

NEW RAMPART

PUBLISHED BY RAMPART INSTITUTE

Vol. 4, No.1 (Aug.—Sept. 1983)

Rothbard Honored at FOF Con. Oct. 21-23, Long Beach City College



PROFESSOR MURRAY ROTHBARD

The 11th Future of Freedom Conference will start with the showing of Ayn Rand's film "The Fountainhead" Friday Night at Long Beach City College. The next day Prof. Rothbard will be honored at the Long Beach Holiday Inn. Also the Mencken Awards will be presented.

The 11th Future of Freedom Conference with a tribute banquet honoring Prof. Murray Rothbard takes place on Oct. 21-23, 1983 at Long Beach City College (College Center, Building E), starting at 9:30 am Saturday morning.

Other speakers include: the famous tax resister, Irwin Schiff; former speech writer for President Nixon and Ford and Senator Barry Goldwater, Karl Hess; Ayn Rand's personal attorney and attorney for the 12 year-old Russian boy who refused to return to Russia (Polovchak), Henry Mark Holzer; author of a new, forthcoming book on Ayn Rand, Barbara Branden; the first jailed draft resister since Vietnam, Ben Sasway; USC philosophy professor, John Hospers; newspaper columnist and author, Robert LeFevre; author and leader of the Voluntarists, George Smith; author and feminist, Wendy McElroy; editor of "Reason" magazine Robert Poole; psychologists Lee and Joyce Shulman; Southwestern Law professor, Butler Shaffer;

economist and CSUF teacher, Thomas Hazlett; and radio commentator and author, Lowell Ponte.

The highlight of the conference will be the Saturday night banquet at the Long Beach Holiday Inn (near 405 Fwy.) honoring author Prof. Murray Rothbard. Before the tribute, the second annual Mencken awards, moderated by radio commentator Jeff Riggenbach, will be awarded to honor outstanding libertarians in the field of journalism. The Mencken awards are presented by the Free Press Association, headed by Michael Grossberg.

Another highlight is a panel led by three libertarian heavyweights, Murray Rothbard, Robert LeFevre and John Hospers. The 90 minute panel will center on the hotly argued issue of justice. All three panelists have disagreed on the nature of justice for years, and have attacked each other's positions. Rothbard's justice argument includes private protection agencies to insure justice, while LeFevre fears such agencies would turn into private armies. Hospers takes a limited government approach and argues for justice through a modified court system.

Another highlight will be the showing of "The Fountainhead" on Friday Night. The film is based on Ayn Rand's novel with the same name. Gary Cooper plays the lead spot.

There will be 20 to 30 exhibits and many workshops conducted during the day.

Price discounts on tickets are available for early registration. There are three breaks—Sept. 29, Oct. 10 and at the door.

Continued on page 6

(The following is an interview with Richard Buckminster Fuller; written before he died in July of this year.)

MANKIND AT THE BRINK, FULLER SAYS . . .

By Roper-Deyo
(Forty-Niner Staff Writer)

Human beings, Richard Buckminster Fuller said, are going through final exams. And they may not be prepared for the main subject: Survival.

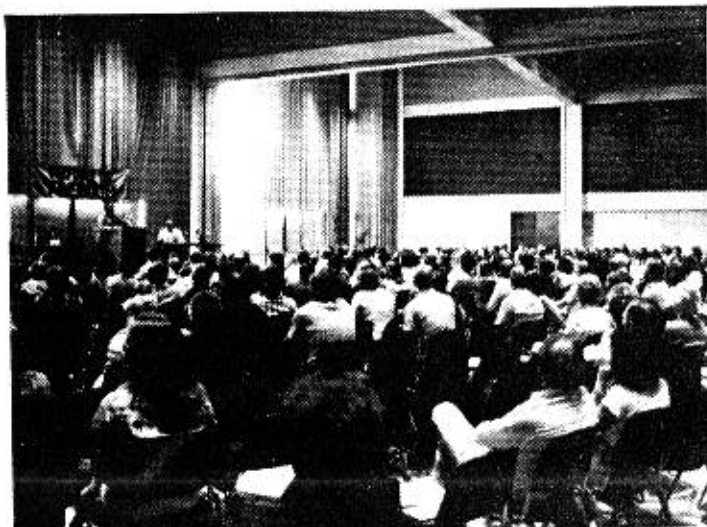
Mankind is on the brink of either succumbing to historical patterns of fear, division and scarcity or breaking through to a new phase of cooperative, peaceful existence.

"The universe," Fuller said in an interview with the Daily Forty-Niner, "is not going to tolerate our preposterous ego in playing the short-sighted game of exploitation we've been playing."

One of the causes of that exploitation, Fuller said, is the world's political structure.

"Nations are simply going to have to go," said the creator of the geodesic dome, the dymaxion map and coiner of the phrase "spaceship earth."

Continued on page 7



1982 Future of Freedom Conference in Long Beach.

NEW RAMPART

NEW RAMPART is published every two months. Subscriptions are \$10 for one year and \$15 for two years. Managing Editor—Lawrence Samuels; Assistant Editor—Sandra Sisson; Contributing Editors—George Smith, Robert LeFevre, Marvin Olsen, Butler D. Shaffer, Caroline Roper Deyo and Charles D. Van Eaton. RAMPART INSTITUTE is a tax-deductible, educational organization. RAMPART INSTITUTE • P.O. Box 4 • Fullerton, CA 92632 • U.S.A.



The Land Revolution in Tehama County, Calif.

By L. K. Samuels

There is something happening in Tehama County. Something strange.

Tehama County, located about 70 miles north of Sacramento, passed a county-wide initiative in November of 1982 that abolished all land/zoning controls. The measure, call Measure A, barely passed by some 300 votes. Nevertheless, it passed and has created problems for the county government.

To see first hand the Tehama County land revolt, a friend persuaded me to travel up to the city of Corning to attend a meeting of Measure A supporters several months ago. The meeting was called to support Measure A's legal battle since a local judge ruled the voter-approved initiative unconstitutional. The visit also gave me an opportunity to meet one of the main speakers at the rally, a friend and libertarian, Lorne Strider.

However, I was not looking at the rally politically. Rather, I was looking at it sociologically. The question I kept asking was, "Why Tehama? Why had they taken such a radical approach to land control laws?"

I did discover that Tehama county supervisors had passed a very strict land control law that made it almost impossible for citizens to sell tracts of land. Still, most citizens angered by government interference usually ignore or repeal the bad law in question. But in Tehama, a citizen's group formed and advocated the abolition of all laws that controlled land use. The approach was abolitionist, almost anarchistic.

Were these citizens of Tehama County radicals and intellectuals that emigrated to this county from Los Angeles or San Francisco? No, not at all. One look at the locals and you could tell that they were ranchers and farmers who wore cowboy hats and spurs. And in talking to them I discovered that that was what they were—county folks who were damn mad at the government.

One tall rancher talked like Will Rogers, with a sense of humor. But more importantly, he was a man with a sense of philosophy, a very individualistic philosophy. The best word to describe this rancher would have to be "red-neck abolitionist". He admitted to little education. He was no college man, and, in fact, he was contemptuous of young eggheads straight from the university.

I was in the heart of Middle America, the hard-working middle-class who were so upset with the government that they want to abolish governmental laws left and right. And where they wanted to stop, I was afraid to ask.

One old lady, looking the part of a grandmother, stood up and questioned taxation, saying that people ought not to pay taxes. I thought I was at a libertarian supper club meeting in Los Angeles sitting next to Sam Konkin.

Well, Tehama County is amazing. But I would like to know if the county had always been that way or whether Measure A radicalized the residence. I guess I will never know. But one thing I did learn, that was that I felt old at the rally. I felt as if I was no longer a radical; that I was simply a moderate, out-shinned by others. I felt that these people were pushing farther and faster than libertarians. That they were ready to move to the next step. But the thing that bothered me was that I did not know what the next step was. But it seemed that they did.

DO I SMELL A RAT IN THE BIG CHEESE GIVEAWAY?

By Sandra Lee Sisson

According to an article from Associated Press in the recent news, the cheese surplus wasn't all that it was cracker'd up to be! (Sorry, but puns are my favorite food — for thought).

It was reported that Congressional investigators have found that nearly a third of the federal cheese giveaway may have been channeled "from the hands of the needy" to those who aren't.

Rep. Cooper Evans, R-Iowa, said that the General Accounting Office "is not finding any number of large-scale abuses but . . . many cases of small-scale irregularities."

It seems no two states have the same standard as to who is "the needy", and it is hampering an investigation being made by congress as to where the cheese really went!

19 months ago, President Reagan initiated the distribution of some 700 million pounds of the stuff! The idea was to alleviate some of the hunger in this country (which is on the rise). However, as much as 210 million pounds has gone "astray".

So far the investigation has uncovered thefts of relatively small amounts of cheese, including 4,800 pounds in Western Illinois; individuals collecting surplus cheese at more than one distribution center; individuals with relatively high incomes collecting cheese; the refusal of a Texas church to distribute cheese to anyone other than a church member; and distributors requiring a donation from participants to cover costs!

Hey, what's goin' on . . . can't give anything away these days' so let's try selling dairy products a little cheaper and maybe make a profit on the volume and then more people can work and then they can eat and . . . dose Austrian economics have a chance in this country?

Pour me some wine to go with my rarebit.

MAKING A FORBIDDEN ECONOMIC ANALOGY

By Charles D. Van Eaton

As a general rule, economists tend to reject arguments based on analogy between the family budget and the federal government's budget. Such argument is rejected on the grounds that since the family does not have the power to levy taxes or print money, while the federal government does, their respective budgets are not comparable and any effort to make such a comparison is fruitless.

I understand all this, but I'm going to draw such an analogy anyway.

Virtually every family and every financially independent individual understands the meaning of what one may call the "household budget." Some even go so far as to write out an explicit budget which details, item by item, the maximum amount which can be spent on specific items.

Although most individuals and families, I suspect, don't go quite that far, they do operate on the principle that because there is only a certain amount of income available at any time, a decision to purchase one thing is simultaneously a decision not to purchase other things. It's simply not possible to have everything one might like to have.

Indeed, the meaning of the household budget is so broadly understood that it has an important place in the core of microeconomic theory—as in the phrase familiar to every economist:

"The well-known household budget constraint asserts that . . ." (and the blank is filled in with numerous conclusions which logically follow).

What are some of the conclusions which logically follow from "the well-known household budget constraint"?

First, the amount of money which can be spent is limited by income. No matter how much one might like to have of this or that, limits exist. Even when it's possible to finance purchases by debt, the volume of credit which can be obtained is subject to a limit—a limit determined by present and expected future income.

Second, the household budget constraint demands that priorities be established. Some expenditures have to be given precedence over others in terms of their contribution to individual and family well-being. In the family, expenditures on food, clothing, shelter and health care will rank first for no other reason than that without these things the very physical existence of the family would be threatened. All other things have to wait.

In brief, the familiar household budget constraint imposes limits and demands about fundamental choices. But, of course, mistakes are made.

Some expenditures fail to generate real benefit. When that happens, rational people redirect their expenditures in another direction. Sometimes more debt is incurred than can be supported by income, and current living standards have to be reduced until the debt is reduced to manageable proportions. (Some people never pay their debts—which means that those who

extended credit are forced to reduce their standard of living).

Whatever the situation, the household budget constraint defines limits beyond which one may not venture without pain.

Why isn't any of this applicable to the federal budget? Because the federal government can levy taxes and print money. Unlike the family budget, the federal budget is not constrained; there are no meaningful limits except those generated by political fears. But it hasn't always been that way. In a powerful little book published in 1977—*Democracy in Deficit*, published by Academic Press—Prof. James M. Buchanan and Richard E. Wagner argued that prior to the 1930s the spending proclivities of elected politicians were effectively limited by two things: the gold standard and the deeply ingrained belief that the federal budget ought to be kept in balance over the range of normal business cycles. Together, these two formed what Buchanan and Wagner call "our historical fiscal constitution."

In the environment created by our "fiscal constitution," politicians were not afraid to tell their constituents that "it's not government's place to do this," or "government can't afford to spend money on such things," or "if we do this, we won't be able to balance the budget."

The limits imposed by the "fiscal constitution" forced politicians to behave like statesmen; they had to stand above the mob and tell their constituents that if more of one thing was wanted by one group, less of something else would have to be accepted by another group.

Politicians also had to recognize that government's income was limited by the capacity of the private economy to produce real income. Therefore, the politicians knew that any government program which hindered the function of the private economy also hindered government revenues.

We've lost those limits and the country has suffered—just as the family suffers when it ignores its budget limits. We would be better off if those limits were restored. That's why there is real merit—political as well as economic—in the call for a constitutional limitation on federal spending and the requirement that the budget be balanced.

Charles D. Van Eaton teaches economics at Hillsdale College in Michigan.

FREE-MARKET YELLOW PAGES

The 1983 edition of the **Free-Market Yellow Pages** has been published. This 20 page booklet lists almost 200 free-market businesses and educational organizations. Write for a copy or information on how to place an ad (single listings of name, address and phone number is FREE).

One copy—\$1.50; two copies —\$2.50; four copies—\$4.00.

FREE-MARKET YELLOW PAGES, Box 4, Fullerton, CA 92632.



FEDERAL EMPLOYEES EMULATE GOVERNMENT IN COMPUTER FRAUDS

In Washington these days, hundreds of federal employees working on government computers, are discovering new ways to increase their income, according to a (government) study of computer fraud.

Richard Kusserow, a former Chicago-area FBI agent who is inspector general at the Department of Health and Human Services, reported to the White House that the amount of fraud and abuse involving the 16,000 government computers is unknown but is more widespread than suspected.

In just 8 of the cases he inspected, (picked at random), there were more \$100,000 per case involved. And, in another 31 instances the losses ranged from \$1,000. to \$10,000.

How did they do it . . . ? Let us count the ways . . .

A clerk assigned to the recovery of loan overpayments to veterans caused by computer errors found a way to divert the overpayments to his personal bank account!

A person hired by a private insurance company to process Medicare claims substituted her address in the files of dozens of beneficiaries.

Three data-entry clerks at the Agriculture Department who were given terminals that could accept only names of potential food-stamp recipients were able to steal \$150,000 in stamps because their supervisor, whose machine was capable of actually issuing them, left the terminal running while he was at lunch. The thieves typed in fake applications and then approved them on the boss' unguarded terminal during the lunch break.

A computer programmer at the Commerce Department found a way to conduct a lucrative football pool using the machine to take bets, compute odds guaranteed to give the operator a profit and to print the schedules each player marked in the pool.

Another high-ranking employee used computer facilities to run an off-hours consulting engineering business. The professional engineer used the computer to keep customer records, write bills and print the reports he sent to customers to earn his fees.

An interesting fact that was also uncovered was that higher paid computer thieves tended to engage in such abuse as using computer time for their own businesses or recreation, while the lower-salaried people tended to commit more serious fraud, such as tacking their address onto somebody else's Social Security check.

However the coup de grace of all was the unidentified employee who for 1½ years called up on his terminal people that had died! He then erased the record of the death from the computer's memory and reinstated the benefits payable to himself. The only reason he was caught was that a bank clerk observed him opening up multiple bank accounts all on the same afternoon! He used the government computers to make automatic deposits each month in each account.

It is apparent that since "Big Brother's" ethics are in question most of the time, that "Brother's" employees don't think twice about turning the tables. It's really sad since that ingenuity could be channeled to more productive activity elsewhere.

New Study Says American Schools Have Chronic Errors

Another critical report of the American public schooling system has been published. So far this year, two or three other reports have surfaced to warn Americans of what the public has known for almost a decade — that the public school system is deteriorating rapidly.

The most current report came from the Institute for the Development of Educational Activities, an independent research organization. The report involved 27,000 interviews, and has been called "probably the most comprehensive study ever made of American schools".

The report argues that "American schools are in trouble," and that "far-reaching restructuring," according to John I. Goodlad, the director of the study.

Some of the restructuring includes:

Schooling should be accelerated by two years with formal education beginning at the age of 4.

Schools should be smaller.

High school curriculums should require a core of "general education" courses.

"Tracking" should be abolished (placing students in classes with students of comparable ability).

Schools should name "head teachers" who would have a Ph.D and would get higher pay.

It is interesting to note that these suggestions are labeled "far-reaching." They should be labeled "mediocre."

The structure of public schools needs to be changed. Teachers and administrators need the flexibility to teach and solve problems uninhibited by centralized agencies. Unfortunately, no real changes in education can occur under the thumb of a government bureaucracy.

Prices for Future of Freedom Conference at Long Beach City College

Tickets must be postmarked on the date of the price discount deadlines. Tickets are held at the door. To guarantee a banquet seat, money must be in before Wed., Oct. 19, 12 noon. It is first come first served if a person comes without making a reservation in advance.

Students-one day	\$12.50/\$15/\$18
Students-two days	\$20/\$22.50/\$25
Non-Student (one day)	\$25/\$27.50/\$30
Non-Student (two days).....	\$40/\$45/\$50
Banquet	\$20/\$25/\$30*
Banquet (Golden Table)	\$40/\$45/\$55*

*limited at the door, first come first served.

Write to Future of Freedom for complete details, Box 4, Fullerton, CA 92632 (checks payable to Future of Freedom '83).

A SAD PROTEST STORY THE MEDIA NEVER TOLD YOU

By Robert LeFevre

It was an Associated Press story datelined Little Rock, Ark. It told of Gordon Kahl, 63, the fugitive tax protester who had been killed and whose body had been identified following its semi-cremation in the bunker-style house where he had been cornered.

The news service story was everything the government could have wished. Any latent sympathy that might have gathered around the North Dakota farmer was dissipated. He had killed two U.S. Marshals and wounded three others in a violent showdown prior to his flight to Arkansas. When a person takes the law into his own hands with a gun, public sympathy takes flight.

Of course the ruckus had begun over taxation. Kahl was a member of a national organization composed of "survivalists" who believe the American government has sold out to some cabal of anti-Americans.

That's a fairly popular view these days. Perhaps a large majority of Americans are hostile and angry with government over the amount of taxes collected and the belligerence of the IRS. IRS investigations are costly and time-consuming. Often the agent doing the job is vindictive, petty and just plain nasty.

There are, in fact, enough tax protesters to make almost any anti-tax movement a majority movement, and Kahl might have become a martyr, except that he didn't live long enough to develop a legend.

I do not applaud when anyone picks up a gun. There are millions of people, perhaps a majority, who believe that violence is the best way to get something accomplished. The present administration appears to be leading the entire nation in that direction and I am not encouraged to see it.

I deplore Kahl's folly in deciding to further his protest by violence, although he patterned his behavior on that of the federal government. In this position I often stand almost alone. The public at large has an affection for such violence-prone folk heroes as Billy the Kid, Bonnie and Clyde, Jesse James and Dillinger. Robin Hood has attained a kind of sainthood.

So the fact that Kahl went for his guns wouldn't have prevented the creation of myths and legends on his behalf. The public might have eaten it up. The media would have had a great thing going. The deaths at Kahl's hands came as a result (indirectly) of IRS aggressiveness. If the government contains publicists who understood that Kahl must be ridden down and eliminated quickly lest he become eligible for popular praise.

There is a strange little "newsletter" called the *Upright Ostrich* put out by some protesting zealots. In a recent issue appears a letter allegedly written by Gordon Kahl immediately following the North Dakota shoot-out.

I won't state flatly that what appears in this little sheet is what it says it is. After the fiasco of the Hitler "diaries" I'm a trifle on edge respecting sources of information. However, the content and style of the com-

munication fit all the facts of which I'm aware. So I offer a few extracts the wire services and media haven't brought out, at least in my vicinity.

The alleged letter begins by identifying the author. Then it says: "We had just finished our meeting in Medina, concerning how we could best implement the proceedings of the Third Continental Congress, which was to restore the power and prestige of the U.S. Constitution up to and including the Bill of Rights, when word was received from someone . . . that we were to be ambushed on our return to our homes."

The writer describes leaving the meeting in two cars. Kahl leads me to suspect that one of the men with one car. Mrs. Kahl and two other friends drove in a second car. North of the city at the crest of a hill, they spotted a pair of cars that Kahl termed an "ambush." He became certain when they turned on red lights. I continue the quotation:

" . . . We were just coming to an approach and I told Dave to pull in on it and stop. Our other car pulled in just beyond us and stopped also. I looked back in time to see another vehicle coming from behind with its red light on.

"I picked up my mini-14, and got out and got myself and my weapon ready as the vehicle coming from behind skidded to a stop about 20 feet away . . . About this time a shot rang out, and the driver of the car, who I believe at this time must have been supposedly in command turned around and stood up so he was looking at his man in the east ditch and toward the cars which had come from the north and yelled 'Who fired? Who fired?' The other man who was with him echoed his question.

"At the time the shot rang out I heard Yorie cry out, 'I'm hit! I'm hit!'

"I took my eyes off the two men who were yelling 'Who fired?' and looked over at Yorie. He was still standing, but I could tell he was in pain from the way he stood. About this time, another shot rang out, and I heard Yorie cry out again. I looked over and saw that he was hit again, lying on the ground. I looked back toward the two men and saw the one in the passenger side aim at me and I was sure then that they felt the situation was no longer under their control, and the only thing to do was kill us all . . ."

I have seen no news stories that even hinted that Kahl's son had been wounded by marshals who, if this account is credited, fired first. Later in his account, Kahl leads me to suspect that one of the men with the cars lying in wait fired the first shot. The account suggests that the first round was probably buckshot, intended to inflict pain and thus obtain surrender. The second shot, also fired before Kahl returned fire, if his alleged account is accurate, was either from a rifle or pistol. Again I quote:

"Yorie's 45-auto, which he had in his shoulder holster, had either a rifle or pistol bullet imbedded in the clip. Had he not been wearing it, he would have been killed instantly."

An important series of lessons is implicit here, even if the alleged letter from Kahl wasn't his.

While the degree of immorality, when violence is used in a dispute, is presumably weighted against the party who *initiates* the action, the distinctions tend to

Continued on page 4

NEW RAMPART

blur. Who initiated this action? Was it the IRS demanding payment of taxes in arrears? Was it Congress, which passed the laws enacting the taxes? Was it the Constitution that authorized Congress to tax?

Did violence begin when Kahl et al. refused to pay? Or did it begin when the IRS refused to take "no" for an answer? Did it begin when a roadblock, presumably by police cars, caused a 63-year-old farmer who believed he had done nothing wrong to believe he was being ambushed? Did it start when Kahl began carrying a gun? Was the initiation of violence the first shot, whoever fired it? Or did violence begin when Kahl shot back?

I admit I don't know. I know where my prejudices are. And I also know that most of us believe what we wish to believe.

Only this is certain. It's not a good idea to seek solutions to problems by violent means. The violence may determine who is left to fight. But the problem can march on for generations and centuries until reason comes to the rescue and at last resolves the issue.

Robert LeFevre was the founder of Rampart College in the 1950's and has written half-a-dozen books. LeFevre writes a weekly newspaper column for "The Register."

THE SNAKES IN THE GARDEN OF BURBANK

By Butler D. Shaffer

I live in Johnny Carson's favorite city: Burbank. While there is a ring of truth to what Carson has to say about Burbank's lack of modernity, it is this being out of step with the trendy lifestyles of Malibu, Newport Beach, Marin County and Beverly Hills that I find attractive. People in Burbank tend to be well above the national average in the qualities of neighborliness, honesty and peacefulness.

If Burbankians lived in the Midwest, they would be farmers, and I have long been of the opinion that the collective sanity of any nation can be measured by the percentage of the population that still lives on farms.

This is not to say, however, that Burbank is lacking in civic embarrassments. Quite the contrary. Living in an incorporated city, the people of Burbank are—like residents of other cities—burdened by the presence of a city government and a public school system. The extent of this burden—and embarrassment—can be seen in recent actions taken by the Burbank City Council and the Board of Education.

The city council has had a running feud with a Burbank resident who had the effrontery to file a lawsuit challenging the city's involvement in a new hotel to be constructed near the airport. This suit was dropped when the hotel developer agreed to pay an additional \$700,000 for the property. The city, miffed by the delays caused by the lawsuit, sued the resident for \$11.5 million. The city's suit was dismissed by the court, and the city has appealed that dismissal.

While all of this was going on, the aforesaid resident—who apparently harbors some strange belief that citizens have the right to challenge and even argue with elected officials—got into a heated argument with a city councilman at an open meeting of the council. As the meeting ended, the councilman and the resident exchanged insults.

The councilman, in a fit of pique worthy of a Shirley

Temple foot-stomping tantrum, told the city council that he wanted the resident to apologize for insulting him. The council members, perhaps even muttering discouraging words in their presence—hastily approved a motion prohibiting this resident from speaking at any future council meeting unless he first apologized to the councilman in question.

When this resident showed up at a subsequent council meeting and tried to address what he had always been told were *his* representatives, he was told that he could not speak until he apologized to the sulking and indignant councilman. When he refused, the resident was ejected from the council chambers by the chief of police and a police officer. (One wonders why the mayor did not call the state's governor to mobilize the National Guard in the face of such a threat to constitutional government!)

While all of this was being played out, the Burbank Board of Education had an equally disturbing task before it: faced with a \$1.6 million deficit in the school budget, the system decided to fire 36 teachers.

In of itself, that is not so noteworthy. What makes it of interest is the fact that the school administrators, who laid the plans for the budget cuts acted upon by the school board, carefully insulated the jobs of administrators from the budget ax.

Oh, they did get rid of *some* non-teachers: 10 custodians were dismissed, and one assistant principal and an athletic director were made token sacrifices to enraged parents.

Of course, public school administrators know what city council members know, namely, that the school system and the city government exist not to benefit students or citizens, but to aggrandize their own power.

Parents who can still recite high school civics-class bromides about how "we are the government," "the policeman is your friend," and other bilge, no doubt believe that these two political institutions have only the best interests of the citizenry at heart.

In fact, however, city governments and school systems—like all other institutions—are their own reasons for existing. Each system will take care that its interests are protected.

It's no matter that classroom instruction, the alleged *raison d'etre* of the public schools, is sacrificed to the interests of those who run the system; and no matter that notions of free speech, public accountability and the right to petition government for a redress of grievances are sacrificed to the shabby egos of politicians.

So Johnny Carson is not quite correct when he suggests that Burbank is behind the times. When it comes to political institutions, Burbank suffers from the same illness that has infected all other communities.

Butler Shaffer is an author and teaches law at Southwestern University in Los Angeles.

Tapes of FREELAND-I Conference Still Available

Write to FREELAND, Box 4, Fulleton, CA 92632. Free Catalog upon request.

POT SHOTS

PROXMIRE'S GOLDEN FLEECE AWARD HITS LOCAL SCHOOLS

Associated Press

Senator William Proxmire, D-Wis., conferred his monthly Golden Fleece award on the Compton Unified School District recently, accusing it of mispending more than \$400,000 for disadvantaged pupils.

But Compton school officials said most of the money was used for valid educational purposes.

Citing a report by the inspector general of the Department of Education, Proxmire said the money was spent "on everything from a weeklong conference in Honolulu, Hawaii, to transportation and dinner for 500 at a restaurant as part of a junior high school prom."

The district charged the federal program for educating disadvantaged students \$210,000 for field trips and related admission fees from July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980. The fees included 1,100 tickets to Disneyland and the cost of taking 350 people to Los Angeles Lakers basketball games, Proxmire said.

"These cases are flagrant examples of abuse of an important federal program and must be not only stopped but the federal treasury must be reimbursed for the misspent funds," Proxmire said.

Proxmire presents the Golden Fleece award each month to highlight wasteful federal spending.

School district Superintendent Ted Kimbrough said Proxmire's figures apparently were obtained from an audit of federal grant funds obtained by the district. Kimbrough said the district is challenging all but \$75,000 of the \$400,000 rejected by the audit.

He said the prom dinner was "improper," but the Hawaii trip was for legitimate educational conferences, and "there is an educational component to Disneyland." The audit also challenged expenses for

trips to the courthouse, he noted.

Kimbrough said the Compton district was among many that allegedly spent federal money improperly.

"I don't know why Compton was singled out," Kimbrough said. "Nobody from Sen. Proxmire's office was calling my office. I don't know whether this is politically motivated or not."

ROACHES ARE LIVING IT UP IN THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE!

Associated Press

A surprise awaits the unsuspecting U.S. Postal Service worker who finds 400 live cockroaches that were lost in transit to an advertising agency in St. Louis recently.

The agency not only lost one shipment of 200 bugs, they tried again and lost the second as well! It seems the roaches were needed for an insecticide advertisement and the insects never arrived. Ah, but the third time is the charm, right?

The Agency's Art director's sense of humour is reflected in his comment: "People are always joking about what happens to things that get lost in the mail, maybe now those people in the dead-letter office are getting paid back for all those letters they've lost through the years."

"The ultimate result of shielding men from the effects of folly is to fill the world with fools."

Herbert Spencer

FREE CATALOG

Rampart Institute's New Catalog

Books by LeFevre, Anthony Hargis, Robert Love, Rose Wilder Lane, etc. The catalog has the largest selection of tapes by LeFevre. Also, lapel pins, posters and bumperstickers.

Write: Rampart Institute, Catalog Dept., Box 4, Fullerton, CA 92632.

NEW RAMPART

P.O. Box 4
Fullerton, California 92632

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 1869
Fullerton, CA

FULLER (cont. from frontpage)

"I know," he said, "that it is going to be very difficult—getting rid of them—but they are going to have to go. They are blocking the world's circulatory system."

Acknowledging that a world without political structures is anarchy, Fuller consoles his listeners with the admonition, "Yes, you'd have to call me an anarchist." but, he warned, "anarchy is not the stereotypical image you have of it. People with power want you to believe it is evil."

In an age where it is not fashionable to listen to the elderly, when the 87-year-old Fuller spoke—even if it be of anarchy—people listened.

People listened to Fuller (or Bucky as he preferred to be called, because he has had a life that has worked, in the main.

When it didn't work, Fuller said, it was because his resolve to shun the conventional dicta of his culture, and follow his own convictions.

This resolve to "spontaneously behave in complete accord with the truth as you see it," was, for Fuller, the essence of integrity.

Fuller spoke on that subject on April 21, at the "Integrity in Action" event held at Cal State Long Beach.

It was the absence of integrity, Fuller said, that brought him to the shores of Lake Michigan in 1927. After the failure of his construction business and the death of his first daughter from polio, Fuller said he hit bottom.

Standing on the cold, windy shoreline, contemplating suicide, Fuller asked, "Do I know best or does God know best whether I may be of any value to the integrity of the universe?"

He decided he had no right to end his life until he had made an intelligent effort to discover what purpose God might have had in creating him. He also resolved to follow his own vision.

"Up till then, he recounted, "I had been taught—perhaps well-meaningly taught—to listen to others get along and play the money game."

"However, he continued in reflection, "I had a desire to make things work and do things better—not to make money.

"I decided then that I would commit myself to seeing what a little penniless, unknown failure might be able to do on behalf of all humanity."

Earlier this year, some 56 years later, Fuller—"the failure"—received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest award the nation can give a civilian.

Getting out of the money game has also worked for him.

Fuller said that since 1928, "every day there has been a miracle. For the last 25 years my average income has been over a quarter of a million dollars a year." And he noted, "every bit of it goes right back into the work. I never try to save anything. Because I must completely avoid the money game."

"That's very important for you to know," he told his listeners, "so you can understand how I really feel about integrity."

Two years ago in "Critical Paths" an apocalyptic and controversial book, Fuller bluntly declared that by 1989, humanity as a whole will cross an evolutionary threshold. Fuller prophesied that we will either destroy ourselves or achieve what he calls "total success in

the universe."

Fuller defined global success as "everything for everybody" or "comprehensive design to advantage all with disadvantaging any."

He attributes economic notions of scarcity and political appetites for power as being the root causes of our global predicament.

Humanity is denied earth's natural abundance by "tax-hungry government bureaucracies and profit-hungry big business."

The representatives for those powerful interests who glibly assure the public that atomic wastes from nuclear power plants can be safely buried, Fuller said, are "gambling on the future of all humanity to win only the continuing increase of their personal economic power control."

Fuller attributed the crisis we are in to systems that are the results of misinformation. He takes issue with those who, utilizing computerized projections, have predicted depletion of the earth's resources and inevitable cataclysmic social upheavals.

Challenging the alarming figures that indicate an exhaustion of the world's mines by turn of the century, Fuller noted that over 85 percent of copper comes from scrap materials.

"That's why," he said, "the mines are shutting down. Abundance exists," he said. "The remaining problem is to make people aware of it."

Fuller said that it is his belief that when we become aware of abundance we'll stop killing each other off to get the "goodies."

Caroline Roper-Deyo is a member of the Board of Directors of Rampart Institute. She is a professional journalist and writes for the "Los Angeles Times."

CLASSIFIED ADS

RATES: 20 cents per word, \$5.00 minimum. Telephone numbers count as one word; box numbers count as two words. Payment must accompany all orders. Copy must be received by the first day of the month one month prior to issue date. Check or money order should be made to Rampart Institute, Classified Ads, Box 4, Fullerton, CA 92632.

TAPES OF FUTURE OF FREEDOM CONF. Dr. Thomas Szasz, Douglas Casey, John Pugsley, Robert LeFevre, Dr. Nathaniel Branden, plus a rare speech by Barbara Branden on her upcoming book on Ayn Rand. Write for free catalog. FOF Conf., Box 4, Fullerton, CA 92632.

Subscription Form
NEW RAMPART

**A Bi-Monthly (6 editions) Journal on
Liberty and Intellectual Survival**

Contributing Editors:
George Smith, Robert LeFevre, Marvin Olsen,
Butler D. Shaffer, Caroline Roper Deyo, Wendy
McElroy and Charles D. Van Eaton.

NEW RAMPART \$12/one year
..... \$18/two years

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Date _____ / _____ / _____

NEW RAMPART • P.O. Box 4 • Fullerton, CA 92632
(714) 979-5737 • (Athena Graphics)