

THE INSIDER

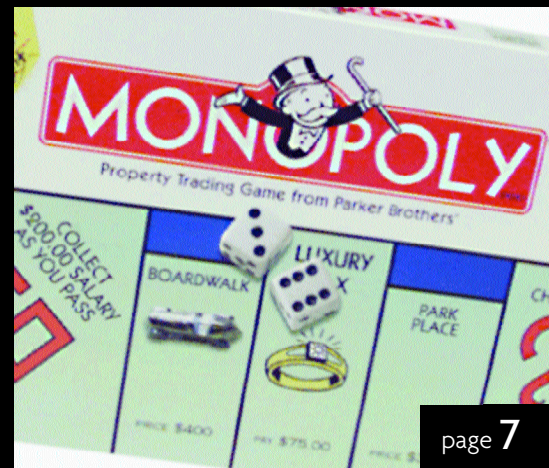
A MONTHLY COMPILATION OF PUBLICATION ABSTRACTS, EVENTS, AND NEWS



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DIVERSITY OR DIVISION?

The multicultural movement is on the move, covering continent after continent. It promises unity but brings bickering over group rights. It promises equality but delivers quotas and ethnic preferences. It promises happiness but discourages the individual pursuit of contentment, and puts that pursuit in the hands of the government. It's time to stop listening to the promises of the diversity doctrine and return to the values that truly deliver—individual liberty, limited government, personal responsibility and freedom.

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 Unifying or Divisive Force?.....5
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Diversity—it's a word, a concept, a movement—
 one its supporters say is meant to bring us
 together. The doctrine is carried by professors at
 podiums, politicians on stumps and reaches children
 in classrooms, adults in workplaces, all over the
 world. But what has the multicultural movement
 actually given us?

Not what it promised, says Peter Wood, whose
 article "Diversity: A Modern Tyrant" appears in this

in charge of that pursuit. In effect, says Wood, it
 "offers a way of advocating central control and social
 redistribution without having to draw from the
 empty well of Marxism."

But the diversity doctrine is not just a political
 phenomenon propped up by its proponents. In many
 public schools, it's standard curriculum, as illustrated
 in Robert Holland's "Multicultural Education: Unify-
 ing or Divisive Force," excerpted in this issue. Holland
 takes a look at social studies education in Illinois and
 finds that American history and values get very little
 attention when compared to the treatment of for-
 eign lands, such as Mexico. The diversity doctrine in
 American schools offers at best a diminution,
 at worst a demonization of American culture, and
 discourages assimilation.

It is no wonder that today's public school stu-
 dents have little appreciation for the vibrant free
 society and free-market economy in which they live.
 But there are solutions. Also in this issue, Tamar Jaco-
 by suggests "reinventing the melting pot" for a new
 generation of Americans in her book, and the Amer-
 ican Textbook Council offers an evaluation of school
 textbooks and recommendations for improving
 them. It is through honoring Western values,
 not ignoring them, that we can gain the unity and
 happiness the diversity doctrine won't allow.

— Mary Katharine Ham

EDITOR'S NOTE

month's issue. Beneath its friendly message of toler-
 ance and love, the diversity movement has revealed
 itself to have ulterior motives—namely, the distribu-
 tion of public goods based on ethnicity. The result
 has not been unity, but "a perpetual scrimmage over
 group rights." And in that perpetual scrimmage, the
 government has become the great referee, setting
 the quotas and doling out the grants required to fos-
 ter "real diversity," as diversity proponents define it.

The doctrine demands that citizens cling to eth-
 nic identities at the expense of national identities,
 discouraging the cultural assimilation that has
 brought people of different backgrounds together
 for centuries. It values group success over the indi-
 vidual pursuit of happiness and puts the government

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 ars and activists worldwide.

Note: Nothing written here is to be construed as necessarily reflecting the view of The Heritage Foundation or as an attempt to aid or hinder the passage of any bill
 before Congress.

FEATURES

“Systems of education should be adopted and pursued which may not only diffuse a knowledge of the sciences but may implant in the minds of the American youth the principles of virtue and of liberty and inspire them ... with an inviolable attachment to their own country.” – Noah Webster

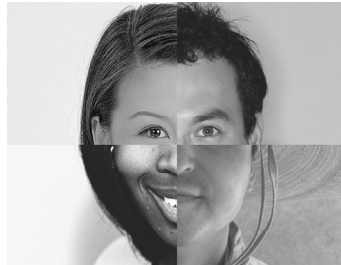
“DIVERSITY” A MODERN TYRANT?

BY PETER WOOD

Several months ago, my publisher told me that my book on diversity was about to be translated into Korean. I was baffled. Of what possible interest could a book on a cultural and political fad in the United States be to highly homogenous South Koreans? (I was, of course, assuming that the request did not come from Kim Jong Il, although that would probably guarantee robust sales in Pyongyang.) When I pressed, the publishing house in Seoul said opaquely that Koreans are now very much interested in diversity and my book is the only broad treatment of the topic.

As an anthropologist I could not help but wonder what strange trick of cultural mistranslation was afoot. In fact, I did know that the word “diversity” had been blown by the trade winds around the world. I knew that several international corporations had adopted it in their personnel policies, on the misguided assumption that this new form of cultural sensitivity would win good will in local labor markets. I had corresponded with radical anti-globalists around the world and with neopagans who invoked diversity as a kind of ultimate value. And I had read about the alacrity with which some Asian countries had adopted diversity as a counterweight to Western criticisms of their human rights records. Knowing that diversity is invoked in all 24 time zones, however, is not the same as discovering that you have become part of the invocation. How did that happen?

I came to write *Diversity: The Invention of a Concept* out of what started as a petty irritation. One day about five years ago, I received a letter from an official in the dean of students’ office at my university in which he asked me to contribute a statement to a publicity brochure. The



theme: “Why do you love diversity?” At the time I had not given much thought to diversity at all and hence—inadvertently—had failed to fall in love with her (or it). I disliked the subtle pressure, the insinuation that I should love diversity, or at least say that I

did. And then I wrote back to the effect that in the university the only diversity worth striving for was the diversity of good ideas. I added that the other meaning of diversity—searching for some perfect balance of people by race, ethnicity, national origin or sex—was at best a distraction from this search for a wholesome intellectual diversity.

My statement, curiously, was omitted from the pamphlet, but I had been alerted to the new shibboleth and then began to wonder that I had not noticed it sooner. It seemed everywhere on campus and off. I could not attend a faculty meeting without hearing it or grade a student paper without reading it; it seemed in every section of the daily newspaper from the front page through the advertisements to the obituaries. I heard it from businessmen, shopkeepers, clergy and layabouts. It soon became clear that diversity was a kind of encompassing cultural preoccupation in the United States. I could not find any significant social context where diversity was not being loved.

But it was a peculiar sort of love. If I gave a lover of diversity a little nudge, by asking, for example, “Why do you think diversity is so important?” I often encountered not a list of the beloved’s wonderful qualities, but hard words for those supposed others—bigots, the narrow-minded, racists—who hate diversity.

This seems very confining to me. I don’t hate diversity. I went into the field of anthropology

25 years ago because, like a lot of anthropologists, I am fascinated with humanity's breadth. Encounters with cultural differences enliven my life almost every day. That seemed to me the ordinary condition of life for most people I know who aren't anthropologists. People in the Western world enjoy lives textured by a variety of backgrounds and experiences. Most of us also root ourselves in particular places, communities and traditions but we do so in a manner that doesn't shut out the rest of humanity.

It promises tolerance, but delivers a cascade of resentments and insecurity. It promises "inclusiveness," but delivers division and separation.

This ordinary equipoise of being rooted somewhere while welcoming the stranger is, however, spurned by the folks I have taken to calling "diversiphiles." The more radical among them attack the accommodating attitude of Western culture, characterizing it as a false front. "Sure, you tolerate minorities, but only on your terms." "You'll grant minorities equal rights, but only when they give up their culture and become just like you." There is a grain of truth to these views. Most of us do not think the spirit of tolerance requires that we jettison our own moral standards or abandon our sense of what should count as universal values.

If that were all there were to the diversity movement, I would leave it alone as a self-marginalizing brand of naïve relativism. But radical diversiphiles are only the extreme of a much more general movement. Diversity has become mainstream politics in many nations, and is also becoming mainstream social policy, economics and, above all, education. The radical diversiphile message, tamped down into more civilized language and sweetened with kinder rhetoric, has become one of the key cultural positions of our time.

Pluralism, multiculturalism, affirmative action and diversity are parts of the same ideological history. Taken together, they are part of a half-century of arguments against cultural assimilation, especially by Western societies. At their friendliest, the proponents of these views have counseled Western nations to allow minority groups the freedom to maintain their own traditions. At their least friendly, the anti-

assimilationists become advocates of deep social division.

The diversity-dogma manages a clever suspension between the friendly counsel and the very unfriendly demand for separate group rights. The friendly side of diversity, talked up by politicians and relentlessly pushed by schools, presents cultural differences as enchanting. It emphasizes that differences between ethnic groups are always benign and that tensions are due to misunderstanding or to a history of injustices committed by the West. And it offers images of an encompassing unity: If we respect differences, we can all enjoy a wonderful society together. But as their soothing message unfolds, diversiphiles are also busy advancing another agenda: allocating public goods according to ethnic identity, and quotas, preferences and set-asides for members of minority groups.

In Western nations diversity seems to act like an acid that slowly dissolves cultural unity. The diversiphiles welcome that dissolution as the end to oppressive conformity, but they offer little to replace it except a vague hope that after we have done away with the common community we will all have a fine time "celebrating diversity." From what I've seen of the diversity doctrine, however, it is likely to be a grumpy celebration.

That's because diversity deep down is anti-egalitarian and brusquely opposed to the individual pursuit of happiness. Diversity in the ideological sense thwarts the practical accommodations by which people get along with and even enjoy real diversity. It promises tolerance, but delivers a cascade of resentments and insecurity. It promises "inclusiveness," but delivers division and separation.

When I started out as a graduate student in anthropology in the 1970s, I was interested in how the moral sense of large-scale communities, including nations, evolves. In studying diversity, I've found a different way in which a new moral conception can gain a footing in nations. Diversity is an un-parented idea. It is impossible to trace it to any great thinker. There is no classic text of diversity—no Rousseau, no Adam Smith, no Karl Marx.

Diversity was spread first by higher education, second by schools and third by politicians. Its political appeal, which is mainly on the left, is that it offers a way of advocating centralized

control and social redistribution without having to draw from the empty well of Marxism or the clichés of class struggle.

But diversity, as we have seen it in action, too often misrepresents the past as little more than Western civilization victimizing everyone else. It misrepresents the present by denying our capacity to shape our lives for ourselves and instead locks us into its scheme of social divisions. And it misrepresents the future by offering multicul-

tural utopia, even as it prepares the way for a perpetual scrimmage over group rights.

This article first appeared in Evidence, a quarterly journal published by the Maxim Institute in New Zealand. It is reprinted with permission from the Maxim Institute. Peter Wood is an Assoc. Professor of Anthropology at Boston University. He is the author of Diversity: The Invention of a Concept.

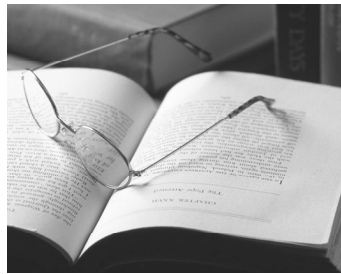
MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION: UNIFYING OR DIVISIVE FORCE?

ROBERT HOLLAND

The multicultural movement has had a profound effect on how schools teach United States history. The state of the curriculum in Illinois and Chicago provides a case in point. Recently, Sheldon Stern, historian at the prestigious John F. Kennedy Presidential Library in Boston, graded the standards of 48 states on the teaching of history in a project for the Fordham Foundation. Stern gave Illinois an “F.” He found Illinois’ standards, which fall under the amorphous umbrella of “Learning Standards for Social Science,” to be an incoherent mishmash, lacking any sort of chronological structure or sequence for the teaching of U.S. history from the early grades through high school.

In Stern’s words, “All topics appear to be of equal importance, nothing is defined as essential, and everything is presented in a historical jumble. Except for a list of the most general American ‘historical eras’ . . . the Illinois Learning Standards for United States history have no measurable standards, no coherent history, and no discernible potential to help students learn anything of value about the nation’s past.

Remarkably, in a state that was home to one of the giants of American history Abraham Lincoln, the state’s history standards rarely even mention “the names of flesh and blood figures in American history,” Stern notes. Contrast Illi-



nois’ downgrading of U.S. history with the elaborate 163-page curriculum guide that Chicago Public Schools’ Office of Language and Cultural Education provides to encourage the Windy City’s teachers to take students into the heritage of Mexico in

great depth. As opposed to the lack of sequential guidance Illinois provides for teaching about U.S. history, this multicultural guide explores four time periods of Mexican history: Prehispanic Mexico, Conquest and Colonization, Independence/Revolution, and Modern Mexico.

The guide states that its intent is “to provide teachers with background knowledge so that the lessons will not be taught in isolation.” Meanwhile, as Stern’s analysis of the Illinois Standards for Social Science makes clear, aspects of United States history are taught in isolation in Chicago and Illinois. The Office of Language and Cultural Education offers not only timelines and extensive discussion of the waves of civilizations throughout Mexican history, but numerous corresponding activities for students. For instance, teachers are told how to guide children in weaving and pottery-making as practiced in the Mayan and Aztec cultures, and even in making an Aztec mask used in religious rituals. Some critics of the exclusionary practices against Christianity in U.S. schools may question activities that focus the attention of

Chicago children on creating symbols, such as the God's Eye that Aztecs used to communicate with their deities.

The guide also contains extensive depictions of the heroes and heroines of Mexican Independence. This focus on flesh-and-blood people once again contrasts sharply with Illinois' short-changing of the Founders of the American Republic. In addition, the Mexican Heritage Resource Guide suggests that teachers engage students in activities that consume large blocks of time. For instance, 30 minutes to make an Aztec headdress; two 50-minute periods to create pottery similar to that in ancient Mexican civilizations; almost a whole week to put on a play on Aztec legends regarding the origin of the sun and the moon; 45 minutes to make a rattle used in religious, military or community ceremonies; two days to make masks used by the Aztecs in religious ceremonies; 50 minutes to make a Mexican flag; two 40-minute sessions to commemorate "The Hero Children" who lost their lives defending a castle in Mexico City from a United States Army invasion in 1847; two to three days making piñatas.

Of course, there is a proper place in American schools for study of other lands and of diverse cultures within an American melting pot. But the Chicago approach—combined with an aggressive use of bilingual education that spurns English immersion in favor of prolonged reliance on students' non-English languages—does more to encourage preservation of separate, Balkan-like enclaves than it does to assimilate diverse populations into a united America. Illinois' Mexican population jumped from 275,000 in 1990 to 680,000 in 2003, with the vast majority of the newcomers settling in the Chicago area.

Multiculturalism celebrates diversity, but there is nothing diverse about immigrants living as separate cultural enclaves and being encouraged by the public schools to continue to cling to their own language, culture, customs and his-

tory to the exclusion of learning the heritage and language of their adopted land. Public education is forfeiting its historic mission of assimilating immigrant families into a united America, and nowhere is this more obvious than in Chicago. Unless such policies are reversed, the breakup of a Balkanized America surely is not far distant in the future.

This article is an excerpt of a longer study, published in March 2004 by the Lexington Institute in Arlington, Va. It is reprinted with permission from the Lexington Institute. Robert Holland is a senior fellow at Lexington, and author of To Build A Better Teacher: The Emergence of a Competitive Education Industry. For the rest of Holland's study on multiculturalism, see lexingtoninstitute.org.

SEE ALSO:

Reinventing the Melting Pot: The New Immigrants and What It Means to Be an American

by Tamar Jacoby

The Manhattan Institute

manhattan-institute.org/meltingpot

Recently, President George W. Bush said that

"every generation of immigrants has reaffirmed our ability to assimilate newcomers, which is one of the defining strengths of our country." Jacoby's books shows that assimilation need not be incompatible with ethnic identity and our nation needs to find new ways to talk about and encourage becoming American. Hailing from across the ideological spectrum, contributors include social scientists, journalists and fiction-writers. Their take: although ethnicity plays a more important role now than ever before, today's newcomers can and will become Americans and enrich our national life.

World History Textbooks: A Review

by Gilbert T. Sewall

American Textbook Council

In subjects ranging from Africa to terrorism, it concludes, leading world history textbooks used between the sixth and twelfth grades provide unreliable, often scanty information and provide poorly constructed activities. Publishers could and should be providing high school teachers and students with cheaper, smaller volumes, stripping trivia and superfluity from current volumes.

There is nothing diverse about immigrants living as separate cultural enclaves and being encouraged by the public schools to continue to cling to their own language, culture, customs, and history to the exclusion of learning the heritage and language of their adopted land. Public education is forfeiting its historic mission of assimilating immigrant families into a united America.

ALL'S FAIR IN LIFE AND MONOPOLY, OR IS IT?

PETER SAUNDERS

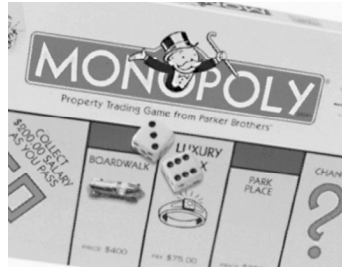
An egalitarian, a meritocrat and a classical liberal once sat down to play the board game, Monopoly. All agreed at the outset that it would be fair to give each player the same amount of cash with which to play. The egalitarian thought this was fair because everybody should always have the same. The meritocrat thought it was fair because it created a level playing field on which everybody could compete. The classical liberal thought it was fair because it gave nobody any special favors (the same rules applied to everybody) and it violated nobody's property rights (since the cash at the start of the game belongs to nobody). So the game began.

Within quite a short time, pandemonium broke out.

"This is no longer fair," cried the egalitarian. "Some people now have more money and property than others. Why should I have to put up with Baltic Avenue when you are sitting there with Boardwalk? We should redistribute to get back as close as we can to the equal shares with which we started."

The meritocrat, too, was troubled: "I don't agree that we should all end up with the same amount, but I have noticed that those who have played with the most skill and who have taken the game most seriously are not being properly rewarded by the fall of the dice. I have no money yet I have tried hard to succeed. Surely diligence and ability deserve more recognition than they are getting!"

The classical liberal sighed: "We have all played by the rules. Nobody has cheated, and nobody has stolen anybody else's money or title deeds. Nobody pre-ordained the present distribution of money and property—it is the aggregated outcome of each individual's free and uncoerced actions and decisions. How, then, can this distribution be considered unfair?"



What would be unfair is if we agreed by a majority vote to take money or property from the most successful player to share it out among the other two, or to give more to the player deemed most deserving. If we were to do that, we would undermine the

principle that the same rules must apply to all players. The best player would then probably go elsewhere, and our game sooner or later would collapse into bickering and chaos."

The three players glared at each other, each wondering how the other two could be so naïve. Each player was convinced that his own definition of "fairness" was self evidently correct. Compromise was out of the question, for it was clearly impossible to share out the assets equally and to reward the most talented player most highly and to leave everybody with the property to which they had established just title.

Shaking the dice and landing in jail, the meritocrat began to sulk. Fined for landing on Boardwalk, the egalitarian kicked the board over in a fit of righteous indignation and began to draw up a petition. The classical liberal picked up the dice, bade the other two farewell, and went off in search of a game of Chutes and Ladders.

This article is an excerpt of a longer article that first appeared in Policy, a quarterly publication of the Centre for Independent Studies in Australia. It is reprinted with permission from CIS. Saunders is the Director of Social Policy Research at the Centre.

What would be unfair is if we agreed by a majority vote to take money or property from the most successful player to share it out among the other two, or to give more to the player deemed most deserving.

OCPA's new 2004 Oklahoma Piglet Book, recently created in conjunction with Citizens Against Government Waste, provides a comprehensive analysis of the Oklahoma state budget to determine where citizens can "cut the pork" of the Oklahoma budget. Needless tourist attractions, overpaid bureaucrats, and \$475-a-night hotel rooms for some state employees are among the ridiculous uses of public money happening in Oklahoma. The Oklahoma Public Employee's Association has published rebuttles to OCPA's findings. This OCPA paper seeks to refute their objections and demonstrate where improvements can be made.

Inefficiencies in Iowa's Tax Code

by David Hogberg

Iowa Economic Scorecard No. 12-2,
Public Interest Institute
limitedgovernment.org/publications/pubs/ies/iesapr04.pdf

Iowa is embroiled in controversy because some businesses are able to find loopholes which enable them to avoid paying the corporate income tax. Many cries of "unfair" have been heard from the political left, along with demands that state government close the loopholes. What no one wants to address is why businesses are looking for ways to avoid paying the corporate income tax. One simple reason is that it is so high. The top rate is 12 percent, the highest of any state in the nation. At such high rates, businesses are naturally going to look for ways to avoid paying.

The Business Activity Tax: Is the BAT a Homerun or a Strike-Out?

by Richard Vedder and Byron Schlomach

The Texas Public Policy Foundation
texaspolicy.com/pdf/2004-03-19-BAT.pdf

Some in Austin are considering several proposals to replace a portion of the local school property tax with a statewide business activity tax (better known as a value-added tax), as part of the effort to eliminate "Robin Hood." This report explores the pros and cons of a BAT on the state economy and its role as a source of education financing.

SEE ALSO:

- PAYGO on Tax Cuts Could Bring Back the Estate Tax, Web Memo No. 489, The Heritage Foundation
- When Would the President's Tax Cuts Expire? Web Memo No. 486, The Heritage Foundation
- How Would Senator Kerry's Tax Proposals Affect the Economy? Web Memo No. 483, The Heritage Foundation
- The Silver Lining of Tax Day 2004, Web Memo No. 477, The Heritage Foundation
- A Tax Code Report Card, Web Memo No. 476, The Heritage Foundation

COMMERCE & INFRASTRUCTURE

Globalization and Religion

by Radley Balko

AWorldConnected.org
aworldconnected.org/article.php/601.html

As trade and globalization reach into new corners of the world and touch new cultures, many people of faith worry about what effect this new commerce will have on religion and spirituality. Some practitioners of Western faiths worry that the pursuit of wealth across international borders will lead to a kind of society-wide pursuit of material gain in lieu of spiritual fulfillment. Activists and free trade opponents, meanwhile, fear that the overpowering influence of Western ideas and commercialization will dilute and ultimately corrupt non-western belief systems. This paper examines both arguments based on the history of free markets and theocracies.

Job Losses and Trade: A Reality Check

by Brink Lindsey

Trade Briefing Paper No. 19, *The Cato Institute*
freetrade.org/pubs/briefs/tbp-019.pdf

During this election year, the word "outsourcing" will most likely be used as a political tool to harness fear over job losses in particular sectors. However, Cato's Center for Trade Policy Studies sets the record straight based on numbers from the Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

CRIME, JUSTICE & THE LAW

Got Free Speech?

by Chip Mellor

Liberty & Law Vol. 13, No. 2,

The Institute for Justice

ij.org/publications/liberty/2004/13_2_04_a.asp

Institute for Justice clients everywhere are being told to check their First Amendment rights at the door in the face of government regulation. The title of the article comes from a recent court victory that overturned a regulation that forced subsidized dairy farmers to pay \$4,000 a year for “Got Milk?” ads. IJ has also won recent victories against local ordinances that discourage entrepreneurs from advertising their small businesses. These recent victories have shown that the combination of big government and advertising don’t add up to free speech.

Rule 23(f): Five Years of Immediate Class Certification Appeals

by Brian Anderson and Patrick McLain

The Washington Legal Foundation

wlf.org

In 1999, the federal courts adopted a new procedural rule that allowed for quicker appeal of trial judges’ decisions on whether a lawsuit could proceed as a certified class action. This publication analyzes the impact this change has had on class-action litigation by looking at federal appeals court decisions over the five-year period. After reviewing the text of the rule and why it was adopted, the author concludes that it has encouraged parties unhappy with trial court rulings to appeal, and has benefitted slightly more defendants than plaintiffs on the issue of class certification.

Information Security Vulnerabilities: Should We Litigate or Mitigate?

by Jeffrey D. Neuburger and Maureen E. Garde

Working Paper Series,

The Washington Legal Foundation

wlf.org

Recent editorials and other commentary have claimed that the most effective way to address

e-mail viruses and other problems with computer network vulnerabilities is litigation against software developers. This study examines the liability exposure that software makers have under both contract and product liability legal theories. It argues that while contract liability will continue to be available, judges should, under any fair reading of tort law, reject attempts to append the inappropriate template of product liability law over software glitches.

ECONOMIC & POLITICAL THOUGHT

Providence & Liberty

by Frederick Bastiat

The Acton Institute

acton.org/shopping_cart/details.php3?item_no=450

A new English-language edition of Providence & Liberty, an anthology of statements on faith and freedom by the great French economist Frederick Bastiat. Bastiat is famous for his economic insights, but fewer people know of his intense interest in religious questions. The Rev. Edmund Opitz said, “this little book will introduce the reader to a rare and wonderful human being who has brilliant insights into the necessary connection between Christianity and liberty.”

America Demands; China Supplies

by John H. Makin

Economic Outlook,

The American Enterprise Institute

aei.org/publications/pubID.20142/pub_detail.asp

Exacerbation of an excess supply picture in the world economy as U.S. demand growth becomes inadequate to absorb additional production coming from Asia would be reflected in prices determined in forward-looking markets. We would expect to see lower interest rates, weaker stock prices and, eventually, lower prices of industrial commodities once producers in Asia were forced to reduce the rate of output. So far, as spring approaches, we have seen lower interest rates, lower stock prices and just a hint of lower commodity prices. It may be that eventually surging Asian supply will create its own demand.

The Fate of Britain's National Interest

by *Kenneth Minogue*
The Bruges Group
 brugesgroup.com

For over 1,000 years, the rulers of Britain and of its component nations have pursued the national interest according to the circumstances of the time. Their record is mixed, but far from dishonorable. Thinking about Britain's national interest is the essence of what it means for Britain to be a free and independent actor on the historical stage. But recently, this vital question has become, for many people, something the British cannot seriously ask. The British are becoming dependent on the decisions of others—in particular, international and supranational bodies. Minogue examines this change in mindset.

Autonomy

by *Ellen Frankel Paul, Fred D. Miller Jr., and Jeffrey Paul*
Cambridge University Press
 cup.org

Autonomy is generally understood as some sort of self-regulation or self-governance. As some of the essays in this volume show, great philosophers of the past have shed valuable light on the subject of autonomy, including Spinoza and Immanuel Kant. Theorists have disputed whether such a view can be reconciled with the most plausible accounts of human motivation. This collection of essays addresses this question and the role of autonomy in moral and political theory.

Unafraid of Virginia Woolf: The Friends and Enemies of Roy Campbell

by *Joseph Pearce*
The Intercollegiate Studies Institute
 isibooks.org

Acknowledged as one of the finest poets of his generation, Roy Campbell came to prominence in the 1920s when he captured the imagination of the English intelligentsia with his romantic background and controversial style. Pearce's vivid biography centers on Campbell's ongoing feud with Virginia Woolf and her Bloomsbury group of intellectuals and the ideas they championed, as well as the friendships Campbell

forged with figures such as C. S. Lewis, T. S. Eliot and the Sitwells.

The Official Handbook of the Vast Right-Wing Conspiracy

by *Mark W. Smith*
Regnery Publishing, Inc.
 regnery.com

This book provides conservative talking points on virtually every issue, from taxes to the war on terror. It aims to arm conservatives with facts for their next cocktail party or college class. The book also includes a list of inspirational individuals, magazines and newspapers, conservative think tanks, Web sites and important books.

SEE ALSO:

- Promoting Global Economic Freedom at the G-7 Meetings to Secure Future Growth, Web Memo No. 490, The Heritage Foundation
- The Economic Lessons of President Hoover, Web Memo No. 482, The Heritage Foundation
- The Viability of International Regimes and Institutions, Web Memo No. 475, The Heritage Foundation

EDUCATION

School Choice: A 'System of Schools' for a Modern World

by *Lil Tuttle*
The Clare Boothe Luce Policy Institute
 cblpolicyinstitute.org

While educational special interests such as the NEA, American Federation of Teachers, and the PTA all try to prevent school choice, 60 percent of Americans support full tuition vouchers according to a 1999 Gallup poll. "Opportunity for a good education should not be contingent upon family wealth, private philanthropy or coerced government largess in the face of abject public school failure," Tuttle writes. This article summarizes the most critical aspects of the debate.

The Arizona Scholarship Tax Credit: Providing Choice for Arizona

by Carrie Lips Lukas

The Goldwater Institute

goldwaterinstitute.org/pdf/materials/380.pdf

Arizona's landmark School Tuition Tax Credit program helped 19,778 students attend schools of their choice in 2003, according to a report released last week by the Arizona Department of Revenue. This rate exceeds the growth projections of a December 2003 Goldwater Institute report. Arizona's program gives taxpayers a dollar-for-dollar income tax credit for contributions to organizations that provide scholarships to help students attend private elementary and secondary schools. The Department of Revenue (DOR) finds that from 2002 to 2003, the number of scholarships awarded grew by 21 percent, and taxpayer donations increased by over 11 percent.

Charter School Students Surpass Traditional Public School Students

by Lewis C. Solmon and Pete Goldschmidt

The Goldwater Institute

goldwaterinstitute.org/article.php/431.html.

This study provides strong evidence that the superior performance of Arizona charter school students is not the result of "creaming" the brightest students from traditional public schools. To the contrary, charter school students typically begin with lower test scores but show overall annual achievement growth roughly three points higher than traditional public school students. The study examined nearly 158,000 SAT-9 reading test scores of more than 60,000 Arizona students attending 873 traditional public and charter schools over a three-year period.

Keeping District Employees Off Colorado School Boards

by Benjamin DeGrow

The Independence Institute

i2i.org/articles/3-2004.pdf

This paper reveals the need for Colorado's state legislature and local education policymakers to clarify the status of public school boards as rep-

resentatives of the public interest. The law should reflect the fundamental incompatibility of a person simultaneously serving as an elected board member and paid employee for the same school district. This study examines the current school board membership of Colorado's 38 largest school districts. Membership on four of these school boards includes a district employee, while 16 of these boards have at least one spouse of a district employee. Colorado is among a minority of states without any such restrictions and should consider reforming the current policy.

Should Colorado School Districts Stop Collecting Political Funds?

by Mark W. Salley and Pamela Benigno

The Independence Institute

i2i.org/article.aspx?ID=963

Colorado public schools are collecting political funds for the teachers' unions. This new paper exposes what is going on in our school districts and makes suggestions for much-needed reform. In most Colorado public school districts, a teacher who wants to become a union member completes a payroll withholding form that authorizes the school district to withhold money for the teacher's union membership costs. Although most school districts do not acknowledge it, the CEA membership includes a \$24 yearly fee from each teacher, which is used to support partisan candidates, school board candidates, mill levy and bond elections and to pass or defeat ballot issues.

Breaking Free

by Sol Stern

The Manhattan Institute

manhattan-institute.org

Stern grew up in the South Bronx and attended New York City public schools in the 1940s and 50s. He received strong classroom fundamentals and a clear vision of America's civic culture. But that was then and this is now. Breaking Free contrasts his own experience with that of his two sons, both of whom recently attended New York's public schools. While spending time at these schools, he found things that should concern parents and all Americans—"progressive"

fads and political correctness, dictatorial unions and an entrenched beauracracy. He then studied Catholic schools and voucher programs that are getting results with minority students.

No Excuses: Closing the Racial Gap in Learning

by *Abigail and Stephan Thernstrom*
The Manhattan Institute
manhattan-institute.org

Black and Hispanic students are not learning enough in our public schools. Their typically poor performance is the most important source of ongoing racial inequity in America today. Thus, say the Themstroms, the racial gap in school achievement is the nation's most critical civil rights issue and an educational crisis. *No Excuses* marshals facts to examine the depth of the problem, the inadequacy of conventional explanations, and the limited impact of Title 1, Head Start and other familiar reforms.

Ranking Vouchers: Grading America's School Choice Programs

by *Robert Enlow*
Milton and Rose D. Friedman Foundation
friedmanfoundation.org/voucher.pdf

This report evaluates and ranks the nation's thirteen school voucher programs on various criteria. The nation's highest scoring voucher program is Florida's McKay Scholarship with a 3.6 GPA or A-, while the lowest scoring voucher program is the Iowa Personal Tax Credit with a 1.76 GPA or C-. Milwaukee's voucher program, the nation's oldest program for low-income families, receives a grade of C, while Colorado's program, one of the newest, gets a B-.

Perspectives on the "No Child Left Behind" Law in Massachusetts

Policy Dialogue *March 2004*,
The Pioneer Institute for Public Policy Research
pioneerinstitute.org

Only 29 percent of parents in underperforming Massachusetts schools under No Child Left Behind actually knew about that status or what choice options were available to them. When asked what options would be ideal for their

children, over 70 percent of parents in underperforming schools wanted private school options. The public support of choice-based education in Massachusetts is overwhelming, and making the public aware of public school options available to them under current law is a step in the right direction for Massachusetts families in underperforming public schools.

SEE ALSO:

- Frequently Asked Questions about Education in America, Web Memo No. 478, The Heritage Foundation

FAMILY, CULTURE & COMMUNITY

Religious Liberty: The Most Precious of Our Liberties

by *J. Kenneth Blackwell*
On Principle Vol. XI, No. 3, John M. Ashbrook Center for Public Affairs
ashbrook.org/publicat/onprin/

Can a nation without a moral foundation respect human rights? Can those who cannot recall the source of human rights encourage their protection around a dangerous world? Blackwell believes that the answer is no, and that the United States needs to value religious freedom first and foremost as a right that is essential to a healthy free society. The United States must operate from this framework to take a strong stand against authoritarian governments that deny this most basic guaranteed right to their people.

San Diego Rescue Mission: A New Home, a New Mission

by *Lynn Vincent*
The Capital Research Center
capitalresearch.org/pubs/pubs.asp

The faith-based San Diego Rescue Mission has found that its one-year Bible focused program has had great success solving the problems of addiction, domestic violence, unemployment and lack of purpose that propel people into homelessness. Recent legal battles almost closed the center, but innovative neighborhood

clean-up programs, bans on loitering and its long-term approach have kept the program alive.

Media Monitor's Year in Review

Media Monitor *January/February 2004*, *The Center for Media and Public Affairs*
cmpa.com

During 2003, the center monitored all 11,834 new stories broadcast on the ABC, CBS and NBC evening news programs. It also logged 2,475 jokes about public affairs and public officials from the monologues of late-night hosts David Letterman, Jay Leno and Conan O'Brien. This study offers the Top 10 stories and jokes of the year, the most visible reporters and newsroom diversity numbers.

Daily Diary: Debunking the Junk

by Soso Whaley
The Competitive Enterprise Institute
cei.org/dyn/view_expert.cfm?expert=245

Whaley embarked on a 30-day McDonald's-only diet during the month of April to disprove the food police and documented her experiences. Whaley's adventure challenges the Morgan Spurlock film, "Supersize Me," which blames obesity on fast food outlets instead of calling for individual responsibility; "Supersize Me" debuts in D.C. in May. By mid-April, Whaley had lost five pounds on her McDonald's diet.

Religious Liberty in Peril on Campus

The Foundation for Individual Rights in Education
thefire.org/religiousliberty

Two surveys commissioned by the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education (FIRE) reveal that one out of every four undergraduates is unable to name any freedoms protected by the First Amendment. Worse yet, the surveys show that students and administrators lack the most fundamental understanding or appreciation of the free exercise of religion and of the deep importance that devout individuals attach to their faith.

The National Review Treasury of Classic Children's Literature, Vol. 2

by William F. Buckley
The Intercollegiate Studies Institute
isi.org

This collection is a treasure chest of children's literature classics from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many forgotten over the decades. It includes writings by Mark Twain, Rudyard Kipling, Jack London and Louisa May Alcott, with illustrations.

The National Review Treasury of Classic Bedtime Stories

by Thornton Burgess
The Intercollegiate Studies Institute
isi.org

Burgess offers simple, well-written tales that always entertain but always have morals and teach lessons. Commencing in 1913, Burgess published 20 "Bedtime Story Books," full of his signature woodland creatures, which are here introduced to a new generation of readers.

Indecent Exposure: Protecting Families from Offensive Programming

by Alysse M. ElHage
Findings,
The North Carolina Family Policy Council
ncfamily.org

Because the FCC is limited in its ability to control programming, the public has a key role to play in protecting the airwaves. Programs do not have to rise to the level of indecency or obscenity to warrant public action. Many programs today include explicit sex, violence and profanity that most parents find inappropriate for their children but are legal under FCC regulations. Instead of just complaining to the FCC, parents should speak out. This article shows how.

The Compleat Gentleman: The Modern Man's Guide to Chivalry

by Brad Miner

Spence Publishing Company

spencepublishing.com

At a time of confusion about what it means to be a man, Miner has recovered the oldest and best ideal of manhood: the gentleman. Tracing the concept of manliness from the jousting fields of the twelfth century to the decks of the Titanic, *The Compleat Gentleman* provides a model for 21st-century masculinity. It is an ancient ideal based on service to one's God, country, family and friends. Miner's gentleman stands out for his dignity, restraint and discernment. He rejects the notion that one way of behaving is as good as another.

7 Myths of Working Mothers

by Suzanne Venker

Spence Publishing Company

spencepublishing.com

Dispelling myths about working mothers, Venker argues that women can never be successful in the workplace and at home simultaneously. Women can achieve the balance they so desperately seek only by planning their careers around motherhood and not the other way around. She tackles the most contentious issues of working motherhood—women's equality, family economics, women's guilt and stress and day care. The result is a case for the link between the problems of today's children and the absence of mothers from the home.

A New 'Fable of The Bees': Has America Created a Family-Failure Economy?

by Bryce Christensen

The Family in America February 2004,

Howard Center for Family, Religion and Society
profam.org/pub/archive_fia.htm

Is a part of the American economy becoming a Mandevillian nightmare of divorce litigation, child support, single moms and feminist special interests? These nightmares may be more close to reality than most think as long-term erosions of the American family begin to make lasting

changes on the nation's economy. Christensen makes chilling examples, from medicine to child care, of common economic institutions that encourage family erosion.

FEDERALISM, GOVERNING & ELECTIONS

The Heinz Foundations and the Kerry Campaign

by Ron Arnold

Foundation Watch, *The Capital Research Center*
capitalresearch.org/pubs/pdf/04_04_FW.pdf

The monetary connections between Teresa Heinz and the Kerry campaign will have a large impact on the 2004 elections. Tax reports indicate her leadership role in Heinz-related foundations add up to over \$1.24 billion in assets. All three of these foundations make large grants to environmental groups heavily supportive of her husband's re-election. When asked by the media, she claims she will keep these leadership roles even if her husband is elected president, further adding to the controversial nature of her activities.

The Anti-War Movement in 2004: Activists Vow Massive Protests at GOP Convention

by John J. Tierney

Organization Trends April 2004,

The Capital Research Center

capitalresearch.org/pubs/pdf/04_04_OT.pdf

Coalitions of Marxist and leftist groups are prepared to protest the U.S.-led War on Terror through the protest organization ANSWER (Act Now to Stop War and End Racism). The group hopes to turn out over 500,000 demonstrators to the 2004 GOP convention in late August. This paper details the motivations and political agendas of the many groups involved.

Campaign 2004: Where Are the Unions?

by John Tuason

Labor Watch April 2004, *The Capital Research Center*

capitalresearch.org/pubs/pubs.asp

Democratic strategists and union officials are making strong pushes to circumvent McCain–Feingold and get soft money through the loophole of 527 organizations such as ACT. While traditional union measures in Iowa failed for the Gephardt campaign, these 527s have offered a shadow party through which organized labor can collectively organize to match Republican hard-money superiority. Whether the FEC will act to curb these quasi-illegal fundraising practices during a highly politicized year is still in question.

A New Frontier in Polling

by David W. Brady, Morris P. Fiorina,
and Shanto Iyengar

Hoover Digest 2004 No. 1,
The Hoover Institution

hooverdigest.org/041/brady.html

Internet polls have a reputation of being inaccurate compared to telephone surveys. An Internet poll conducted by the Hoover Institution and Stanford University during California’s recall election, however, showed promising results. The Stanford–Hoover–Knowledge Networks (SHKN) poll involved drawing a random sample of people first, then providing the computer equipment to those in the sample without it. A comparison of the SHKN poll with three major polls found that it was comparable to, if not more reliable than telephone polls.

SEE ALSO:

- The Elections in South Korea: A Victory for the Electoral Process, Web Memo No. 484, The Heritage Foundation
- Elections in Indonesia: Already a Success, Web Memo No. 469, The Heritage Foundation
- The Wiranto Dilemma: Indicted War Criminal Seeks the Indonesian Presidency, Web Memo No. 488, The Heritage Foundation

FOREIGN POLICY

Where Does Haiti Go from Here?

by Mark Falcoff

Latin American Outlook April 2004,
The American Enterprise Institute

aei.org

The future of Haiti is filled with more questions than answers. Aspects of Aristide’s rule represent a peculiar localized black power-like backlash against the traditional leadership elite, mostly comprised of Haitians with French heritage. To be effective in the future, Haiti will have to recognize and understand the complex political forces that brought Aristide to power rather than ignoring them. Ignorance of these forces may give opportunity for Aristide and another similar leader to make the same moves toward authoritarian control in the future.

The Taiwan Relations Act at 25

by Sam Brownback

Heritage Lecture No. 828,

The Heritage Foundation

heritage.org/Research/AsiaandthePacific/hl828.cfm

The Taiwan Relations Act has endured the many changes in Taiwan and China since the Cold War and remains the foundation for U.S. policy. Many things have changed, but as long as the preservation of democracy is our goal, the United States and Taiwan need the Taiwan Relations Act to preserve space for Taiwan’s democracy to thrive into the future.

After Madrid: Preserving the Alliance Against Terrorism

by Nile Gardiner and John Hulsman

Backgrounder No. 1743,

The Heritage Foundation

heritage.org/Research/NationalSecurity/1743.cfm

The recent Socialist Party victory in Spain and proposed troop withdrawals will further weaken the coalition in Iraq. It is critical that the United States takes determined diplomatic actions in the near future to ensure the integrity of the coalition. Suggestions include a summit of European allies in Washington, calling for NATO command of the Iraq operation to encourage more cooperation, strengthening of allies in New Eastern Europe, as well as offers to help Spain through intelligence sharing and special forces. All of these measures will help tip the scales of cost-benefit toward the U.S. side for European nations weary of the U.S.-led War on Terror.

Advancing U.S. Interests at UNESCO

by Nile Gardiner and Jennifer Marshall
Executive Memorandum No. 919,
The Heritage Foundation
[heritage.org/Research/
InternationalOrganizations/em919.cfm](http://heritage.org/Research/InternationalOrganizations/em919.cfm)

The next two years will be critical to the future of UNESCO. The Bush administration should make a concerted effort to ensure that UNESCO undergoes fundamental and lasting reform. Long-term U.S. membership in this organization should depend on implementation of key reforms. The United States should not hesitate to withdraw from UNESCO once again if it becomes evident that U.S. membership is not in the national interest.

Securing a Fresh Start in Haiti

by Stephen Johnson
Executive Memorandum No. 920,
The Heritage Foundation
heritage.org/Research/LatinAmerica/EM920.cfm

The U.S. has an economic and strategic interest in helping Haiti to become self-sufficient and self-governing. This can be done by supporting institutions that will uphold the rule of law, promoting a modern justice system, reconstructing the private sector, coordinating donor initiatives and developing the infrastructure to create an educated and democratic Haitian society.

SEE ALSO:

- Promoting Global Economic Freedom at the G-7 Meetings to Secure Future Growth, Web Memo No. 490, *The Heritage Foundation*
- Three Middle East Summits, Web Memo No. 473, *The Heritage Foundation*
- An Historic Moment for NATO, Web Memo No. 465, *The Heritage Foundation*
- The Future of U.S.–Estonian Relations, Web Memo No. 466, *The Heritage Foundation*

HEALTH & WELFARE

Why Not “Europeanize” Health care?

by Brian Lee Crowley and Johan Hjertqvist
The Atlantic Institute for Market Studies
aims.ca/Media/2004/prmar0104.htm

“The citizens of the European Union have considerably more health care rights than Canadians,” write Crowley and Hjertqvist. The EU has laid the groundwork for a consumer-driven revolution in health care by “opening up a European health care market where patients may travel and use the health care services they deem necessary without the permission or interference of their national health care authorities.” The authors say that Canada would be wise to follow this example by allowing citizens to travel between provinces to obtain the care they need.

Consumer Choice Matters

by Greg Scandlen
The Galen Institute
galen.org/ownins.asp?docID=614

Scandlen testified before the Health Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, saying that “short-sighted and ultimately misguided” state and federal policies are key underlying causes of the uninsured. Scandlen argues that tax policies and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) have especially distorted the market and made coverage more expensive and less accessible for anyone not in the subsidized systems of Medicare, Medicaid and employer-sponsored health insurance.

A New Policy Framework for Health Care Markets

by Stuart M. Butler
Health Affairs
[content.healthaffairs.org/cgi/
content/abstract/23/2/22](http://content.healthaffairs.org/cgi/content/abstract/23/2/22)

Butler’s paper in *Health Affairs* responds to Len Nichols et al’s findings from the Community Tracking Study that “major barriers to efficient market outcomes exist amid growing willingness to consider renewed government interventions.” Butler argues that the appropriate

answer is not to reject market-based approaches, but “instead to fix the framework so that markets will foster efficiency” through changes in tax policy, information, new insurance pooling arrangements and strong competition.

Consumer-Driven Health Care

by Regina Herzlinger

The Manhattan Institute

www.manhattan-institute.org/
consumerdrivenhealthcare

Employers and providers are exploring a new path: putting consumers, not insurers, in charge of how their health care dollars are spent, a change that promises upheaval to the health care system, Herzlinger writes. Herzlinger’s book explores our current health care sector, which has virtually no competition, and documents how the consumer-driven health care movement is being implemented, and its impact on insurers, providers, new intermediaries and governments.

Better Late Than Sorry: Medicare Reform Ushers in New Rules on Generic Drugs

by Alan R. Bennett and X. Joanna Wu

The Washington Legal Foundation

wlf.org

Buried in the recently enacted law extending a prescription drug benefit under Medicare are significant new provisions which will impact the entry of generic drugs onto the market. This publication focuses on how the new legislation changed the rules governing the 180-day exclusivity available to certain generic companies. It first discusses the incentives that existed in the old laws for generic companies to be the first to challenge the validity of a drug company’s patent. It then examines the changes the new law makes to this treatment of lawsuits, and analyzes how the amendments will impact patients.

SEE ALSO:

- Bitter Pills #5: All In Favor Of Bankrupting Their Children, Please Step Forward, The Heritage Foundation
- Health Savings Accounts: How To Broaden Health Coverage for Working Families Web Memo No. 481, The Heritage Foundation

- Bitter Pills #4: What Was The Idea Behind The Medicare Drug Plan Again?, The Heritage Foundation
- How the Drug Entitlement Drives Different Medicare Cost Estimates, Web Memo No. 464, The Heritage Foundation
- Medicare A Ticking Time Bomb for Tax Increases, Web Memo No. 462, The Heritage Foundation
- Bitter Pills #3: Medicare Is Safe Until 2030. No, Wait. 2026. No, 2019..., The Heritage Foundation
- Bitter Pills #2: Presenting A Lesson In Buyer’s Remorse—D.C. Style, The Heritage Foundation

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Are U.S. Telecom Networks Public Property?

by James Gattuso and Norbert Mitchell

Backgrounder No. 1745,

The Heritage Foundation

heritage.org/Research/InternetandTechnology/
bg1745.cfm

Simply, the answer is no. Private investment is the engine that has built the telecom networks of the United States. Even arguments that earlier parts of the network were established under favorable government pricing break down when faced with the reality that even those networks have been replaced with faster, privately owned fiber-optic lines. Acceptance of this reality and the success of the nation’s telecom networks should encourage policymakers to keep regulation low and encourage even more investment.

Telecom Policy for the 21st Century

by Thomas W. Hazlett

Open Channel, *The Manhattan Institute*

manhattan-institute.org/
html/digital_economy.htm

Hazlett advocates changes to FCC policies that respond to influential coalitions before the changing telecom needs of constituents. He advocates changes that will prevent the FCC from becoming a bottleneck that prevents industries from obtaining needed wireless/wired spectrums for new and innovative technologies for the consumer.

utilizing a central database. Finally, the country-level visa waiver determination process must include frequent and stringent reviews of the applicant country's e-passport procedures.

www.terror.net: How Modern Terrorism Uses the Internet

Special Report No. 116,
United States Institute of Peace
usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr116.html

Policy experts have been very focused on how terrorists can attack the Internet. However, this overlooks the danger of how terrorists can use the Internet as a tool to spread their ideology. Terrorists use the Internet for psychological warfare, publicity, propaganda, fundraising, recruitment, networking, planning and coordination. The challenge offered by this study is how to meet that threat without sacrificing the very liberties that make our society worth defending.

SEE ALSO:

- A Patriotic Day: 9/11 Commission Recognizes Importance of the Patriot Act, Web Memo No. 480, The Heritage Foundation
- The Bush/Blair White House Summit: Strengthening the Coalition in Iraq, Web Memo No. 474, The Heritage Foundation
- National Security Isn't Just about Terrorism, Web Memo No. 472, The Heritage Foundation
- Setting the Record Straight: Condoleezza Rice and the 9/11 Commission, Web Memo No. 471, The Heritage Foundation
- The Law of the Sea Treaty, Web Memo No. 470, The Heritage Foundation

NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT

South Africa's War Against Malaria: Lessons for the Developing World

by *Richard Tren and Roger Bate*
Policy Analysis No. 513, *The Cato Institute*
cato.org/pubs/pas/pa513.pdf

Malaria has cost the developing world countless lives and economic stagnation. When South Africa agreed to end DDT usage in 1996, cases rose from well under 10,000 to a peak of over 60,000 cases in 2000, subsiding once again after

its reintroduction. Tren and Bate believe the case against DDT is simply a political one. While DDT has been given a carcinogenic rate less than coffee in humans by the Cancer Institute, the environmental lobby still screams for its ban in the developing world. While it may be harmful to smaller organisms and certain forms of catfish according to laboratory studies cited in the paper, South Africa clearly represents the utility of DDT in eliminating mass human suffering.

Baptists, Bootleggers, and Wind Power

by *Neil Hrab*
The Competitive Enterprise Institute
cei.org/gencon/029,03948.cfm

Ignoring the warnings from European consumers, a modern-day “Baptists and bootleggers” alliance, which includes tax-exempt environmentalist organizations (Baptists) and corporations that view wind power as a highly profitable opportunity (bootleggers), has called for a massive investment in wind power. Hrab investigates this alliance and determines that the coalition has not made its case for subsidizing wind power.

The New Reason for Pain at the Pump

by *Ben Lieberman*
The Competitive Enterprise Institute
cei.org/gencon/029,03915.cfm

Since the mid-1990s, the federal government has micromanaged the formula for gasoline. As state and local governments have begun developing their own gas blends to meet federal standards, the price of gas has soared. This year, if the high prices last into the summer, congressional regulators could be forced to look into repealing sections of the Clean Air Act that drive up the cost of gasoline.

Let's Stand Up and Shout!

by *Lene Johansen*
Policy Study No. 4, *Eudoxa USA*
eudoxa.se/usa/thoughts/eudoxapolicystudies/eps4.html

This is a translation of a chapter of a Swedish book written by Anders Sandberg, Alexander

Sanchez and Waldemar Ingdahl. The book takes a comprehensive look at the Swedish debate on genetics and biotechnology over the last 30 years. Many of the observations and conclusions are also valuable to policymakers in the rest of Europe and America. The report argues against four major cultural trends that have exerted, and still have a strong influence on the debate: a combination of a romantic, but materialistic worldview, the idea that the emotional connection between “dangerous foods” supercedes the lack of a causal connection, a resistance against “playing God,” and the clash of the scientific community’s fact-driven arguments with the value-driven public debate.

Let Colorado Water Markets Work

by J. Craig Green

The Independence Institute
i2i.org/article.aspx?ID=978

Water rights have quickly become a hot-button issue in Colorado as the drought rages on year after year. Green explains that for 150 years, Colorado Water Law has been developed with a healthy respect for property, protecting the prior rights to water use established by the hard work of those who came before. Most attempts to centralize water resources in Colorado have failed, although there have been repeated attempts at it. The drought of 2002 created a new wave of demands on the Colorado General Assembly to “do something” about water. Current attacks on private property water rights in favor of socialized policies are not the right something to do.

Index of Leading Environmental Indicators

by Steven F. Hayward

Pacific Research Institute
pacificresearch.org/jump/enviro04/aw.html

The ninth annual Index of Leading Environmental Indicators, released by the Pacific Research Institute and the American Enterprise Institute, shows that the environment continues to be an American policy success. Environmental quality is improving steadily and in some cases dramatically in key areas. Average vehicle emissions are dropping about 10 percent per

year, 94 percent of the population is served by water systems that have reported no violations of any health-based standards, there has been a 55 percent decline in toxic releases since 1988, even while total output of the industries covered by this measurement has increased 40 percent, and despite most popular assumptions, U.S. air quality trends are found to be at least equal, if not slightly better, than in Europe.

REGULATION & DEREGULATION

Telecommunications and Electricity Regulation Database

The AEI-Brookings Joint Center for Regulatory Studies
aei-brookings.org/publications/abstract.php?pid=724

Infrastructure industries including telecommunications, electricity, water and gas underwent massive structural changes during the 1990s. During that decade, hundreds of privatization transactions valued at billions of dollars were completed in these sectors in developing and transitional economies with huge effects on the industries—market liberalization, unbundling and new laws and regulations. Now there is a comprehensive dataset created through a survey of telecommunications and electricity regulators in developing countries. The database of telecommunications regulations includes 178 variables on regulatory governance and content in 45 countries. A database of electricity regulations includes 374 variables in 20 countries.

The Threat From Lawyers Is No Joke

by Walter Olson

Imprimis March 2004, Hillsdale College
hillsdale.edu

This speech by Olson, of the Manhattan Institute, lays out how far frivolous litigation has come and how far it may go in America. Olson addresses litigation and law of the past and the present, and their impact on the future of American politics.

The Danger of Monopoly-Subsidized Pricing By The Postal Service In Competitive Markets

by Michael A. Schuyler

Congressional Advisory No. 170, *Institute for Research on The Economics of Taxation*
ftp.iret.org/pub/ADVS-170.PDF

Postal Service pricing in non-competitive markets is regulated by the Postal Rate Commission (PRC) to control monopoly pricing tactics. Generally, the regulation keeps prices lower in these areas to avoid abuse. Despite complaints by the postal service to loosen regulation in competitive markets, there is real danger of this agency abusing its monopoly power in these markets. Once that process is set in motion, its monopoly will hurt private enterprises, drive down tax revenue from these industries and eventually waste more taxpayer money on an inefficient monopoly. To meet both conflicting needs effectively, the postal service needs to employ more efficient pricing controls that cut costs without abusing its monopoly.

Can Maryland Benefit from Privatizing Some of Its Prison System?

by Matthew Mitchell

The Maryland Public Policy Institute
mdpolicy.org/publications/policy_report/policyreport2004-2.pdf

The notion of privately operated prisons may seem radical given the United States' long history of publicly operated facilities. But in recent years, several states have experimented with privately run correctional facilities. Those states

have found that private prisons are responsive to policymakers' demands for secure, humane facilities, they house inmates with less expense than a traditional public prison system and they encourage cost savings in their publicly operated counterparts. Given Maryland's ongoing budget crisis and growing concerns about the safety and conditions of its prison system, now may be a good time for the Old Line State to consider this idea.

Public Choice: Is There a Public Interest?

The Progress & Freedom Foundation
pff.org

Madison recognized that a governing structure based upon majority rule imposes costs on portions of the citizenry. As such, the founders sought to establish a constitutional framework that would mitigate the impact of factions acting in their own self-interest. However, a normative "public interest" view of governance prevailed for nearly two centuries after the founding of the nation. In the regulatory arena, this "public interest" view meant that, where perceived market failures were taking place, regulatory oversight was both necessary and beneficial. But the tide has begun to turn again. De regulation continues to occur in the telecommunications and energy sectors.

SEE ALSO:

- Google It: Privacy Advocates Wrong About Regulating Gmail, Web Memo No. 479, The Heritage Foundation

MAGAZINES & JOURNALS

California Political Review

Vol. 15 No. 2
cppf.us

The California Political Review goes over the “Top 73 Reasons State Budgets Don’t Balance,” in its cover story. Also featured are pieces on the possibility of more blackouts caused by plant closures, rebuilding conservative, grass-roots effectiveness, and a feature called “Is Marriage Anything?”

Policy

Autumn 2004,
The Centre for Independent Studies
cis.org.au

Policy explores the meaning of the “fair go,” a pervasive idea in Australian politics akin to the “fair shake” in America, in its cover story. Featured articles look behind the fuss over genetically modified crops, and offer a consumer-empowerment cure for health care. The magazine also discusses civil liberties in an age of terrorism and offers book reviews.

Claremont Review of Books

Spring 2004, *The Claremont Institute*
claremont.org/writings/crb/index.html

Gerard Alexander’s cover story addresses the myth of “Racist Republicans” widely circulated in today’s popular culture. William J. Bennett writes on the war politics of the Democratic Party, pointing out numerous inconsistencies. It also features reviews of *Reagan: A Life in Letters*, *Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation: The End of Slavery in America*, *History of American Political Thought*, as well as many others.

Cooler Heads

Vol. VIII, No. 7,
The Competitive Enterprise Institute
cei.org/gencon/014,03947.cfm

Featured articles examine how a Connecticut bill aims to slow the state economy, how the economy beat the Greens in a German emissions battle, why wind power is slowing down, why there’s “Nothing to Fear from Tropical Diseases,” and an article called, “Weather Balloon Evidence Confirms Lowest Satellite Temperature Estimates.”

School Reform News

April 2004, *The Heartland Institute*
heartland.org/Publications.cfm?pbllid=6

April’s *School Reform News* includes stories on the Gersner Commission ruling to allow teacher merit pay, McKay scholarships and the “hoax” of national teacher board certification. Other features include a summary of the Friedman Report on school choice empowering the Hispanic community through school choice, and facts on the plummeting U.S. science achievement rate in comparison with world rankings.

Economic Affairs

March 2004,
The Institute of Economic Affairs
iea.org

Economic Affairs offers five articles on the governance of the EU in the wake of the EU Convention. They deal separately with historical lessons to be learned from the convention, constitutionalism and federalism in the EU, the European Court, examination of the constitutional proposal, and economic analysis. Other articles touch on the measure of inflation, designing an ideal patent system and electricity policy.

City Journal

Spring 2004, *The Manhattan Institute*
city-journal.org

City Journal features Heather MacDonald’s “What We Don’t Know Can Hurt Us,” which recounts the destructive success some enjoy in crippling the government’s most promising efforts to draft our technological proficiency into the service of national security. Victor Davis Hanson’s “The Fruits of Appeasement” discusses how irresolution here at home is our greatest

impediment in the current war. It features other pieces from Steve Malanga, Theodore Dalrymple, Kay Hymowitz and Harry Stein.

Navigator

Volume 7, No. 2, *The Objectivist Center*
objectivistcenter.org/navigator/

In “Death by Environmentalism,” Robert James Bidinotto asks what it means in practice to hold a philosophy that values pristine nature above human well-being. The question is urgent, he says, because just that philosophy is the fundamental premise of the environmental movement and the consequences have been millions of human deaths, most notably deaths from malaria following restrictions on the use of DDT. David Henderson, a professor of economics at the Naval Postgraduate School, reviews *The Roaring Nineties* by Joseph E. Stiglitz. In his review, “Creeping Collectivism Corrupts a Good Economist,” Henderson finds that the Nobel Prize winner has let his collectivist premises infect his analysis of recent economic history.

Quarterly Digest

Winter 2003-2004, *The Pioneer Institute for Public Policy Research*
pioneerinstitute.org

The winter issue highlights a *Worcester Telegram & Gazette* article about the efforts of director Stephen J. Adams to solve problems of poverty in the greater Boston area through promotion of small business and entrepreneurship within those communities. It also publishes a recent Pioneer forum on the successes of Massachusetts school choice reform, articles on recent public management issues relating mostly to Gov. Mitt Romney and emerging issues for Pioneer including Massachusetts gambling regulation as well as health care reform.

Reason

May 2004, *Reason Public Policy Institute*
reason.com

This issue addresses politicians’ take on porn, a movement of income tax rebels and the contested legacy of Andrew Jackson. Features also include “Backstage Passes: What it Takes to Run for President in an Age of Media Intimacy,” “Temporary Doves: Why are the Architects of Kosovo so down on Gulf War II?,” “Anime Dreams,” and “The FBI Files: Federally Funded Art Takes on a Whole New Meaning.”

LEGAL ACTION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE LEGAL FOUNDATION

Police Requests for ID Challenged

Must an individual on the street identify himself to police when the officer has a reasonable suspicion that a crime has occurred? In the Supreme Court case *Hiibel v. Sixth Judicial District*, CJLF argued in an amicus brief that a

request for identity is essential to an investigation and does not violate the Constitution. A 9th Circuit ruling in another case had disagreed, calling the ID requirement an illegal search. *Hiibel* arose from an incident in Nevada where a citizen reported that a man in a truck had slapped his female passenger. A sheriff’s deputy responded and when *Hiibel* refused to identify himself, he was arrested and later convicted of resisting an officer, a misdemeanor.

CJLF Defends Judicial Discretion in Sentencing

CJLF has joined the Supreme Court review of *Blakely v. Washington* to argue the constitution-

Free Speech Victory Against Teachers' Union

In March, the Michigan Court of Appeals threw out a lawsuit filed by the Michigan Education Association to punish the Mackinac Center for Public Policy for accurately quoting the MEA's president in a fundraising letter. At a press conference in 2001, MEA's president said of the center's effectiveness, "I admire what they have done." The court stated that discussion on matters of public interest enjoys broad First Amendment protection and that there was no evidence the letter attempted to mislead readers into believing the union president endorsed the center. The Institute for Justice defended the Mackinac Center free of charge.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK LEGAL DEFENSE FOUNDATION

Over 2,800 Engineers May Reclaim Illegally Seized Union Dues

A U.S. District Court judge for the Eastern District of California has ruled to allow more than 2,800 California state employees to reclaim money illegally confiscated for politics and other activities by officials from the Professional Engineers in California Government (PECG) union. Union officials must now give all non-union engineers a new opportunity to retroactively object and reclaim the portion of their forced dues spent for union activities unrelated to collective bargaining.

Hospital Employees Can Reclaim \$360,000 in Dues

Teamsters Local 377 officials at the St. Elizabeth Health Center in Youngstown, Ohio, will not contest an order by an administrative law judge to end pervasive unfair labor practices against local workers. The workers originally filed federal charges in 2001 against union officials for refusing to accept their resignations and for failing to properly notify them of their right to refrain from paying dues to subsidize union political activities. In February, the ALJ of the National Labor Relations Board effectively granted the case class-action status. In a surpris-

ing reversal, the union hierarchy has officially decided not to appeal.

Farm Workers Union Faces Allegations of Rights Violations

Employees of PictSweet Mushroom Farms filed class-action charges with the California Agriculture Labor Relations Board (ALRB) against officials from the United Farm Workers (UFW) union for misrepresenting their rights, unlawfully collecting full union dues from their paychecks and threatening dissenting workers with loss of benefits. The charges come on the heels of the ALRB's filing of a complaint in December 2003 against the UFW union for unlawfully ordering the mass firings of more than 150 Coastal Berry employees who refused to pay full union dues in 2000.

UAW's National Agreement with "Big Three" Auto Makers Challenged

Two St. Johns, Mich., Dana Corporation employees filed federal charges challenging an unlawful provision within the master agreement between General Motors, Daimler Chrysler, and Ford, and the United Auto Workers union that pressures "tier one" suppliers to help forcibly unionize employees. The workers allege that the UAW union's good corporate citizen policy and other contract clauses are, in effect, an illegal secondary boycott provision that requires "Big Three" parts suppliers to assist union organizers or lose their significant sales contracts.

Cintas Employee Files Federal Charges Against UNITE Union

A New York City-area worker became the first Cintas Corporation employee to file federal charges alleging that heavy-handed union organizers from the Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees (UNITE) have been harassing and intimidating employees in retaliation for their refusal to support the union. Miguel Sanchez, an employee at Cintas' Central Islip commercial laundry facility, alleges that UNITE union organizers have gained access to personal employee information such as home addresses and phone numbers, and are systematically and illegally bullying him and his co-workers.

RUTHERFORD INSTITUTE

Rutherford Files Racial Discrimination Suit

Thomas S. Neuberger, an affiliate attorney for The Rutherford Institute attorneys, has filed a racial discrimination suit in the U.S. District Court of Delaware on behalf of Edward T. Riley, a.k.a. Teddy Riley, an award-winning African-American music producer, song writer and musician who was denied rental of a room at the Hampton Inn in Seaford, Del., a franchise of the Hilton Hotels Corp. Institute attorneys charge the Hilton Hotels Corp. with intentionally discriminating against Riley and his companions because of their race in violation of the Civil Rights Acts.

Dept. of Justice and Rutherford Back Muslim Girl Suspended for Head Covering

Attorneys with the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division have filed motions in U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma in support of a lawsuit filed by Rutherford Institute attorneys on behalf of an 11-year-old Muslim girl who was twice suspended by school officials for wearing a religious head covering. Institute attorneys filed suit against the Muskogee Public School District, arguing that the school's actions violated Nashala Hearn's rights to free speech, free exercise of religion and due process as guaranteed by the First and 14th amendments.

Rutherford Defends Student Under Fire for USMC T-Shirt

Attorneys for The Rutherford Institute have filed suit in U.S. District Court in defense of the First and 14th Amendment rights of a high school student who was suspended under his school's dress code policy for wearing a T-shirt bearing the text of the Marine Corps creed. Institute attorneys pointed out in their complaint that the right of students to express messages via the articles of clothing that they wear is protected by the U.S. Constitution. This case is yet another example of zero tolerance

run amok, said Institute President John W. Whitehead.

Religious Man Wins Suit Over Diversity Policy

Rutherford Institute attorneys recently secured a victory in the U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado on behalf of a Christian man who was fired from his job with AT&T Broadband after he refused to sign off on portions of the company's employee handbook that he felt violated his sincerely held religious beliefs. A federal judge agreed that AT&T Broadband discriminated against Albert Buonanno when it fired him for refusing on religious grounds to sign the cable company's diversity policy, which required him to value the behavior and beliefs of others, notably homosexuals.

Virginia to Respect Death Row Inmate's Religious Objection to Autopsy

In response to a request to accommodate the religious beliefs of death row inmate Brian Lee Cherrix, the Commonwealth of Virginia has agreed not to perform an autopsy that was being demanded by the state. Cherrix had objected to the autopsy, believing that it would violate his Christian beliefs against mutilating and destroying God's temple, described in the Bible as the human body. Officials from the commonwealth's office of the chief medical examiner agreed to perform external and toxicological examinations of Cherrix in lieu of an autopsy.

WASHINGTON LEGAL FOUNDATION

Supreme Court Upholds Border Searches

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the authority of customs officials to inspect all vehicles crossing the border into the United States, regardless of whether they have reason to suspect smuggling. The recent decision in *United States v. Flores-Montano* was a victory for WLF, which filed a brief urging broad inspection authority. WLF argued that terrorists, drug cartels and immi-

grant smugglers cannot effectively be thwarted unless the government is permitted to conduct random searches of all entering vehicles. The court ruled that such searches do not violate Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable searches and seizures because the government has always been granted far more leeway to conduct searches at the border than in the interior of the country.

WLF Supports Detention of Enemy Combatants

WLF urged the U.S. Supreme Court to uphold the federal government's detention of Yaser Hamdi, the "Cajun Taliban," accused of serving as a Taliban soldier in Afghanistan. In a brief filed in *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, WLF argued that the government is entitled to detain Hamdi without trial just as it is entitled to detain any enemy soldier captured in time of war. WLF argued that the government's right to detain Hamdi is not diminished simply because of his claim to citizenship—he was born in Louisiana to Saudi parents and moved with his family to Saudi Arabia as an infant.

Malicious Prosecution Lawsuit Goes To Trial

A federal judge in Massachusetts denied the Environmental Protection Agency's request for dismissal of a malicious prosecution lawsuit

against the EPA and claims against two EPA agents for violating a company's business civil liberties. The favorable ruling in *Riverdale Mills Corp. v. United States* means that the four-year old lawsuit against the EPA and its agents can finally proceed to trial. WLF's lawsuit was filed against the United States under the Federal Tort Claims Act for malicious prosecution of the company and its owner for allegedly violating the Clean Water Act in late 1997. The complaint also names three EPA agents who were sued individually for violating constitutional rights by conducting unlawful searches and seizures and for altering testing data.

WLF Opposes Excessive Attorneys' Fees

WLF filed preliminary objections on behalf of a group of 33 consumers to a proposed settlement in a nationwide class-action case that would award attorneys' fees of up to \$24 million to class-action attorneys but offers only a chance to consumers to get a free item of cosmetics, allegedly valued between \$18 and \$25 if they purchased "high end" cosmetics or fragrances over the last 10 years. In *Azizian v. Federated Department Stores*, a nationwide class action was filed in California against a group of department stores such as Lord & Taylor's and Nordstrom's for antitrust violations with respect to the sale of cosmetics.

OF NOTE

Acton Institute Wins First Annual Templeton Freedom Prize

The Acton Institute

acton.org/press/releases.php?release=62

The Acton Institute for the Study of Religion & Liberty was awarded one of the Templeton Freedom Prizes for Excellence in Promoting Liberty, given for the first time this year. The Institute, founded in 1990, won first place in the

Ethics and Values category for what the Templeton judges described as "its extensive body of work on the moral defense of the free market." Named after the pioneer of international investing, Sir John Templeton, the Templeton Freedom Prizes reward the innovative work of think tanks in countries throughout the world.

Pakistani NGO Making Strides

Alternative Solutions Institute

asinstitute.org

Alternate Solutions Institute, a new NGO based in Pakistan, directed by Dr. Khalil Ahmad, has launched a new Web site. The new NGO has

also published its first book of translation, Ken Schoolland's *The Adventures of Jonathan Gullible: A Free-Market Odyssey*, in Urdu, which is understood not only in Pakistan but throughout South Asia. Urdu is the 30th language for Schoolland's modern fable. This book explains the principles of market economy in a simple manner and helps promote the concepts of open market and property rights.

Hernando de Soto Wins Friedman Prize for Liberty

The Cato Institute

cato.org/special/friedman/index.html

The Cato Institute announced that the winner of the 2004 Milton Friedman Prize for Advancing Liberty is internationally recognized economist and property rights activist Hernando de Soto. The prize and its accompanying \$500,000 cash award will be presented to de Soto May 6 in San Francisco. Named after Nobel laureate Milton Friedman, the prize is awarded every other year to an individual who has made a significant contribution to advancing human freedom. The first Friedman Prize went to the late British economist Peter Bauer in 2002.

Immigration News Listservs

The Center for Immigration Studies

cis.org

The Center for Immigration Studies operates two free e-mail information services on immigration news. The services cover developments both in the United States and abroad. "CIS-NEWS" is a daily list of full-text news items. As an alternative to the daily service, "This Week in Immigration" is a less-comprehensive weekly roundup of links to immigration news, delivered Friday afternoons.

Fundrace 2004

Eyebeam

fundrace.org

Eyebeam maintains two Web sites for election-info junkies. One is Fundrace.org, which features a map of the U.S. color-coded to show which areas donate money to Republicans and which to Democrats. There are also color-coded

maps for donations to each candidate, breakdowns for large cities, even a way to find out to whom your neighbor is contributing. All maps are based on information from the Federal Election Commission. Googleace.com, unaffiliated with Google, ranks candidates based on keyword searches.

Books in Print 2004

The Hoover Institution

hoover.org

This catalog offers 35 pages of books from the Hoover Press, searchable by categories such as public education, accountability of government, studies of nationalities and biographies.

2004 Frederic Bastiat Prize for Journalism

International Policy Network

policynetwork.net/events/bastiat_prize.htm

IPN will be accepting submissions for the 2004 Frederic Bastiat Prize until June 30, 2004. The prize rules and details for submissions have been posted to IPN's Web site. IPN's 2004 Frederic Bastiat Prize for Journalism dinner will be held on Thursday, Oct. 21, 2004, at the Princeton Club in New York City.

Libertarian Alliance Multimedia

The Libertarian Alliance

libertarian.co.uk/multimedia/multimedia.htm

The Libertarian Alliance has compiled an audio library of its own radio and TV interviews and appearances. Subjects include gun control, the right to self-defense, multiculturalism and health education. The collection, in its early stages, will continue to grow.

Friedrich A. Hayek Fellowships

The Mont Pelerin Society

montpelerin.org/essay.html

How do Hayek's Rules of Just Conduct emerge in any society? What are the standards for the "prohibitions from infringing the protected domain?" Is mutual adherence to the Rules of Just Conduct the basis for peaceful intercourse among different peoples? Why is private prop-

erty an indispensable condition for the creation of the Rules of Just Conduct? Hayek Fellowships will be awarded for the three best essays on the above topic. Essays of 5,000 words or less may be submitted by students or faculty members 35 years of age or younger. The essays will be judged by an international panel of three senior members of the Society. The deadline for submissions is May 31.

Reason Creates Resources on Outsourcing

The Reason Public Policy Institute
rppi.org/outsourcing

Reason has created an Offshore Outsourcing Resource Center. There you can get the latest research, news articles, commentary and other information to help you sort the issue out.

Reason also hosts an outsourcing blog, Out of Control, which provides frequent quick analysis and links to new information on offshore outsourcing and related topics.

New Web Site Eyes Econ Journals

The Reason Public Policy Institute
econjournalwatch.org

April marked the launch of a new online journal called Econ Journal Watch, which is a sorely needed effort to monitor the economics profession and “keep it honest.” Among other things, the journal will publish comments on articles appearing in the economics literature that contain “inappropriate assumptions, weak chains of argument, phony claims of relevance and omissions of pertinent truths.”

EVENTS

Towards Effective Compassion Conference

The Acton Institute
acton.org/cec/reg

June 4: Learn from nonprofit and business experts, community partners and donors to sharpen your vision for serving the poor, hear more about the new nonprofit performance metrics and find out about the Samaritan Award (\$10,000 first prize for effective compassion). Speakers and panelists include the Rev. Robert A. Sirico, Emily B. Gray of the Coleman Foundation, Michael E. Hartmann of the Bradley Foundation and Mark Jansen of Habitat for Humanity. The conference will be held at the Amway Grand Hotel in Grand Rapids, Mich.

10th Anniversary Gala Features Stossel

The Buckeye Institute for Public Policy Solutions
buckeyeinstitute.org

June 3: The Buckeye Institute will celebrate its 10th Anniversary with a Gala celebration featuring John Stossel, ABC News correspondent, co-anchor of 20/20, and author of the best-selling book, *Give Me a Break: How I Exposed Hucksters, Cheats, and Scam Artists and Became the Scourge of the Liberal Media*. The event will be held at the Hilton Columbus at Easton. For more information, contact Lisa Hazlett at 614/224-4422.

History Institute for Teachers

Foreign Policy Research Institute
fpri.org/education/earlyamericanhistory/

June 5–6: FPRI’s History Institute for Teachers is based on the theme, “New Perspectives on the Genesis of the USA.” Specially designed for secondary school teachers and curriculum supervisors, the weekend-long program will feature a series of lectures by leading scholars in several fields, including a keynote address by Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Gordon Wood.

Summer Programs for Students

The Fund for American Studies
tfas.org

June 5–July 31: TFAS is offering the Engalitch-eff Institute on Comparative Political and Economic Systems to undergraduates interested in careers in public policy, government and international affairs. The program consists of coursework at Georgetown University, internships, a foreign policy guest lecture series and site briefings at Washington’s places of power.

June 5–July 31: The Institute on Political Journalism is offered to undergraduates pursuing careers in the media.

June 5–July 31: Announcing the Bryce Harlow Institute on Business and Government Affairs offered to undergraduates pursuing careers in business-government relations.

June 5–July 31: TFAS is offering the Institute on Philanthropy and Voluntary Service to undergraduates pursuing careers in nonprofit or philanthropy.

June 30–August 20: TFAS is offering the Asia Institute for Political Economy (Hong Kong) to college students from Asia. The program consists of coursework at Hong Kong University, guest lectures and site briefings.

July 3–July 26: The International Institute for Political and Economic Studies (Greece) is offered to college students from the Balkans and Middle East. The program consists of coursework, guest lectures and site briefings.

July 11–July 18: The European Journalism Institute will bring working journalists and journalism students together in Prague, the Czech Republic for a one-week seminar. Full scholarships and an honorarium of \$100 is offered to attendees.

Political Economy Conference

The Institute of Economic Affairs
iea.org.uk

May 19: Political Economy Conference, Royal Academy of Engineers, London. Kendra Okonski, Project Director of Sustainable Development will speak on “The Government, the Market and the Environment,” organized by the Institute of Economic Affairs.

ISI Speakers

The Intercollegiate Studies Institute
isi.org

Founded in 1953, The Intercollegiate Studies Institute works to identify the best and brightest college students and to nurture in these future leaders an allegiance to the American ideal of ordered liberty.

May 19: Perry Lorenzo will speak at Seattle Pacific University, Seattle, WA, “Music of the Spheres: Musical Interpretations of Dante.”

May 22: Dinesh D’Souza will speak at Harvard College, Cambridge, MA, “Is America to Blame?”

For more information please contact Matthew Chalfant, at 800/526-7022 or e-mail mchalfant@isi.org.

12th Annual Meeting: “Back to Basics”

State Policy Network
spn.org/events

Oct. 21–23: State Policy Network’s annual meeting is a networking and training event for the state-based free-market public policy community. It will be held in the Austin, Texas, and touch on health care, leadership development and policy strategizing. Register online.

YAF Conferences

Young America’s Foundation
yaf.org

Young America’s Foundation offers college and high school students the opportunity to meet and discuss conservative ideas with their peers along with hearing from the biggest names in the conservative movement.

May 13–15: Young America’s Foundation’s FreedomFest Conference, Las Vegas

July 15–18: National High School Leadership Conference, Washington, D.C.

August 1–7: 26th Annual National Conservative Student Conference, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

7th National High School Leadership Conference

Young America's Foundation
yaf.org

July 15–18: The National High School Leadership Conference is the only conference in the

conservative movement designed specifically for high school students. The three-day “crash course in conservatism” features briefings and discussions with conservatism’s most respected leaders. It will be held in Chevy Chase, Md., at the National 4–H Center. Visit the Web site or call 800/USA-1776 for more information.

CONTACTS

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Alternative Solutions Institute, P.O. Box 933, GPO, Lahore–54000, Pakistan, 92/0300-4414814, info@asinstitute.org

The American Enterprise Institute, 1150 17th St., NW, Washington, DC 20036, 202/862-5800, fax 202/862-7177, info@aei.org

Americans for Tax Reform, 1920 L St., NW, Ste. 200, Washington, DC 20036, 202/785-0266, fax 202/785-0261

John M. Ashbrook Center for Public Affairs at Ashland Center, 401 College Ave., Ashland, OH 44805, 419/289-5411, fax 877/289-5411, info@ashbrook.org

The Atlantic Institute for Market Studies, 2000 Barrington St., Ste. 1006, Cogswell Tower, Halifax NS B3J 3K1, 902/429-1143, fax 902/425-1393, aims@aims.ca

AWorldConnected.org, Institute for Humane Studies, George Mason University, 3301 N. Fairfax Dr., Ste. 440, Arlington, VA 22201, 800/697-8799, fax 703/993-4890, info@aworldconnected.org

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The Buckeye Institute for Public Policy Solutions, 4100 N. High St., Ste. 200, Columbus, OH 43214, 614/262-1593, fax 614/262-1927, buckeye@buckeyeinstitute.org

Cambridge University Press, 40 W. 20th St., New York, NY 10011, 845/353-7500, fax 845/353-4141

The Capital Research Center, 1513 16th St., NW, Washington, DC 20036-1480, 202/483-6900, preilly@capitalresearch.org

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The Center for Immigration Studies, 1522 K St., NW, Ste. 820, Washington, DC 20005-1202, 202/466-8185, fax 202/466-8076, center@cis.org

The Center for Media and Public Affairs, 2100 L St., NW, Ste. 300, Washington, DC 20037, 202/223-2942

The Centre for Independent Studies, P.O. Box 92, St. Leonards NSW 1590, Australia, 61/2/9438-4377, fax 61/2/9439-7310, policy@cis.org.au

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The Claremont Institute, 937 West Foothill Blvd., Ste. E, Claremont, CA 91711, 909/621-6825, fax 909/626-8724, info@claremont.org

The Commonwealth Foundation for Public Policy Alternatives, 225 State St., Ste. 302, Harrisburg, PA 17101, 717/671-1901, fax 717/671-1905, info@commonwealthfoundation.org

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The Oklahoma Council of Public Affairs,
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Los Angeles, CA 90034, 310/391-2245,
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Washington, DC 20001, 202/216-0600,
fax 202/216-0612

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fax 214/939-1800

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info@texaspolicy.com

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fax 202/429-6063

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info@wlf.org

Young America's Foundation, 110 Elden St.,
Herndon, VA 20170, 703/318-9608, fax
703/318-9122, yaf@yaf.org

New Heritage Publications

New Heritage Publications

(May 2004 Insider)

BACKGROUNDERS:

- Highways and Jobs: The Uneven Record of Federal Spending and Job Creation No. 1747
- Investigate the United Nations Oil for Food Fraud No. 1748
- A New Security Agenda for the U.S. Japan Alliance No. 1749
- Fixing the New Medicare Law #1: An Agenda for Constructive Change No. 1750
- Fixing the New Medicare Law #2: How to Promote Real Medicare Cost Containment No. 1751
- Fixing the New Medicare Law #3: How to Build on the Drug Discount Card No. 1752
- Refocusing Higher Education Aid on Those Who Need It No. 1753
- The Wrong Time to Extend Unemployment Insurance No. 1754
- A Head Start for Poor Children? No. 1755

EXECUTIVE MEMORANDA:

- Is Money an Impediment to a College Education? Recent Findings from the Congressional Budget Office No. 922
- The Homeland Security Authorization Bill: Streamlining the Budget Process No. 923
- Final Pension Agreement Places Corporate Interests Above Taxpayer Interests No. 924
- No Need for the CLEAR Act: Building Capacity for Immigration Counterterrorism Investigations No. 925

- The World Bank Interferes with Montenegro's Reform No. 926
- Offer Real Support, Not Excuses, for Taiwan's WHO Bid No. 927
- Export Controls on Scrap Steel Would Harm the U.S. Economy No. 928
- How to Support Cuba's Democracy in Waiting No. 929
- Terrorist Intelligence Centers Need Reform Now by No. 930

HERITAGE LECTURES:

- President Bush's Global Nonproliferation Policy: Seven More Proposals No. 829
- Australia's Continuing Role in the War on Terrorism No. 830
- Thinking About the Imperatives of Defense Transformation No. 831
- The Intellectual Origins of Ronald Reagan's Faith No. 832
- Threats and Opportunities in the World No. 833
- Abraham Lincoln and Civil Liberties in Wartime No. 834
- Churchill: Forging an Alliance for Freedom No. 835

LEGAL MEMORANDA:

- The SAFE Act Will Not Make Us Safer No. 10



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