



ILLINOIS LIBERTARIAN

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GERRY VICTORIOUS!

LPI State Chair Gerry Walsh is now Trustee Walsh in the Village of Roselle. Running against six other candidates for one of three seats on the Village Board, Gerry won a stunning victory. These days the media use the word "landslide" to describe an electoral win with a margin of 4 or 5 percentage points. What word shall we use to describe a win with 61% more votes than the next highest candidate?--and in a field of seven! Gerry polled 1,198 votes. The other candidates who were elected got 804 and 776 votes.

Win number two for Libertarians in Roselle was the approval of the tax-cut referendum Gerry worked hard to get on the ballot. He and other members of R.O.S.E. (Residents Organized to Serve and Enlighten) circulated petitions last Fall to put the referendum on the April ballot. "Yes" votes on the referendum totaled 1,395, while only 524 opposed it. Passage of the referendum decreases by 25% the maximum rate the Village may levy for its Corporate Fund. Before passage, the Board could have increased the tax rate by 50% when they vote on next year's budget. Now, with the lowered ceiling, it is still possible for four of the seven Trustees to increase the Corporate Fund tax rate by 10%.

However, the voters have spoken. With Gerry sitting on the Board and other members of R.O.S.E. willing to attend the Village Board meetings, they will have some fight on their hands to get any increase. The next step for the voters in Roselle will be to mount another petition campaign and put another referendum on the ballot in 1985 to cut the maximum rate by 25% again.

A sidelight of this election was the mayor of Roselle getting a resounding "no" from the voters. She made a strong appeal for a "vote of confidence" in asking the voters to reject the tax-cut referendum and elect the trustee candidate she endorsed. The mayor's candidate got the fewest votes (589) of the seven who were running.

TILLMAN ELECTED

The election of Scott Tillman as Fourth Ward Alderman in Marquette Heights gives the LPI two members holding elective office. Scott ran unopposed, but nevertheless campaigned seriously, making his run for election a



Gerry Walsh, LPI State Chair, is the first Illinois Libertarian elected to public office in a contested election. (photo courtesy Eddy E. Montville, Barrington Courier Review)

person-to-person educational project. He was elected by a vote of 103-0.

ONE WIN, ONE GAIN IN ROCKFORD

LPI Vice Chair-North Dave Kelley, who ran for Alderman in Rockford's Ninth Ward, reports on the April 12 results:

"First, the Good News! Home Rule in Rockford was defeated 54%-46%. Needless to say, most city bureaucrats and the Rockford newspaper have spent the last couple of weeks crying in their beer. This victory is viewed on all sides as a surprise upset (the Home Rulers outspent us by 5 to 1 and had every special interest group in town on their side).

"In my own race, I polled 21%, the Republican got 28%, and the incumbent Democrat received 51% of the vote."

Dave's 21% vote in this race is impressive, considering that, in his 1981 bid for Alderman, he only got 9% of the vote. Anyone want to make book on his chances if he runs in 1985? This time out, he profited from what he learn-

ed in the first campaign. And he also teamed up with a local taxpayers group.

The victory of the Democratic incumbent, Fran Harris, raises some intriguing questions. She had been appointed by the mayor to finish the last two years of the vacated Ninth Ward seat on the city council. She was not known in the ward well after the campaign got under way, and she did not present herself as a strong candidate. Yet she received enough votes to win even a two-way race. The questions--What is the value of incumbency? How much money was spent on Harris' campaign? Did the Rockford Register Star endorse her? And, most important of all, should Libertarians--at least Rockford Area Libertarians--be proselytizing specifically to recruit Democrats?

The last question arises from the vote spread. Since Rockford's Ninth has traditionally been a swing ward, it looks like Dave took votes from the Republican but not from the Democrat. Can it be that Republican-leaning voters understand our "economic message" well enough to choose a Libertarian candidate, while Democratic-leaning voters aren't getting our "civil rights message" at all?

The Home Rule Repeal was a major victory. Dave said, "The voters did more for themselves by repealing Home Rule than I could possibly have done in four years on the City Council. I am happier about that victory than I would have been about my own election." Now the voters in Rockford can put tax-cut referenda on the 1985 ballot for three of the city's tax funds (see the 1982 Special Year End Issue of the ILLINOIS LIBERTARIAN for other implications of HR repeal).

JOHNSON BREAKS GROUND, HITS ROCK

Steve Johnson, LPI's 1982 candidate for State Comptroller, fought a hard race for Village Commissioner in Forest Park. After winning a place on the April election ballot in the February primary, Steve campaigned against seven other candidates for one of four seats on the Village Board. Although more than 700 votes short of getting elected, Steve edged out two of his opponents. That he came in sixth was remarkable. When he filed his petition for ballot status in the primary, Steve had no local connections. Like so many suburban professionals who work in the city, Steve did not belong to a single organization in the Village, and knew very few of his fellow residents. With a small coterie of volunteers, Steve started something in Forest Park. He got his message out to a substantial number of voters during the three months of the campaign without any previous groundwork.--Who will take up the spade between now and 1985?

CLOWES WRITE-IN WASHES OUT

George Clowes, coauthor of the Armstrong campaign Transportation White Paper, staged a losing battle for Mt. Prospect Park Commissioner despite a lot of help. The support of many individuals--including a Village Board member, good press coverage and the strong endorsement of the DAILY HERALD, and even election judges posting instructions for a

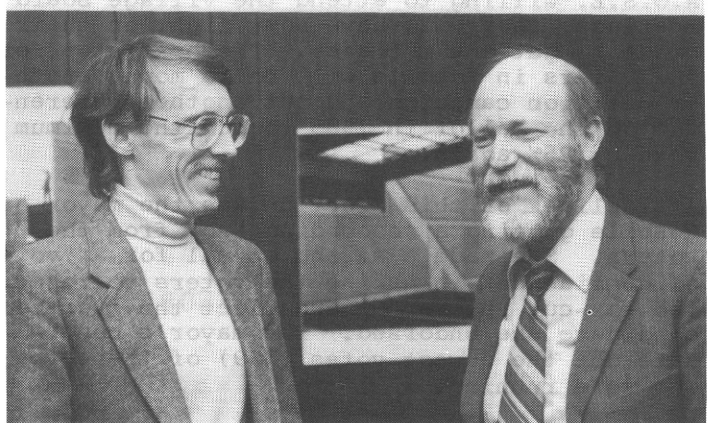
valid write-in vote were not sufficient to overcome the handicap of being a write-in candidate up against candidates whose names were on the ballot. George got 1,084 votes. The incumbents got 3,097, and 2,659. It seems the only way a write-in candidate can win is if no one else is running or if there are fewer candidates on the ballot than the number of vacancies.

GRASSROOTS INPUT TO LP PLATFORM

This year's meeting of the Libertarian Party Platform Committee at the LP of Texas convention June 10-12 is a departure from previous practice. The Platcom met during the week immediately preceding the National Convention. The early meeting is being held to allow time for consideration of grassroots input and discussion of proposed revisions at local meetings and in state newsletters.

Platform Committee Interim Chair Michael Grossberg invites ideas about improving the Party Platform from all Party members. So your written testimony will be as persuasive as possible, "Your proposals should be typed and double-spaced, with your name and the plank's name on each page. List your proposed plank revisions first, followed by a brief explanation of each proposal." If you propose "a major plank rewrite, please type out the entire plank, with your proposed changes underlined." If a minor revision, "just state where the revisions should be made (i.e., 'Substitute the following words for the second sentence of third paragraph of Military Policy Plank.')." Other suggestions: Keep it short! well-written in the style of the existing platform; likely to pass on the Convention floor; give serious thought to making existing planks more terse, current, and specific.

Send written proposals by May 30 to Michael Grossberg, 1205 E. 52nd St. #201, Austin, TX 78723. Oral testimony will be heard by the PlatCom on June 11. Call Michael for details --512/454-1522.



Joe Maxwell and Bob Jackson present the White Paper they wrote on Transportation for Bea Armstrong's gubernatorial campaign at a meeting of the Libertarian Club of DuPage. (photo courtesy Fran Holt)

ON THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY PLATFORM

by Joseph Maxwell

The following is from a letter LPI's Interim PlatCom Rep Joe Maxwell sent to SCC Reps.

I am particularly concerned...that the platform should be acceptable to libertarians in general, rather than representing the views of one faction or segment of the Party. I feel strongly that the proper role of the Platform Committee is to produce a platform that represents the shared convictions of the Libertarian Party's members, and not to determine the "correct" libertarian position by majority vote.

I have seen several political organizations destroyed because a majority of their members insisted that the organization take positions that violated the beliefs of a minority. With each additional plank that was passed, the membership declined, the energies of the remaining members were increasingly devoted to gaining adoption of their positions and blocking those of their opponents, and eventually the organization fell apart. I do not want this to happen to the Libertarian Party.

In the Platform Committee meetings that I attended at the 1981 LP Convention, I saw too much politicking and maneuvering to pass planks that did not express a libertarian consensus, and not enough concern for clearly stating and explaining the positions that were incorporated in the platform. If an issue is so controversial that no generally acceptable plank can be written, the platform should not deal with it, and discussion and debate should continue in other arenas.

...as the Illinois delegate, I will work to produce a platform that is principled, practical, and acceptable to all segments of the Libertarian Party. Regardless of my own views on a particular issue, I will support only those planks on which a broad agreement exists.

TAX PROTEST DAY

Tax protests were held the evening of April 15 at U.S. Post Offices in Rockford, Peoria, and Chicago. A Freedom Rally in the Federal Building Plaza drew a crowd at noon, and Pat Peterson held forth on Al Mann's WTAQ talk show from 1:00 to 2:30 in the afternoon.

Rockford Area Libertarians joined forces with a local tax protest group to demonstrate at the Post Office and distribute LPI tax protest flyers. The Illinois Valley Libertarian Association demonstrated and distributed the LPI flyers at the Peoria Post Office.

Ken Prazak coordinated a midday Freedom Rally in the Federal Building Plaza in Chicago. Besides LPI, United Sovereigns of America, Citizens for Just Taxation, National Taxpayers United of Illinois, and the Metropolitan Chicago Duck Club also participated. The focal

point of the rally was speeches and dialogues by the "Founding Fathers," delivered over a P.A. system from a raised platform. The players, wearing 18th Century costumes, gave actual addresses made by the historical figures and discussed, in character, "The Second American Revolution" of the 1980's. The cast of characters was: Patrick Henry, Samuel Adams, Tom Paine, Thomas Jefferson, John Jay, the "Unknown" who swayed the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and King George III.

The colorful costumes and lively performances drew a good crowd of interested listeners. Most gladly accepted the LPI flyers. Some



Demonstrators Steve Nelson, Ken Prazak, and (name the mystery man and win a surprise prize) standing up to the IRS and Chicago's freezing wind on April 15. (photo courtesy Ed Roth)

stayed to talk after the show and were invited to the Open House at the Bismarck on Friday, May 13.

In the afternoon, the big wind came to Chicago, carrying snow flurries with it. By 6:00 the wind was biting and the cold deepened throughout the evening. But a handful of LPI stalwarts braved the bluster to greet the last minute income tax filers as they streamed like lemmings past the Main Post Office. The taxpayers cheered and waved, and the honking rose at times to a din. Flyer distribution was difficult because of police harassment and ended when leafleters were threatened with arrest.

Thanks go to the people who made special contributions to print the tax protest flyers. They are: Anne McCracken, Dennis Constant, Tim Griffin, Steve Nelson, Helen Heyden, and Dave Kelley.

* * *

Restaurant owner Patrick O'Malley celebrated the April 15 income tax deadline in Waunakee, Wisc., by dressing up as Uncle Sam and refunding the state's 5% sales tax to all his customers. In an advertisement announcing the refund, he said it seemed an appropriate way to ease the pain of filing day. The Wisconsin Revenue Department warned him he was violating the law, but O'Malley shelled out the money anyway.

IN THE MEDIA

Opposition to Illinois income tax

Bus service deregulation

CHICAGO—Your article "Bus cuts peril lifelines of rural America" raises the spectre that deregulation will result in less service to smaller towns.

The same predictions were made about airline deregulation: The doom-sayers claimed that many smaller cities would lose airline service altogether. But what happened instead was that commuter airlines moved in to replace infrequent big jet service, resulting in more flights to smaller cities.

Bus decontrol will have the same effect if the government will only keep its regulatory hands off Freedom works. **Joseph Maxwell**

CHICAGO—The Tribune's editorial "The shaky Thompson tax" supported Gov. Thompson's proposed increase in the state income tax because "the state must have more money to keep an acceptable level of services."

This is a poor excuse for a poor proposal. Every organization needs more revenues when the economy slows down, but only the state can satisfy its voracious financial needs through the legalized use of coercion,

Drain on taxpayers

WASHINGTON ISLAND, Wis.—How ironic that the United States government rounds up aliens who are willing to work for wages their skills are worth and deports them—at a considerable cost to the taxpayers.

At the same time, the federal government and the state governments

The state's virtually unlimited power of taxation contributes to its virtually unlimited appetite for money.

The Libertarian Party of Illinois supports the individual's right to keep the fruits of his labor. In order to strengthen this right in Illinois, we firmly oppose this tax increase and call for abolition of the state income tax.

Thomas E. Verkuilen

39th Ward Libertarian Party Committeeman

pay people who refuse to work for wages their skills can legitimately command—at an extremely high cost to the taxpayers.

When are the people who work for a living going to say "no" to the politicians who rob them of their wages to pay people with inflated ideas of their worth to sit and live off the taxpayers?

G. Auberlinder

—Chicago Tribune

■ **The Institute for Humane Studies** announced in February its plans to award two "Excellence in Liberty" prizes of \$500 each to "students whose term papers best demonstrate excellence in research on liberty."

One award will be given to an undergraduate student and one to a graduate student. Papers must be submitted by June 1, 1983, and meet the following requirements: 1) They must be

written for a course in history, political, social, or legal theory, economics, or literature (if the topic is politics in literature); 2) They must have been written during the 1982-83 academic year; 3) They must be submitted by the professor of the course, who should include with the entry a cover letter listing the student's name, permanent address, and the title of the course; and 4) The content of the

paper must demonstrate the student's intellectual understanding of the free-market, private property philosophy. The prizes will be awarded July 4. Papers should be sent to: Leonard Liggio, Institute for Humane Studies, P.O. Box 1149, Menlo Park, CA 94025. For more information, contact the Institute at 415-323-2464.....

---LP News

SOLIDARNOSCZ UPDATE and other news from Cato

SOLIDARNOSCZ Z WOLNOSCIA (SOLIDARITY WITH LIBERTY), the Polish language "bomshell of a book" (see the ILLINOIS LIBERTARIAN, Feb., 1983), is in print and the first shipment is most likely in Poland by now. A Cato London contact wrote last month, "We have already passed [the books] on to a Polish contact who is running a 'delivery service' of such items into Poland, for the 'floating university.' We also have three or four other contacts who can arrange shipment into Poland, so we could do with another few hundred copies immediately." Cato still needs more funds for shipping the books to their contacts in several European countries. If you would like to help Polish freedom fighters establish a truly free society by giving them the intellectual ammunition to understand what they are fighting for as well as what they are fighting against, send your contribution to "The Polish Project" Cato Institute, 224 Second St. S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

Ed Crane said Cato is now working on a similar book in Spanish for distribution in Latin America. According to an article in the WASHINGTON TIMES, an Australian journalist asked, "When are you going to translate the book into English and smuggle it into Cambridge, Mass.?"

The Cato Institute has announced its Sixth Annual Summer Seminar in Political Economy. The seminar is a week-long meeting to be held at Dartmouth College July 2-9. It could well be called a "freedom retreat." In a relaxed atmosphere, away from the demands of everyday responsibilities, participants will hear lectures by leading proponents of liberty working in a variety of disciplines and enjoy the stimulation of mind-stretching discussion. Past participants in the Cato seminars from across the U.S. and abroad have lauded the experience as among the most valuable and meaningful in their lives. The cost is reasonable and the rewards are many (see ad in this issue).

By Appointment

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Dr. Helen C. Heyden

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40 S. Prospect, Roselle, IL 60172

by Steve Nelson

The old-time masters of professional politics used to drum a good many cliches into their apprentices' heads by way of training them. Pre-eminent among these homilies was the phrase, "Warm bodies beat cold cash." The solons meant that the electoral politics of the day favored a broadly-based volunteer effort over the professional skills of full-time politicians and public relations men. They had good reason to think so; the experience ran all the way back to Andrew Jackson's first presidential campaign. But this ancient bromide may well have come a cropper in today's politics.

The volunteer organization can be characterized by the fact that it is predominantly amateur; that is, the people who perform the labor are not paid in cash but rather in psychic rewards of one kind or another. This fact necessarily has an effect on the management of such groups and on the kind of groups that can be maintained. For example, given the psyches of our time, an entrepreneur cannot directly use a volunteer group in the advancement of his business, no matter how skilled he may be in jollification, because the act of contributing to another man's fiscal profit is universally considered to be a disutility so great as to bury any other psychic advantage. The manager of a volunteer organization--who is frequently a professional very quietly paid to do his/her stuff--is first and foremost a person expert in arranging mutually reinforcing psychic gratifications. Such people realize that, while the psychic interest that makes the organization psychically profitable for its members may come from the 'outside world,' the major portion of each member's psychic income will be supplied by exchanges within the group itself. Sometimes the manager is lucky, and a relatively small group will reinforce one another almost perfectly, but people's psyches vary enormously and most generally the reinforcement is far from complete. In these circumstances, the manager usually seeks to expand the group in order to have the maximum number of tradeable gratifications, just as the manager of a department store seeks to have the widest and therefore the most attractive stock of goods. By the same token, the individual members have very mixed motives and frequently have only one strong motive in common; they are looking for a specifically amateur organization. This situation comes about because those who combine a salable skill with the urge to exercise it in support of a cause are rapidly siphoned into the ranks of the professionals. Those who are left are those who are seeking to do something other than the thing they do to earn their living, which is to say they are looking to do something other than the thing they do best in terms of the market. The volunteer organization can therefore be characterized as having a relatively high labor input (because of the large number of people) and a low efficiency (because of the anti-specialization characteristic). As we

shall see, certain factors in modern times operate to exaggerate this condition.

The professional organization, in contrast, is largely cash-oriented and therefore primarily guided by its market. Such an organization usually consists of a very small group of fundraisers who hire professional consultants and office workers. The fundraisers themselves normally have strong ideological or personal loyalties, but it is traditional for the consultants to boast that they can 'do a good job' for the Libertarians one day and the National Socialists the next. The bottom-most ranks are composed mainly of simple toilers in the vineyard who care only for their pay; frequently the management will have a considerable prejudice against hiring their fellow ideologues on the grounds that emotional involvement interferes with office discipline. The only psychic rewards in the business (other than the satisfactions of a job well done) accrue to those who put up the money. The principal practical limitation on the influence of these organizations is the amount of cash they can raise. They may be roughly divided into those funded by a relatively few large contributors (who run the business) and those that are primarily funded by many small contributors (and are run by the fund manager). But either variety can be characterized as having a small labor input (because of centralized decision-making, specialization, and the division of labor).

At first glance, one might assume that the professional organization would have an overwhelming advantage in its business-like arrangement. Consider for example, a Libertarian petition-gatherer who spends ten days collecting some twelve hundred signatures. If he/she had spent the same ten days working at his/her job, he/she would have netted something like a thousand dollars, which, in the hands of a professional group, would have raised between three and four thousand signatures. The gain is not really quite that great, of course, because the amateur would have done some proselytizing along the way, but the greater efficiency is still obvious. What fouls up the 'cash contribution' scenario is the work-preferences of the contributors; very few people want to contribute money compared to the number of people willing to work at something other than their regular occupation.

The volunteer organizations have necessarily always been geared to allow for work-preferences, but they are having trouble with the changing order of reward priorities displayed by volunteers in recent years. In the past, the collective schedule went something like this:

- 1) CITIZENSHIP: The volunteer enhanced his/her reputation and self-esteem as a 'good citizen.'
- 2) CONVIVIALITY: The volunteer enjoyed associating with other volunteers and partying with them after work.
- 3) SOCIAL CLIMBING: The volunteer 'made contact' with people he/she regarded as lea-

ders in social organization.

- 4) SELF-DELINEATION: The volunteer gained self-esteem by distinguishing him/herself from the great uncaring mass of men.
- 5) POWER: The volunteer enjoyed the thought that other people would do what he/she thought should be done.
- 6) SELF-EXPRESSION: The volunteer enjoyed the fact that other people would pay at least formal attention to his/her utterances.

Again, this schedule displays the preferences of the group as a whole. Individuals varied widely (indeed, an individual who displayed the schedule of preferences shown became a candidate almost immediately). Because of social changes far beyond the scope of this essay, modern volunteers seem to have largely eliminated the first three priorities. Citizenship, as a motive, is now found only in social backwaters; conviviality has pretty much disappeared altogether; social climbing has been greatly weakened (the Republicans still get some mileage out of it, but they're about the only ones). Self-delineation may well rank as the collective number one today and this makes it difficult for the volunteer group to flourish, because the self-delineator doesn't want the group to expand. If it did, it would no longer serve as a proper delineation of the difference between the delineator and ordinary mortals. Again, the disproportion between the number of would-be chiefs and the number of would-be Indians was always present, but it has grown far worse than it used to be, partly because an insistence on increased out-group status for leadership has greatly reduced the chances of in-group promotion and made the 'temporary Indian' role very difficult to support. And the 'self-expression' tolerance has been carried to lengths that make it very hard to get any kind of decision in a reasonable length of time. Clearly, modern times have severely handicapped the volunteer organizations.

At the same time that these social changes have hobbled the volunteer organization, technological changes have greatly increased the efficacy of the professional organization. In the extreme case, computers and word-processing machines have made it possible for a tiny number of well-heeled people to raise huge sums of money, which can then be spent on TV--at once the most effective and the most cash-oriented campaign technique of them all. The machines also change the economics of scale within the "industry;" budgets that were once smoothly linear are now wildly step-functioned by minimum leasing requirements and therefore demand the precision estimating of the professional accountant. Legal requirements get more complicated every day; many 'volunteer' organizations now exist largely to raise funds for lawyer's fees. And the sums of money required for efficacy in today's economy are so large as to demand professional accounting and fund-management techniques.

The would-be activist who--for whatever personal reasons--prefers to keep his/her activism on an amateur basis is therefore faced with a cruel dilemma. If he/she joins an amateur organization, most of the work done

will be lost to inefficiency. On the other hand, the professional organization needs only cash contributions, which offer small psychic return to the potential amateur activist. The dilemma is, of course, mitigated in reality by the fact that not all volunteer organizations have yet become wholly ineffective, and by the fact that some professional organizations still accept a considerable number of volunteers. Just the same, the trend is perfectly clear; the amateur is going to have to face the fact that the psychic market offers far less reward than it used to.

This situation may not hold indefinitely, however, for the same technological trends that favor the professional organization in the present may well favor the dedicated individual in the future. Relatively inexpensive printing, computation, and word processing are already with us, and the prices are still dropping fast. Cheap typesetting and color printing services are starting to come onto the market, as well as new telephone services that offer considerable possibility to the propagandist. And the fiber optic revolution offers at least the technological possibility that the supply of TV time will increase drastically with a corresponding drop in price. All these things point to the possibility that the solo activist--operating entirely on his/her own resources and without any organization--may become much more effective in the future, duplicating or surpassing the influence presently possible only to the very wealthy or very charismatic individual.

In the meantime, the rise of the professional organization has a great many political consequences, for the major parties are firmly founded on a bedrock of volunteer/patronage organizations, and this bedrock is being eroded at an astounding rate, raising such people as Jimmy Carter and Jane Byrne to eminence one day and casting them down the next. Increasingly, the candidates see no great advantage in party regularity, and so they prefer to concentrate on pleasing the media and the tiny handful of people who represent their true support. The legislatures--organized entirely on party lines--are becoming more and more chaotic as the parties become less relevant to political victory and the legislators correspondingly less subject to party discipline. The lobbyists, professionals that they are, are rejoicing in the increased staffs needful to woo each legislator (or his/her backers) separately, rather than the relatively few party leaders and committee chairmen of the past. The unions, too, are slowly facing facts and learning to dominate selected professional organizations with huge cash contributions, instead of trying to organize their memberships in volunteer organizations. Even the corporations, the kiss of death to any volunteer organization, are gradually coming to understand the new ball game--and they have more money than anyone else, as well as immortality. Increasingly, they tend to lend a syndicalistic touch to the political scene, so that the old joke about the 'Senator from General Motors' may soon be a joke no longer, but a simple statement of

fact. Clearly the traditional hierarchies are being sharply challenged; 'the machine' may well be displaced by the machines.

The ideological parties face grave troubles of a different sort. For one thing, the issues that divide the professional managers from the rank-and-file within these parties will inevitably find the skills of the professional organization put to swaying the rank-and-file. This extra influence of the donor/fund manager--seen in the circus-tent parties simply as an increase in clout--becomes in the ideological party a major source of philosophical inconsistency simply because it occurs in support of all the fund manager's prejudices, good, bad or indifferent. Like all inconsistencies, these accumulated prejudices and precedents tend to move the ideological party in the circus-tent direction.

At the same time, the times increase the chances of schism in the ideological party. As a general rule, these parties are composed of several 'purist' factions operating in a more-or-less tense coalition amid a mass of less rabid well-wishers. It is unlikely that funding and professionalism will occur at the same pace in each faction, and those factions that are less successful at it will usually attempt to organize the well-wishers into counter-weight volunteer organizations. To the extent that these volunteer factions dominate party affairs, the professionals will feel that much of their money is being wasted. To the extent that

the professionals dominate, the volunteers will feel that there is little place for them in the party. Both sides will attempt to muster ideological arguments in support of their organization, and this will exacerbate the division. The chances of avoiding schism mainly depend on the degree of hybridism: To what extent will the volunteer organization accept efficient management? To what extent will the professional factions tolerate the relatively slow pace of the volunteers?

All in all, social changes and technology are combining to work a very radical revision in American politics, a revision all the more powerful for being entirely non-ideological and unforseen. Increasingly, we shall see candidates--our own and others--operating less and less as party spokesmen, and more and more balancing between pleasing the great mass of plain people and pleasing the tiny handful of men who represent their true support. If they are to survive at all, the ideological parties must work out new social concepts that offset the centrifugal tendencies forced up on them. It will undoubtedly be an interesting time in American politics. It is unlikely to be an edifying one.

* * *

The aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think than what to think--rather to improve our minds, so as to enable us to think for ourselves than to load the memory with the thoughts of other men.

---James Beatti

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Studies in Spontaneous Order

RAPE AND PROSTITUTION

Victimless crime laws and unjust real crime laws are equally important targets for Libertarians. A bill now making its way through the Illinois General Assembly gives Libertarians an opportunity to help bring justice into one area of the criminal justice system and, at the same time, lobby for the repeal of two victimless crime laws. It is HB606, the Illinois Criminal Sexual Assault Act, which was introduced by Rep. Aaron Jaffe to amend the Criminal Code of 1961.

If HB606 becomes law, it will change all of the Illinois law dealing with sexual assault. The present law makes it nearly impossible to prosecute and convict persons who sexually assault other persons and provides virtually no protection for children assaulted by adult members of their families. See table for a summary of the changes.

One important change not mentioned in the table is that accounts given by third parties of information confided to them by child victims could be accepted as testimony rather than being considered inadmissible hearsay as such statements are now. With this change, child molesters and assaulters could be prosecuted without subjecting their child victims to the trauma of appearing in court as witnesses.

The bill would eliminate references to "female" and "wife," making it possible for male

victims to file sexual assault charges against attackers and for wives to charge their husbands. It would also change the present necessity for a victim to prove that she was assaulted "against her will" (imagine a robbery victim being required to prove that he did not consent to being victimized). Instead, if the accused chose to use "consent" as a defense, he would have to show "words or actions" proving the victim freely agreed to the sexual encounter.

These last two changes have faced stiff opposition. Rep. Penny Pullen said the provision for marital rape would "interfere in the marital relationship." Others say women would clog the courts with vindictive lawsuits.--In the 19 states where wives can charge their husbands with rape, only 64 cases have gone to court in the past 5 years. Of the 56 cases which have been completed to date, 46 have resulted in conviction.

An ACLU lobbyist claimed that requiring proof of consent would shift the burden of proof, meaning the defendant would have to prove innocence rather than the prosecutor having to prove guilt.--Under the current law, it is the victim who must prove innocence.

According to a NOW spokesperson, the objection to the marital rape provision was argued down and some "minor compromises" on language re proof of consent were worked out in committee sessions. HB606 was reported out of the full Judiciary Committee with a unanimous vote of

Editorial —

WAR & TAXES, TAXES & WAR

The time for bold initiative is here. Those who love liberty and oppose its mortal enemy, the State, can no longer shrink from taking the hard line.

If we are to significantly cut the role of government in our lives, we must address the fundamental roots of State Power. (See Box)

The battle cry for '82 and '84 must be "Sound Money, No Draft, No Income Tax, NO WAR!" The first three will assure the fourth; strike at the roots and the branch will wither.

A government which can't conscript anyone, or take their earnings by force (taxation) or fraud (creation of worthless currency) isn't going to be much of an imposition; it simply won't have the resources to be much of a threat!

Such a government will, of necessity, have to confine its activities almost exclusively to maintaining a prudent defense...by which we

don't mean global adventurism and international handouts.

If we can elect a Congress, in 1984, with a solid majority of members unshakably committed to a policy of "no draft, no income tax, and a sound currency", that will be the biggest step toward a lasting peace that this country could make.

For without those coercive tools, the government simply couldn't commandeer enough resources to get us into a major war! (Enough to protect us from enemy attack, but not enough to wage "2½ wars" overseas and build another layer of nuclear weapons!)

The peace movement and the anti-tax movement are natural allies; it is only by deceit and manipulation that the power structure in this country has been able to keep them apart.

Let us join forces and go forward to victory!

David F. Nolan *President*

**Project
Liberty**

1041 Cherokee Street, Denver, Colorado 80204 Phone (303) 759-2244

THE ROOTS OF STATE POWER

Government (The State) derives virtually all of its power through its ability to seize the lives and property of individuals for its own purposes. The three principal tools it uses to this end are Conscription, Confiscation and Counterfeiting.

CONSCRIPTION: Compulsion into involuntary servitude to The State for "public" purposes — most commonly, war and civil construction projects.

CONFISCATION: Seizure of land and property through various devices — most commonly taxation and eminent domain.

COUNTERFEITING: "Watering down" the economic currency for the purpose of "skimming the profits". Done by debasing precious-metal coins with base metals in earlier times; now done primarily by paperwork and electronic manipulation.

These three methods of robbing the people are the tools of tyranny. If we are to be free, they must go!

How new rape bill would change Illinois law

Major provisions of House Bill 606

Provision	Current law	Proposed change
Classes of rape	There are now two kinds of sex offenses for adult victims (rape and deviate sexual assault) and six for child victims (indecent liberties with a child, contributing to sexual delinquency, incest, etc.). Rape involves only sexual intercourse with an adult.	Current statutes would be repealed and replaced with three sex crimes applying to both sexes and all ages — criminal sexual assault with aggravating circumstances, criminal sexual assault and criminal sexual abuse. Oral or anal sex or penetration with an object would be as serious as sexual penetration.
Penalties	For adult victims, all rapes are Class X felonies, carrying 6- to 30-year sentences with no probation. Aggravated sex crimes against children are also Class X felonies, but incest and other crimes against children carry lighter penalties.	In rape cases with adult victims where there are no aggravating circumstances (a weapon, a disabled victim, etc.), less serious penalties would be instituted to increase conviction rates. But in cases involving children under 13, the penalty would be increased to a Class X felony.
Minimum age requirement	To be prosecuted for rape, a male must be 14 or older. Boys under 14 accused of rape can be charged only with the relatively minor crime of battery.	The minimum age requirement would be eliminated, allowing younger rapists to be prosecuted.
Marital rape	Husbands are exempt from rape charges because the law specifies rape is committed by a man "with a female, not his wife." Husbands who rape can be charged only with the relatively minor crime of battery.	The marital exemption would be eliminated, permitting spouses to be prosecuted.
Victim's consent	To prove rape, prosecutors must show the victim was assaulted "against her will" — a serious stumbling block because of the stereotype that women often invite sexual attacks. Because of that requirement, many cases are not considered strong enough to press charges.	The "against her will" stipulation would be eliminated. An offender wishing to use consent as a defense would have to show "words or actions" proving the victim freely agreed to the sexual encounter. A child under 13 could not give consent.
Child victims	Hospitals cannot collect evidence of sexual assault against a minor without parental consent — an obstacle, critics say, if the parent is the attacker or if the victim is initially reluctant to tell parents.	The parental consent requirement for evidence collection would be eliminated.

Table courtesy the Daily Herald

approval. It survived intact its second reading on the floor of the House (when amendments are usually proposed) and will come up for a vote in mid or late May. Supporters expect passage.

TAXES

HB606 falls short in that it will not repeal the section of the Criminal Code of 1961 (11-14) which defines prostitution as a Class A misdemeanor and patronizing a prostitute a Class B misdemeanor.

Giving the drafters and supporters of the bill the benefit of the doubt, they may have left section 11-14 in (although they altered its wording) for fear of jeopardizing passage of the rape legislation. However, they and others should be made aware that making criminals out of men and women for voluntary activities which infringe no one's rights is as unjust as depriving assault victims the protection of the law.

Letters to your State Senator and to newspapers supporting HB606 with the demand that it be amended to repeal section 11-14 are very much in order. Letters to State Representatives may still be timely.

A GREAT NEW PUBLICATION

NOMOS: Studies in Spontaneous Order is all that the editors promised. The 40 pages of the first issue are packed with solid articles about draft resistance (2), victimless crimes (3), the tax revolt (2), and nuclear freeze (2). Editors Diane Carol Bast and Joseph L. Bast each contributed an article.

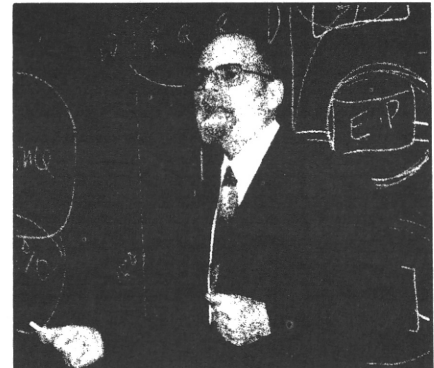
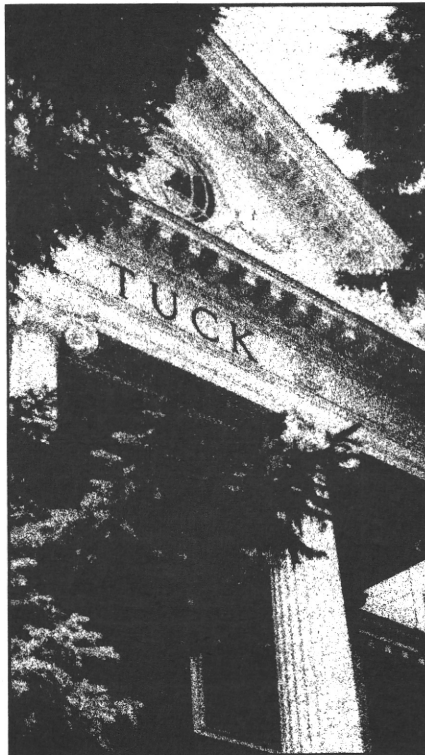
Joe, in an opening editorial, says, "The authors appearing in NOMOS do not share a common vision of a perfect society, or a common opinion as to what constitutes genuine rights and obligations... [but] the editors do. We see these writers each working in separate and sometimes politically antagonistic organizations, yet nevertheless increasing personal freedom. And that is what NOMOS is all about --publishing material that highlights the unfreedom of the current system, and pointing in the direction of more freedom, more respect for the autonomy of every individual."

NOMOS, in addition to providing a smorgasbord of thoughtful and thought-provoking articles, is a useful networking tool. Most of the authors are associated with one or another institution or organization which is operating on some front of the battle for freedom. A feature called "Connections...with the freedom movement" carries brief news items from organizations and publications. The classified section contains ads by groups as diverse as Constitutional Patriots and the Universalist Unitarian Women's Federation. Another valuable feature is called "Contact." The editors have inserted in the articles "Contact" boxes containing relevant additional information--with organization names and addresses.

NOMOS looks good, has clean type, graphics with verve, and a table of contents on the cover. It reads well. It is the best bargain around. Six dollars a year for 4 issues of a quality journal can't be beat. The Basts say, if you subscribe now, they will begin your subscription with the sparkling Volume 1, Number 1.

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For information and applications write or phone:

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CATO
INSTITUTE

from the EDITOR'S DESK

NORTH SIDE STUDY GROUP--will discuss transportation issues at their May 22 meeting. Topics will include denationalization of roads, congestion and road pricing, and de-regulation of transportation in Illinois (White Paper from the Armstrong campaign). June 26 they will discuss Libertarian Party Platform issues. Everyone is welcome. Call Stephen Boydston for location--883-5199.

LIBERTARIAN CLUB OF DU PAGE--will show the film "Acid Rain: Requiem or Recovery" at its June 6 meeting. This is one of several Canadian films the U.S. State Department at first tried to ban and then settled for requiring that they be labeled "Propaganda" and that the names of persons or organizations showing them be registered. Call Pat Peterson or Ed Roth--968-5863 for directions.

RANDY HEIDENFELDER--was not appointed to fill out the vacated term on the Palatine Township Board. A Republican Party worker was. However, Randy and Tom continue attending Board meetings--to the surprise of the Township Trustees. They are biding their time. The 1985 municipal election is not so far away, and there is a distinct possibility there may be another vacancy before then. Randy will write an article about township government for the ILLINOIS LIBERTARIAN in the near future.

DALE GROSSMAN--the Editor gratefully acknowledges her assistance in producing this issue.

THOMAS JEFFERSON--predicted happiness for future Americans "if we can prevent the government from wasting the labors of the people under the pretense of taking care of them."--from Bob Chitester.

CHAMPIONS OF FREEDOM

Ken Prazak announced a Champions of Freedom Rally and Banquet to be held Sunday, June 5, at the Hickory Hills Country Club, 8201 West 95th Street, Hickory Hills. The rally and banquet is being co-sponsored by United Sovereigns of America and Citizens for Just Taxation.

"Ray Garland, Paul Stout, and other heroes who have stood up for their rights will be honored," Ken said, adding, "Awards will be given to them and to other political prisoners who are continuing to fight through appeals."

Speakers will include "Fightin' Red" Beckman, who, according to Ken, stopped the IRS in Montana through jury nullification, and A.J. and Anita Lowery, the editors of JUSTICE TIMES, a national tax freedom movement publication.

The Rally will begin with hors d'oeuvres and punch at 1:00pm. Tickets for the event, including a family-style banquet at 6:30, are \$16.00. They may be purchased from Ken Prazak, 8827 Ogden, Suite 132, Brookfield, IL 60513, or from Citizens for Just Taxation, P.O. Box 368, Dolton, IL 60419. Tickets must be purchased by May 28.

CALENDAR

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

COOK COUNTY SOUTH--8pm every Tuesday, Ida Noyes Hall, 1414 E.59th St., Chicago--Tim Griffin 445-5296.

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 Stephen 883-5199.

NORTHWEST COOK COUNTY LIBERTARIAN ORGANIZATION--meeting dates vary; meetings and parties are combined with political activity--Rich Suter 736-9572.

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

ROCKFORD AREA LIBERTARIANS--7:30pm first Wednesday--Shaune Stork 885-3014.

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Contributors: Articles, letters, book reviews, photos, and activities reports are invited. Double-spaced, typed mss. are appreciated. Please send contributions, ads (with payment), and all other correspondence to the ILLINOIS LIBERTARIAN editorial office, 822 Thacker, Des Plaines, IL 60016.

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Donations: If you have nothing to advertise, you might want to consider a direct contribution to the ILLINOIS LIBERTARIAN. Past contributors have made it possible for members to receive some issues of the newsletter by first class mail.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF ILLINOIS ANNUAL MEETING

The LPI 1983 Annual Meeting will be held at the Bismarck Hotel, 171 W. Randolph, Chicago on May 15 from 10:30am to 4:30pm. You must be there to vote, or send a signed proxy with another member (limit 2 proxies per proxy holder). There is no mail balloting.

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