presented in terms of weapons and military payroll; we are never told which countries are being protected with this money. Cato has a study coming out shortly that analyzes the military budget. It seems the more we do, the less secure we are as a nation.

(4) End business subsidies immediately. This includes farm programs.

(5) Privatize Social Security. This is an enormous part of the national budget. The majority of people under age 40 can kiss goodbye everything paid into Social Security and put that money into privately expanded IRA investments and be better off at retirement than is promised by Social Security today.

(6) Implement a low flat rate income tax. "I would just as soon do away with tax altogether," Crane said. Also the double tax of corporate earnings should be eliminated.

(7) De-regulate everything. This includes railroads, financial institutions including banks, trucks, and the anti-trust laws.

(8) Find something else for the Federal Reserve to do other than manage money.

(9) Get rid of the government monopoly on education. A \$1500 education tax credit would be big enough to provide for private education. It could be taken by parents or by adults or corporations paying for someone else's child. "This would destroy the government monopoly on education and it is a prerequisite to the kind of society we are looking for."

"If these changes were implemented, America would see the greatest prosperity in history," Crane said. "These policies could prevail if enough people in the business community took more interest in debate over public policy."

Crane spoke of his visit to the Soviet Union a few years ago. "The failures of socialism were manifested in the constant shortages of goods and services, lines everywhere, mostly inedible food, overall drabness and greyness. Totalitarianism is manifested in the people: they look beaten. In day to day dealings with each other, people are rude. There is no incentive to be courteous or competent. The whole country is one giant department of motor vehicles."

Despite its undeniable military strength, as a society the Soviet Union is not a threat to the U.S., Crane said. "It is rotting from within. It will one day collapse from its own dead weight."

In spite of all the concern over the Soviet Union, generation after generation this country has been pushed closer to the Soviet

model, Crane said. There is still some time to do something about the shift toward statism. The ultimate battle is between human freedom and human dignity versus the power of the state, he said.

"The greatest blow the American people can deliver against the tyranny of the Soviet state is to return to the principles of the American revolution," Crane said. "We have to stop being intimidated by what is politically feasible."

"Coercive power should be used to protect our rights, not to draft us or tell us how to run our business or redistribute the wealth."

Cato has developed a comprehensive program sponsoring and disseminating research in hopes of re-kindling interest in political affairs and getting people to realize the situation is not hopeless, Crane said.

Dick Poje, Givot for Senate campaign manager, emphasized the importance of marketing to the campaign. "We have to give people a chance to see what we have to offer," he said.

"A person does not have to agree with every principle in the Libertarian platform or with every opinion voiced by Libertarians to be a Libertarian," said Craig Allen, co-chair of the Givot for Senate finance committee. "Not every Republican agrees with everything Reagan does; how alike can Democrats be when Fritz Mondale, Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson all call themselves Democrats?"

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from PALATINE TOWNSHIP by Tom Heidenfelder

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Palatine Township has been busy during the past few months! Three of the five Township trustees have been replaced with appointees from the local Republican organization. The last two even drew local newspaper criticism for their flagrant appointments as political yes-men, rather than on merit or interest.

The Board, now lacking previous voter approval of any sort, has been faced with two serious financial decisions. Township residents and taxpayers will feel the results for years to come.

First, the Rolling Meadows Park District is pursuing plans to establish a major northwest suburban Senior Citizen Recreation Center. The measure, which has been additionally backed by Rolling Meadows and some private funding, will renovate an unused grade school into a model senior's center, with many types of recreation, hot meals, and even a new library branch. The funding will be borne by Rolling Meadows and Rolling Meadows Park District taxpayers, with only a small amount of private donations. The initial setup and renovation costs will be a vague figure given as hundreds of thousands of dollars. The rental agreement for the first 5-10 years specifies rent at \$1 per year, with purchase to follow. The purchase is agreed to be an additional \$650,000-750,000.

Palatine Township was asked to join in the venture by merging its current senior center into the new super-center, with Township costs to be limited to current rent expenses only. It was stressed over and over again at the public Township meetings that the Rolling

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ROSE PARADE

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The annual Roselle Rose Parade, in conjunction with a variety of other crowd-gathering activities, will be held on Sunday, June 3.

THIS WILL BE A BIG PETITIONING DAY!

Meet at Helen Heyden's house at 11am-- 357 Countryside Drive, Roselle (from the intersection of Irving Park Road and Roselle Road, go north three blocks to Granville, then right three blocks to Countryside Drive, then left to Helen's house).

We'll petition, reassemble at Helen's house at 1:30, parade, and petition some more. Then back to Helen's for a picnic.

When you come in the morning, bring a dish to share and whatever you want to drink. Helen will provide hot dogs for bar-b-q'ing. Wear your Libertarian T-shirt--or a plain colored one and buy a white decal to iron on it when you get there. If you're running late, come anyway. There's much to do and part of the day is better than none.

The SCC will meet at Helen's house at 10am. Everybody is welcome to come to the meeting.

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Meadows taxpayers were footing the bill, and that the Township need not worry about the huge costs involved.

The taxpayers of Palatine Township won this round. The joint venture was voted down by the Township Board based on "uncertainty" over possible renovation and services costs. The real reason was simpler: the Township would have lost control of their senior center and its funding to Rolling Meadows.

The Township Board has not been idle the last month, however. A church on a 3.8-acre site has been found for sale, and purchase is being pursued without the need for a referendum. Every trick you can imagine is being pulled to slip this one past the voters.

It would be used to house the three major Township agencies: day care, youth services, and the senior center. One has lost its lease, and needs new quarters by the end of June. The other two are small-time operations with directors bent on expansion.

The figures have not been publicized. Current rent for all three agencies runs about \$40,000 per year. To replace this, the property costs \$600,000. The down payment will be \$200,000 from Township tax surpluses. The first year's loan payment on a balance of \$400,000 will be \$72,000. Plus renovations. Plus moving the agencies to the new location. Plus janitorial, security, and grounds maintenance. Plus utilities.

The neat trick is how the matter will be voted on. Instead of holding a voter referendum, the Township can instead bring the matter up for a vote at the annual Township meeting on April 10, 1984. The matter must be brought up by petition of 10% of the registered voters. The petition drive is underway, backed by the League of Women Voters, the local Republican Party, and the local Democratic Party. The vote at the Township meeting, normally only 50-60

people, will be packed by the same organizations to pass the measure. The Township supervisor hopes for 500 people. A majority vote by these 500 then will commit the remaining 82,500 people in Palatine Township to pay for this new center.

The result of the Township Board's decision (made by a majority who have never even stood for election) is that a spending measure of \$600,000 will be decided by a packed audience representing less than 1% of the population. The remaining 99%+ of the population merely has to pay for the measure.

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THE DAY AFTER

"THE DAY AFTER"

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by John Hospers

Placards and bumper stickers abound: "Ban the Bomb!" "Put a freeze on all nuclear weapons!"

Not that this would solve the problem of war. World War II, except for Hiroshima and Nagasaki, was non-nuclear, and more than 50 million people died in it. And a person may well wonder whether he should dread being nuked to death more than being bayoneted to death or hacked to pieces, as in the good old days.

But slogans such as these are par for the course in the nuclear freeze movement. When people ask me to join the nuclear freeze movement, the first question I ask them is: "Do you want a unilateral or a bilateral freeze? Who is supposed to discontinue the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the U.S. or the U.S.S.R., or both?"

When the question is asked that way, the answer that is called for is obvious: both should discontinue. I am not sure that the answer is always sincere, for there are many who are so rabidly anti-American, and so unaware of the behavior of the Soviet government toward its own citizens, that they would be quite content if the U.S. stopped nuclear weapons and the Soviets continued to proliferate them. This fact isn't always apparent at once, but there are hints. When President Reagan, in a TV address to Congress last March, suggested the idea of a purely defensive space weapon, one would think that the freeze advocates would have jumped at the idea: here would be a way of defending ourselves without committing aggression against

By Appointment

(312) 980-1004

**Dr. Helen C. Heyden**

Chiropractor  
Nutritional Consultant

40 S. Prospect, Roselle, IL 60172

others; but they contemptuously repudiated the idea. And they objected violently when U.S. forces rescued the Americans in Grenada, but they were curiously silent when the Soviets shot down the Korean airliner, or for that matter, when they invaded Afghanistan.

Still, the standard answer, sincere or not, is "Everyone should discontinue the manufacture of nuclear weapons."

But once this answer has been given, it obviously prompts the next question: How are you going to get the Soviets to do it? How are you even going to reach them? Those who try to conduct freeze demonstrations in the Soviet Union are arrested for their efforts. The main effect of freeze demonstrations in the West is that the Soviet Union uses them to mobilize our idealism and hopefully make us weaker while they continue to rearm. So aren't the proponents of the freeze playing right into the hands of those who would use them to promote a freeze only on one side?

No, we are told; "We want both sides to halt nuclear weapons. We want peace talks, a negotiated settlement. Not to negotiate is madness. We demand a negotiated settlement."

But to whom are they making this demand? They must know that their demands reach only the governments of the West; the Soviet government ignores the demands and uses them to weaken us, and the people of the Soviet Union never hear them at all.

Besides, it takes two to tango, and it takes two to negotiate. If one side refuses to negotiate, how can the other side force the issue? What if one side says, "The only thing we will negotiate is the terms of your surrender." What then? Should the other side still negotiate?

Anyway, there's a big difference between signing a negotiated treaty and living up to it. How are we to know that they are doing so? There is an enormous problem of verification. Small nuclear weapons can now be packaged as conventional ones. Many others can easily escape scrutiny: who can say what lies under the millions of acres of forests in Siberia, or under the ground? The only sure verification is detailed on-site inspection, and this is what the Soviets absolutely refuse to permit. It is not likely that they will permit it in the future. Yet without this, how can we know that any treaty is being observed? If we follow it, how do we know they aren't violating it?

But the freeze proponents dare not think of these things. They want too desperately to believe that by congregating in the streets and waving banners they are furthering the cause of peace.

Their biggest hope was the showing of "The Day After." More than 100 million people watched it. Surely the horrors of nuclear war shown dramatically in their living rooms would make them all advocates of a freeze on nuclear weapons--no matter by whom, no matter whether verifiable, simply a freeze, period;

the less nuclear weapons around, the better, right?

But somehow it didn't work. Reagan did better than Mondale in the popularity polls (53% to 37%) after the program than before (49% to 38%) (Time, Dec. 5, 1983, p. 39). If that program wouldn't convince them, what would?

Perhaps, with sound common sense, most Americans arrived at a different conclusion from the viewing: that maybe, if nuclear war was so terrible, we should do our best to defend ourselves against it, and just possibly the best way to defend ourselves would be to deter any potential aggressor: to convince him that it just wouldn't be worth his while to start anything. It may be that the television drama has boomeranged.

(Reprinted from AMERICAN DEFENSE, Jan/Feb, 1984)

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## IN THE MEDIA

WBBM: Editorial Reply.  
Discrimination 1

The more things change, the more they stay the same. A few generations ago, we had laws that forced some men to work for others. It was called slavery.

Today we have laws that force some men to provide jobs for others. This too is slavery. The laws are the same--only the victims changed.

It may be legal to sacrifice some for the benefit of others, but it cannot be considered ethical. When the individual is denied, by law, his natural right to choose his associates, it leads to a master-slave relationship, with the politicians holding the whip.

WBBM has joined with those who cling to the illusion that civil rights laws and quota systems are good for minorities. In reality, they've done nothing to help the poor. They have only increased the power of government to intrude into our thoughts and our lives. Most tragic of all, they've hurt the blacks and women with ability. They've had to struggle and work twice as hard to get near the top of their professions, only to face discrimination by the dominant white male-oriented politicians, educators and clergy, who dismiss their competition as due to the quota system and not talent.

The only people qualified to govern the kind of society planned by civil rights activists are burglars and prostitutes.

They're the only people who don't discriminate!

--Anne McCracken

**... the stakes in the next election are so high that labor must mount its 'greatest registration and get out the vote drive' in 1984."**

ALL-UIO President Lane Kirkland

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Mark Your

C A L E N D A R

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- May 19 Oak Park Mall - PETITIONING - 10am til 5pm. Party after at Dave Jahntz' -7320 Dixon, #703, Forest Park
- May 26 Oak Park Mall - PETITIONING - 10am till 5pm. Party after at Steve Johnson's - 148 Circle Street, Forest Park
- June 3 Roselle Rose Parade - PETITIONING - llam on. Barbeque after at Helen Heyden's - BYOB and a dish to share
- July 4 Des Plaines 4th of July Parade - PETITIONING - Picnic after at Steve Givot's house

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The following is a response to a Chicago-area company newsletter request for employees to send in their "Reasons for buying U.S. Savings Bonds." The newsletter offered to publish "good" responses along with the writers' pictures.

"I buy U.S. Bonds to contribute my fair share to enlarging the federal debt and thereby making it more difficult for privately-owned coporations, such as our company, to raise the capitol to finance the production of new and better products through R & D.

"I also enjoy seeing future generations, including my children, and the company for which I work enslaved to repay my loan through future taxation, collected through coercion (I suppose you could call me an unpricipalled sadist).

"Now do I get my picture in the company newsletter???"

**NATCOM REPORT**

by Gerry Walsh

Pittsburg, March 31, 1984--In 1983, the National Party had an income of \$372,000. Operating expenses were \$286,000, and \$93,000 was spent paying back debts from previous years. At the end of 1982, the National Party owed \$86,000. In large part, this deficit was due to a deficit of \$205,000 incurred in 1980 during the Clark for President campaign. National's contract with the Bergland (BFP) campaign specifies the BFP campaign will run on a balanced budget, and will be debt-free at the end of the year. As of February 29, the net worth of the National Party was \$10,000.

We may think it's hard to get our 35,000 signatures in Illinois, but some states have it rougher. Massachusetts, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Florida, and Georgia all require 55,000 to 70,000 signatures. In 1980, Dave Koch essentially financed these ballot drives as part of his \$2,000,000 donation. This time, we don't have a millionaire on the ballot. Federal election laws limit an individual who is not a candidate to a \$1000

donation. No states have been written off yet, but there are no guarantees that we'll have all 50 states.

A motion was introduced which would increase the "finder's fee" (the fee retained by a state party for recruiting National members) from 20% to 50%. The motion failed 6-20. The motion will be addressed again via mail ballot. The Illinois Party State Central Committee is being addressed on this issue.

The Pennsylvania Party had its annual convention concurrent with the NATCOM meeting. Pennsylvania's ballot access requirement is now 63,000 signatures, up from 32,000 two years ago. Dave Bergland was the featured speaker at the Saturday night banquet. Slightly more than \$12,000 was pledged by the 70-80 members of the Pennsylvania Party at the banquet, along with pledges for 20,000 volunteer signatures.

Other items included--a resolution that the Party, its officials, and its candidates will not invoke the "fairness doctrine" to obtain air time on non-government broadcast facilities--a report on a meeting with Russell Means of the American Indian Movement--the amending of Resolution 200, which forbids employees of the National Party from taking part in partisan internal politics--a report on Campaign '84 candidate recruitment.

**LETTERS**

**ON PROSTITUTION**

A Reply to Harvey Midlothian

The author of the article on prostitution in Calumet City attempts to justify every "private-sector approach" to prostitution except legalization. The problem with his argument is a basic one: no solution except legalization preserves individual liberty. In attempting to tip-toe around this fact, our privatizer steps on some basic rights.

We are told that prostitution is a "grimy reality...a public nuisance...a discouragement to some legal businesses," and responsible for violent crimes. It is also opposed by "moral, working-class folk." The same has been said of pool halls, video arcades, street musicians and bowling alleys. Even if such charges contain elements of truth, most thoughtful people do not advocate outlawing these businesses. The violation of civil and economic liberties would be too great; the evidence supporting the charges too inadequate. We tolerate a "grimy reality" because we know and disapprove of the alternative.

The business being condemned is not prostitution as it would exist in a free society, but a much different enterprise driven underground and out of the courts of law and public opinion. Engaged in an illegal practice, prostitutes have nowhere to turn for protection from violent pimps, and clients nowhere to turn for protection from disease, extortion, and price gouging. The business takes place on the street because it is illegal to house prostitutes. "Moral, working-class folk"

oppose it (when not engaged in it as clients) because they see the violence and exploitation that the law has wrought.

Privatizing State Street will only compel the pimps to move to another street or another town, just as Prohibition led them to State Street a generation ago. Privatization doesn't eliminate the reasons for prostitution nor do inconsistent laws and "legal gray areas" cause prostitution; they only suppress it here, encourage it there, and debase and corrupt it everywhere.

Prostitution can be and historically has been conducted as a voluntary association between agent and client. Such behavior ought not to be interfered with by the state nor by privately employed security officers. In their zeal for privatization, some libertarians forget that using force to deny people the free expression of their rights is wrong regardless of whether that force is in private or public hands. Far from being the "final solution" to the problem of prostitution in Calumet City, privatization only offers more efficient enforcement of unjust laws. And there is nothing libertarian about that.

--Joseph Bast

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from the EDITOR'S DESK

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The NORTH SIDE STUDY GROUP will hear Nathaniel Brandon's audio tape on "Ayn Rand's View of Love and Sex" at its May 20 meeting at Alan Spitz's--70 West Burton Place #2307, Chicago, 312/951-0349.

Watch for the announcement of a new North/Northwest suburban Libertarian Club.

Richard Suter's lawsuit against the Libertarian Party of Illinois and members of the SCC and Judicial Committee was dismissed by the Federal Court in February.



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.



**Would you like to be more persuasive when explaining liberty? 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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PRIVATE vs. PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

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by Harvey Midlothian

The Hamilton Lakes complex in Itasca has a private, self-contained water system on its 500 acres. It draws its water from wells and re-uses treated waste and storm water as fertilizer and water supply.

The designer of the system is the firm of Jack Sheaffer, a Chicago water engineer who helped draw up federal clean-water legislation in the early 1970s. Sheaffer co-authored the book FUTURE WATER. He has gained attention lately for saying that Chicago-area water users can duplicate the efficient Hamilton Lakes system. Many communities are planning large expenditures to hook up to Chicago's allegedly leaky water system. Sheaffer says such schemes are "public works projects" that don't make sense.

The politics of water in Du Page County illustrates the costliness of government monopoly in water supply. The cost of the Du Page Water Commission's project for closing up wells in a large number of western suburbs and hooking their water systems up to a single pipe coming west from Chicago is put at \$300 million. The actual cost with financing included, though you often don't hear this, is estimated at \$600 million. Current taxpayers are being asked to subsidize anticipated future development based on government projections.

Ironically, the officials in towns involved see the project as an expression of independence. They did not want to be involved in the rather grandiose recycling program proposed by Sheaffer under the aegis of the county government. Still, Sheaffer's ideas and knowledge of developing technology for water systems indicate there are alternatives to a regional government monopoly.

The trick, he says, is to combine solutions to the costly problems of flooding, sewage removal and water supply. Hamilton Lakes does this by filtering treated sewage and storm water back through the soil into the shallow aquifer (underground water supply). Most local governments send waste and storm water Downstate even as they complain of water shortages.

Government water monopolies prevent the use of such technology now or in the future, however. Du Page suburbs hooking up to Chicago's water system now at great cost will be obligated by contract not to make use of such technologies (because of required water purchases). Sheaffer claims that public confusion about underground water supplies has led the stam-pede to lake water. While deep aquifers are depleted, he says the more easily renewed shallow aquifers have actually risen on average in recent years. The new Chicago water system will replace allocation of water by price mechanism with allocation by a complicated government formula for those suburbs that expect dramatic growth in population.

Some municipal waste officials admit that the technology for recycling treated waste water

is available and already in use in some parts of the country. They say it is politically unacceptable here. Some say such recycling is not cost-efficient. Shaeffer says it has been proved cost efficient at Hamilton Lakes and in other parts of the country, and that it would be especially cost-efficient in comparison with the jumps in water rates in Du Page that will come about because of the Chicago project.

The Chicago pipe will be controlled at the lake end by a city government already challenged in court because of alleged inefficiencies in its water and pricing system. Citizens Utilities, a private company, has a government 'allotment' as part of the project, but the outlook for privatization of municipal water systems seems bleaker with the establishment of a massive regional public system.

One need only consider Palatine Township's problems with public water rates to realize that mixing politics and water doesn't make for cost-effectiveness. The efforts of the Village of Bolingbrook to acquire a Citizens Utilities system illustrate another side of that. Village officials there want to seize the Citizens Utilities water system for less than replacement cost. To do this, they are lobbying for special state legislation. Village officials say they can operate the system for less cost to residents and incoming developers.

Citizens Utilities spokesmen say government water systems contain hidden costs which are charged to taxpayers and they are not able to make efficient capital investment decisions. One example, they say, is the subsidizing of developers. Citizens Utilities currently charges developers a reservation fee to join the system. Village officials complain about this, saying it discourages new development.

The whole issue is clouded by the fact that state regulation of utilities (obtained by utility lobbies) protects monopolies and sets rates to ensure profits. Part of the effort to free up the water supply must be aimed at examining state utility law--and deregulating the whole industry.

Returning to the Du Page project, we see at this writing that Glen Ellyn is considering not hooking up to the proposed system. Sheaffer says local taxpayers will be the chief beneficiaries if the village doesn't. Meanwhile, special interests around the county continue to seek subsidies for their development projects in the form of regional taxation for the water pipeline.

Those towns in Du Page hooking up to Chicago will have to seal up their wells and close-off access to developing technology as a result of the water contract. Private access to new wells is already sealed off in many towns. Where legally possible, private systems like Hamilton Lakes offer promise for the future. Bottled water is another alternative for those wishing to reduce their use of government lake water and its extra chemical additives.

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 HOW MANY days in May, June, and July have you comitted to petitioning?

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.

McHENRY 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

- as a:
- ( ) Regular member of LPI - - - - - \$ 20.00
  - ( ) Student member of LPI - - - - - \$ 10.00
  - ( ) National member  
                   of the Libertarian Party - - - \$ 15.00
  - ( ) ILLINOIS LIBERTARIAN subscriber - \$ 15.00
  - ( ) Donor - - - - - \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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 Phone (day) \_\_\_\_\_ (eve.) \_\_\_\_\_

(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

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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

## LOCAL CONTACTS

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## NEXT SCC MEETING JUNE 3

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The next State Central Committee meeting will be at 10 am, Sunday, June 3, at the home of Helen Heyden, 357 Countryside Drive, Roselle. Call Helen (312/529-1551) or Gerry Walsh (312/894-8680) for directions. All LPI members are welcome at SCC meetings.

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