

NEW RAMPART

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500 Attend the 11th Future of Freedom Conf.

"It was like old times", one conference attendant remarked after the 3-day conference at Long Beach City College.

Operating since 1969, the conference series has remained very similar in style since the 1960's. One participant remarked that the conference was "refreshing," saying that it was fun to listen to ideas and philosophy for a change. The participant was referring to the contrast with LP conventions which deal heavily with political organizing and electoral strategies. Co-Sponsored by Rampart Institute, the Future of Freedom Conf. has a diverse mixture of speakers, workshops, exhibits and people. The eclectic style of the conference series has remained very similar since it's beginning in the sixties.

The main floor speakers included Barbara Branden, Karl Hess, Thomas Hazlett, Robert Poole, Murray Rothbard, Butler Schaffer, Irwin Schiff, George Smith, Joyce and Lee Shulman, Lowell Ponte, Wendy McElroy, Robert LeFevre, Henry Mark Holzer, and Ben Sasway (the first of the current draft resisters to be jailed). The speeches are all available on cassette from the Future of Freedom Conference POB 4, Fullerton, CA 92632.

Other aspects of the conference were the Friday night showing of Ayn Rand's film, "The Fountainhead", a lively collection of exhibit tables,



George Smith



Conference participants listening to Karl Hess

and an attendant scattering of private and not so private parties.

On Saturday night, a tribute banquet for Murray Rothbard brought out a colorful look into the roots of the modern libertarian movement. Another highlight of the banquet was the awarding of the H. L. Mencken awards by the Free Press Association. The winners of this years awards were:

Best news story/investigative report: *Inquiry*, "Rise & Fall of a Ward Hack," Murray Waas; **Best feature essay or review:** *Harper's* "Tales of the Vienna Airport," Joseph Nocera; **Best Book:** *The Path to Power*, Robert

(Continued on page 7)

FBI Seizes Teen-Agers Home Computer in Raid No Charges Levied Yet Against Youths

They were just high school students, taking a computer course at Woodbridge High School. But one day last October, they became victims of a FBI raid.

In the early morning hours, the FBI broke into three homes and seized private computer equipment, intending to break up a ring of people unlawfully tapping into a private electronic mail service.

As of yet, the four teen-agers have not been charged with a crime. The government has accused the four teen-agers of stealing sensitive information. The teen-agers admit that they tapped into the mail system, but said that they did not know it was a private system owned by GTE.

After the raid, the boys' computers were rushed to Virginia to be investigated and that was the last thing they heard about their property. But that is not the only thing that is missing. Also gone, the boy's mothers agree, is a sense of trust in the FBI and the government.

(Continued on page 7)

Expert Says Gov't Finances More Jobs Than Private Sector

STANFORD — Policies favoring private spending actually may prolong high unemployment, a Stanford University expert says.

Government money "is spent on services, which tend to be labor-intensive and therefore employ a lot of people," said Russel Rumberger, while private industry tends to invest more in machinery, buildings and other capital goods.

Government spending funded 34 percent of civilian jobs in 1980, he said. "Most types of government spending generate more jobs than private spending," said Rumberger, a research associate at the Institute for Research on Educational Finance and Governance.

As a result, Rumberger said, his study implies that tax cuts do not create as many jobs as an equivalent increase in government spending. "It implies that the

(Continued on page 2)

NEW RAMPART

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EDITORIAL

New Law: Farmers Paid Not to Produce Milk

By L.K. Samuels

For years President Reagan has argued in favor of less controls and subsidies by government. In fact, most people see Reagan as an advocate of the free-market philosophy. And one of Reagan's speech writers is a well-known libertarian activist, Dana Rohrabacher. But despite Reagan's free-market rhetoric, there seems to be little real substance to a strong commitment to a free economy.

On November 29, Reagan signed into law a measure that would for the first time pay dairy farmers not to produce milk. Those who favored the new milk support system argued that the new law was better than the current dairy policy that has led to huge government stockpiles of surplus milk products.

This is ridiculous. What farmer is going to hold back milk production if he is guaranteed to be paid on all the milk he produces? The government is giving the milk farmer a blank check.

And what is the government going to do with millions of gallons of surplus milk? Further, the new law has no ceiling on the amount dairy farmers can be paid. Critics have warned that overproduction would occur and that a few large producers could get individual government checks of up to \$4.5 million. Already this year government farm programs have cost the taxpayers a record \$22 billion.

Before signing the bill, a small bipartisan group of House and Senate members who had lobbied for the bill, met with the President for two hours. After the meeting, Reagan, who had for months voiced disapproval of the bill, agreed to sign it.

Special Interests have always plagued government. There is no sure-fire way to curb the influence of lobbyists. Therefore, government ought not to be in any position to grant special privileges to anyone. If this could be accomplished, the lobbyists in Washington would quickly depart the capital city like rats deserting a sinking ship. Unfortunately, politics is politics and government thrives on special interest groups.

Politicians will continue to give lip-service to the free market philosophy. It is the nature of the beast.

We Welcome Letters to the Editor!

We will print most letters to the editor. Letters should be 400 words or less. In some cases we will allow longer letters. Write to: Letters, Rampart Institute, Box 4, Fullerton, CA 92632.

K.E. Grubbs Jr. Becomes A Contributing Editor to NR

K.E. Grubbs Jr. has become a contributing editor to New Rampart.

Besides his duty as the Editorial Page Editor of the Santa Ana based *Register*, Grubbs is the Assistant to the President of the Freedom Newspapers, Inc, which owns *The Register*.

Grubbs' career in journalism began on rocky soil when he assumed editorship of a conservative youth magazine called *The New Guard* in the late 1960's. The magazine was published by Young Americans for Freedom. He was soon ousted from the position for being "too libertarian."

Grubbs has written for *Reason*, *Inquiry* and *The American Spectator*. He attended Cal State University, Fullerton and has been a guest lecturer at Harvard University.

(GOVT. FINANCES MORE JOBS—cont. from front page)

money the government would spend would tend to create more jobs than the money consumers would spend," he said.

Rumberger said \$1 billion in private spending or in transfer payments would produce about 30,000 jobs, while \$1 billion spent on national defense would generate about 46,000 jobs — 16,000 in the private sector, 16,000 in the military and 14,000 in the private sector.

The same amount would produce nearly 50,000 jobs if spent by state and local governments, he said, or about 51,000 jobs if spent by the federal government for non-defense programs.

He estimated that the shift of \$1 billion from federal non-defense spending to private spending would reduce the total number of jobs by more than 20,000. He also noted the spending affects the composition of the work force.

Half the jobs held by college graduates are funded by the government, and the proportion runs higher for minority college graduates, Rumberger said.

"More than 40 percent of the jobs in the public sector are high-level professional and managerial jobs, compared to one-quarter for the jobs in the private sector," Rumberger said.

Government spending in the private sector also creates more high-level positions than private spending, he said.

"Government spending generated 42 percent of all professional and managerial jobs in the U.S. economy in 1980, but only 26 percent of all low-level jobs," he said.

"Since public sector employment provides more professional job opportunities and benefits college graduates, women and minorities more than other groups of workers, a reduction in federal non-defense purchases or in state and local purchases will reduce employment opportunities for these groups."

He said one-third of all college graduates were employed by the public sector in 1980 and 17 percent in the private sector owed their jobs to government purchases and transfer payments from the government to private sectors.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS:

All sides have some explaining to do
about the shooting down of 007

By Robert LeFevre

I'm not yet satisfied.

The cacophony over the cowardly destruction of the unarmed Korean jetliner has exceeded my expectations but the explanation of events leading up to it has fallen short. Frankly, I'm not happy with the various statements made by American authorities. And I never expected to learn the truth from the Russians. So it's difficult for me to put the matter to rest.

I have a whole series of questions which haven't been answered to my satisfaction and it's just possible others are also uneasy from the same cause. Until some believable information is provided, the American people, and probably a great many others throughout the world, will experience a gnawing suspicion that they are being emotionally manipulated by the propaganda efforts of the two major powers.

1.) Why, when news of the downed airliner was first flashed around the globe, was nothing said to the effect that a spy plane from this country had been in the vicinity of Flight 007, even if only for a brief moment? The matter remained unknown until the Russians made an accusation of the presence of a spy plane. Then, with an apparent reluctance, Ronald Reagan admitted it. Many Americans, in an effort to show that our skirts were clean, suddenly had egg on their faces.

2.) Why did representatives of the South Korean government stoutly maintain that the KAL 747 was on course and not over Soviet territory until, in the midst of much protestation, almost, it seemed, on orders, they stepped out of the lime light altogether and have had virtually nothing to say since?

3.) Why is the American government so completely involved in this matter? True, there were 61 Americans aboard the doomed carrier. But American lives have been lost through hostile action before this and the American government has been quick to point out that we are neutral and that the loss occurred, for example, because of a conflict between Iran and Iraq, or between Israel and the PLO, or whatever. This plane wasn't an American plane. It flew with a Korean pilot and crew and took its orders from South Korea. Why are we Americans pulling the chestnuts from someone else's fire?

4.) According to some fairly comprehensive research, Flight 007 passed over a number of checkpoints on its route to South Korea from Alaska. While over these positions, the pilot or his backup person is supposed to verify the position by the fantastically good equipment carried in all 747's. After that, confirmation is radioed to radar centers which monitor all such flights. The radio reports went out on schedule but in each case the pilot reported he was on course, although the radar of the monitors showed him off course by as much as 400 miles. Why this discrepancy?

5.) It appears that when Flight 007 first penetrated

what is called "Soviet airspace" a number of MiGs were "scrambled" to intercept the intruder. The MiG is an extremely efficient airplane. A number of these planes (from nine to 12?) spent two hours over the Kamchatka Peninsula trying to locate that great big passenger ship with 269 people aboard. According to my present information the pilots of those MiGs failed to make visual contact in that time. Why? Can you believe that Russian pilots are universally that inept?

6.) After the Kamchatka crossing the plane was again in space outside the Soviet sphere. It could have turned a few degrees to the left and possibly escaped harm altogether. But it continued on its course toward the Soviet Union and as it reentered Soviet airspace over the island of Sakhalin, two more MiGs had virtually used up all their fuel when, just before the plane left Russian air for the second time, the ship became visible to one of the pilots. Apparently the second contingent of Soviet fly boys had the same problem as the first group but lucked out.

It seems that as the KAL flight at last turned left, it asked for permission to fly at a higher altitude. In climbing, its speed was reduced and the Soviet pilot made a visual contact but was quickly flying in front of his target. Why did the Korean plane execute a left turn at all? If the course required correction why wasn't it made sooner?

7.) The government of South Korea has long been concerned over American Far Eastern policy. The South Korean president is admittedly worried that America will focus too much attention in the Middle East. One of the reasons for some of the Americans being aboard Flight 007 (according to my sources) is that a secret top-level meeting was to be held in South Korea. South Korea wants an American commitment to it and, most particularly, it wants to get its hands on American dollars. Could it have been in South Korea's ultimate interest that an Oriental martyr appear on the scene? I have no idea, but I'd like that idea thoroughly investigated.

8.) But there is one more question that really bothers me. Just at the time this hideous and barbaric act was taking place, President Reagan was finding tough sledding in Congress. He wanted battleships and tanks and missiles and planes and something very close to \$200 billion in debt to get them.

But the American people have been raising their voices in protest. And even some congressmen (usually the last to know) had taken note of the enormous size of the sense of anger and frustration boiling below the surface from sea to simmering sea. If only the American people would approve of harnessing themselves like quarry-slaves to a vast new burden of debt, then there could be popular support for a new war. An atrocity was needed. An act of war! Could the American administration have been somehow involved?

9.) The idea that the U.S. had spy equipment aboard the flight as the Russians claim is, to my mind, pure bunk. First, with our satellites and spy planes, we don't need it. Second, although the American officials, again belatedly, report that Russia and Cuba use passenger aircraft for spying, I don't believe the American military could conceive of it. Not because of humanitarian motives, but purely on the grounds of efficiency.

(Cont. from page 3)

Civilians get in the way!

10.) The major failing of both the Korean and Vietnam wars ties to the lack of public indignation prior to hostilities. Neither Harry Truman nor Lyndon Johnson took the time to manipulate public opinion into a state of rage. As a matter of fact, the very last time the American public united in a single unified emotional orgy occurred in 1941 following Pearl Harbor.

That was an atrocity. And Americans reacted. Suddenly everyone loved being taxed and regulated and we haven't gotten out of that yet. And did you ever take note? It was Japan that attacked us at Pearl Harbor. But three days later, we declared war on Germany, as well. Why? Because a nation is supposed to fight the allies of its foes? Then why didn't Russia fight the Japanese until after the atomic bombs were dropped in the closing two weeks of the war?

Is South Korea a cat's-paw for World War III? Is the outrage going to confirm our participation in a perpetual war in Palestine? I really would like a few answers.

Robert LeFevre was the founder of Rampart College in the 1950's and has authored half-a-dozen books. LeFevre writes a weekly newspaper column for the Freedom Newspapers, Inc.

BODY COUNT FROM THE WAR ON POVERTY CONTINUES TO RISE

By Charles D. Van Eaton

The latest news from the poverty front is not encouraging. Data released in mid-August show that 15 percent of the population are now living below the statistically defined poverty level — the highest since 1967. What do these data tell us? What, if anything, can or should be done to correct the situation?

Whatever these data may mean for appropriate economic policy, their meaning for the ammunition of partisan politics is clear: Ronald Reagan's critics will use them against him. Why should anything else be expected? Reagan's critics have already accused him of everything from lacking simple human compassion to advocating policies purposely designed to sacrifice the poor on the altar of the rich. For his critics to argue that these poverty data prove that his policies are bankrupt and deserving of political repudiation would only be the logical extension of all that has been said before.

But if there was ever a time for pure reason to prevail, it is now. What is not needed is a flood of criticism, condemnation and more compassionate-than-thou posturing. None of that garbage helps the poor, however much it may help the critics feel better about themselves.

But, unfortunately, the posturing has already begun. Before the 1984 presidential campaign is over, it will be at a fever pitch. Hodding Carter III, former member of Jimmy Carter's administration and current correspondent for the Public Broadcasting Service and columnist for the *Wall Street Journal*, has already begun. He sees these new poverty data as evidence of both a failure of compassion and a failure of economic policy in the Reagan administration.

Someone once said that in the matter of government programs for the poor, compassion was the last refuge

of the scoundrel. I'm not prepared to go that far in describing all who subscribe to the view that government has a role to play in alleviating poverty. I know too many people in the social work profession who suffer no illusions about the limits of both welfare and compassion in the war against poverty. They know that poverty has a spiritual as well as an economic dimension and that pouring more and more money into poverty programs will not solve the problem. Indeed, it may make the problem worse.

But Hodding Carter rejects that argument. Poverty has worsened, he contends, because funds for helping the poor have been cut by this administration. His conclusion is clear: Reagan's policies are to blame. But are they? If so, it would have to be shown that the increase in poverty is a new and dramatic turnaround in the condition of the poor. But is that really the case? What are the facts?

Charles Murray of the Heritage Foundation has released a detailed study of this issue. He finds that in the two decades preceding Lyndon Johnson's War on Poverty (which really began to get under way in 1968), the number of officially defined poor in this country fell steadily and rapidly. It declined from about 33 percent in 1947 to about 12.8 percent in 1968. In the late 1960s these reductions slowed to a virtual halt. Throughout the 1970s — the decade of massive growth in welfare programs — the proportion of the population below the poverty line remained flat at about 11 percent to 13 percent. By 1980, according to Murray, we had a higher proportion of poor in this country than we had in 1968. Indeed, between 1960 and 1980 the number of people who would have been poor without government aid (this does not include Social Security) increased 33 percent.

What is the lesson? Massive welfare programs of the Great Society type have done far more harm than good for the poor. The current figure of 15 percent is not a turn around: it is an extension of the decay which set in precisely when the view that government could and should solve the poverty problem became a matter of public policy. We've created a generation of losers, not winners.

It's time to quit the childish posturing and start taking a hard look. Welfare doesn't work.

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.



INDIVIDUAL ACTS OF PRINCIPLE ARE WORTH THEIR COSTS

By Butler D. Shaffer

Perhaps I am unduly optimistic, but I have observed a growing tendency on the part of more and more people to refuse to participate in inhumane, oppressive practices of governments.

We are familiar with the refusal of hundreds of thousands of young men to be drafted in the Vietnam War, as well as the desertion of many American soldiers during that war. This wholesale determination not to contribute to the evils of warfare was the principal factor terminating U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia.

The continuing refusal of millions of young men to even register for a draft is testimony to the depth to which non-participation in political butchery is becoming a part of the American personality.

More recently, others have taken the responsibility of saying "no" to governments; to refuse being parties to State tyranny. In Texas, a convicted sex offender was ordered to submit to 10 years of treatment — with an experimental drug that would chemically castrate him—as a condition of this probation. The hospital to which he was directed refused, however, to accept the man as a patient, presumably because of the significant opposition of many doctors to such practices.

One is reminded, in this connection, of the growing opposition of many psychiatrists to employing such vicious, inhumane methods as shock treatment, drugging and psychosurgery upon patients who do not want such "treatment."

Within the past few days, Mexicana Airlines has announced that it will no longer provide the transportation to return Salvadoran refugees to the homeland from which they had fled, in order to keep them from being murdered by the resident butchers. How sad it is to realize that political refugees from Iron Curtain countries are welcomed — mainly for propaganda purposes — into America, while refugees from the tyrannies Washington supports are summarily thrown back to a certain death or imprisonment. It is encouraging, however, that at least one participant in these indecent practices has chosen to say "no."

Then there was the example of the Los Angeles longshoremen who, at a cost of many hundreds of dollars to each of them personally, refused to unload a Russian freighter as a symbolic protest of the Russians' shooting down of the Korean airliner. While there was nothing tyrannical about lumber and vodka being shipped into the country, the longshoremen say their refusal was the most effective act they could undertake in support of a principle of human decency.

It is important to observe that, in each of the aforementioned acts of non-participation, the man or woman taking the action had to pay a significant price for his or her refusal. In some cases, the cost amounted to a good deal of money while in others it resulted in criticism (even ostracism) from their profes-

sional colleagues, or prosecution by the State, in spite of such costs, the refusal to go along did not abate.

This is an important point, for it means that more and more people are willing, as the adage goes, to "put their money where their mouth is." I have known all sorts of people — many of them intellectuals — who are willing to stand for a matter of principle as long as it doesn't cost them anything to do so. Espousing some highly principled cause is an easy thing to do when there are no adverse consequences. It is only when there is a cost involved with defending a principle that we get some measure of the depth of one's integrity. I am often amused by the sight of people from the entertainment industry (i.e., motion picture and television performers, politicians and newscasters) boldly and courageously "taking a stand" in favor of some issue or point of view they know 98 percent of their audience will support.

Still, I am encouraged that many people do seem willing to pay a price for the defense of a principle. If this tendency should continue, there may yet be hope that mankind will be able to put aside its violent, inhuman, destructive practices, and discover how to live in peace and respect for one another. After all, the costs of not discovering how to become decent and peaceful will be far greater than the costs of resistance to evil.

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

FREELAND II Conf. Scheduled for Sat., May 12 Location: Long Beach Golden Sails Hotel

"Space: Is It The Final Frontier for Freedom" is the theme of the second annual FREELAND Conference series. The two main speakers will be science-fiction writer Poul Anderson and science industrialist Gary Hudson. Other speakers will be announced later.

Starting at 9:30 a.m. in the Marina Room of the Golden Sails Hotel (located in Long Beach, California on Pacific Coast Highway), the highlight of the conference will be the luncheon speech by Poul Anderson.

Exhibit booths and advertising space in the program booklet are available.

Tickets discounts are available if bought early.

ADMISSION:

\$18/\$20/\$22April 24/May 7/at door

LUNCHEON:

\$12/\$13.50/\$15April 24/May 7/at door*

TOTAL PACKAGE (admission & Luncheon):

\$30/\$33.50/\$37April 24/May 7/at door*

EXHIBIT TABLE (6 ft.):

\$22/\$24/\$26April 24/May 7/at door

* First come, first served for luncheon tickets at door.

Write for prices for program booklet ads.

Tapes of FREELAND-I Conference Still Available

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

Where Does the Burden of Proof Lie?

By Tim Kuklinsky

The following is an excerpt from Kuklinsky's upcoming novel "The Littlest Runaway." The speaker is Paul, the leader of the Anarchist Revolutionary Faction.

Upon whom lies the burden of proof? That is the fundamental question which precedes any consideration of the issue of Anarchy versus the State.

Why should the burden of proof rest upon one or the other? Let me illustrate. Suppose that I am walking down the street minding my own business, when all of a sudden I am arrested and forcibly restrained. Do I need to prove that I am innocent before I have a right to be set free, or is it up to my accuser to demonstrate that there is some reason for restraining me? I propose that each individual ought to be regarded as innocent until such time as he or she is proven to have committed some act of injustice. Barring such proof, all individuals have a natural right to be free.

What is a State? It is, among other things, an agency of coercion. I do not deny that it is other things also, as for some it is viewed as an agency for administering objective justice. I do not wish to dispute that point at this particular time. All I am saying for the present is that, whatever else it may be, the State is necessarily an agency of coercion.

What is coercion? It is the initiation of force or violence by one individual against another.

Is there any State that does not operate by coercion? No, for every State claims it as its exclusive right. Is it possible for a State to exist without engaging in coercion? No, for then it might be an agency of protection, but it would not be a State.

Thus we find that those who advocate a State believe that some individual has the right to initiate force or violence against another. That is an interesting proposition, but where is the proof? The Anarchist's reply is simple: Barring such proof, leave me alone!

The Statist complains that we need objective rules of justice if we are to function as a society. The Anarchist does not dispute the point. On the contrary, that is why he became an Anarchist in the first place. He saw that the State is subjective and arbitrary in the administration of justice, and thus he proposes that this subjective and arbitrary agency be abolished. The Anarchist proposes that true justice originates with Natural Law, which requires the absence of coercion, and thus the absence of the State. Hence Anarchy.

The Statist complains that without a centralized agency to administer justice there would be chaos and confusion. Does this mean that humans are incapable of governing themselves? If so, what sort of superior beings does the Statist wish to have governing over us? Angels perhaps? But that is a matter of religion, not of politics. If man is incapable of governing himself, how then is he to be capable of governing others? Strange as it may sound, the governing of some individuals by others is precisely what the Statist has in mind. Thus does the State divide human society into two classes: the governing and the governed.

The Statist insists that this division is necessary to

maintain law and order. The Anarchist inquires: Whose laws? Whose orders?

The Statist claims that without a State men might be held hostage by the first criminal to seize power and name himself dictator. The Anarchist agrees that this has already happened, and the criminal is called: The State.

Timothy P. Kuklinsky is the director of the Free Market Educational Society (formerly known as the Libertarian-Objectivist Association of Los Angeles).

New Threat to Private Retirement System in U.S.

In a newly released 30-page study "The Threat to the Private Retirement System," the author and noted pension consultant Ron Holland warns that the government is now quietly adopting policies to result in eventual control of all private, tax-advantaged pension assets in the United States, including Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA), Keogh, and Corporate Plans. In the past two years similar moves have been already made in various other countries, such as France and Sweden, in a desperate attempt to support collapsing national retirement funds and other government programs.

Most of the now well over \$400 billion in the United States' private pension system is in cash equivalents, such as bank CD's and Treasury bills, and according to Holland, "This is simply too much money for the government to leave alone—it will be the biggest money grab in history."

Holland believes private property rights of those holding these funds will be readily sacrificed for political expediency and claims of "public interest" will be used to justify forcing these private savings into the collapsing social security system or new government bond issues to help finance the ever expanding government deficits. Certain government officials have already made public their desire to create a Mandatory National Pension System which no doubt would be forced on all employers regardless of their ability to pay.

Holland believes a mandatory pension system is a likely first step to total control and will be accompanied by an acceleration of the present trend where Congress and the IRS are increasingly interfering in the rights of citizens to determine what types of investments they want in their self-directed plans. The most recent example of this dangerous trend was Section 314(b) of the Economic Recovery Act which outlawed hard assets, such as gold and silver, in most pension plans.

In this first-of-a-kind report, Holland provides a four stage pension nationalization schedule to help an individual investor or fiduciary determine when to withdraw from all qualified retirement plans to escape nationalization.

Ron Holland is a former bank vice-president, trust department head, as well as a speaker and researcher for retirement planning and investments. Copies of The Threat to the Private Retirement System are available for \$20 from Triple A Publications, Box 2201, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, British West Indies.

(FBI COMPUTER RAID—cont. from front page)

"It's a horrible, horrible experience to be investigated by the FBI like that," said Barbara Knutson, mother of Garry and Gregg. "You can imagine what it feels like to be a single woman and having our house searched by the FBI. But we all know. It took 10 years off my life, at least."

The families of the teen-agers have been further frustrated by the fact that they cannot get any information from the government. They are waiting to learn of what charges will be pressed and when, if ever, their computer equipment will be returned.

Confounding their efforts, one mother, Mrs. Hill, said, is their inability to obtain the affidavits the FBI prepared to justify its search to the judge who signed the warrants. Normally, such affidavits become public record after the search is completed. This case has been different. The FBI asked that the files be sealed.

Another mother, Cheri Correia, said that she still has nightmares of that night. She said she awoke at 6 a.m. to the sound of glass shattering in her 17-year-old son's room and a screaming voice that yelled "FBI! And that computer is mine."

"I just thought they had more class," Correia said.

Adding insult to injury, some of the computer equipment is still unpaid, and monthly payments are still being made to the place where they bought the machines.

But the FBI agents took more than the individual computers. They seized all the discs that store information. One of the mothers had business records on the seized discs. Another mother, Mrs. Knutson, was writing a novel on her son's computer. "I asked the FBI agent not to take it (the disc) but he did," she said. "I just want it back."

Knutson's sons bought the computer with money earned from throwing thousands of newspapers on their paper routes. While she thinks it is important for the boys to have a computer, Knutson is hesitant. "What the heck is to stop the FBI from stepping in and taking another one?" she asked.

(FOF CONF., cont. from front page)

Caro; **Best cartoon:** "Free Trade," *Albuquerque Journal*, John Trever; **Best editorial:**TIE: Michael Kinsley, *New Republic*, "Protectionist Paranoia" and Nicholas Von Hoffman, syndicated, "Who will fight the next war?"

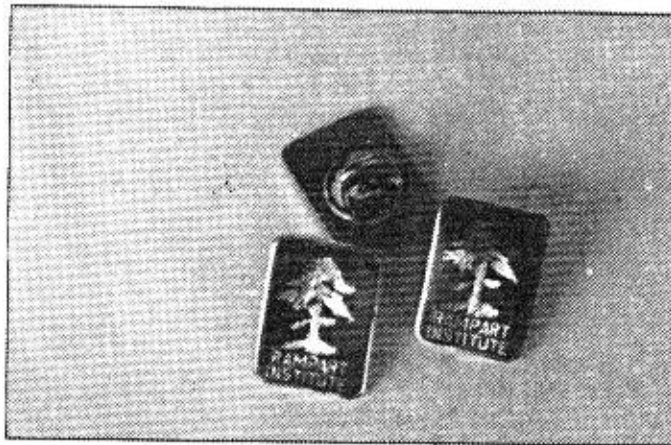
Libertarians may not really be known for their traditions yet, but the atmosphere of fun and interaction which prevails at the Future of Freedom Conference may point the way.

Two New Members Added to RI Board

Linda Abrams and Richard Taylor-Radford were added to the Board of Directors of Rampart Institute in December. Linda Abrams is a well-known attorney from Los Angeles. Abrams specializes in court cases where the government has violated individual rights such as in eminent domain cases.

Richard Taylor-Radford, who was a board member of the defunct Rampart College in the 1970's, is an author and publisher. He is currently working on several publishing projects with John Pugsley.

New Lapel Pins Available from Rampart Institute



New lapel pins with Rampart Institute's pine tree logo.

Rampart Institute now has fine lapel pins to wear. Rampart Institute's pine tree logo is a yellowish, brass color outlined by a black enameled background. The price is only \$5.00.

Rampart Institute's logo has been in use since the 1950's at Rampart College in Colorado. Robert LeFevre, who founded the College, commissioned an artist to design and draw a logo. LeFevre picked out one particular pine tree for the artist on the Rampart College property. LeFevre picked a tree that was growing alone, in a rocky, weather-beaten area.

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POT SHOTS

GIRLS LOSE IN CHINA'S 'ONE BABY' RULE!

The Chinese government has a program in effect that discourages families from having more than one child. The plan was supposed to help control China's population growth. But, another more devastating effect is surfacing . . . a definite population imbalance in favor of the boys.

Many couples, especially rural peasants, believe if they can have only one child, it had better be a boy. Boys will grow up to help with the farm work, and will be able to support parents in their old age; a daughter traditionally goes to live in her husband's household and helps take care of her in-laws.

Factory workers wish for a son because they can carry on the family name!

Naturally the result is predictable—since the government-decreed law has been in existence there have been reports of in-laws forcing divorce so that a new wife can produce a first-born son, drownings of baby-girls, even abortions if the mother's sooth-sayer predicts a female fetus.

Also predictable is the government's solution: it has begun punishing those who abuse mothers and their female babies, and has undertaken new measures to allow a girl to take her mother's surname in order to permit a daughter to take over her father's factory job when he retires.

If American ladies think its hard to be heard regarding equal rights and equal pay . . . imagine trying to be heard in China where the right to life is strictly a matter of gender and state policies. Now the only babies starving in China are boys!

Chicago Tribune, 1/25/83

Membership in Solidarity becomes a prison offense

WARSAW, Poland — Believe it or not, the Polish government recently made it a prison offense to belong to a trade union—Solidarity. Before the new law, the penal code made only the leaders of the union liable. Now, any worker caught belonging to Solidarity can be imprisoned for merely saying he belongs to the banned trade union.

Only last month, martial law was lifted in Poland. However, it was only "Double-Speak," since the communist government's grip onto the Polish people is stronger.

In the non-communist world, socialists and communists argue that all unions and political parties should not be banned; that people should have a choice. Apparently, this argument is not extended to communist ruled nations.

A Tale of Two Enterprises

One industry hardest hit is the asbestos industry. Faced with financial troubles from the recession and health-related law suits, many asbestos companies have closed.

In Vermont, something different happened. The employees in an asbestos plant got together enough money and bought the plant themselves. It did so well that when the stock the workers had bought for \$50 a share reached \$1,500 a share, most of them sold out.

However, in Canada an asbestos company came under the ownership of the Canadian government. It lost a million dollars in 1982, and losses for 1983 is expected to be \$15 million.

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