

16 Think Tanks From 14 Countries Win Atlas's 2007 Templeton Freedom Awards



The Montenegro Business Alliance (MBA) won a Templeton Freedom Prize for their "10% for Montenegro" Campaign which included this billboard in front of the Parliament of Montenegro.

In March, think tanks from fourteen countries were named winners of the 2007 Templeton Freedom Awards. The winning institutions come from widely diverse geographical areas, ranging from Montana to Montenegro, Brazil to Belarus, Sweden to Japan. The multi-faceted awards program, which this year attracted more than two hundred entries from fifty-three countries, recognizes innovative civil society programs sponsored by independent research institutes around the world. The program is named in honor of famed investor and philanthropist Sir John Templeton. "Economic and political freedom are advancing globally, and men and women focused on ideas, rather than violence, are leading the way," said Atlas President Alejandro Chafuen. "The winners of this year's Templeton Freedom Awards demonstrate the breadth of this movement." Turn to page 3 to see who the winners are! ●



Dorian D. Adams, the widow of Atlas founder, Sir Antony Fisher, passed away in April 2007. Dorian was an unsung hero of the freedom movement, who helped make Atlas a reality.

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The Atlas Economic Research Foundation works with think tanks and individuals around the world to advance a vision of a society of free and responsible individuals, based upon private property rights, limited government under the rule of law and the market order. Atlas is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization that is supported solely by donations from individuals, foundations and corporations.

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At Atlas



Dorian D. Adams

Atlas Mourns Passing of Dorian Dodge Adams

On April 3, 2007, Dorian Dodge Adams, unsung freedom champion and widow of Atlas's founder, Antony Fisher, passed away. Atlas President, Alex Chafuen recalls that "Dorian was a beautiful person, but those who thought she was just another pretty blonde, were in for a surprise. She, like Antony, was bright, well-educated in philosophy, and opinionated. Together they began building Atlas." John Goodman, president of the **National Center for Policy Analysis** (Texas), adds, "It is hard for young people today to appreciate how bleak things looked and how lonely the effort was when Antony and Dorian set out to change the world... Today the world is very different. But it is different because of those who blazed a trail for the rest of us to follow."

Linda Whetstone, Antony's daughter, remembers her step-mother fondly. "She made my father very happy and certainly gave him the happiest years of his life as well as enabling him in part to fulfill his dreams... I am quite certain that without Dorian there would have been no Atlas because she was such a support to my father in the last nine years of his life, making it possible for him to undertake so many of the activities that led to the setting up of Atlas."

After Antony's death, Dorian remained very involved in Atlas, serving as a board member. Dorian later married the late R. John Adams. In recent years, Dorian suffered from memory loss which caused her to gradually step back from the activities she loved. Dorian Dodge Adams, also remembered as Dorian D. Crocker and Dorian D. Fisher, shared her gifts in each stage of her life and will always be a beloved member of the Atlas family. ●

Atlas Receives Awards around the Globe

During late March and early April, free market and think tank champions across the world honored Atlas and its senior staff at several important events.

On March 22nd, at the annual dinner of the **Libertad y Desarrollo** (LyD, Chile), the preeminent think tank in Latin America, Atlas President Alex Chafuen was surprised with a silver plaque for his "untiring work to spread freedom across the globe." LyD Chairman Carlos Caceres thanked Atlas for its decades of work supporting the free society. The dinner preceded the first "Resource Bank"-style meeting in Latin America, which LyD organized.

Atlas's Vice President, Leonard P. Liggio received the Adam Smith award for his dedication to scholarship and education in classical liberalism and Austrian economics from the **Association of Private Enterprise Education** (APEE). The award ceremony took place during APEE's 23rd annual conference in Cancun, Mexico, April 8-10, 2007. Liggio gave the keynote address, "Freedom of the Press and the Rise of Classical Liberalism." APEE also honored Art Pope, Atlas Trustee from 1990-2006, for his contribution to free-enterprise education and business leadership in free market ideas. Previous recipients of this award include Charles Koch and Sir John Templeton.



Atlas President Alex Chafuen (right) with LyD Chairman Carlos Caceres.



Atlas's YiQiao Xu (left) with CFE founder Dr. Byeong-Ho Gong (right).

On April 10th, Atlas's YiQiao Xu accepted an award on behalf of Atlas from the **Center for Free Enterprise** (CFE, South Korea) for Atlas's support of CFE over the past decade. At the 10th Anniversary celebration, YiQiao recognized the success of the CFE on behalf of Alex Chafuen and Atlas. "CFE's educational work is essential to ensure that Korean lovers of the free society will be able to confront internal and external challenges and continue to build the conditions necessary for virtue and prosperity. The entire family of Atlas and its network wishes that this first decade of outstanding work will presage many more decades of effort in turning Korea into an example not only for Asia, but also for civilization." ●



2007 Templeton Freedom Award Winners

Templeton Freedom Prizes for Excellence in Promoting Liberty are awarded in four categories: Free Market Solutions to Poverty, Social Entrepreneurship, Ethics & Values, and Student Outreach. Winning institutes in each category receive \$10,000, while the runners-up receive \$5,000 each.

Free Market Solutions to Poverty

The **Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty** (Michigan) won first place for its *Connecting Good Intentions to Sound Economics* advertising campaign, which used the power of the popular media to challenge common beliefs about how to alleviate poverty. Using the tagline, “Don’t Just Care, Think!,” the project used documentaries, short films, public service announcements, print ads, and other educational materials to make the case that good intentions alone will not help the world’s poor. The second-place winner was the **Montenegro Business Alliance** for its *Flat Tax* project, which helped move a proposal for a flat tax from theory to implementation. Montenegro now has a flat 9 percent corporate tax rate – the lowest level in Europe – and a flat 15 percent personal tax rate, which is scheduled to be reduced to 9 percent by 2010.

Student Outreach

The top prize in this category was given to the **Scientific Research Mises Center** (Belarus) for various educational programs, which are conducted despite threats of reprisal from Belarus’s totalitarian government. The weekend schools, seminars, and camps help students understand the concepts of individual, economic, and political freedom, which are relatively unknown in the country. The runner-up was the **Liberalni Institut** (Czech Republic), whose *Summer Education Programs* about the importance of a free society targeted not only high school- and university-aged students, but high school teachers as well. In addition, the Institute founded a High School Teachers Education Association in 2006, and provides member teachers with excerpts of classical literature on economics and philosophy, teaching manuals, and tests on key economic concepts and principles.

Templeton Freedom Award Grants

In addition to these prizes honoring specific projects, Atlas announced winners of ten *Templeton Freedom Award Grants*, which are given to promising institutes, especially in parts of the world where there are few independent voices advocating the ideas of freedom. Each winner receives a grant of \$10,000 to help continue its efforts. The 2007 winners are:

- Center for Political Studies (Denmark)
- Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales (Guatemala)
- Foro de Estudios Sobre la Administración de Justicia (Argentina)
- Fundación Libertad y Democracia (Bolivia)
- Instituto de Estudos Empresariais (Brazil)
- Instituto de Libre Empresa (Peru)
- Japanese for Tax Reform (Japan)
- Prague Security Studies Institute (Czech Republic)
- Romania Think Tank (Romania)
- Scientific Research Mises Center (Belarus)

The Templeton Freedom Awards program was launched in 2003 with funding from the John Templeton Foundation, with more than \$1,250,000 in prizes and grants distributed. The program utilizes a prestigious panel of independent judges to identify outstanding work by independent research institutes.

Ethics & Values

In response to the deteriorating image of the Argentine government after the 2001 social and economic crisis, the **Foro de Estudios Sobre la Administración de Justicia** (Forum for the Study of Judicial Administration, Argentina) created the *Prize for Judicial Excellence* (PJE) to reward and encourage ethical, unbiased judges, and the efficient administration of justice. The **Ratio Institute** (Sweden) received second place for its research on *Markets, Morality, Trust, and Growth*. This project analyzed how a free economy provides incentives for moral behavior, largely because economic activity depends upon creating trust among unfamiliar parties.

Social Entrepreneurship

The **Property and Environment Research Center** (PERC; Montana) won the top prize for its two-week *Enviropreneur Camp* for environmental entrepreneurs, or “enviropreneurs.” The Camp encourages participants to discover how individual initiative, property rights, and the free market can be used to solve environmental problems. The second-place prize was awarded to **Civitas: The Institute for the Study of Civil Society** (United Kingdom) for its *Supplementary Schools Project*. Rather than just documenting problems in the educational system, Civitas launched its own schools to provide an alternative. The no-frills schools focus on high-quality teaching of a traditional curriculum, including phonics-based reading and math without calculators, as well as small class sizes and regular contact with parents. The schools target children from London’s poorest neighborhoods – including recent immigrants from Bengal and Bangladesh.

Honorable Mentions

Seven additional institutes received Honorable Mentions and \$5,000 grants. These are:

- Alternate Solutions Institute (Pakistan)
- Conservative Institute of M.R. Stefanik (Slovakia)
- Fundación IDEA (Mexico)
- Independent Center for Studies in Economics and Law (Romania)
- Institute for Transitional Democracy and International Security (Hungary)
- Invertir Institute: An Initiative of Procapitales and UPC (Peru)
- Lion Rock Institute (Hong Kong)

The African Outlook

By James Shikwati, founder and executive director of the Inter Region Economic Network (Kenya)



James Shikwati

The outlook for Africa today might appear grim to many at first, but I have no doubt that our future is bright if we harness all of our resources. After colonialism,

many African leaders were faced with the tough challenge of leveling the economic imbalances. Colonial regimes had engaged in planned economies that determined which parts of Africa should engage in agriculture, mining, or who should engage in what type of business, and which economic activities Africans were eligible to undertake.

The effect of these planned economies was the emergence of a class structure that put business people from the colonizing country on top, followed by mid-level entrepreneurs from supporting communities mainly from Asia and the Middle East, and Africans at the bottom. At independence, the majority of Africans who had witnessed the huge disparities in wealth created by colonial regimes seemed to share one vision: achieve equal distribution of wealth for all.

What is a vision?

In his book, *A Conflict of Visions: Ideological Origins of Political Struggles*, Thomas Sowell aptly discusses what entails a vision. He says, "A vision is our sense of how the world works." He defines a vision as a "sense of causation." Sowell gives an example of how a primitive man's sense of what makes fallen leaves float through the air was steeped in a deep belief in spirits. "Belief in spirits" could explain to a degree why some communities in Africa invest heavily in appeasing gods for rain,

The time is ripe for Africa to address the economic and social imbalances through sound public policy that will accrue through competition among our own think tanks.

good harvest, and fertility among other desires.

At independence the African leadership set out to address the economic imbalances among the people without seeking to grasp "how the world works." Former colonial countries, and other emerging powers, set up an industry of subsidizing erroneous visions in Africa through what is popularly referred to as foreign aid. As a result, the image of an African both to himself and abroad has been that of an individual that cannot solve his own problems. Put another way, an African is unable to respond to his immediate environment to his own benefit.

Aid has been poured into Africa with the hope that it will facilitate improvement in the living standards on the continent. Instead, more countries on the continent have compromised their economic freedoms in the quest to satisfy donor conditions that rarely address local needs.

The repressed economies of the

majority of African countries only serve to increase the human suffering across the continent. Out of the 900 million Africans, 210 million are faced with starvation, up from 176 million in 1993. An estimated 83 percent of 874 million hectares deemed suitable for agriculture is underutilized due to poor soil fertility, with 70 percent of the African population still forced to survive through subsistence farming.

The disease burden in Africa is huge. Over 24.5 million people in Africa are estimated to have HIV/AIDS. Malaria, which accounts for 9 percent of global disease burden, is ranked third among major infectious disease threats. The future of Africa is also threatened by the destabilizing effects of HIV/AIDS, which has led to an estimated 12.1 million Africans becoming orphans. The impact of disease is made worse by continued conflicts over natural resources on the continent. Countries at war have little time to set up health care infrastructure. Conflicts cost Africa an estimated \$15 billion in damages. There are over three million refugees and another seven million internally displaced people.

Contrast these indicators of a desti-



In 2005, Shikwati (right) edited a volume of essays in the book, *Reclaiming Africa*, which presented alternative solutions to solving many of Africa's problems. He is pictured during a book event at Atlas with distinguished professor and economist George Ayittey, who wrote the introduction of the book.

tute continent with the fact that Africa has numerous natural resources, including nine hundred million people — a huge market waiting to be tapped. Africa accounts for 10 percent of global fresh water resources, 80 percent of the world's platinum, 40 percent of diamonds, 8 percent of known petroleum reserves, and 12 percent of natural gas among other strategic minerals. For the past three years, Africa has experienced a steady economic growth rate of 5 percent. The African people have made gains in promoting intra-African trade through various regional trade blocs such as the East Africa Community, Economic Community of West African States, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, and Southern Africa Development Community. African governments are also making a series of attempts through the African Union to restore peace in Somalia, Darfur in Sudan, and Congo among other trouble spots.

The biggest challenge is how to utilize resources to our own benefit. Developed countries have tapped into the talents of individuals who take time to analyze why things happen the way they do in order to create informed policy decisions. Such decisions have played a crucial role in facilitating efficient management of resources that in turn help create wealth for a given population. These analyses have largely been made by what are popularly referred to as think tanks in the United

States. Think tanks engage in policy studies, evaluation, and dissemination of their findings for the purpose of making human life here on earth as comfortable as it can be. Africa needs to explore this same path.

Does Africa need think tanks?

Africans need think tanks for two main reasons. The African people need not reinvent the wheel in the modern world, where successful countries offer vital learning opportunities. Think tanks in Africa ought to facilitate an idea exchange and cultural interaction that will be beneficial to both Africa and the rest of the world. Secondly, Africa urgently needs think tanks to enable the African leadership and people to grasp the concept of “how the world works.” By understanding the basics of wealth creation, and what “makes leaves float,” the African people will be able to efficiently respond to the needs of the continent.

With these ideas in mind, I set up the **Inter Region Economic Network** (IREN, Kenya) with the express purpose of exposing Kenyans and Africans to ideas that will facilitate tapping into Africa's talents and resources. Since 2001, IREN has been providing a forum through which the African people can learn from other successful models in the world while seeking to explore the principles of wealth creation through an open market economy. IREN's mission is to advance greater economic opportu-

nities and individual liberty in Africa. Our vision is to encourage Africans to rely less on government solutions to problems they can and should solve on their own. We reach out to other Africans through annual media training for Eastern African journalists; the African Voices project, which includes an annual Africa Resource Bank meeting and an online opinion magazine, *The African Executive* www.africanexecutive.com; educational outreach at both the university and high-school level in East Africa; and targeted projects on health and agriculture aimed at introducing business as a solution provider to African challenges.

IREN was honored to host the Mont Pelerin Society (MPS) Special Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, February 25-28, 2007, in what was clearly both a historic and symbolic meeting for Africa. It was historic in the sense that it was the first MPS meeting in Africa outside South Africa and the second since the society was founded in 1947 by Nobel Laureate Friedrich Hayek. The meeting was also symbolic because its theme, “The Institutional Framework for Freedom in Africa,” laid the foundation for future brainstorming sessions on the best strategies the continent ought to employ in order to unleash the power of African talent.

It is important to invite more Africans to set up think tanks in order to guide policy in Africa. Other think tanks

Continues on page 6



IREN staff and Thompson Ayodele (second from right) of Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (Nigeria).

The African Outlook *(continued from page 5)*

such as **Initiative for Public Policy Analysis** (Nigeria), **Zambia Institute for Public Policy Analysis** (Zambia), **Free Market Foundation** (South Africa), **Imani: Centre for Humane Education** (Ghana), and **Institute of Economic Affairs** (Ghana) have been on the front-line in promoting ideas on liberty and free markets.

I recognize the role the Atlas Economic Research Foundation played in introducing the think tank idea to me way back in 2000. Atlas played a crucial role in linking me to over two hundred other think tanks from all over the world, and for six months, I studied their missions, visions, and strategies that have helped guide the IREN way of operations. Atlas also provided seed funding in the initial stages and ever since has been very supportive in keeping the think tank network alive. I highly recommend Atlas to facilitate the formation of more independent think tanks in Africa.

Conclusion

The Atlas Economic Research Foundation offers over twenty-five years of experience on think tank set-up, management, and networking. There can be no better resource for think tanks in Africa now that we urgently need to get our leaders thinking about and adopting policies that will make Africans prosperous. The challenge goes to all those Africans who would wish to set up think tanks; they should make sure that they adapt their message and make it relevant to Africa. Unless we purposefully set out to unravel “what makes a leaf float,” Africa will keep trudging on the road to economic serf-



Atlas's Colleen Dyble (left) and James Shikwati during the recent MPS Special Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya.

dom. The time is ripe for Africa to address the economic and social imbalances through sound public policy that will accrue through competition among our own think tanks. ●

FACES of FREEDOM in AFRICA

These individuals joined 131 participants from 23 countries (including 14 African countries) for the Mont Pelerin Society (MPS) meeting and Atlas breakfast in Kenya, February 2007.

RAUL FIGUEROA (Strathmore University, Kenya)



Raul Figueroa, an engineer originally from Puerto Rico, moved to Kenya five years ago to manage the expansion of Strathmore University, a top management university in Nairobi. In 2005, Raul started taking interest in Kenya's wildlife policy. His interest in free-market environmental solutions increased after reading articles from the Property Environment Research Center (PERC) and Inter Region Economic Network (IREN). Raul found that the MPS meeting and Atlas breakfast made significant impact in helping people to understand that free markets have proven to be an effective tool for conservation in other places and there is no reason to think that it can't work in Kenya. ●

DANIEL ORUFHENG (Botswana)

Daniel Orufheng's interest in libertarian ideas began in 1999 when he stumbled across a book that was missing its front cover but had “this is a story about a man who said he would stop the motor of the world; and he did,” written on the back. The book was *Atlas Shrugged* by Ayn Rand. Daniel, who is now pursuing his M.A., wants to take on more scholarly and profitable work with libertarian groups around the world. After attending the MPS event Daniel wrote, “While [Botswana] is as I left it, it seems changed. Obviously it is me who changed, a little, because of [MPS] Kenya. I feel better focused and less melancholy. ... I don't feel I am alone in my beliefs, anymore either. In thanking Atlas and MPS-KENYA, I am giving thanks for this deep psychological imprint, which I hope to hold fast unto as far into my tomorrows as possible.” ●

REJOICE NGWENJA (Zimbabwe)



In 1999, Rejoice Ngwenja was introduced to the late Luphi Mushayakarara, a Harvard-trained journalist who ran the Institute for the Advancement of Freedom (IAF) in Zimbabwe and converted to liberalism through exposure to the Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FNF). Rejoice found the MPS meeting to be enlightening and motivating. “This is the first time I have attended an international gathering where the penultimate exercise is not to huddle up reluctant, exhausted participants into break away groups for ‘resolutions’ that hardly get fulfilled, and still emerge with a high degree of satisfaction! If policy makers and stakeholders in Zimbabwe were exposed to such MPS-type thinking, I'm sure my country would regain its status as the ‘bread basket’ of the region. It's now the basket case.” ●

Shining Lights in Africa

Advancing Freedom on the African Continent

By Linda Whetstone, Atlas trustee

I have been a financial supporter of Atlas for many years because I really believe it is making a difference in advancing freedom around the world. My recent experience with free-market think tank intellectual entrepreneurs in Kenya offered another first-hand opportunity for me to see the depth and impact of Atlas's work.

It is now well understood that certain institutions, namely, limited government, the rule of law, protection of private property, and free markets are necessary for economic freedom. Where you have economic freedom you have relative prosperity and peace. This is true in Africa as well as anywhere else in the world (as Botswana's example well shows).

I was absolutely delighted when the Mont Pelerin Society (MPS) gave me an opportunity to work with James Shikwati, founder of the **Inter Region Economic Network** (IREN, Kenya), to organize its Special Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, in February 2007. Atlas had earlier played an influential part in helping James when he was starting IREN, and Jo Kwong and I are both on his board. James is now a leading figure in the battle of ideas in Africa.

Atlas played three important roles in this conference.

Firstly, we needed funding to bring as many Africans as possible. Secondly, we needed to identify those Africans who were best qualified to attend, who would be most engaged in the sessions, and who would subsequently make best use of the investment. Thirdly, we needed to ensure that the energy generated by the conference was captured for the future.

Through the Templeton matching funds for difficult territories, Atlas was able to match donations to the Kenya program. This was obviously a great help and enabled us to increase

the numbers whose attendance we could fund.

Atlas's work in helping nurture intellectual entrepreneurs in Africa paid off when it came to selecting people for the conference. Those now running such think tanks suggested the names of people who should be invited.

As a result of all these collaborative efforts, on February 25 over 130 participants assembled in Nairobi, comprising the largest collection of free-market proponents to ever gather in one place in Africa. There were about seventy participants from fourteen African countries, representing Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

There was always a queue of people at the microphone, waiting to ask the most pertinent and probing questions or to provide additional information about Africa's specific problems. One after another commented about how relevant the conference was to them and how it would help them in their future work, or how it had clarified issues or introduced them to others of like mind with whom they could work in the future.

One especially pertinent example was David Coltart, shadow justice minister of Zimbabwe, who must have one of the toughest jobs on the planet, opposing Mugabe in parliament and the courts. He said that the papers he heard, particularly those on the rule of law and property rights, related directly to the current problems in Zimbabwe and helped clarify matters for him prior to some important debates in the Zimbabwe parliament the following week.

One of Atlas's greatest talents is finding those people, like James, who might run a think

tank, and helping them develop their organizations. With so many Africans at this meeting who truly understood the crucial role played by economic freedom in lifting people from poverty it was important to introduce those already running a think tank to those who might be willing and able to do so, and to make certain the later realized the role that Atlas can play in helping them.

To that end Atlas hosted a breakfast meeting one morning for those already involved with think tanks or who might be interested in starting one. There were many interesting and important exchanges at this meeting, one of them being by Murray Sanderson from ZIPPA, who said that the help they received from Atlas was seminal in helping them set up their Zambian think tank and in providing them with connections to the greater free-market community.

My father, and Atlas founder, Antony Fisher, would have been so excited had he been alive today to see a meeting of this quality, energy, and optimism in Africa, an area he could never reach in the pre-email era.

If you are interested in reducing poverty and strife in Africa by spreading understanding of the power of freedom, there is no better way than by supporting Atlas's efforts on that continent. ●



Linda Whetstone (left) speaks with Rejoice Ngwenja of Zimbabwe during the recent MPS Special Meeting in Kenya.

Another Fisher-Inspired Think Tank for Africa

By Murray Sanderson, founder of the Zambia Institute for Public Policy Analysis



Kitwe, Zambia
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Sir Antony Fisher founded no think tank in Zambia. In fact, he never set foot on Zambian soil, yet he was the prime mover in setting up the **Zambia Institute for Public Policy Analysis** (ZIPPA). It happened like this.

Some four years ago a friend of mine suggested that I establish a think tank. To me, a naturalized Zambian entrepreneur and writer, the idea was a non-starter. I had no experience in the think tank world and no notion of how to go about such a task.

A year or so later the same friend lent me a copy of *Forbes* magazine. It contained a review of Gerald Frost's book, *Antony Fisher: Champion of Liberty*. I ordered the book and was duly inspired by Fisher's ideas and example. I was also impressed by his foresight in setting up the Atlas Economic Research Foundation to promote the creation of a world-wide family of think tanks in order to extend the intellectual revolution pioneered by the **Institute of Economic Affairs** (IEA, United Kingdom). The turning point for me was the book's 83-page appendix with its details of 92 related think tanks around the world. Here was an international family which an infant institute could join, and from which it could obtain help and guidance. The impossible had suddenly become possible.

The book had a similar impact on the future chairman of ZIPPA, psychologist Muyunda Mwanalushi, and on the other founding members. After much thought and planning, and with encouragement from John Blundell of the Institute of Economic Affairs, ZIPPA was registered in 2004. Its vision is to see "a vibrant national economy, leading to continuous improvement in the country's Human Development Index"; and its mission is "to promote wider appreciation of the key role of free markets and competition in economic development." The Institute was launched in September that year at meetings in the capital, Lusaka, and Kitwe, which is located north of the capital, on the Copperbelt. Another Fisher-inspired think tank had been born.

Launching a think tank can be fairly straightforward, provided one has the example of Antony Fisher and the advice of Atlas. Recruiting members, building a firm foundation, and developing the institute into a positive influence on public opinion and public policy can prove to be far more difficult.

ZIPPA's first activity was to publish a quarterly journal. Publications are low-cost undertakings when distribution

The road to prosperity is long and hard, but we at ZIPPA are determined to undertake the journey.

In doing so, we take inspiration from the example of Antony Fisher and the world-wide, common-sense revolution which he pioneered.

is by email, and the journal has been well received. In addition to some 600 addressees, who include many opinion leaders, at the request of the National Assembly, a hard copy is distributed to Zambia's 150 members of parliament. Each issue addresses a specific topic. Themes covered to date include: Agriculture, Banking, Corruption, Entrepreneurship, Foreign Direct Investment, Poverty, the Role of Government, Tourism and Social Security. The latest issue of our journal focuses on the shameful unreliability of social security in Zambia, and stresses



Murray Sanderson at the recent MPS meeting in Kenya.

the need to replace governmental monopoly by private sector competition. If that can be achieved, it will greatly raise our status with the business community and the trade unions. Most of the articles are written by Zambians, with a sprinkling of contributors from abroad. The **Free Market Foundation** (South Africa) is a source of well-written and clearly targeted articles. Good contributions have also come from members of the Atlas network in Chile and India.

Effective writing depends on informed thinking. Here we must mention the valuable help received in the form of literature. John Blundell of IEA provided generous personal assistance with some forty well-chosen books to start our library, and the Fraser Institute (Canada) also contributed numerous works. Regular additions continue to be received from IEA, **International Policy Network** (IPN, United Kingdom), and the **Cato Institute** (Washington, D.C.).

Other generous help and encouragement has been received from Atlas, Fraser, and IPN, as well as from **Inter-Region Economic Network** (IREN, Kenya). This has enabled ZIPPA representatives to attend a number of useful conferences, including the annual Economic Freedom of the World conferences in Cape Town and Oman and last year's Africa Think Tank Leadership Conference in Nairobi. In February 2007, IPN sponsored seven participants from Zambia to attend the first Mont Pelerin Society meeting ever held in Africa. Among the Zambian participants were two influential weekly columnists in Zambia's main daily paper, and a supportive member of parliament.

How about results? Readers will want to know what ZIPPA has been doing during its first two years. Are there any achievements? Apart from whatever influence the journal may have, we can also point to three well-attended public events that we organized.



Left to Right: ZIPPA Board Member Passmore Hamukoma, Eva Sanderson, ZIPPA Chairman Muyunda Mwanalushi, and Petronella Mwangala, the Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, at a ZIPPA-organized dinner in Kitwe.

ZIPPA has also supported other organizations, including giving some assistance to **Africa Fighting Malaria** (South Africa) in its research into preventive action by the mining industry. ZIPPA is currently also involved in a survey of schools in the Kitwe District. This project is being carried out under the leadership of Professor James Tooley of Newcastle University as a small part of his research into the role of private schools in providing education for the poor.

Regarding Zambia's economic thinking and development, we must openly admit that we have only just started on a long journey. For the past fifteen years, the Zambian government has been professedly in favor of free markets and less state intervention, but the country remains one of the poorest in Africa, despite its now thriving mining industry. Public opinion tends to blame the lack of economic development on "neo-liberal" free-market policies. Changing the current mindset will be an uphill battle. It is a task, moreover, which the Institute still lacks resources to undertake. Raising the funds to set up a small secretariat with a full-time chief executive is proving hard-

er than expected, but we are by no means disheartened. Instead of holding out the begging bowl, ZIPPA must emphasize what it can contribute. Our access to members of parliament is a valuable opportunity; we must make good use of it.

A crucial area where we are working to make an impact is in the arena of economic understanding. One important opportunity here is in a potential Zambian edition of the impressive report, "Habits of Highly Effective Countries." Leon Louw of South Africa's Free Market Foundation wrote this report at the request of the South African government. He is willing to produce a Zambian version of the report, if the necessary funding can be found.

This is an exciting time in Zambia. The road to prosperity is long and hard, but we at ZIPPA are determined to undertake the journey. In doing so, we take inspiration from the example of Antony Fisher and the world-wide, common-sense revolution which he pioneered. ●

Market Research: Using Focus Groups and Opinion Polls to Hone Your Message

By Matthew Elliott, Chief Executive, The TaxPayers' Alliance



Matthew Elliott

Many think tanks are understandably suspicious about using market research as a public policy tool. Too many of us have had bad experiences with politicians who tell us that they privately back us 100 percent, but they cannot publicly support a certain policy position because it “doesn’t play well with the focus groups” or because “the polling numbers aren’t good.”

However, there are good ways and bad ways to use market research, and just because certain politicians use it as an excuse to duck issues does not mean that think tanks should not use it to help them navigate the difficult but principled route to political change.



www.taxpayersalliance.com

At the TaxPayers' Alliance – the United Kingdom's advocacy group for lower taxes – we face a Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer who has increased the tax burden to its highest level for almost 25 years and a timid opposition Conservative Party who have lost their Thatcherite commitment to lower taxes.

Conservative strategists have used market research to convince MPs that a commitment to tax cuts will lose them the next election and that they should spend more time talking about the dangers of global warming and their love for our state-run National Health Service.

How should a free-market advocacy group respond to such a challenge?

One option would be to publish a stream of briefing papers on the economic and moral case for lower taxes. These are, of course, necessary. But in this sort of situation, they do not address the problem, namely that Conservative MPs believe in lower taxes, but they see it as a vote-losing issue and so do not talk about it.

This is where market research comes in. In the UK, the TaxPayers' Alliance has pioneered the use of opinion polls and focus groups to convince MPs of the electoral case for lower taxes. This research falls primarily into two areas: first, exposing the myths about public attitudes towards tax and public spending and, second, developing the most effective arguments for lower taxes.

Myths About Taxes and Public Spending

One myth that we have successfully exposed is that the majority of UK

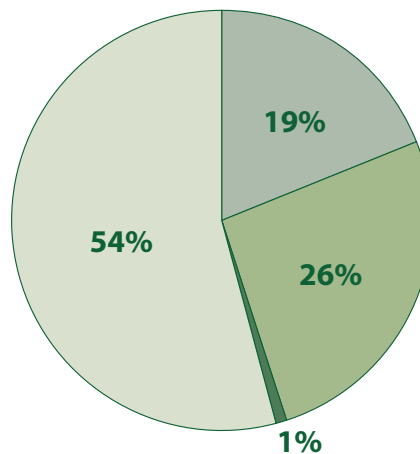
voters link lower taxes with poorer public services. The Conservatives' caution about tax cutting stems from Labour's previously successful attack that tax cuts inevitably mean fewer doctors, policemen, and teachers. Our polling shows that voters no longer believe this.

Asked, “Do you agree or disagree that if Britain reformed public services and cut waste it could lower taxes without having to cut spending on vital services?” – 54 percent of voters agree, with only 19 percent disagreeing (ICM, January 2007). (Incidentally, these are not freak results. When we polled the same question in August 2006, 56 percent agreed and 17 percent disagreed).

Another tax-cutting myth is that they would lead to damaging economic instability. The Conservatives have sought to link lower taxes with higher interest rates and uncertainty for homeowners with mortgages.

On the eve of the 2006 Conservative Party conference, we

“Do you agree or disagree that if Britain reformed public services and cut waste it could lower taxes without having to cut spending on vital services?”



Agree
 Neither

Disagree
 Don't Know

(ICM, January 2007).

asked people whether they identified with the statement that “lowering taxes would create damaging instability for the economy.” Labour identifiers disagreed by 44 percent to 36 percent and floating voters – those identifying with none of the existing parties – disagreed by 48 percent to 29 percent (ICM, September 2006). This result so undermined the argument that it has rarely been heard from the Conservatives since.

Effective Arguments for Lower Taxes

Propaganda polls are clearly an effective tool to win public debates, but market research can also be used privately to test and hone your arguments. Principled politicians and think tank leaders should not use market research to determine which side of the fence they stand on in a particular debate. They should decide their positions and then use opinion polls and focus groups to determine their messages.

Our focus groups on taxation have been conducted to find the most convincing arguments for lower taxes and to see which taxes people want to cut. Space does not permit me to delve into the detailed results, but the following pastiches will give you a flavor of the best and worst arguments to deliver should you find yourself debating this subject at a public meeting in Britain.

Worst arguments: The collapse of Communism proved that bureaucracies cannot perform better than markets. The failures in Britain’s public services show that there is no point putting more money into bureaucratic systems, so we should cut taxes. We should also save money by seriously cutting immigration and abolishing England’s subsidy to Scotland.

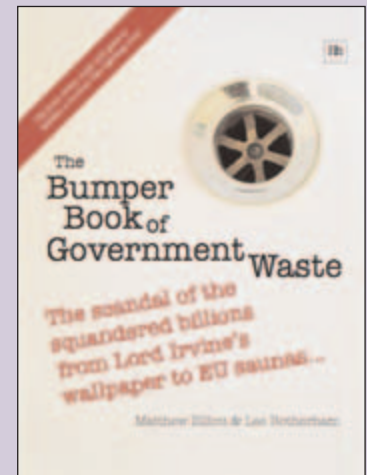
Best argument: Lower taxes allow people to spend more of their hard-earned money on their own priorities. Politicians waste money, and lower taxes would force them to spend more wisely – families have to budget, so should politicians. If we cut business taxes, then more companies will move to Britain, bringing more jobs and prosperity.

Broadly speaking, overtly ideological arguments, or linking tax cuts to

The **TaxPayers’ Alliance** (TPA) is Britain’s independent grassroots advocacy group for lower taxes. After years of taxpayers being ignored by all parties, the TPA was launched in 2004 to force politicians to listen. Since our launch we have had some major successes and we have had a real impact on the political debate.

We are now quoted every day in the national and regional press and we regularly appear on major news programs across the country. We have 15,000 supporters across the country and hundreds of activists delivering our leaflets. Our *Bumper Book of Government Waste* sold 20,000 copies and reached number 43 on the amazon.com bestsellers list. We launched a major campaign against Inheritance Tax with the Daily Express which produced a 300,000-name petition presented to the Treasury. And we have mobilized large numbers of economists and businesspeople to lobby the government for lower taxes. ●

For more information, please visit: www.taxpayersalliance.com



populist arguments, do not work. But moral arguments, focusing on families and linking with people’s skepticism of politicians do work, as do economic arguments put in simple terms.

The Taxes People Want Cut

We have also focused on which taxes people dislike most, because there’s no point in arguing for lower taxes by citing a tax which people don’t feel affected by.

We generally find that Britain’s local Council Tax (property tax) is most unpopular, followed by inheritance tax (the “death tax”), income tax, VAT (sales tax), and taxes on businesses.

These results will, of course, vary from country to country, but two patterns do emerge from similar data internationally. First of all, the more obvious a tax is, the less support it has. People literally have to send in a check for their Council Tax in Britain – either in one go or monthly – so its high visibility contributes to its unpopularity.

Secondly, if you talk about cutting business taxes, people generally see it as a tax cut for the very rich. Talking about “taxes on jobs” is far more effective. This is not to say that think tanks shouldn’t urge politicians to cut business taxes – their supply-side effects are

unquestionable – but we won’t win over the public if we present tax-cutting packages in this way. People in Britain are alert to the reality of what taxes on jobs mean – 1 in 5 people know of someone who has been affected by jobs moving abroad.

Dos and Don’ts of Market Research

Do work with reputable market researchers. Saving a bit of money by commissioning unknown firms will seriously undermine the credibility of your results. Look in newspapers to find out who is reputable and who is not.

Don’t rush the preparation of your polling questions. Look at previous polls and test the wording with friends and family to maximize the chances of your getting the result you expect.

Do ensure that your polling is either timely or extensive. A one-question poll that adds to a major news story can receive as much coverage as an extensive poll that sets the news agenda by itself.

Don’t forget that principles should guide our policies and that polling should only be used to hone our messages or to show that we are right. ●

Gordon Tullock Receives Lifetime Achievement Award



Master of Ceremonies Charles Rowley shows the FSSO Lifetime Achievement Award to honoree Gordon Tullock.

On March 7, 2007, the Fund for the Study of Spontaneous Orders at the Atlas Economic Research Foundation held a reception to honor Gordon Tullock, University Professor of Law and Economics at George Mason University. Over eighty people filled the Law School Atrium, sharing personal memories about Tullock and his achievements.

During the event, Master of Ceremonies Charles Rowley, professor of Economics at George Mason; William Niskanen, chairman of the **Cato Institute**; Dan Polsby, dean of the George Mason Law School; and Donald Boudreaux, chairman of the George Mason Department of Economics, gave warm remarks honoring Tullock's lifetime of work in the world of ideas.

The Fund used this special occasion to present Tullock with its Lifetime Achievement Award and a cash prize of \$25,000 for "his contributions to the study of spontaneous orders within market and non-market settings and to the study of methodological individualism." Accepting the honor with much gratitude, Tullock announced that he would use the prize to fund a professorship endowment at George Mason University in honor of Duncan Black, one of the founders of the discipline of public choice economics.

For two days following the reception, the Fund held a conference

for Tullock, reviewing a selection of his works. Six papers representing Tullock's broad intellectual achievements were presented. Topics of the conference included Tullock on markets, common law and civil law, the problem of nation building, the organization of scientific inquiry, spontaneous orders in natural and human communities, and Tullock's *The Social Dilemma* after thirty years. Atlas Executive Vice President Leonard P. Liggio and senior Fellow William C. Dennis attended the intimate conference along with other invited participants and observers.

In 2003, the Fund presented similar Lifetime Achievement Awards to Vincent Ostrom and Elinor Ostrom of the Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis at Indiana University. ●

Christopher Coyne Receives FSSO Prize



Christopher Coyne

The Fund for the Study of Spontaneous Orders (FSSO) at Atlas awarded its twelfth \$10,000 prize to Christopher J. Coyne, Assistant Professor of Economics at Hampden-Sydney College. The award was in recognition of the series of articles Coyne wrote regarding the influence of institutional arrangements on entrepreneurship and international development and for his articles on weak and failed states and the problem of nation building.

In his articles, Coyne applied an Austrian methodology to argue that there are limits to what even well-intentioned governments can do to build free markets and free political orders elsewhere. Coyne's forthcoming book, *After War: The Political Economy of Exporting Democracy* (Stanford University Press, November 2007), develops more fully the arguments of his articles.

Coyne received his doctorate in economics at George Mason University in 2005. He is also the North American Editor of *The Review of Austrian Economics* and a Research Fellow at the **Mercatus Center** (Virginia). ●



Gordon Tullock (center, seated) with the participants in the special FSSO conference dedicated to Gordon Tullock's work

A Spotlight on Atlas Friend and Supporter, Bart Madden

By Jo Kwong, Vice President of Institute Relations

Atlas is blessed with generous and committed donors who support our efforts to promote freedom around the world. Over the past year, I've had the opportunity to become better acquainted with many of our supporters, and to learn why they've chosen to support Atlas.



Bart Madden visited Atlas in February 2007. He is pictured with Atlas's Jo Kwong.

So many people are moved by the heroism and courage displayed by the many intellectual entrepreneurs that Atlas works with. I was especially delighted to receive the following note from Bart Madden of Naperville, Illinois, who understands the importance of nurturing think tank leaders as a way to develop a freer society worldwide:

For those who firmly believe in competition, we should make hard-nosed evaluations in deciding which organizations can do the most to promote free-market capitalism. Viewed in that light, the track record of the Atlas Economic Research Foundation in nurturing intellectual entrepreneurs makes a clear case for our support.

Thank you, Bart!

Many of our friends and supporters find ways to advance free markets and competition through their varied areas of expertise. In Bart's case, this ranges from research articles dealing with the process of building reliable knowledge to the development of a

unique valuation framework widely used by professional money management firms.

Bart is particularly interested in developing practical solutions to public policy issues involving markets and better ways to link accounting data to stock prices. He has published several books focused on wealth creation and the microeconomics of business firms, including *Maximizing Shareholder Value and the Greater Good* (see sidebar for a review by Atlas Program Manager, Sajid Anani). The monograph can be downloaded at Bart's website, www.learningwhatworks.com. He has also generously agreed to make copies available to anyone who would like one. Please contact me at jo@atlasusa.org if you would like to receive a copy.

Now retired from Credit Suisse, a company that provides research and investment banking services, Bart remains actively involved in independent research. His latest paper, "A Visible Hand for Market-Based FDA Reform," is being

distributed as a booklet by the **Heartland Institute** (Illinois) and also will be posted worldwide on free-market think tank websites, including a half-dozen translations.

Bart and his wife, Maricela, are the proud parents of daughters Miranda and Lucinda, who are originally from Guatemala. Bart also has two sons, Greg and Jeff. ●



Bart with his two daughters at their lake house in Valparaiso, Indiana last summer.

Maximizing Shareholder Value and the Greater Good by Sajid Anani, Atlas Program Manager

The book *Maximizing Shareholder Value and the Greater Good* is a terrific read for strategic-minded investors – whether individuals or firms – who are interested in maximizing long-term wealth.

For free-market proponents, the book is both encouraging and inspiring. Its scientific models, particularly the Economic Progress model, depend on free markets, the rule of law, limited role of government and freedom of choice – principles that Atlas strongly promotes.

The Economic Progress model lays the foundation for achieving economic progress. Focusing on the role of human action, it argues that human and physical capital coupled with experience and skills will increase output. Under free-market conditions, people can enjoy the merits of personal choice, voluntary exchange, competition, and market discipline. Applied to the investment arena, free and open markets allow the creation and dispersion of knowledge, which in turn spurs investment in order to build and expand upon the capital stock that already exists.

In many ways, *Maximizing Shareholder Value and the Greater Good* illustrates the Atlas vision in action, offering us a real-world application of the very ideas that Atlas supports. ●

Network News

Mao Yushi Wins Charm of Nobility Award

China's *Southern People Weekly Magazine* has honored Mao Yushi with an award for his contributions to society. Yushi's contributions include establishing the **Unirule Institute of Economics** (China), of which he is president; providing micro-loans for farmers in Lin Village, Shanxi Province; and setting up a domestic service school in Tong Town, Beijing, which has helped women from rural, poverty-stricken areas find jobs in Beijing. He was voted "Charm of Nobility" from a poll of 90,000 people who were asked to select people worthy of awards. Yushi was among fifty people to receive one of the magazine's "China's Charms of the Year" awards.

Institut Molinari Publishes Book on Environmentalism

In March, the French publishing house JC Lattès released a book written by Cécile Philippe, general director of the **Institut Économique Molinari** (Belgium), entitled, *C'est trop Tard pour la Terre (It Is Too Late for the Earth)*. This book aims at revisiting several myths about the environment, and strongly criticizes the precautionary approach. This book is part of the series *False Ideas. True Responses*.



Cécile Philippe discusses her new book.



Human Rights Foundation

Human Rights Foundation Success in Bolivia

Human Rights Foundation (New York) advocated on behalf of Amauris Samartino, a dissident expelled from Bolivia for criticizing the governments of Fidel Castro and Evo Morales. HRF filed an *amicus curiae* brief, which played a critical role in the Bolivian Constitutional Tribunal's decision to condemn the expulsion of Samartino as illegal. Following the court's decision, HRF ran advertisements in two prominent Bolivian newspapers to educate individuals about the case and its implications. On February 23, Samartino was granted political asylum in Norway. HRF's work on this case led to the establishment of its first international affiliate office in March.

Unstoppable Global Warming – Every 1500 Years

The **Scientific & Environmental Project's** (United States) new book, *Unstoppable Global Warming – Every 1500 Years* made the *New York Times* bestsellers list, surpassing Al Gore's *An Inconvenient Truth*. It distributed over one thousand copies, in cooperation with the **Heartland Institute**. The book is now being revised for mass distribution.

Eminent Domain in Virginia

In December, the **Virginia Institute for Public Policy** held a news conference at the Virginia Capitol to release *The Real Story of Eminent Domain in Virginia: The Rise, Fall, and Undetermined Future of Private Property*

Rights in the Commonwealth. Jeremy P. Hopkins, the author of the policy study, is of counsel with Waldo & Lyle, P.C., a law firm dedicated exclusively to representing property owners in eminent domain and condemnation cases. Mr. Hopkins, state senator Ken Cuccinelli, and Institute president John Taylor spoke at the news conference. The *Virginian-Pilot* made reference to the report, stating, "It has become a bible of sorts for eminent domain conservatives."

Property Rights for Tribals and Other Forest Dwellers in India

After an intense four-year campaign, in which **Action Research in Community Health and Development** (India) played a major and active role, long-overdue legislation, "The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006" has been enacted. The legislation gives individual property rights to tribals and other local communities on forestlands they have been occupying for years. It also gives them the right to protect and manage forest resources.



Tribal men and women at a meeting celebrating their recent victory.

A Way for Harmonious Development in Haiti

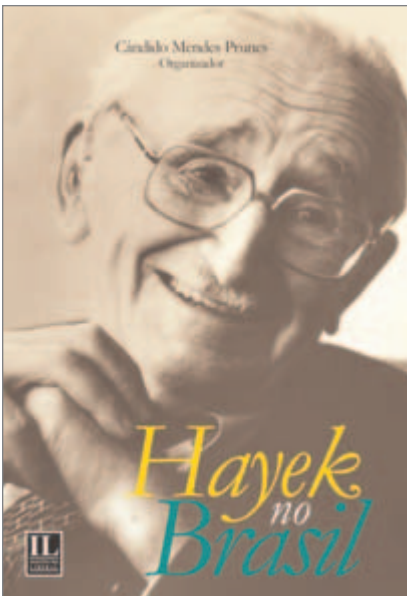
Having worked for the last ten years on sustainable development in Haiti, **Fondation Espoir** has recently decided to sponsor a public policy institute: the

Institute for Harmonious Development.

One of its first projects was the drafting of a law on plastic recycling. Most recently the Institute sponsored, along with the Atlas Economic Research Foundation and the Haitian Association for the Development of ICT, a workshop on the possibilities and future of e-governance for Haiti. M. Miguel Porrua from the OAS was one of the main facilitators, with other members from the ministries of finance, interior, commerce and industry; prime minister's office; and IT corporations.

New Book Highlighting Hayek's Visits to Brazil

On March 12, **Instituto Liberal** (Brazil) launched the book *Hayek no Brasil*, which contains press coverage, essays, articles, and interviews with Friedrich A. von Hayek, published during his three visits to Brazil.



New Studies from the Institute for Justice

The Strategic Research team at the **Institute for Justice** (Virginia) released two new studies this spring. "Disclosure Costs," written by Dick Carpenter, examines the unintended consequences

of campaign finance reform. "Private Choice in Public Programs," by Dick Carpenter and Sara Peterson, reports how private institutions secure social services for residents of the State of Georgia. Both studies are available on IJ's website (www.ij.org). IJ has also intervened on behalf of parents and children who stand to benefit from a school voucher program in Arizona. IJ pledges to vigorously defend this program and the rights of parents to choose the best school for their child.



Access to Information in Bulgaria

Access to Information Programme (AIP, Bulgaria) is a nongovernmental organization established in Bulgaria in 1996, to advocate for the right of access to information. Currently, AIP is leading an intensive public campaign opposing proposed amendments which would negatively affect the Access to Public Information Act. In 2006, AIP actively participated in the public debate which led to the adoption of Access and Disclosure of the Former State Security Services Documents.

A Voice for Freedom in Canada's Courtrooms

In January, the Supreme Court of Canada handed a victory to taxpayers by ruling that when government imposes illegal taxes in violation of the Constitution, government is required to return the money to taxpayers who were wronged. The Court adopted the arguments put forward by the **Canadian Constitution Foundation**, which intervened in this case. The Court ruled that governments are not above the law, and that government must take responsibility when it has violated the Constitution. This court victory resulted in extensive media coverage, including columns published in the *Edmonton*

Journal, *Financial Post*, *Winnipeg Sun*, and *Calgary Sun*.

Working to Energize the Health Insurance Market

In February, Grace-Marie Turner, president of the **Galen Institute** (Virginia), was invited to a meeting at the White House with President Bush to discuss ways to revitalize the individual insurance market. The Galen Institute has also been busy with briefings, interviews, and writings explaining how the initiatives energize the private market in the health sector. Two recent *Fact Sheets* discuss the dangers of having the government "negotiate" prices for prescription drugs and the role of Medicare Advantage in promoting choice and competition in Medicare.

New! The Think Tank Primer: Strategies for Advancing Freedom Around the World

Check out the Atlas website to view the latest addition to the Atlas "Toolkit." The collection, which features original articles, reprinted articles, and text from speeches delivered at Atlas-related events, was produced by Jo Kwong in collaboration with think tank leaders around the world. The chapters touch upon a wide range of topics that organizations in the Atlas network deal with on a daily basis including Operations, Fundraising, Planning, and Marketing Ideas. Visit http://www.atlasusa.org/V2/main/page.php?page_id=630 to view the PDF. ●



Directory

Below are names and Web addresses (where applicable) of institutes mentioned in this quarter's *Highlights*. Visit the Freedom Directory at www.atlasUSA.org for more details on the larger network of market-oriented think tanks with which Atlas works.

- Access to Information Programme (www.aip-bg.org/index_bg.htm)
- Action Research in Community Health and Development (India)
- Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (www.acton.org)
- Alternate Solution Institute (www.asinstitute.org)
- Association of Private Enterprise Education (www.apee.org)
- Canadian Constitution Foundation (www.CanadianConstitutionFoundation.ca)
- Cato Institute (www.cato.org)
- Center for Free Enterprise (www.cfe.org/english/)
- Center for Political Studies (www.cepos.dk)
- Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales (www.cien.org.gt)
- Civitas: The Institute for the Study of Civil Society (www.civitas.org.uk)
- Conservative Institute of M.R. Stefanik (www.institute.sk)
- Foro de Estudios Sobre La Administración de Justicia (www.foresjusticia.org.ar)
- Fundacion Libertad y Democracia (www.fuldide.org.bo)
- Free Market Foundation (www.freemarketfoundation.com)
- Fondation Espoir (Haiti)
- Fundación IDEA (www.fundacionidea.org.mx)
- Galen Institute (www.galen.org)
- Heartland Institute (www.heartland.org)
- Heritage Foundation (www.heritage.org)
- Human Rights Foundation (www.humanrightsfoundation.org)
- Imani: The Centre for Humane Education (www.imanighana.org)
- Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (www.ippanigeria.org)
- Institute of Economic Affairs (Ghana)
- Institut Économique Molinari (www.institutmolinari.org)
- Institute for Justice (www.ij.org)
- Institute for Transitional Democracy and International Security (www.itdis.org)
- Instituto de Estudos Empresariais (www.iee.com.br)
- Instituto Liberal (www.institutoliberal.org.br)
- Instituto de Libre Empresa (www.ileperu.org)
- Inter Region Economic Network (www.irenkenya.org)
- Invertir Institute (www.invertir.org.pe)
- Japanese for Tax Reform (www.jtr.gr.jp)
- Liberální Institut (www.libinst.cz)
- Libertad y Desarrollo (www.lyd.com)
- Lion Rock Institute (www.lionrockinstitute.org)
- Mercatus Center (www.mercatus.org)
- Montenegro Business Alliance (www.visit-mba.org)
- National Center for Policy Analysis (www.ncpa.org)
- Prague Security Studies Institute (www.pssi.cz)
- Property and Environment Research Center (www.perc.org)
- Ratio Institute (www.ratio.se)
- Romania Think Tank (www.rtt.ro)
- Scientific and Environmental Project (www.sepp.org)
- Scientific Research Mises Center (www.liberty-belarus.info)
- TaxPayer's Alliance (www.taxpayeralliance.com)
- Unirule Institute of Economics (www.unirule.org.cn/English/Unirule.asp)
- Virginia Institute for Public Policy (www.VirginiaInstitute.org)
- Zambia Institute for Public Policy Analysis (<http://zippazambia.org>)

August 5-7 | 2007

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
5	6	7	8	9	10	11



The Atlas Economic Research Foundation would like you to experience something new this summer. Take advantage of a premier opportunity to gather with other supporters of liberty and "idea entrepreneurs" who defend and cultivate liberty around the world.

Come and indulge your intellect at a unique intersection of great thinkers, great discussions, and great memories.

Located at the Queen's Landing Hotel in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, **The Atlas Experience** from **August 5-7, 2007** provides an exclusive opportunity for lovers of freedom to join together for enlightening lectures, fine dining, intimate economic salons, and refreshing local tours.

Come relax, indulge your mind, and be inspired. Join us for **The Atlas Experience!**

For those who arrive Saturday, Atlas will also provide opportunities for dinner and additional local tours.

For more information, visit www.atlasusa.org and email events@atlasusa.org or call us at (703) 934-6969.

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