Getting acquainted with Hayek

I set out for the roundtable discussion on Friedrich von Hayek’s *The Constitution of Liberty* amidst a political crisis and a debilitating debt situation in the Philippines. It is against this backdrop and the fact that I’m quite unfamiliar with the works of Hayek that inspired me to want to know more.

As a student, I had never heard of Hayek. This is in spite of the fact that I have a Bachelors and a Master’s degree in Economics. None of his written works were ever listed in our reading lists. This is not to say that I blame my school curricula for my ignorance. Some of my professors might have mentioned his name in passing. Or, as a staff member of the Foundation for Economic Freedom, I should have done further research myself. Hence, it is with a sense of embarrassment that I admit that I did not know of Hayek until my fellowship with the Atlas Economic Research Foundation in April 2004.

But don’t get me wrong. Turning the pages of Hayek gave me the overwhelming sense of familiarity that I had to consciously stop myself from nodding my head in agreement while reading *The Constitution of Liberty* (and *The Road to Serfdom* prior to it).

Undying relevance

I am sure that many of Hayek’s ideas have been cited and paraphrased over the years that it is now quite difficult for many of us to trace back the famous pronouncements or written works on liberty, economic freedom, and matters of public policy to its originator. This is especially because there have been many after him who have also been known advocates of the ideas he espoused.

In fact, in his introductory note to *The Constitution of Liberty*, Hayek said that “if old truths are to retain their hold on men’s minds, they must be restated in the language and concepts of successive generations.”

“If old truths are to retain their hold on men’s minds, they must be restated in the language and concepts of successive generations.”

– F.A. Hayek,

*The Constitution of Liberty*

Indeed, concepts such as liberty, responsibility, freedom, and the law are as significant now as when the old philosophers first started pondering them. These have been rewritten and used in speeches. But there are times when rather than helping to enrich the concept, many ignorant politicians, including those in the Philippines, rendered them meaningless.

During the Economic Freedom Conference that followed the Asian Resource Bank, Michael Walker of the Fraser Institute (Canada) showed that

Editor’s Note: Atlas invited Ellen Cain to give her reflections on the 2005 Asian Resource Bank (ARB) on September 30th in Phuket, Thailand, which was organized as a colloquium on Hayek’s Constitution of Liberty.
Atlas Celebrates World Freedom Day


The dinner program included Toasts to Freedom by Anwar Ibrahim, Huber Matos, Rocio Guijarro, Franklin Cudjoe, June Arunga, and John Stossel. Mart Laar gave a riveting keynote address focused on the trials and triumphs of the Estonian people under Soviet rule and how Estonia has successfully transitioned to democracy.

Also during the dinner, Atlas presented two prizes – the inaugural Freda Utley Prize for Advancing Liberty to the Association for Liberal Thinking (Turkey) and the Templeton Freedom Prize for Initiative in Public Relations to the Center for Entrepreneurship and Economic Development (Montenegro).

The next Freedom Dinner will take place on November 16, 2006 in Washington, DC. Please contact events@atlasUSA.org for more information.

Save the Date!

Atlas’s 6th Liberty Forum
April 21-22, 2006 in Colorado Springs

Please join Atlas and members of our international think tank network on April 21-22, 2006 for the 6th Liberty Forum in Colorado Springs, CO. The Liberty Forum will take place at The Broadmoor (www.broadmoor.com), following the State Policy Network Leadership Breakfast (April 20) and the Heritage Resource Bank (April 20-21).

A room rate of $199 per night is available at The Broadmoor as part of the Heritage Foundation room block. To make your reservation at The Broadmoor, please call 800-634-7711 or 719-577-5775 or to make the reservation online, go to http://reservations.ihotelier.com/cts/g_reservation.cfm?groupID=13067&hotelID=2054 and use the online attendee code is THF06. The cut-off date is March 18, 2006.

Atlas has also established an alternate room block at the Colorado Springs Sheraton with the room rate of $89 per night. The Sheraton is just 2 miles from The Broadmoor. Atlas will arrange for a shuttle service to take guests from the Sheraton to the Broadmoor. To make your reservation at the Sheraton, please call 719-576-5900 and ask for the Atlas room block. The cut-off date is March 27, 2006.

Please contact events@atlasUSA.org or 703-934-6969 with questions about the Liberty Forum.
On November 10, the Human Rights Foundation (HRF) hosted its first event, a breakfast at the Yale Club in New York. Co-sponsored by Atlas, a stellar line-up of panelists gathered to discuss the “dimensions and definition of human rights.” The panelists included author Midge Decter, former deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia Anwar Ibrahim, Hudson Institute (Washington, DC) scholar John Fonte, Michael Radu of the Foreign Policy Research Institute (Pennsylvania), Ghana’s Franklin Cudjoe of Imani: Center for Human Education, and law professor Reza Eslami Somea of Iran’s Shahid Beheshti University.

HRF is the brainchild of Thor Halvorssen who served as the first executive director and CEO of the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education (FIRE) from its founding in 1999 until he stepped down in 2004. Halvorssen left FIRE after the president of the Venezuelan chamber of commerce, both of whom were in exile, asked him to lead the formation of a new advocacy group that would promote civil liberties, human rights, and democracy in Venezuela.

Halvorssen consulted with Atlas, which encouraged him to think big. HRF was subsequently born with a mandate extending from Canada to Argentina. Among the directors of HRF are the Acton Institute’s Rev. Robert Sirico and Cuban dissident Armando Valladares, who was imprisoned by Fidel Castro and spent 22 years in prison, suffering extreme torture. Valladares was later appointed by President Ronald Reagan as Ambassador to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

For Halvorssen, the need for HRF is clear: “‘Progressive’ organizations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch have redefined human rights in such a way as to weaken the concept and make it almost meaningless.” He says that while current discussions about whether it is possible to define universal economic and cultural rights are useful and important, those debates tend to divide those who would otherwise be strong allies in the struggle for human rights. HRF will “champion the definition of human rights that originally animated the human rights movement, centered on the twin concepts of freedom of self-determination and freedom from tyranny.”

Halvorssen elaborates on the freedoms he hopes to emphasize thusly: “These ideals find their purest expression in the belief that all human beings have the elemental rights to free speech and a free press, to worship in the manner of their choice and to associate with those of like mind, to own property and to move within and across national borders, to receive equal treatment and due process under the law, and to participate in the government of their country; they likewise find expression in the conviction that all
“the rule of law” is the most significant component of the economic freedom index. It has, by itself, a significant correlation with per capita income. But more than this, a simple regression analysis shows that other components of economic freedom, such as the size of government, regulatory environment, freedom to trade, and sound monetary policy—among others—significantly explain “the rule of law.”

But what is the rule of law? This brings me to the presentation of Leon Louw (Free Market Foundation, South Africa), which we can call “the rule of Louw.” Louw painstakingly explained (complete with entertaining photographs) a term which should be distinguished from “the arbitrary rule of man.” He included a quote from Nelson Mandela, who said “The rule of law, as I understand it, refers to a structural exercise of rule as opposed to the idiosyncratic will of kings and princes. Even where the latter may express itself benevolently, the former is morally and politically superior.”

But what are we to do when, say in the Philippines, the Chief Executive says sorry for being a fallible politician, urges everyone to follow the rule of law, and worst, proceeds to state that henceforth, the executive department will work with the appropriate authorities for an overhaul of the laws? Under these circumstances, I think only in the Philippines the authorities would scamper to beat a deadline (which will surely be pushed to another date) to come up with a new constitution and shift to another form of government.

I am also sure that the one-day colloquium rekindled our passion to continue to fight against economic subsidies that only redounds to the benefit of the few, barriers to trade, and inefficient bureaucracy.

It will surely be tough for the Asian Resource Bank network to reverse the subsidy mentality that pervades most societies today and fight protectionist policies that most politicians love to adopt. But this time, members of the network will be toting around The Constitution of Liberty as a reference that can only serve to bolster our arguments for freer markets.
Atlas hosted 15 North American think tank leaders on October 17-18, 2005 for a leadership seminar focused on fundraising and corporate relations strategies.

Kevin Gentry, Vice President for Strategic Development of the Koch Charitable Foundation, led an in-depth discussion on fundraising. Warning think tanks to realize that their ideas will NOT sell themselves and that they cannot have an entitlement mentality toward fundraising, Gentry led the group through the best ways to create and carry out their fundraising operations.

The factors motivating donors to give include: belief in the cause, return on their investment in your organization, tax deductibility, habit and propensity to give, and station in life. The average donor is 70 years old or older, and has a high amount of discretionary income to spend. In addition, since he most likely is retired, he has more discretionary time to think through how much he would like to donate and to which organizations.

After describing these typical donors and why they give, Gentry then turned to how think tanks can effectively fundraise from these donors. What influences the choices that someone makes? From the book, Influence: The Psychology of Persuasion by Robert B. Cialdini, Ph.D., Gentry noted why the following factors are important in fundraising: reciprocity, social proof, expertise, commitment and consistency, and scarcity. Building personal relationships with donors and demonstrating that your organization is here for the long term are essential to influencing a donor’s decision. Listening to your donors and figuring out what concerns them most – what issues or problems interest them – are guaranteed ways to increase donations. Gentry also suggested that groups do donor research online, using resources like Guidestar.org.

Having a good development system, including a fundraising schedule and a donor management system should be a top priority for any non-profit. Having a fundraising timeline for the next 12 months that lists all grant proposal deadlines,

**Kevin Gentry’s Fundraising Book Recommendations**


*See North American Leadership Training Seminar p.10*
Andrew Work: The Lion Rock Institute was founded at the instigation of three young men - Andrew Shuen, Simon Lee, and myself. These three committed Hong Kongers were gravely concerned with the development of Hong Kong's political and economic environment. Our nascent and imperfect democracy seemed to be suffering from a leftist drift. The place that Milton Friedman called the “Capital of Capitalism” was plagued with a bureaucracy that was seeking to increase its regulatory power and new populist politicians advocating the types of statist ideas that hobbled economies in Britain and Germany years ago. Our leaders spoke about the benefits of the market, but every time we looked around, they advocated more government control, more wealth distribution and more welfare. Worse, none of the political parties seemed to be able to articulate an opposition to these ideas—they supported things like minimum wage and maximum working hours. Clearly, something needed to be done.

Jo Kwong: How was your institute created? What was the political and economic climate in Hong Kong at that time?

Andrew Work: The Institute has focused on raising its profile by cultivating media relations and maintaining a fierce and consistent editorial focus. Being young, poor, and under-funded has actually served us in this respect - editors and journalists who know us as true believers in what we do with a thoughtful and consistent viewpoint. So now when we raise the alarm about economic freedoms being lost, we get a fair hearing from the media, policymakers and others. Our only self publication has been on our website, but we have gotten around our dearth of funding by focusing on getting ourselves published in credible publications like the Asian Wall Street Journal, The Far Eastern Economic Review, the SCMP, the Hong Kong Standard, Apple Daily, Wen Wei Po, Hong Kong Lawyer, and more. All this brings us to an audience much larger than what is in our database.

We have also used the Mackinac Center for Public Policy (Michigan) matrix for deciding which issues to focus on. Our unique and consistent opposition to competition policy has made us a must have in any debate or conference that purports to present both sides of the issue. No other group has taken such a clear and principled position. This gives us a brand in this area that we don’t have in other areas—our clarity on this issue helps us stand out.

Jo Kwong: How was your institute created? What was the political and economic climate in Hong Kong at that time?

Andrew Work: The Institute's biggest challenges have been twofold. One part has been to explain what an independent policy think tank is, and how it can have an impact. Hong Kong has only one other real independent think tank, and few understand what it does. The second challenge has been trying to overcome the aversion of our natural supporters to anything that may be critical of government. While we have freedom of speech, many are unsure of what could happen if they were associated with an organization that criticized government policy.

Jo Kwong: Which have you found to be the most effective? (i.e. which would you suggest that other institute’s replicate?)

Andrew Work: Again, especially if you are starting with minimal funding, find an area that you can stand alone in your position with fresh thinking and no requirement for major funds for research. Antitrust is a great example. Tons of great research are available online and published around the world, yet no one...
in Hong Kong has introduced it into the debate here. The level of debate has been extremely poor, giving us a chance to introduce more cogent arguments and a fresh perspective - without a multimillion dollar research program.

Another thing to do is instead of only criticizing, look also for where you could extend freedom in a way that supports a broader program. For example, the government in Hong Kong has mooted a partial corporatization of our airport (equity sale). We are arguing for a more complete privatization and deregulation. Our argument stems from the idea that Hong Kong has a world class airport, and we could be a world leader in privatizing 100% a major global airport. If successful, it could galvanize a much broader program of privatization of government assets. It also places us outside the window of political possibility on the side of greater freedom. If we can move the debate towards more privatization (not a limited one), we can help those who do want privatization of the airport and other government assets.

AW: Use the people that offer you help - they generally really want to help.

Pick small projects that prove you can do something. We conducted a small ($3,500USD) study that helped face down a legislative initiative to restrict freedom in advertising. We chose it as an issue that was ill-served by research and presented us with a clear opportunity to have a legislative impact. Nine proposed categories of products to be banned were cut to three. We were able to show that with a little funding, we could have a disproportionate impact in support of freedom.

Keep costs to a minimum. Resist the temptation to do too much. As you gain credibility, scores of people will come to you asking you to look into a wide variety of issues, all of which will seem important. But you can’t do everything. Our response has been a mix of strategic choice and opportunism, but we are getting better at focusing our efforts and overlapping our programs for maximum effect.

JK: In what ways does your institute reach out to institutes in neighboring countries?

AW: Through Atlas’s support, we have made contacts with a variety of groups around the world. Asia is much more fragmented than Europe, Latin America and North America by a huge range of factors. Different languages (no lingua franca), generally local interests (no pan-European type issues), varying levels of economic development (Australia vs. Laos), freedom of speech issues, and much more divide us. For example, there could be valuable lessons to be learned from our Japanese counterparts, except no one knows what is going on up there! It is much easier for us to get information from the US and UK and work with Hong Kong/China experts, or subject specific academics than those in countries next door!

However, we are finding that academics in China are beginning to pick up on our Chinese language work and reach out to us. Our work is deliberately focused just in Hong Kong, but as freedom’s beachhead in China, we seem to be having an influence north of the border. The freedoms we have are freedoms that people in China want. It seems that especially on technocratic economic issues, they are very interested in solutions we are devising.

JK: How can promoting free market ideas in your country help shape the political and economic environment in your region?

AW: One more time: Hong Kong is freedom’s beachhead in China. The freedoms we have are being carefully watched by those in Shanghai, Beijing, Chongqing and around the region. What we have, they want. If it works for Hong Kong, it will be impossible to deny for the Chinese. Anyone seeking to transform China should start in Hong Kong.

JK: What can you foresee as the role that Atlas can play in promoting free-market thinking in your country and the rest of your region?

AW: Atlas has been very supportive in bringing together activists and academics committed to freedom. They continue to act as an invaluable conduit to people in the United States, many of the greatest supporters of freedom. To be frank, Asians often find American ways as strange as Americans find ours. Having a group like Atlas that facilitates communication and cultural understanding enables us to ensure that our common language, freedom, is what guides our discussions, and not any miscommunications arising from less important cultural differences.

Americans are great exporters of liberty. Atlas is like the trading company that joins the two parties around the world. Without them, American supporters of global freedom may not be able to find those able to help make that freedom a reality. And that would be a loss for all.

Simon Lee, co-founder and communications director of Lion Rock Institute, took part in the 2005 Atlas Liberty Forum in Miami.

Johan Norberg (center), author of In Defense of Global Capitalism, spoke at a Lion Rock Institute luncheon on November 29th. He is pictured with Thomas Lagerqvist (left), Chairman of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, and Lion Rock’s Andrew Work (right).
Maryland’s dramatic economic and population growth is putting pressure on lawmakers to abandon “business as usual” politics and improve the quality of their decision-making, or else face backlash from the public and business community. In this climate, the Maryland Public Policy Institute seeks to shape public policy at all levels of government with accurate and timely analysis of policy issues.

While serving in the Thomas A. Roe Institute for Policy Studies at the Heritage Foundation in Washington, D.C., founder and president Christopher Summers was inspired to launch his own think tank in order to influence policy on the state level. “The timing was perfect to launch the institute. Heritage is an excellent model. Clearly Heritage has written a recipe for success on running a think tank and making it work.”

MPPI has made strides in a very short time since its inception in 2001. Summers has consistently reached out to individuals, groups, and businesses to gather financial support for the organization. Experience has shown the organization that marketing its findings to key audiences is a crucial way to make an impact.

A tradition of leftist politics in Maryland makes public policy change a long-term challenge. To meet this challenge, the Maryland Public Policy Institute works “to inform the public of the true nature of policy problems instead of engaging in the sloganeering that seems to be at the heart of too many current policy debates,” according to Thomas Firey, MPPI Senior Fellow. MPPI is nonpartisan and strives to focus on solutions to important public policy issues while avoiding alliance with political interests.

As Summers told Maryland’s Daily Record in May 2005, “My goal is creating an institution that’s going to be there for a long time. When you ask can we shift policy, I think we can.” Summers offers some insights for building a successful public policy organization: “Make sure you build the strongest team around you, because that is an important step in making sure you succeed. Like a corporation, you need to market your ideas—so you have to have credibility and a good team around you. Also, set realistic goals and a budget that match your plans, and monitor your growth. And above all, know your mission. Have a clear message that also helps in building credibility.”

The Institute prides itself on taking its own course with a focus on cutting-edge research and regular publications. Its scholars and staff research important policy issues in Maryland, assess their underpinnings, and make recommendations for improvement. Regular policy reports, press updates, panel discussions, and published op-eds help to communicate the Institute’s message of the need for increased public/private partnerships and individual choice in public life. The publications are available in print to members and all state elected representatives, and online to the general public.

MPPI has attracted at least a dozen policy scholars to write insightful reports that address improvements to Maryland’s health care system, education alternatives for Baltimore City children, school construction, and transportation policy, among others. Three policy scholars have joined MPPI’s adjunct staff and three more serve as academic advisors.

In addition to conducting ongoing research and outreach, MPPI publishes policy reports and studies on an ongoing basis and has published three books in less than a year: Getting Results: High-Performing, Low-Income Schools in Maryland; Healthcare in Maryland: A Diagnosis; and most recently, 21st Century Highways, published in partnership with the Heritage Foundation.

The need for the Institute’s work in Maryland will only grow in the coming years, and MPPI’s contribution to state policymaking in the areas of health care, education, and transportation will likewise increase. Notes adjunct fellow Kirk A. Johnson, Ph.D., “In the absence of MPPI, debate on policy issues in Maryland would be driven solely by those who want to limit freedom and expand the welfare state. MPPI provides fresh thinking to policy issues in the state.”
human beings have the right to be free from arbitrary detainment or exile; from slavery and torture; and from interference and coercion in matters of conscience and private choice.”

Much of Halvorssen’s Latin American experience derives from observing his home country of Venezuela. Poverty and corruption, the two crises that ushered the populist military commander Hugo Chavez into office in 1998, have worsened markedly since then. Record oil profits have been expended not on rule of law and expanding opportunities for wealth creation but instead on subsidizing Fidel Castro’s regime, exporting revolution throughout Latin America, and greatly increasing military spending.

Chavez, a dangerous demagogue, supports the electoral ambitions of populists like Mexico’s Alejandro Lopez Obrador, Nicaragua’s Daniel Ortega, and Bolivia’s Evo Morales. Meanwhile, Chavez covertly works with terrorist groups, such as FARC in Colombia, to destabilize democracy.

Political freedoms in Venezuela are under threat. As Halvorssen explains “the government constantly tramples its constitution; due process, freedom of speech, freedom of movement, and economic liberty are all under assault. Property rights mean nothing.” Hundreds of dissidents have been harassed, arrested, and beaten for doing nothing more than peacefully expressing their opposition. In particular, the torture and murder of students who have opposed the regime has gone unpunished, while members of the press have often been singled out for particular maltreatment and anti-Semitism is also on the rise.

Halvorssen believes the human rights abuses in Venezuela are a prelude of what can occur throughout Latin America. The curtailment of political freedoms is exactly what HRF will tackle through education and public exposure.

For Halvorssen, the recent terror—and there is no other word—in Venezuela is also personal: his mother was shot by Chavez henchmen last year. Halvorssen’s first cousin, Leopoldo Lopez, is an opposition mayor in Caracas. Lopez spoke at the recent Atlas Liberty Forum in Miami in April 2005 and demonstrated the success of reforms he implemented following the principles in Hernando De Soto’s the Mystery of Capital. Seen as a threat if he were to run for the presidency, Lopez has survived three assassination attempts.

HRF plans to establish affiliates in eight other countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. The foundation’s programs will include country reports, specific political prisoner work, and extensive public education efforts.

Scott Glabe is Executive Editor of the Dartmouth Review. He interned at the Heritage Foundation this summer.

For more information about the Human Rights Foundation, please write to info@humanrightsfoundation.org

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**Human Rights in the Americas**, continued from p.3

Thor Halvorssen (right) is pictured with Mario Vargas Llosa (right), Peruvian author and president of Fundación Internacional para la Libertad (FIL), during the Atlas-FIL event, “Political & Economic Challenges in the Americas,” in April 2004.
Fred Smith spoke about maintaining good corporate relations at the leadership training seminar.
Adriatic Institute Publishes Book on Flat Tax in Croatia

A new book titled, Flat Tax - The Case for Tax Reform in Croatia, co-authored by Natasha Srdoc and Joel Anand Samy was released by Zagreb-based publisher IBS on November 9, 2005, and followed by a book tour covering key cities in Croatia. The book includes an article on “Flat Tax Simulation” based on the Adriatic Institute’s proposed 15% flat tax. The easy-to-read and user-friendly guide on flat tax is intended for Croatia’s taxpayers, business, media and political leaders. For more information about the book, please email: AdriaticIPP@aol.com or Fax +385-51-626-582.

Czech President Vaclav Klaus Speaks at India’s Liberty Institute

On the eve of the World Freedom Day, the Liberty Institute (India) hosted a lecture and lunch on November 8th, in honor of one of the real heroes of post-communist Europe – Dr. Vaclav Klaus, the President of the Czech Republic.

In his lecture, Dr. Klaus stressed the need for free trade, and cautioned against the notion of ‘fair trade’. He pointed out the marginal significance, bordering on irrelevance, of foreign aid. And he warned of new dangers in the form of imposition of international standards social and economic areas as well as the environment. Such harmonization of regulation, without regard to the different socio-economic levels prevailing in developing countries, he said, is a disguised attempt to restrict international competition.


The Friedman Foundation (Indiana) has recently issued the report, Using School Choice: Analyzing How Parents Access Educational Freedom, which evaluates the process parents must go through in order to participate in the United States’ school choice programs. The report gave six programs – Milwaukee vouchers, Maine and Vermont town tuitioning, Arizona tax-funded scholarships, Illinois personal tax credits, and Iowa personal tax credits – “excellent” ratings. Two programs – Florida A+ vouchers and Washington D.C. vouchers – received “poor” ratings.

Economic Freedom of the Arab World

The Fraser Institute, with the Oman-based International Research Foundation, has recently launched the Economic Freedom of the Arab World, measuring economic freedom and free enterprise throughout the Arab world. This publication was launched in Muscat, Oman at the annual Economic Freedom Network meeting on November 20, 2005. Fraser with Oman’s IFN and the Omani Centre for Investment Promotion & Export Development (OCIPED) organized the conference with the theme, “Increasing Economic Freedom: Case Studies.”

Sixteen nations were included in the economic survey: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, the UAE, and Yemen. Economic indicators measured were size of government, legal structure and security of property rights, access to sound money, freedom to trade internationally, and the regulation of credit, labor, and business. Lebanon and Oman tied as the most economically free nations in the Arabic World. Arabic and English versions of the report are available at: http://www.freetheworld.com/arab_release.html.

Center for Tax Competition Launched in Switzerland

Pierre Bessard of the Institut Constant de Rebecque recently announced the launch of the Center for Tax Competition in Lausanne, Switzerland. As an offshoot of the Institut Constant de Rebecque, the Swiss classical liberal think tank, the Center intends to play a positive role in influencing policy-making in Switzerland and the rest of Europe in the fields of tax policy, financial privacy, and capital preservation vis-à-vis centralization attempts at the EU level. To learn more about the Center for Tax Competition: www.taxcompetition.org. To learn more about the Institut Constant de Rebecque: www.institutconstant.org.

Tech Central Station Launches New Website

TCS Daily (formerly known as www.TechCentral.com) has launched a new website. The name has changed, but the essence of TCS will remain as it continues to provide news, commentary and analysis on a range of issues. The new site also offers more options for personalizing the TCS experience, expanded discussion boards, MobileTCS and more newsletter options. For more information, visit www.TCSdaily.com.
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.

Action Research in Community Health and Development (India) (www.acton.org)
Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty (www.acton.org)
Adriatic Institute for Public Policy (www.adriaticinstitute.org)
Alternale Solutions Institute (www.asinstitute.org)
American Enterprise Institute (www.aei.org)
Association for Liberal Thinking (www.liberal-dt.org.tr)
Cambodia Institute of Development Study
Cathay Institute of Public Affairs (www.jiuding.org)
Center for Entrepreneurship and Economic Development (www.visit-ceed.org)
Center for Free Enterprise (www.cfe.org/eng3/main/index.asp)
Center for Tax Competition (www.taxcompetition.org)
Competitive Enterprise Institute (www.cei.org)
Foreign Policy Research Institute (www.fpri.org)
Foundation for Economic Freedom (Philippines)
Foundation for Individual Rights in Education (www.thefire.org)
Fraser Institute (www.fraserinstitute.ca)
Free Market Foundation (www.freemarketfoundation.com)
Fundación Atlas1853 (www.atlas.org.ar)
Fundación Internacional para la Libertad (www.fundacionfil.org)
Garuda Foundation (www.garuda.co.id)
Hudson Institute (www.hudson.org)
Human Rights Foundation (www.humanrightsfoundation.org)
Imani: The Centre for Humane Education (www.imanighana.org)
Independent Institute (www.independent.org)
Individual Initiative Institute (Mongolia)
Institut Constant de Rebecque (www.institutconstant.org)
Institute of Public Sector Accounting (Japan)
International Research Foundation (Oman)
Japanese for Tax Reform (www.jfr.gr.jp)
Koch Charitable Foundation (www.cgkfoundation.org)
Liberty Institute (www.libertyindia.org)
Mackinac Center for Public Policy (www.mackinac.org)
Malaysian Institute of Economic Research
Maryland Public Policy Institute (www.mdpolicy.org)
Media Research Center (www.mrc.org)
Milton & Rose D. Friedman Foundation (www.friedmanfoundation.org)
Minimal Government Inc. (www.minimalgovernment.org)
National Center for Policy Analysis (www.ncpa.org)
New Economic School-Georgia (www.economic.ge)
Research Center for Entrepreneurship Development (www.rced.com.vn)
State Policy Network (www.spn.org)
Texas Public Policy Foundation (www.texaspolicy.com)
the boss (www.readtheboss.com)

This is a sample of the event listings available on the Freedom Calendar on the Atlas Web site (www.atlasUSA.org).

4th Annual Policy Orientation for the Texas Legislature
Texas Public Policy Foundation
January 9-10, 2006
Austin, TX, USA

Scientific Talent and U.S. Economic Leadership
American Enterprise Institute
January 13, 2006
Washington, D.C., USA

American Universities and the Betrayal of Liberty
Foundation for Economic Education
February 11, 2006
New York, USA

Leadership Development Breakfast
State Policy Network
April 20, 2006
Colorado Springs, CO

6th Annual Liberty Forum
Atlas Economic Research Foundation
April 21-22, 2006
Colorado Springs, CO

Resource Bank
Heritage Foundation
April 20-21, 2006
Colorado Springs, CO