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"A society built on the principle of individual rights rejects the notion that the state should protect a citizen from himself. Government cannot and should not protect against one's own "unwise" decisions... Once government believes it has an obligation to improve or protect the people physically, it will then claim it can protect them economically and intellectually. It leads to a regimented society, hostile to individuals who cling to the notion that their lives and liberty are their own."

- from *Freedom Under Seige*, by Dr. Ron Paul

WILEY

# the Southern Libertarian Messenger



September, 1988

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**EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF OPINION AND EXPRESSION. THIS RIGHT INCLUDES FREEDOM TO HOLD OPINIONS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE AND TO SEEK, RECEIVE AND IMPART INFORMATION AND IDEAS THROUGH ANY MEDIA AND REGARDLESS OF FRONTIERS**

--Otavio Roth, Amnesty International



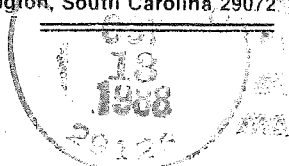
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## POSTAGE STAMPS FROM THE UNDERGROUND

A representative of "Fighting Solidarity" in the West passed on to us multicolored postage stamps of its underground post. (OUN-UPA issued similar underground postage stamps during its struggle in WWII.) The postage stamps are issued in the spirit of liberation of the subjugated nations of Poland, Ukraine and Lithuania. The Polish stamp inscribed in the Polish language reads as follows: "We pray to you Queen of Poland for the independence of Poland" and depicts an icon of the Virgin Mary. The Ukrainian postage stamp depicts St. George the Victor. The inscription in Polish and Ukrainian reads: "St. George, our protector, we pray to you for an independent Ukraine." The Lithuanian stamp depicts an icon of the Virgin Mary and has the following inscription in Polish and Lithuanian: "For the independence of Lithuania we pray to you Mother of God of Ostrobram."

The following is the "Organizational Communique of Fighting Solidarity" issued in connection with the postage stamps:

The mail of "Fighting Solidarity" has issued a series of three multicolored postage stamps which reflect the inde-

pendence struggles of Poles, Ukrainians and Lithuanians.

Our organization supports the struggle of all nations of Eastern Europe for their right to self-determination, for their right to independent democratic sovereignty. We counter communism which enslaves our nations with ideals of freedom, tolerance and solidarity which are based on our mutual heritage of Christian civilization.

We are the heirs of that tradition which finds expression in the motto "For your and our freedom." We do not raise any territorial claims towards neighboring nations. We feel that we have mutual interests with their organizations, which are fighting for independence and democratic order. Therefore, we appeal for closer cooperation.

"Fighting Solidarity"  
Andrzej Licsowski

(This communique appeared in the publication "Fighting Solidarity" no. 24/117, 1-8 December, 1985. It is headed by Kornel Morawiecki. The representative of "Fighting Solidarity" in the West is Andrzej Wirga).



The U. of T. Faculty of Medicine held their annual open house at the Medical Sciences building to acquaint the public with the latest in medicine. At an exhibit on Alzheimer's Disease, I asked a medical student in attendance about the relationship between Alzheimer's Disease and fluoridation. Without hesitation he agreed that the relationship exists depending, he said, on predisposition. But who doesn't have a predisposition to some degree? Back when fluoridation was being pushed in the 50s, the promoters made fun of us for suggesting that it is a Commie plot to soften the brain in order to make us more receptive to the future dictatorial restrictions on our freedom.

Through the media, the promoters were able to create the illusion that most people wanted it; so doctors, dentists and politicians found it easier to go along with fluoridation than to oppose it. But as time went on, doctors and dentists discovered some disturbing things about it — some of the strongest proponents became the strongest opponents, like Dr. J.H. Mick, DDS — one who switched. He is still offering a reward of \$20,000 to anyone who can prove that fluoridation is safe and beneficial — no one can prove either.

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All the noose we print....

## Boaz: boomers' last chance

Here is a book that will break your heart: David Boaz, ed., *Left, Right and Baby Boom: America's New Politics* (Cato Institute, 224 Second St. S.E., Washington DC 20003, \$8 pbk). Cato is the up-and-coming libertarian think tank, and the book consists largely of speeches from its recent conference, "Reassessing the Political Spectrum," which managed to attract a variety of savvy speakers from all parts of the political spectrum.

Much of the book focuses on a discussion of William Maddox and Stuart Lilie's reconceptualization of the traditional political spectrum. Normally we say there is "left" and "right," liberals and conservatives. But according to Maddox and Lilie, there are actually four political positions: liberal, conservative, libertarian and populist. Liberals are for "expansion of personal freedoms" and for "government intervention in economic affairs." Libertarians are for the former and against the latter; populists are against the former and for the latter; and conservatives are against both. A number of speakers presented evidence that at least as many of us are libertarian (18%) as conservative (17%); at least as many of us are populist (26%) as liberal (24%).

What will break your heart in these chapters is how it never occurs to any of the speakers that one could favor neither more nor less "personal freedom" per se, but an effort to develop a new moral consensus in this coun-

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# the Southern Libertarian Messenger

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*A newspaper is not for just reporting the news as it is, but to make people mad enough to do something about it.*  
— Mark Twain

## With Tutu . . . "Peace is War"



Rev. Desmond Tutu, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize which propelled him from obscurity to a messenger of peace and enlightenment, recently showed his true colors. Knowing full well, that like an arsonist with a match, there will

"We, Communists, felt that planned destruction of power plants, and interference with rail and telephone communications would cripple the South African economy and thus create a favorable situation for revolution."

— The South African Communist leader, Nelson Mandela, during his trial for terrorism & sedition in 1964

"There is only one way to shorten the murderous death agonies of the old society, only one way to shorten the bloody birth pangs of the new society . . . only one means — revolutionary terrorism!"

— Karl Marx, in the Neue Rheinische Zeitung, (Nov. 5, 1848)

## CONTRA CONDOS?

Florida Today reported that "anxiety levels shot upward in South Florida when it was revealed that the

Central Intelligence Agency has a contingency plan to resettle some of the Nicaraguan Contras in Dade County (that's Miami-ed)."

Similarly, it never occurs to them that one could favor neither more nor less "government intervention" per se, but intervention to the extent that it helps communities and regions become more self-reliant.

## Vibrant

The most vibrant chapter in this book is the one on the politics of the baby boom. If you were born between the years of 1946 and 1964 (actually 1938 and 1956—ed.), you might feel you have some special hard-won insight into this generation and its potential for Good, insight most Republicans and Democrats do not share. Well, you're in for a surprise. Here is Lee Atwater, former deputy director of the Reagan-Bush campaign: "History shows that when certain materialistic goals are achieved, people move into a new state of consciousness. . . . The family's very important to them, but they understand that the very structure of the family unit has changed. The concept of hard work is still intact, but it's not hard work for the sake of money or for materialism. . . ."

Pat Caddell, Jimmy Carter's pollster, is just as prescient: "This is a generation with a collective social conscience, a collective sense that they can do great things, yet they are leading a life right now that's fairly mundane in terms of changing the world. Neither political party has [yet] been able to reach this generation in a way that would allow it—and its aspiration to change the world—to become a central power force. Which leads to the real question for 1988 and beyond: which party, if either, is going to be able to accomplish that? . . ."

What is so heartbreaking here is that the smartest analysts in both establishment parties are consciously scheming to channel our generation's energies—while our generation itself has never been able to create even one political organization that would speak to the world out of a sense of its own needs, wants, priorities. SDS had no desire to speak for a largely middle-class (i.e., "privileged") constituency; the U.S. Greens don't want to be too "narrow." . . .

# What the NACAE did

I would like to start with some of the causes. I think that is one of the reasons I was asked, because I took a very strong position on desegregation and how desegregation increased illiteracy in this country.

Again, I am not an expert. I try to be a resource, and I also try to be a form of reference. "The external forces from the Civil Rights Movement," as well as the enabling legislation that was put in place to desegregate the schools in America— instead of disintegrating the schools, they ended up with a second, very violent social revolution in the country.

That social revolution did not achieve what was wanted, which was to very nicely move blacks and whites together to live together in communities without problems. What they did, in fact, was to change standards.

They lowered the standards in education because of blacks. They lowered the standards of education because of money. They lowered the standards of education because of opportunity. Terms like "blacks", "money" and "opportunity", (we all know those things go together) but one of the problems they did not look at was how successful blacks were doing in their own community schools.

In the South, schools were a problem for blacks. In the North, and I was at a border state, Maryland, I crossed between the North and the South, so education was not a problem. In 1954 I was 15 years old, and I remember what had happened when the decision came about the Brown-Topeka case. We knew our schools were going to be changed and we didn't want it. Some of us walked 20 miles to go to school everyday. Some of us walked five blocks to get to school. We had only one black high school for a whole county; and, at the time that I entered the high school in the 7th grade, there were about 2,000 of us in our class. When we graduated in 1957, we still had something like 1,990-plus students in that class. So for that five-year period that we went from junior high through high school, we only lost a few of our fellow students. Several of them died from accidents; somebody went to jail; and two of the young ladies were pregnant. So you can see the number of students who completed high school in 1954 through 1957 was extremely high.

If you were to look at an entering class in 1982 coming out in 1987— you will see the numbers decreasing, each year until graduation to where



Mary Jackson

they would have maybe 10 percent of the number who first entered in 7th grade. The dropping numbers, or what we call dropouts, those students become our adult illiterates. As they become our adult illiterates, their numbers increase and services to try to improve and give them opportunity do not. Education has lost somewhere, within a 20-year period, with an enabling legislation called the Desegregation Act. It has lost the meaning, or what we consider the meaning, for trying to advance through opportunity for many people in this country— not only for blacks but for many other of the minority groups that come into the public school system.

One of the problems that we see are trends in our country as a whole.

Some problems do not get solved, they only get older.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann

Alors comme ça, on écrit des poésies?



TAKING LEAVE

Taking leave of all my friends  
With a bitter smile,  
Distance is where friendship ends,  
Mile on mile on mile.

Taking leave of all my past  
With a tearless eye,  
Time has gone too slow too fast;  
Life has passed me by.

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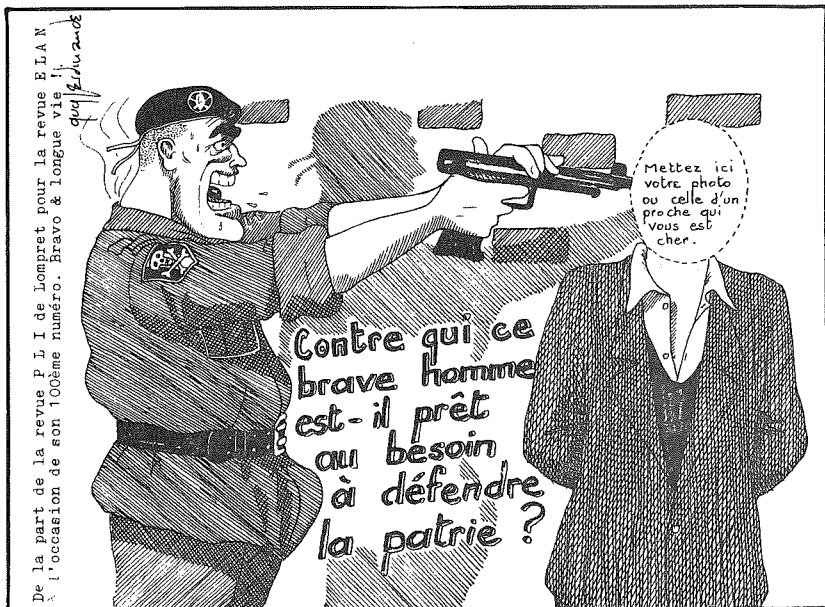
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IN THE OLD DAYS

In the old days, when barns had to be raised,  
The whole countryside came, to eat and talk,  
And raise the barn. Some came to joke, some lazed  
Around and watched, some came to take a walk

With pretty girls who served the meals,  
Some came to lap the cider up (just so  
It would not go to waste). And some, with fields  
That needed work, were glad to let things go.

I never had a head for heights. My hand  
Not made to fit a hammer, but you'd find  
Me on the rafters, hammer in my hand;  
I came to work. We were so few, that kind.



## OF DEBT

With John Law (1671-1729), the monetary policies of nations began to change. What had previously been practiced as a form of theft now became "good" monetary policy. The repeated failures of paper money since Law's day have not changed men's minds, because Law's economics give men the opportunity to play god and to create monetary values on their fiat word. The hope of these humanists is that eventually, given enough power, they will make it work. As a result, what now stands behind paper currencies is debt, not wealth in the form of gold or silver. In the lives of the people also, debt has become a form of pseudo-wealth, and true wealth is confiscated by statist controls and policies.

In another and very much neglected area, a major change in the doctrine of wealth came into focus in the 19th century. The name Peter Lavrov (1823-1900) is little known today; he was in his time a major force in Russian thought and abroad. He was a friend of Karl Marx and Fredrich Engels, while not in full agreement with them, and his ideas on a revolutionary party formation had a decisive influence on Lenin. The Russian Revolution owed more than a little to Lavrov.

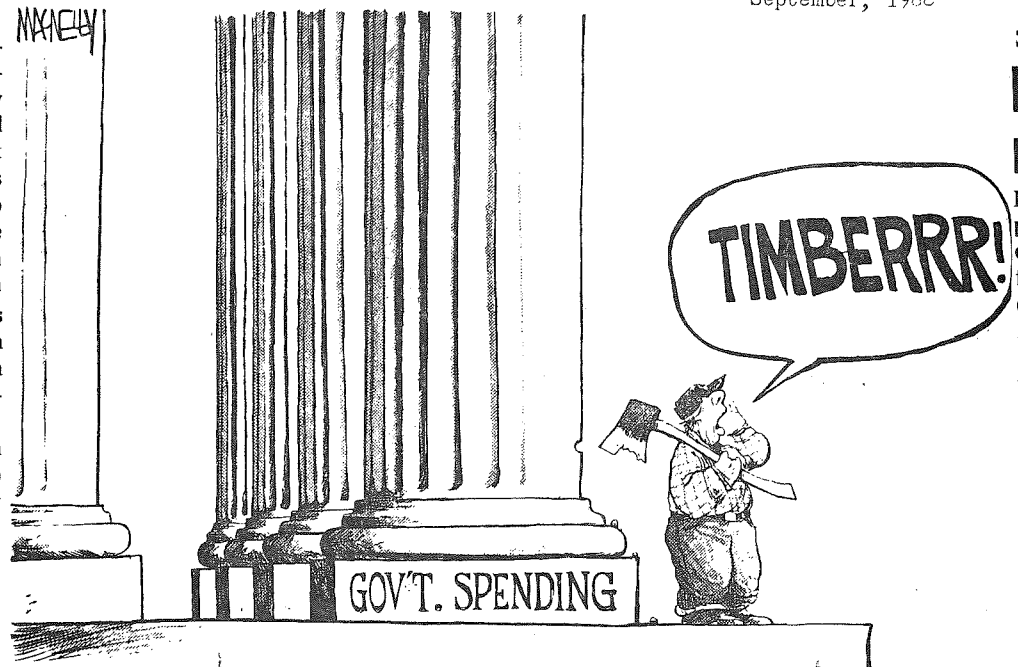
Our concern with Lavrov is in a related area, the concept of debt. In his very influential *Historical Letters* (1840\*, also the year of Lenin's birth), Lavrov wrote with a strong moral burden. The privileged minority, he held, owes a debt to "the people." The privileged classes owe their advantages to the exploitation of the poor. Like all socialists, Lavrov could not see wealth and technology as something created by the intelligence, character, foresight, thrift, and industry of some men, but rather purely as exploitation and expropriation. This perspective of Lavrov's *Historical Letters* now governs the world, is taught in our schools and universities, and governs the nations.

Given this "debt to the people," it followed for Lavrov and his successors that this debt must be repaid. A debt, it was held, ought to be repaid. As a result, while sociologists generally deny any moral absolutes, at this one point they are absolutists: "the debt to the people" must be repaid. It is, in fact, an article of faith from Lavrov to the present that "historical necessity" will effect the payment. A form of economic and social predestination mandates the repayment of the debt to the people.

The earlier Russian populists favored a romantic view of the people. The peasants and workers were the innocent peoples, the good ones, and the rich were bad. Later, the peasants and workers were seen as exploited fools whom the elite revolutionary cadres had to control for their own good. No change took place in the view of the capitalists: they were by definition evil.

The influence of Lavrov's *Historical Letters* was dramatic and far-reaching. A. O. Lukashovich said of its influence in 1871-1872: "The latter book, which quickly became a special sort of gospel among the young people, placed before us very vividly the thesis - which stirred us profoundly - of the irredeemable debt to the people owed by the Russian intelligentsia" (Peter Lavrov: *Historical Letters*, p. 49; 1967 edition).

Lavrov's thinking spread across the world as a new gospel of debt and salvation. It went hand in hand with humanism. Lavrov, in his "First Let-



And speaking of crime and morality, how about these statistics? A survey of more than 300,000 criminal cases, released in April of this year by the Federal Bureau of Justice Statistics, shows that more than half of the convicted murderers released from state prisons in 1983 had served fewer than seven years behind bars. Half the rapists released had served fewer than four years in jail. The median time served by all offenders in state prisons was 19 months. The median term on a life sentence was eight years and seven months. And only 18 percent of those sentenced to life imprisonment served three years before being released.

ter," held with Hegel that man was now taking a great step forward: "Man again became the center of the entire world." Given the tremendous inequity of society, and the need to repay "the debt to the people," Lavrov wrote in favor of terrorism. The use of violence to destroy evil would hasten the triumph of good.

The terrorists of our day have not heard of Lavrov, but they are his heirs and successors. They unite with their atheism and moral relativism this one 'great moral demand': the debt to the people must be repaid, and terrorism is justified as a means of righting ancient wrongs.

The politics of the world is now the politics and morality of Lavrov. The Marxists states apply Lavrov's doctrine of the debt to the people logically and systematically. The democracies agree with Lavrov but are slower in paying the debt, and hence they are morally weaker versions of the Marxist states.

American foreign policy since World War II is infected with Lavrovian thinking. Throwing money at poorer nations is viewed as a moral necessity and a debt to be paid for being a successful nation. The intelligentsia, the press, the media, and the women's clubs for the elite treat even modest cuts in foreign aid as moral offense and as proof of evil in those who propose them. If Congress were true to its convictions, it would order a statue of Lavrov to be placed in the halls of Congress!

Chalcedon, P.O. Box 158, Vallecito, CA 95251. Permission to reprint

\* should be 1870.

## Not enough time

These are people who come looking for work "without enough money to buy lunch that day," said Kerr. The construction industry has been a source of employment for these laborers, because the contractors need their brawn, not necessarily their brain.

Kerr has tried to help those who have applied for work with General, but he keeps bouncing off bureaucratic walls. Every employee hired since November 1986 must be certified. Kerr can hire someone, but if the individual can't produce the necessary documents within 21 days, the law says Kerr must let him go.

For the poor, illiterate, non-skilled or under-skilled laborer, who just wants a job to put a meal on the table, the new law is a nightmare. And it's a nightmare as well for the employer who can use such labor.

That's what Hamilton Kerr, president of General Construction Co. in Columbia, has found. From Kerr's point of view, it's easier to be an alien. To be certified as an American citizen, one must have either a birth certificate, valid passport, driver's license, religious documentation and/or social security card, U.S. military card or voter registration card. The way it's structured, employees must supply one document from Column A and one from Column B. Also, a large number do not have driver's licenses or birth certificates. Is this the type of person who is going to wait at the Bureau of Vital Statistics to get a birth certificate with a seal? Kerr noted that it took his secretary an entire day just to get through to the local Social Security Administration office.

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## Nicaragua: the human rights record

Frequent, although generally short-term, imprisonment of prisoners of conscience, prolonged pre-trial incommunicado detention of political prisoners, restrictions on their right to a fair trial and poor prison conditions are among the concerns documented by AI in its new report *Nicaragua: The Human Rights Record*.

Leaders and members of opposition parties, lawyers and trade unionists have frequently been arrested under the state of emergency in force since March 1982. Most were released before their cases came to trial, however. Most prisoners of conscience wrongfully convicted have been pardoned not long after sentencing. Many spent long periods in incommunicado detention while under interrogation by the State Security Service and were denied the right to *habeas corpus* and access to defence lawyers, doctors and families.

The report documents cases of torture, "disappearances" and killings, noting that in some cases official investigations led to the prosecution and imprisonment of members of the police and armed forces. Other such incidents, in particular reported killings and "disappearances" of Miskito Indians in the Atlantic coast area in 1981 and 1982, have still not been publicly clarified.

The report also cites frequent reports of torture, mutilation and summary executions by irregular military forces opposed to the Nicaraguan Government.

'She had a history of going missing'

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TELL THE PEOPLE!

By Zora Hays

It is common knowledge to every American not blinded by either a socialist-humanist education or a government payroll check that America needs less government. Ninety-five percent of the activities undertaken by State and Federal government are inefficient and overpriced. Still bureaucrats insist on continued expansion of 'government services' into every area of life. The lives of Americans are often kicked around like a political football under such shibboleths as 'children,' 'the poor,' 'the aged,' ect."

## Vital statistics adds an extra 'Chong' to his name

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (AP) — The British Columbia department of vital statistics has changed Gene Foon Chong's name — to Gene Foon Chong Chong.

Now the department wants him to pay them 10 Canadian dollars (about \$7.10 in U.S. money) to change it back.

"Why should I have to pay for their mistake?" the 32-year-old cook asked Monday.

"They've really messed us up," said Corinne Chong, his wife of five months. "I couldn't even open

a joint bank account when I tried to."

"I mean, am I his wife, or am I not? Not with those names I'm not," she said.

"They sent it, but it had two 'Chongs' on it," she said. "I phoned the vital statistics people in Vancouver and they told me to come on down and they would fix it."

She said she went to the downtown office on Monday and was met "by a quite bullying woman who demanded \$10 and enough ID to prove that I'm married to my husband."

A SOCIAL worker was missing for a month before any of her colleagues noticed she was gone, a shocked court heard yesterday.

They thought Ros, 23, was in the lavatory. When they realised she wasn't there, two of them went round to her flat the following week.

There a man told them: "You have just missed her by five minutes.

She has gone on a fortnight's holiday to Spain." Satisfied, they left.

Three weeks later, when Ros had still not reappeared, they returned. The same man told them. "She is back from her holiday in Portugal but as luck would have it she has just gone to the chiropodist's. Satisfied, they left.

When Ros still did not report for work, another of her colleagues went to her flat but could get no answer. Satisfied, she left.

The court heard that Ros had a history of going missing. She once disappeared for six months but everyone thought she had popped out for a sandwich and couldn't make up her mind between the cheese and chutney and the cheese and tomato. Under a new code following an inquiry into how Ros fell through the net, social workers now have to decide what sandwiches they are going to have before setting off.

When neighbours tipped off the social services that they had seen a man stuffing Ros into a box, officials went back to the flat where a man was strapping a large box on to the roof rack of his car. He told them that Ros was watching TV and didn't want to be disturbed.

They heard a voice from inside the box calling: "Help, help, let me out." but did not think it could be Ros. Satisfied they left.

Later Ros was found wandering in a daze, murmuring over and over again: "There will be a full inquiry. Procedures will be tightened and new guidelines issued."

## DIGGING

NEW YORK—Throughout the Western United States, ever-increasing hordes of squatters are illegally occupying mining claims on federal land. Some of them are working legitimate claims—but more, officials say, are just looking for free homes in the woods.

The Bureau of Land Management estimates that the number of mining claims which include inhabitable structures is increasing at an annual rate of 10 percent to 15 percent. Most are in California, Oregon, Idaho and Arizona.

"Part of the surge is due to a renewed interest in mining because of the rise in gold prices," said Frank Shields, natural resource specialist for the BLM. "But for the most part, the claims are nothing but excuses to live for free on public lands."

The government wants the squatters out. "These counter-cultural types are kind of hibernating out there, and it's a big nuisance," said Eugene Carlat, BLM geologist. "They're occupying territory that could be used as recreational land, and they might be keeping legitimate miners away from valuable mineral deposits."

## LOSING BATTLE

But the government is fighting a losing battle in its effort to rout the illegal squatters from the underbrush. Of the hundreds of thousands of claims that have been staked all over the West, federal officials only attempt to investigate the validity of those where buildings have gone up. But even that is a monumental task. Gary Rundell, BLM real estate specialist, said, "For every occupancy case the bureau resolves, 19 more come up."

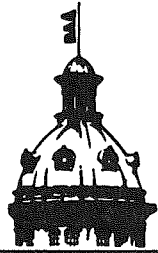
The biggest problem is the imprecision of the hundred-year-old law which governs the validity of mining claims. "There is so much gray area," Shields said. "The law simply states that a valid claim is one on which a 'prudent man' can earn a living.

"It's a bit difficult trying to administer a law that uses that kind of terminology. If we find a squatter is doing some mining, but it's clear that his main interest is in having a tax-free, rent-free home on public land, what are we supposed to do?

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A bill to allow local govern- to move it toward passage. By all ments to impose a 1 percent sales accounts, about one third of the 46 tax has a 50-50 chance of passing, senators support it, one third op- one of its supporters said pose it, and the rest are yesterday. noncommittal.

"It just seems it's slipping The version adopted by the away," said Sen. Tom Smith, D- Senate Finance Committee and Florence, who supports the bill. sent to the full Senate would re-

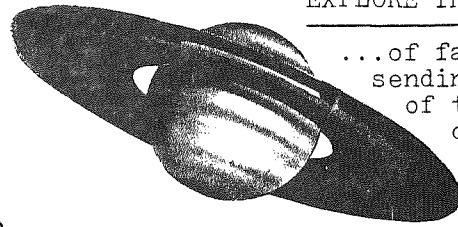
Some senators fear support of quire voter approval of any local the measure could be seen as ap- tax.

proval of a tax increase — a tough It also requires that all sales tag in this election year for all 170 tax income be used to reduce legislators, he said. county and municipal property

"It puts an incumbent on the taxes. If those are eliminated alto- defensive immediately," Smith together by the new sales tax, the said. "Your opponents would pa- remaining money would go to- per you with it." ward cutting school taxes.

The bill has been stuck on the The 1 percent sales tax would Senate calendar for five weeks be in addition to the current state while supporters search for ways sales tax of 5 percent.

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## "A new generation of illiterates"--DoE

Reprinted from the May 5, 1986 issue of Time magazine:

"We are creating a new generation of illiterates." With those words, Robert Barnes, an official of the U.S. Department of Education, last week released a chilling analysis of a basic literacy test given by the Bureau of the Census to 3,400 Americans age 20 and over. Thirteen percent flunked the test, able to answer only 20 or fewer of the 26 multiple-choice questions. (Sample: Don't allow your medical identification card to a) be used b) have destroy c) go lose d) get expired by any other person. "It was a pretty simple test," notes Barnes dryly.

Atop the dismal failure rate, an additional 20 percent of those originally offered the test refused to take it, most for fear of revealing their illiteracy. From these results, Barnes projects that 17 million to 21 million adults in the United States cannot read ... The figures refute the impression, based on a 1979 Census Bureau study, that only one-half of one percent of Americans over 14 are illiterate. This survey assumed that anyone who had finished the fifth grade could read, and fostered the notion that most illiterates are elderly rural people who never got that far in school. The new study shows that the majority of nonreaders are under 50 and many have attended high school...

Perhaps most disturbing of all, the new test measured only bedrock inability to read, with no attempt to establish the number of U.S. adults who, although technically literate, cannot read well enough to function as successful citizens. Such a measure of functional illiteracy, say Barnes and other experts, would be even more disheartening...

(University of Texas researcher Jim) Cates, Barnes and other educators around the country agree that the American school system is partly to blame. In many elementary schools, reading time is devoted to "See Jane run" readers and dull word-drill workbooks. Another pedagogical problem: children frequently are force-fed new words by the "look and say" method, which requires recognition of whole words, rather than the more flexible and effective technique of phonics...

The total cost of illiteracy to the U.S. economy cannot be accurately measured. But critics insist the nation is paying dearly in lost productivity and in human misery. Reports tell of an industrial worker killed because he could not read a warning sign, a sick child given a pink detergent instead of stomach medicine by a mother who could not decipher the bottle labels, and another mother who endorsed what she thought was a routine permission form for a school field trip only to discover that she had relegated her daughter to a home for the retarded...

"We all say glibly that the future belongs to the thinker and the people who will be able to master the expanding technologies," declares Cates. But given the illiteracy rate, he laments, "In this brave technological war we're waging with Japan and other countries, half our population is armed with peashooters."

The great Chinese philosopher-statesman Confucius when asked what would be his first undertaking if he were called upon to rule a nation said: "To correct language ... If language is not correct, then what is said is not what is meant; if what is said is not what is meant, then what ought to be done remains undone; if this remains undone, morals and art will deteriorate, justice will go astray; if justice goes astray, the people will stand about in helpless confusion. Hence there must be no arbitrariness in what is said. This matters above everything."

## Uncle Sam Wants Columbia Lawman

By ART FINLEY  
Staff Writer

After 10 years of active duty in the United States military, and being wounded five times in Vietnam, you would think that would be enough to expect from any man, but the U.S. Army apparently expects much more from a Columbia policeman.

Investigator Wiley Davis, 39, married and the father of three children, recently received a notice from the Department of The Army ordering him to report to Fort Jackson for an induction physical.

Davis, a graduate of the University of Maryland, has been with the Columbia Police Department since 1976.

"I thought it was a joke, but after telephoning Fort Jackson officials and then calling Classification and Reassignment in Washington, I don't think it's a joke anymore, somebody's serious about this," Davis said.

Davis, a 6 foot, 1 inch, 230 pounder, who looks like he could play linebacker for the Pittsburgh Steelers, received the notice April 24.

"I'm not in any Reserve or National Guard unit, I might expect something like this if I were," he said.

It said, "Report to Fort Jackson between April 24 and June 10 for an induction physical. Further information will be forth coming." It was signed by U.S. Army Brig. Gen. Robert S. Young.

"I've gone through the induction process before. I was drafted into the army in 1958, and released in 1960 after two years service. I spent much of that time in Special Forces," the personable investigator said.

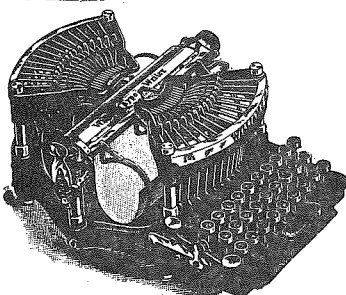
Davis, who was living in Philadelphia, Pa., at the time of his induction, was trained at Fort Jackson and then went to Airborne School at Fort Bragg.

After only two months as a civilian he decided to join the Marine Corps in July of 1960.

"I remained in the Marine Corps until April 4, 1969. I had a number of duty stations during that period. Paris Island, Camp Lejeune, the Philippines, the Pentagon in Washington, and I was in a reconnaissance outfit with the 3rd Marine Division in Vietnam," he said.

Davis was wounded five times while serving in Vietnam and spent a good deal of time in military hospitals recovering from serious wounds.

"I really don't know why they would want me back in now, I was only a gunnery sergeant when I got out. The only thing I can think of is that I had a critical top secret clearance while in the Marine Corps."



Davis said he recently heard that a neighbor of another policeman, a 40-year-old former helicopter pilot in Vietnam, who had been out of the service for quite a while, had received a similar notice and is now back in the army training helicopter pilots.

"My wife and kids think it's a big joke, they've been laughing at me ever since I got the notice in the mail," Davis said.

The big investigator said he'll just wait and see what happens now.

"I guess I'll just go for the physical and see what they have to say after that."

## veto

SHERBROOKE — The vast majority of the 27,000 residents and ratepayers eligible to vote in yesterday's city hall salary referendum took advantage of the balmy spring weather to stay away in droves, but the 6,047 who showed up at the polls voted more than two to one against salary increases for Mayor Jacques O'Bready and council.

Only 22.6 per cent of the 26,700 eligible voters went to the 90 polling stations in schools throughout the city; to vote more than two to one in favor of rejecting bylaw 2619 fixing the mayor's salary at \$40,000 for this year and granting him an additional six per cent a year, bringing his salary to \$47,440 by 1982.

In actual figures, 1900 people accepted the proposed legislation, while 4,147 rejected it, a no majority of 2247 votes.

Mayor Jacques O'Bready blames the rejection of Bylaw 2619 on the fact that people took into consideration a number of stories and reasons that had no bearing on the matter at hand.

He said the statement by the president of the Sherbrooke Citizens' Association that the mayor's \$40,000 salary is equivalent to \$58,000 — because a third of it isn't taxed — shouldn't even have been brought up.

He also contradicted statements attributed to former Mayor Armand Nadeau that the mayor's workload isn't any heavier than when he was mayor; O'Bready said the work is there and must be done, and the whole tempest is a question of principle.

As for the fact that the mayor of the province's largest city, Jean Drapeau, only makes \$40,000 a year, Mayor O'Bready says, "Mr. Drapeau is making some kind of a political issue, saying that he works for \$40,000 a year."

Advertisements are now so numerous that they are very negligently perused, and it is therefore become necessary to gain attention by magnificence of promises and by eloquence sometimes sublime and sometimes pathetic.

Samuel Johnson, *The Idler* (1758)

A strong conviction that something must be done is the parent of many bad measures.

Daniel Webster

## All gun restrictions are unconstitutional

There have been a number of letters to the editor concerning our Second Amendment rights, some by gunowners, but many by anti-constitutionalists who want to impose their attitudes on the rest of us by selective enforcement of the Constitution. The Second Amendment is very clear: All laws restricting the ownership or carrying of any firearm by a citizen of these United States are clearly unconstitutional.

One watches with amusement the antics and the shameful double standard of the ACLU which so vehemently defends the First Amendment to the last letter, pretends the Second Amendment doesn't exist. They like to pretend that it is the bastard child of our Bill of Rights, not worthy of their attention. One need only read about the tyranny and barbarism of the "noble" class of England and France to know exactly why our forefathers wanted us to have guns, as a defense for the common man against tyranny both inside and outside our borders.

Recently, several of our lawmakers have attempted to get a law passed that would protect the homeowner in the event he or she felt deadly force was necessary. I commend these legislators for an effort that is long overdue. They, at least, are doing something constructive for their constituents. Who are we to second-guess what force is necessary and under what conditions? If you were to ask a policeman if another acted properly, you get the same answer: He wasn't there; he will not second-guess because next time it could be him. They have no such hesitation when it involves Mr. Public — therefore, the need for changes in the law.

WALTER A. RHAME Jr.

## The Philadelphia Inquirer

Send just \$1. and get a copy of THE GREAT TAX GIVEAWAY. See how tax breaks for billionists go into law by Congress! Send \$1. to the Inquirer at PO Box 8263, Phila., PA 19101 for this 36 page tabloid of tax & Congress scandals!

## ASPCA

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals  
P.O. Box 96005  
Washington, DC 20077

## GOLD AND SILVER HAVE I NONE, SAID ST. PETER

Ron Paul, as many of you know, wants to go back to the gold system. Gold is a metal that many are fond of a lot. Gold is pretty, but so are daffodils. So let me tell you some things about gold, and a gold system, and a venture into science and history.

All the gold mined in all the world would fill a volume about the size of a large house, if melted into one pure form. Twice in history has a room been filled by gold, once by Atahualpa, the last Inca of Peru, and by FDR who confiscated American gold in the Depression and hid it at Ft. Knox.

In physics, for any purpose not requiring a strength, gold is superior to any other. Most of the time it is not used, because it is costly. It resists rust almost totally; but not one car in a million is plated with gold instead of chrome, because of the cost. Space vehicle plating is done with gold; on such a costly device, why try to save money there. Iron cans are plated with tin, or aluminum, as they are even less valuable.

This is why gold is used for very costly and important things; it is put on the most costly jewelry, and as a covering; solid gold is not common. It is used for medals, and collectors items to store their wealth. Gold was made into threads and plating in ancient times, of an amazing thinness. It is used for signs and picture frames, with a truly small, thin amount of gold used.

Back even before the King of Lycia invented the coin, gold was used as a unit of value by weight, just as silver, and bronze and an interesting one, electrum; it had nothing to do with electricity that hadn't been invented, but with ore that came as a combination of gold and silver, and was left in that combination.

Gold has not always been the most expensive metal. Platinum, once worthless, has often been rarer & more costly for jewelry. Radioactive elements, like radium or uranium, are often rare and expensive. There is an odd one, deuterium, which looks like water but isn't & was made at great trouble for research in physics. And one of the commonest elements in the composition of earth, aluminum, was far more expensive than gold 150 years ago. Napoleon III had a table set of aluminum knives & forks as a sign of imperial wealth. Then someone discovered how to separate aluminum from other metals with electricity, and it became a cheap, common metal.

So starting in the time of Ancient Greece, gold wandered into coinage, and coinage was made by governments, often corrupt, and coins came to be worth less because the coin had less gold and more brass or whatever. In the Roman Empire gold coins degenerated in less than 300 years to a coin of the same size and shape that were not pure gold, but didn't have enough gold to plate them as thin as possible. So went the Grandeur....

And they started over in the Middle Ages, and had coinages degenerate in different cultures at different rates. Gold coins were rare in England because they were worth so much that no one wanted to do business in them; most medieval Kings of England coined only silver.

And then in modern times, something happened with the discovery of the Americas: with the Spanish conquest first of Mexico and later Peru, so much gold, and silver was exported to Europe that their value declined to about 10% of what it had been before.

(The Spanish government, incidentally, took all of this, over its expenses of mining and shipping, & wasted it all on its military expenses, as it lost wars & armadas, over and over again.)

So with the value of precious metals driven down, the amount used for coinage went way up. But there was a man named John Law who was laughed out of Scotland, who introduced a new oriental invention into France, fiat paper money. China had invented banknotes hundreds of years before, as they kept gold in a safe place and did trade in trade notes. One banker went into forging bank notes that he had no reserves for; he was caught and hanged for it and no banker in China went bankrupt from the lesson for hundreds of years.

Even before fiat money there were banknotes, for bankers and the clients in international trade and the like had. In the history of free banking in Scotland one bank failed in more than a hundred years, but they paid off every penny they owed in the closure, although they had to sell the bank building and furniture to do it. (The banker kept a place to live, and his clothes, and his reputation for honesty.)

So even with a gold coinage, a lot of financial transactions did not take place in coin itself, but in banknotes, and notes of credit and cheques and so on, in the modernising world. There were businesses, like Lloyd's ship insurance, which required insurers to have access to large money supplies in coin, but there were others where someone put up security to post bond in real estate, and in things that also go back to the middle ages like the mortgage. And in the history of the US there were 2 national bank charters that were not renewed, due to the opposition of such presidents as Jackson.

And there was even a paper money issued by the Lincoln administration, as well as the Confederate bonds & promissory notes to pay off at the end of war. Stanton suggested that the Biblical quote (in the title here) be inscribed on the paper money. And there was a Greenback group that wanted to take the paper money and pay off the debts with money worth a lot less than the money they had borrowed. Now FDR made a major circus out of devaluing the money during the Depression. An ounce of gold had been \$20., and there was a gold coin with a little other metal to reinforce its strength in not bending, but after the confiscation of gold coin the price of 1 oz. went up to \$35, as the government cheated on its money to pay its debts. And the gold price stayed there until the Nixon administration.

Then product specialists realized that there was not enough gold to supply everyone who wanted it at that price, and it shot through the ceiling. Dentists no longer use it to fill teeth. It's too expensive.

Almost anything could, in theory be a standard of money. The King of Sparta put it on iron coins only, to make his soldiers take up weightlifting if they wanted to carry around a lot of money. Money could be carved granite, as in Yap. For obvious reasons, there are a few things that air should not be made money, or water. And paper money has come in inflation disasters, like Germany or Hungary or China where printed money was worth less than the paper it was printed on.

So we need a free standard of money, not paper money based on federal corruption, which we are getting to now. And then we come to a strange story. It makes no sense. But governments do a lot of such things.

Have you heard of the Superconducting Super Collider? It sounds like drunk driving on the highways, but it is where the federal government wants to spend a huge amount of money on a huge scientific project. To get a place to put a huge facility, they plan to dispossess a few thousand people in a rural area. (An uninhabited area in Nevada or Alaska doesn't suit them.) NY State wants to grab the federal money & put it east of Rochester. Trying to translate a govt. leaflet into English says it will be a largest scientific research center. So, "Accelerators are designed to explore fundamental questions about the nature of matter and energy. The work by propelling protons at each other at almost the speed of light. When the protons collide, they break into smaller pieces. By examining these collisions, scientists can learn about the basic building blocks of the universe." Ipse dixit.

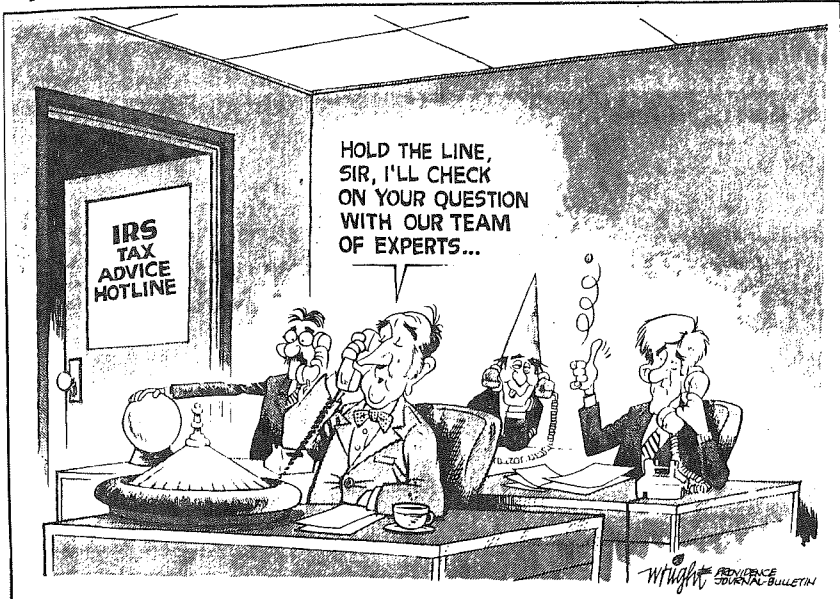
And this is all they say except that it will be 200 feet underground with access points.

Now, what are they trying to accelerate, other than the waste of tax money? Why put it in a NY rural farm area, when it would be a lot cheaper to use federal land in Nevada, where it has single ranches bigger than this?

Any ideas?

**BIG BOD BUZZ, DIZZY**





## QUIRKS

Floyd and Agnes Chipp had lived in their West Manchester, England, home for 75 years. Newlyweds when they moved in, the Chippes later raised their six children there. It was also a gathering place for the neighbors. But skyrocketing property tax rates were more than they could handle and they lost their home. They were too proud to ask for help. Three days later they were dead. "They lost their will to live," said their doctor. "They died of broken hearts."

## Man jailed for threat to the IRS

By JOHN BATTEIGER  
State Staff Writer

A Lexington County man, angry because his income tax refund was late, was arrested Thursday on charges of threatening to blow up the Strom Thurmond Federal Building in Columbia.



*The  
Wisdom  
of the  
Times*

## SOMMER FOR CONGRESS

2nd Congressional District

### THEIR PROBLEM:

Hearsay "America's going to hell in a hatbox."

A two-trillion dollar national debt, huge budget deficits, more taxes, devalued currency; giant government bureaucracies, a welfare state gone mad, monumental government waste; questionable foreign policies; lawlessness, moral decline...

The common politicians in Washington are not the solution- they are the problem!

SEND THEM HOME- TO WORK FOR A LIVING- FOR A CHANGE!

### MY SOLUTION:

Read the Constitution and apply the principles which served America well in the past-

**INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM:** free choice, self-reliance and personal responsibility, -rather than government directives and handouts;

**A FREE MARKET ECONOMY:** no special-interest legislation to interfere in the marketplace;

**NON-INTERVENTIONIST FOREIGN POLICY:** maintain the U.S. military might second to none, - but let the Germans, Israelis and Japanese pay their own way!

SEND THEM A MESSAGE! VOTE GEB SOMMER IN NOVEMBER!

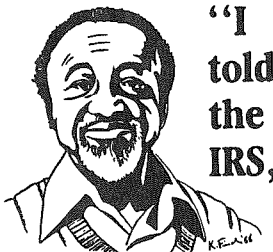
"They are afraid of the old  
for their memory,  
They are afraid of the young  
for their innocence, . . .  
They are afraid of Marx,  
They are afraid of  
Lenin, . . .  
They are afraid of truth,  
They are afraid of freedom,  
They are afraid of  
democracy,  
They are afraid of Human  
Rights Charter,  
They are afraid of socialism.

So why the hell are WE  
afraid of THEM?"

—Excerpt from the song "100 Percent" by the Czechoslovakian punk-rock band Plastic People of the Universe.

### Don't Pay Taxes for War

For information and local contact:  
National War Tax Resistance  
Coordinating Committee  
P.O. Box 85810  
Seattle, WA 98145  
(206) 522-4377



"I  
told  
the  
IRS,

Look, you are in effect asking me to help kill a bunch of people down there I don't know. And I'm sure if I did know them I wouldn't want to contribute to their deaths. Forget it! The answer is no. Forever no!"

—Wally Nelson, farmer

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- ☐ Institute "lacoste" shirt: size \_\_\_\_\_ (\$20)
- ☐ Rothbard's *Ludwig von Mises: Scholar, Creator, and Hero* (\$8)
- ☐ Information on the Dartmouth Introduction to Austrian Economics (August 13-19)
- ☐ booklet on Wills (no charge)

### NEWS & NOTES

• Seven years ago Robert Barbour applied for a personalized automobile license plate in California. He wanted it to read "SAILING" or "BOATING" and instead of leaving the third line for choices blank he wrote "NO PLATE." Sure enough, when his personalized license plate came through, it read

"NO PLATE." Every police officer who writes out a citation for illegally-parked cars with no license plates writes "NO PLATE" on the summons. Since then, with the help of the friendly state police computer, Barbour has received citations for more than 2500 illegal-parking tickets.

JAMES H. RICE, CFP

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# Libertarians: innovative or irrational?

By Andrew Agatston

Those in the Libertarian Party view themselves as innovators, people not necessarily identified as influential in politics, but in a position to inject new ideas into a rapidly deteriorating political system.

Their philosophy is founded on the premise that the people make the difference, and that the people know best how to solve their own problems and run their own lives. The goal of the Libertarian Party is liberty for everyone. They see themselves as champions of the principles — natural rights to life, liberty and property — that sparked the American Revolution more than 200 years ago.

The Democratic and Republican parties, Libertarians feel, are disasters to the American people. Both parties have become willing partners with special interest groups of all kinds who seek favors from governmental officials.

Gebhardt Sommer, the Libertarian candidate for the 2nd Congressional District, said people do not have to memorize the entire Libertarian platform, because everything is reduced to the same basic principle.

"A person can do with his body whatever he wants to do as long as he doesn't infringe on the equal rights of another person," Sommer said. "You apply this rule, and it will always work."

**THE TWO MAJOR** American political parties, however, are not as accepting of Libertarians and their

view. In fact, many Democrats and Republicans find Libertarians mostly politically eccentric. While Libertarians believe it is just a matter of time before the American people will accept their philosophy, members of the two majors see no new waves.

"One reason is that the Democratic Party and the Republican Party are the major ones both nationally and locally, and it's very hard for a third party to break through, which has been true historically," Frank Holleman, state chairman of the Democratic Party, said.

"Secondly, they haven't had a candidate and the ideas to attract a following," he said. "That is important to a third party candidate whether it's Theodore Roosevelt in the 19-teens or George Wallace in the 1960s."

Tony Denny, director of the state Republican Party, put it more bluntly: "I don't think their views can work in American politics today," he said. "In foreign policy, they're isolationists. On the other hand, they want to legalize drugs. They're extreme right and extreme left at the same time."

**YET, THAT IS** the beauty of their philosophy, Libertarians say.

"You are born free and you have all the options to do anything you want to do," Sommer said. "It's an agreement with the people — cooperation."

The issue of drugs is in the category of "victimless crimes." Because only actions that infringe upon the rights of others can properly be termed crimes, Libertarians favor the repeal

home.

Government-imposed fees, regulations, licenses and import quotas all favor special interests and work against the majority of people, he said.

Sommer also called for limited terms in Congress to prevent the continuation of "professional politicians."

Although realistic about his chances of being elected, Sommer said he expects to see his party grow and Libertarian ideals be adopted by both of the major parties.

President Reagan's support of a free-market economy, he said, is one example of a Republican politician embracing a Libertarian idea.

While the Libertarian Party was first organized 13 years ago in South Carolina, Sommer said he is mindful that the GOP was only 15 years old when Abraham Lincoln was elected president on the ticket.

"The Libertarian Party is the only way to go," he said. "It stands for early American values and individual freedom rather than collectivism ... and self-reliance and responsibility."

Charging that both of the major parties are socialistic, the candidate said, "Our politicians are paranoid about communism and they're leading us toward communism by collective thinking."

A German-born immigrant and

*'You are born free and you have all the options to do anything you want to do. It's an agreement with the people — cooperation.'*  
—Sommer (Libertarian)

*'It's very hard for a third party to break through, which has been true historically.'*  
—Holleman (Democrat)

*'That's probably the worst thought I could have — becoming a burden on somebody else.'*  
—Johnson (Libertarian)

*'I don't think their views can work in American politics today. They're extreme right and extreme left at the same time.'*  
—Denny (Republican)

of all federal, state and local laws creating crimes without victims.

"I am totally against drug abuse," Sommer said. "I would decriminalize pot, but that doesn't mean I'm for pot. I would try to persuade people not to smoke pot, but we won't pass any laws to ensure that they don't."

**P**lans to establish the Libertarian Party began in Colorado in 1971, and the formal

decision to launch the new party was made Dec. 11 of that year.

"I trust the American heritage of liberty, patriotism and personal responsibility," he said. "These ideals made it possible for Americans to build a society of abundance and opportunity for anyone willing to make the effort. We need to preserve this heritage for future generations."

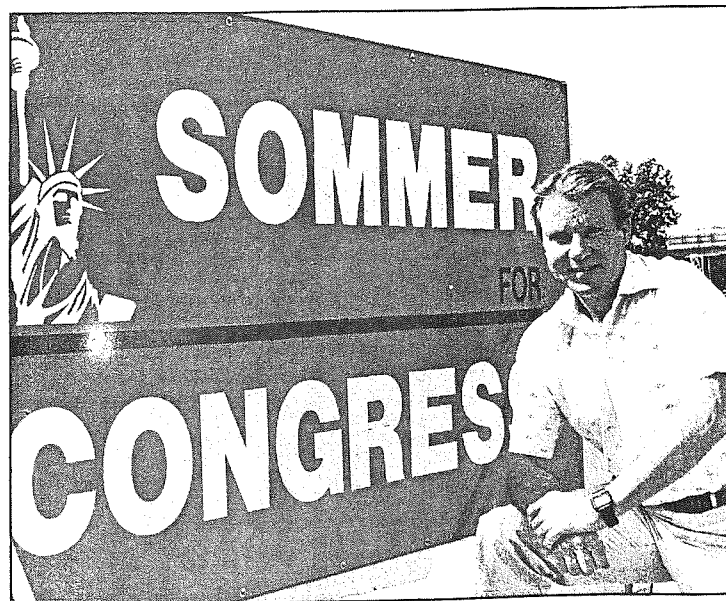
By TUCKER LYON  
T&D Government Writer

While third-party campaigns have usually met with little success in American politics, voters this year in South Carolina's 2nd Congressional District year will, for the first time in a general election, have an alternative to the traditional Republican and Democratic candidates.

Libertarian candidate Geb Sommer, a Lexington County engineer, will appear on the November ballot to challenge incumbent Republican U.S. Rep. Floyd Spence and Democratic opponent Jim Leventis.

Sommer, who stopped briefly in Orangeburg Tuesday morning, said his party supports a free-market economy and opposes tax increases, the \$2 trillion national debt and "Big Brother" government interference in personal choices.

While also opposed to an interventionist foreign policy, Sommer said it's a misconception that Libertarians are isolationists. Calling for trade rather than subsidies, he said, "Send tourists and merchants for every serviceman. ... We're not isolationists, but we're for free trade with everybody — no matter what political system they have." America's military strength should be second to none, he argued, but only for defense at



Challenging  
Spence

Sommer

world traveler, Sommer said he envisions a return to the positive America he first saw in 1963 — a land of the free, where automobiles were large and service station maps were free and where American products were recognized worldwide as the best.

An engineer with AT&T, Sommer, 55, and his family have lived in South Carolina for 12 years. He

has been actively involved with the Libertarian Party for three years.

Concerned that voters not confuse the word "libertarian" with "liberal," Sommer said the name was probably a bad choice when the party was first organized nationally in 1971. Instead, he said, the party should have been named for Thomas Jefferson or the

Founding Fathers.

Geb Sommer, the Lexington County Libertarian candidate running for Congress from the 2nd District, paused in Orangeburg Tuesday with his own traveling billboard. (T&D photo by Ken Tyler)

Murray Rothbard, LUDWIG VON MISES: Scholar, Creator, Hero. When Rothbard writes history it's even more fun than when he writes economics, as he tells the real stories, not the standard history books. It's a short paperback about a fascinating life in a tragic world. \$7, on order. di.

Lewis Winstock, GUNPOWDER TREASON AND PLOT, tells the story of Guy Fawkes, who tried to blow up Parliament for being Protestant. A documentary history published in Britain, \$7.50. dii.

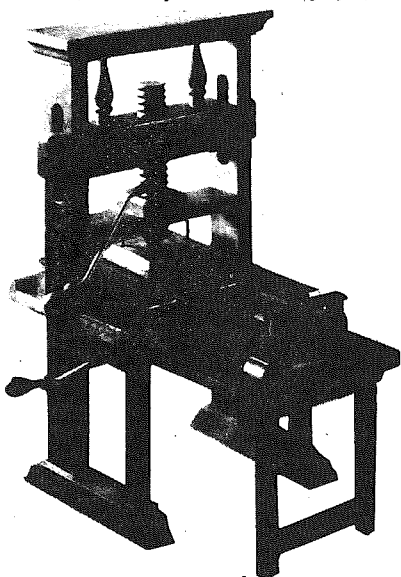
Elizabeth Nybakken, ed., THE CENTINEL was published in the Philadelphia news paper of the 1760s to stir up the good citizens against tax oppression and such other crimes committed by the King's govt. As usual. \$3.50. diii.

J. C. D. Clark, REVOLUTION AND REBEL-LION comes from the other side of the Atlantic, on England in the 17th & 18th centuries, published at Cambridge Univ. More rising up against oppressive and taxing govt. troops. \$7. div.

Hubert Kennedy, ANARCHIST OF LOVE, The Secret Life of John Henry Mackay, if you want to know what this early anarchist also did in his sex life, not married. Pamphlet, \$4. dv.

Donald Lambro, LAND OF OPPORTUNITY, The Entrepreneurial Spirit in America, tells stories of people who have begun new & unusual businesses. Lambro is, obviously, tired of writing about how the fed. govt. wastes money, and goes out to see some who really earn it. \$17.95 hardback for \$15. dvi.

Centre for Policy Studies, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FREEDOM, 2nd edition, is just that: a softback directory & booklist of what should be in Brit. libraries. Lots your library might want. Paperback, \$1.95 or \$3.50. dvii.



Hans Sennholz, THE POLITICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, goes into the scandalous welfare system for jobs for yuppies and all the rest. \$24.95 hardback, with all the arguments, just \$21. dxxxvii.

Esmond Wright, ed., THE FIRE OF LIBERTY, gives some British views & notes on the American Revolution, with lots of notes not always in US propaganda. £9.95 or \$9.95 for fine looking book. dxxvii.

Henri Lepage, TOMORROW CAPITALISM, in English translation from a French star writer promotes Economic Freedom, to the great pleasure of the French; it was a best-seller in Paris. He quotes a lot you may have read elsewhere, but from books not printed widely in French. This \$7.95 softback, just \$7. dxxviii.



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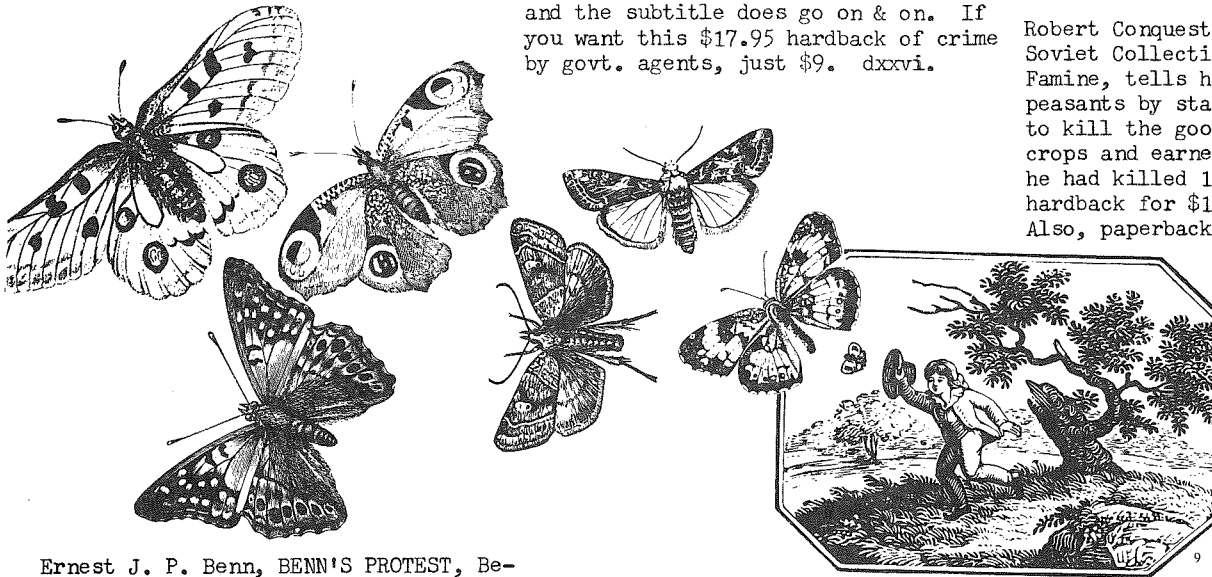
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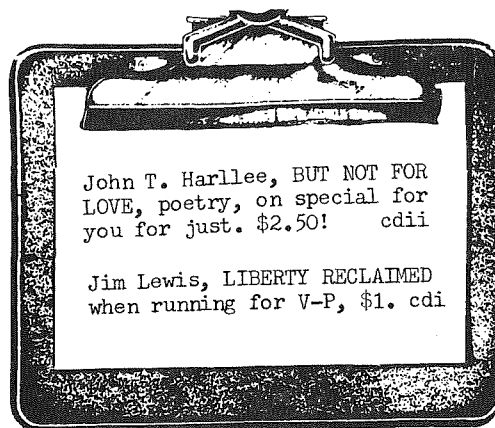
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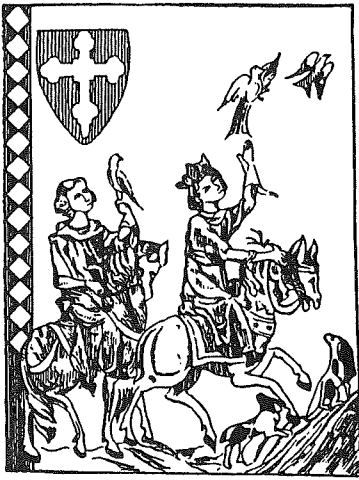
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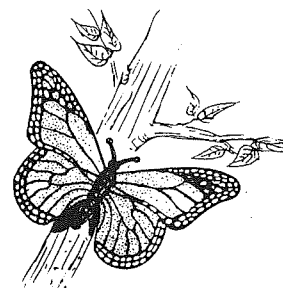
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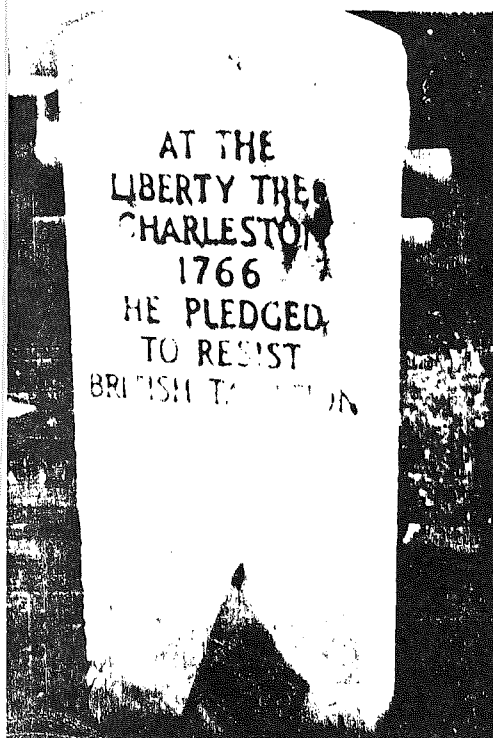
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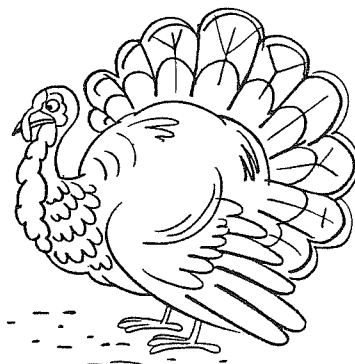
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# Ron Paul

## Libertarian for President MOTORCYCLE HELMET LAWS

The current state laws mandating that motorcyclists wear helmets are perfect examples of government's hand-holding, dog-good attitude. The laws are not only a violation of civil liberties, but of common sense because statistically the laws don't save lives.

Every few years since 1987 when the helmet laws were implemented, the government has issued "definitive" reports on why helmets are safer. The 1988 government gospel, "The Effect of Helmet-Law Repeal on Motorcycle Fatalities", freely acknowledges the methodological flaws in its own previous reports after being countered by data from scores of other sources.

For example, Dr. Jon Goldstein of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst took the government's own figures and ended up proving that, "Helmets are shown to have no statistical effect on the probability of a fatality given that a motorcycle accident has already occurred." He did find that the two determinants are impact speed and blood-alcohol level. There are 11% more fatalities among legally-drunk riders, and helmets reduce head-injury severity up to about 15 mph. Past this critical speed, helmets decrease the severity of head injuries only at the expense of increasing neck injuries.

Also, the government's injury statistics do not distinguish between highway, recreational, or other kinds of accidents. Injuries resulting from snowmobiles, three-wheel vehicles, farm equipment, mopeds, bicycles, and pedestrians (if they are injured by a motorcycle) are often tallied as motorcycle injuries.

None of this takes into account "risk compensation". Dr. John Adams of London University recently published Risk and Freedom, a scientific observation of how the reduction of one perceived risk gives rise to others because of a higher sense of security. For example, motorists who wear seatbelts and helmets and have airbags might drive faster or less defensively because they feel safer. The safer drivers feel, the more risks they take.

But besides having a safe vehicle, safe motorcycling is dependent on rider coordination and unobstructed sight, hearing, and touch. Wearing a helmet does not increase coordination and certainly decreases peripheral vision, hearing, and the sensation of speed induced by air-flow over the rider. Because the biggest danger is always other motorists violating right-of-ways, the safest rider is one who drives defensively and who has unobstructed faculties, not one who believes that a helmet will make him safer.

Have helmets saved lives? Yes, but they have not lowered the fatality ratio. The fatality ratio is the number of deaths per 100 accidents. In 1970, five years after 48 states adopted mandatory helmet laws, there was a 2.78 nationwide fatality ratio for motorcyclists. Fourteen years later, with double the number of registered motorcycles, and with two-thirds of the original 48 states having repealed the law, the fatality ratio was 2.70 nationwide. The average fatality ratio of the fifteen years between 1970 to 1984 is 2.88 with a range of only 0.87.

The Hurt Report, the most extensive investigative report ever done on motorcycle accidents, states that helmets definitely do minimize injuries at impact speeds of up to about 15 mph, but also that most fatalities occur at speeds of over 30 mph. At about 30-40 mph there's a statistical trade off--some helmets begin to be safety liabilities. At speeds over 40 mph, they are definitely liabilities. The figures show that at these speeds neck injuries are much higher among helmet-wearers than among bare-headed riders because helmets add ballast to the head. Also, at these speeds, survival with or without a helmet is mostly luck. Therefore, the only thing mandatory laws do is transfer fatalities from one group of riders to another.

Government planning is nothing less than the coercive power of the state telling people how to live. Whether it's couched in humanitarian terms or not, it's a vicious use of force and must be challenged if we expect to pull out of our nose dive toward tyranny.

Ron Paul, Libertarian Candidate for President

### SOUTH CAROLINA 1988 CRACKPOT AWARDS ! !

Stede Bonnet Piracy Award went to the Aiken County Council for trying to collect a road tax before the legislature failed to vote counties that right. 75% refused to pay after publicity by ACLP. (Stede Bonnet was hanged for incompetent piracy in colonial Charleston.

Governor Carroll Campbell won the Peter Horry Chamberpot Award for wasting \$10,000 on a new office desk. Honorable mention went to mayor Patton Adames of Columbia for wasting far more on having his office painted. Peter Horry captured a British supply wagon in the Revolution, & was disgusted to find it was chamberpots.

Speaker Robert Sheheen won for the 3rd consecutive year the James Glen Half-Cracked Award for the worst legislation, his 3rd consecutive try to impose a city & county slaes tax that fuzzes who pays what where & why. James Glen was an eccentric colonial governor.

Mayor J. Riley of Charleston won the Dorothy Angel McSween Tea House Award, for city attempts to make the Angel Oak, on Johns Island outside city limits, into a city park by condemning it. Ms. McSween, one of the last 2 Angels, wanted to make it into a commercial resort.

Lt. Gov. Nick Theodore won the Cash-Shannon Duel Award for taking 6 bodyguards with him to the Demo. convention in Atlanta, presumably to protect him from the other Demos. Theodore had been accused of his ethnic support of Dukakis. Cash & Shannon fought the last leagl duel in SC.

Head J G Rideoutte of the SC Hwy. Dept. won the Theodosia Burr Alston Lost at Sea Award for having an office that took 10 days to run an envelope through the post-age meter, and still not get it right. Theodosia died at sea going to see her father, Aaron Burr in NY, back from exile.

S C Tax Comm. won 2! Red Doe Escape Award was for renaming local offices as "Taxpayer service", like stud service. Red Doe outran stallions in the Revolution. Also, the Eliza Lucas Pinckney Indigo Award, for its addiction to indigo blue, discriminating against blacks & whites, in trying to print all it could in blue ink on blue paper. Miss Eliza introduced growing & curing indigo dye to SC.

S C Aeronautics won the ROBERT HAYNE Tariff Award for calling for repeal of the county tax on aeroplanes as harassment of plane owners. Hayne opposed the US tariff of abominations in the US Senate.

Lexington County Council won the William Tecumseh Sherman House Burning Award for its efforts to prohibite all mobile homes in the whole county. Sherman in 1865 burned houses in his SC march.

City of Myrtle Beach won the Judah Philip Benjamin Desertion Award for its cooperation with the IRS gestapo & Dept.

## RON PAUL FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE

1120 NASA Blvd., Suite 104, Houston, Texas 77058 (713) 333-1988

In the 31 states that repealed helmet laws, half of all riders continued wearing helmets. Why? Because some riders are distracted by wind and rain in their face, while others gauge their speed and balance by the feel of the wind. Some riders drive large bikes at high speeds on smooth roads with little traffic, while others drive light bikes on rough roadways at low speeds. Some drivers are uncomfortable with the added facial sweat caused by helmets because it can impair vision. The discomfort alone immeasurably distracts even the most cautious driver. Not all drivers or conditions are the same. But certainly, the safest rider is the one with the least distractions--helmet or no helmet. So who should decide when a helmet will enhance safety? Bureaucrats who have never driven motorcycles, or experienced motorcyclists with their own lives at stake?

But what if it could be proven that helmet laws always save lives? It could then be argued that outlawing motorcycles would save lives, and that restricting the consumption of sugar, tobacco, and high-cholesterol foods would save more yet.

Believing that government must protect us from our own actions is a far bigger danger than wearing or not wearing helmets in certain driving conditions. We must never let government trample on our liberty in the name of protecting our lives.

## Defenders of Freedom &amp; Human Rights

ETERNAL VIGILANCE, a nationwide organization of libertarian human rights activists, is seeking information from across the country concerning current legal cases against the government on libertarian principles.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE seeks to call attention to the massive violations of libertarian human rights now being committed across the United States. They will help coordinate letter-writing and fundraising campaigns for all cases that qualify, and will begin providing legal assistance in the near future. Any and all information available on each case should be addressed to ETERNAL VIGILANCE CASE FILE, 3805 HOUMA #A-224, METAIRIE, LOUISIANA. 70006.

LONDON — In a stunning move that reportedly shocked the brithes off British parliamentarians, three young lesbians swooped down on ropes into government chambers on Feb. 2 to protest the passage of anti-gay legislation. The "commando-style" activists were joined in raucous outcry by at least 50 lesbian and gay supporters who jammed viewing galleries in the House of Lords to denounce Clause 28 of the Local Government Bill.

The protest ensued immediately following the majority vote in the House of Lords, when demonstrators shouted, "We are gay! We are angry!" Simultaneously, three lesbians pulled out ropes hidden in their

*"It was a pure Tarzan act ... It was the most extraordinary scene. It beat anything that ever happened in the Commons. One chap almost lost his trousers in the melee."*

jackets and attached them to balcony rails. One woman quickly shimmed down into a "Distinguished Strangers Gallery" where she was tackled and detained by Sir John Gilling, the Black Rod — chief security officer. The other two women swung from ropes until doorkeepers dragged them up.

Several more protesters were forcibly removed and held, along with the three rope artists, by security officers until the close of the business day in the House of Lords.

*It beat anything that ever happened in the Commons. One chap almost lost his trousers in the melee."*

## Castro's Torture Chambers

It was poetic justice. Heading the United States delegation to the 44th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva this March was Armando Valladares, the Cuban-born poet and naturalized American. Far from your typical UN diplomat, Valladares only months ago had emerged from the dungeons of Castro's Cuba where he spent 22 years as a political prisoner and *plantado*, the name given to those courageous resisters whose minds remain firmly "planted" against communism despite ceaseless indoctrination and torture.

Addressing the UN Commission, Valladares described his experiences in blunt and shocking terms rare to diplomatic gatherings. He told how he had been tortured, confined naked in a "punishment cell," his fractured leg left untreated to "fuse into a mass of deformed bones." "Through the wire mesh that covered the cell," he said, "the guards would pour over me buckets of urine and excrement that they had collected earlier."

"For me and for so many others around the world," declared Valladares, "human-rights violations were not a matter of reports, negotiated resolutions, and elegant and diplomatic rhetoric. For us, it meant daily sorrow. For me, it meant eight thousand days of hunger, systematic beatings, forced labor, solitary confinement. Eight thousand days struggling to show that I was still a human being. Eight thousands days of testing for my religious convictions, my faith, of struggling not to allow the hatred that my atheist guards sought to sow with their bayonets to grow in my heart." Despite his prolonged ordeal, Valladares said he was "lucky" in having a wife that traveled the world to fight for his eventual freedom. But the majority of human-rights prisoners, he added, "have only the hope that the international community, against all hope, will think about them. You are their only hope."

Valladares' impassioned plea moved the other delegates. After years of having resisted any investigation of Castro's human-rights violations, the UN Commission agreed to send a five-nation working group to Cuba this summer to look into prison conditions there. Its task won't be easy. As the U.S. ambassador to the UN, Vernon Walters, told the Commission, the Castro regime maintains more than 200 prisons and labor camps holding from 10,000 to 15,000 political prisoners, and torture and executions continue. But for Armando Valladares, poet, *plantado* and voice of conscience, and for all the victims who remain in Castro's Gulag, there is at last a glimmer of hope.

of Immigration & Nazification for its efforts to jail merchants, mostly from Israel, for selling obscene tee shirts. J P Benjamin escaped to England after serving in Jeff Davis' cabinet.

Dept. of General Services won the George McDuffie Insanity Award for converting the oldest asylum building into state office space, then waste \$1 million by leaving it vacant more than a year, when asylum space was needed for so many state office-holders. McDuffie had to give up his antebellum Senate service for a duel wound that had disrupted his senses.

Corrections Dept. won the Brigadier Gen. Wm. C. Harllee MARKSMANSHIP Award, for giving young prisoners at Wateree CI all the Marine boot camp training except marksmanship, to try to regenerate them. Marine marksmanship training before WWI had spectacular results on the Marne.

Florence County Council won the Henry Muller Fury Award for its irrational plan to put in a 4-story parking garage, when there was plenty of unused parking space within 1 block. H. Muller was notorious in the roaring 20s for losing his temper.

Florence City Council won the Florence Bell Artistic Award, for deciding to buy car phones for themselves out of a surplus & then voting a tax increase. Miss Bell was a local art teacher. The phones have been compared to the bells carried by the unclean, such as lepers.

Florence's City Attorney, a namesake of impeached Governor Mecham of Arizona, won the FLORENCE H. HARLLEE Presumptuousness Award, for being unable to spell her name correctly in a city named for her. Miss Florence once denounced a roofer for entering her room without permission, by falling through the roof & ceiling. #

Stay tuned for future crackpot stories.