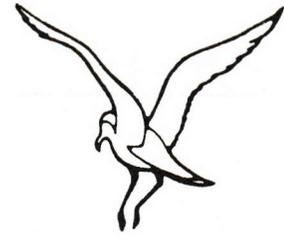


The Libertarian

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EDITORIAL

ENDS AND MEANS

The ends of the libertarian movement have always been clear: to live in a society in which no man may initiate force or fraud against another. The means necessary to bring about the political changes are also clear, at least in the abstract sense. Education followed by political change would result in the desired society, provided the means used did not violate fundamental libertarian ideals. In fact any means are acceptable morally provided they fall within the principle of non-aggression.

But to date most libertarians have failed to understand that ends and means are also connected quantitatively. Given that limited resources exist, only limited ends can realistically be reached. Likewise, given that certain ends must be reached, the means (resources) necessary can be calculated. What ends then can a group of 300 libertarians with perhaps 15 activists and 285 watchers hope to reach? With coordinated, untiring effort they could conceivably get a candidate for alderman elected. To go beyond that end with such limited means is unrealistic.

Today libertarians have very, very limited means, yet they are tackling a job requiring a giant, well-oiled political machine. There are, of course, always gains in media and political exposure, but the price paid in lack of tangible successes is too costly. No wonder so many libertarians get burned out of the

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FOUNDATION UPDATE

As you have probably noticed, we have discontinued typesetting this newsletter. This due to reasons of finance and convenience. We'd like to thank Karonne Tayler for all the time and effort she put into typesetting our previous issues.

reprints

Klaus Kiel Nielsen's Open Letter to All Politician's which appeared in our July issue was reprinted in Noel Wright's Focus column in *The North Shore News*.

Marco den Ouden's article on the Lions Gate Bridge (from our May issue) will appear in an upcoming issue of the South African libertarian publication, *The Individualist*.

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SCHULZE CHALLENGES NARCOTICS LAW

In mid-August, Dr. Robert Schulze, Vancouver doctor and critic of the provincial government's Heroin Treatment Act, publicly proclaimed that he was prescribing morphine to an addict patient to help her cope with her addiction. Under the law, only methadone can legally be prescribed for addicts. Morphine can only be prescribed as a pain killer.

Dr. Schulze's action prompted *The Vancouver Province* to publish an editorial calling for a clearing of the air on the issue. It argued that Schulze's action was a challenge to society "to decide whether heroin should be legalized." The editorial went on to say that police efforts to control the illegal heroin trade have

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"The Anti-Religious Movement in Canada" by Gale Davidson

HALTING THE BIG SPENDERS

by Marco den Ouden

Human Action to Limit Taxes (HALT) is now a household word in Calgary due to its leadership in a recent petition drive for a plebiscite on a costly Civic Centre project.

The underlying discontent in Calgary started back in May when city council approved a 25% pay hike for Mayor Ross Alger and a 48% increase for the aldermen. Canadian Union of Public Employees president Ron Brown organized a petition demanding that public approval should be given such pay hikes through a plebiscite. It garnered 30,000 signatures but was invalidated by a court decision on a technicality. Brown is appealing.

Further discontent was stirred by a decision to extend Calgary's Light Rapid Transit project, adding \$165 million to the cost.

In July council endorsed a proposal to stage the 1988 Winter Olympics if approved by the International Olympic Committee. Estimated cost - \$200 million.

When council approved the borrowing of over \$200 million in August to build a Civic Centre with a new city hall, a performing arts complex and a hotel and shops, one straw too many had finally been placed on the camel's back.

HALT's fledgling Calgary chapter was still in its formative stages. One of its members, Bob Boileau, was concerned about the expensive project. A CBC radio reporter talked to Boileau and he mentioned the possibility of organizing a petition for plebiscite.

The resulting CBC radio report started the ball rolling. The Mayor heard it and contacted HALT asking to meet with its principals. The Mayor was asked to attend a HALT public meeting. The Mayor declined. Eventually Boileau, along with HALT Calgary President Wayne Kollinger and Chairman Dennis Shupe, met with the Mayor for

two hours at city hall.

The press gave the event considerable attention. HALT's decision to petition for a plebiscite soon had over 200 volunteers. About two dozen shops offered to have petitions on their premises.

bitter newspaper war

Calgary's two major newspapers, *The Herald* and *The Albertan*, engaged in a bitter editorial debate over the petition drive. *The Herald* supported the Mayor and published an editorial calling for the abolition of plebiscites. The usual smears appeared: right-wing extremists, rednecks, etc., although they left out my favorite, "They're somewhere to the right of Genghis Khan". *The Herald* persistently neglected to publish HALT's phone numbers or the addresses at which petitions could be signed.

The Albertan, on the other hand, reported on HALT quite favorably. In particular, drama and entertainment critic, John Hofsess wrote two long articles supporting HALT, and even went so far as to attack *The Herald* for their undemocratic and anti-libertarian views. *The Albertan* published HALT's phone numbers and petition locations.

The electronic media, particularly radio station CHQR and the CBC gave the campaign considerable publicity.

arts community divided

With the Civic Centre scheduled to house an arts complex, the arts community was naturally interested. Most followed the lead of Martin Keeley, President of Lunchbox Theatre, who characterized HALT as "redneck types" who regard "the performing arts as

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HALTING THE BIG SPENDERS (from page 2)

elitist". Said Keeley, "We are the soul of the city. You can't have physical growth without soul, which is us".

But playwright Sharon Pollock disagreed. Addressing HALT's public meeting, she said, "Although I earn my living entirely from the arts, I have nevertheless signed this petition because, as I see it, you are upholding a basic democratic principle - the right of people to have a say in how their money is spent".

expropriation also an issue

The money issue was not the only question involved in the campaign. The Civic Centre also involves the expropriation of a large tract of property in the city's east end, displacing homes and businesses. Several businesses challenged the expropriation in court, arguing that it was ultra vires for the city to expropriate one business for the benefit of another. On August 30, the court ruled in favour of the city, declaring "the city has wide powers of expropriation".

Some of the property has already been expropriated and the city land manager said it would be sold back to the original owners if a plebiscite turned down the Civic Centre project.

non-partisan support

17,000 signatures were needed to force a plebiscite as provided for under provincial law. The people in the field getting the signatures were many and varied. They included housewives, students, professional people and senior citizens. One of the best petitioners was a long time NDP supporter who collected over 4000 signatures.

The people signing the petition also came from all walks of life: students, geologists, secretaries, pensioners, firemen, policemen, postal workers. A poll conducted by *The Albertan* showed that 96% of the people contacted were in favour of a plebiscite.

Despite the opposition's claims that the petitioners and petition signers were rednecks and ignoramuses, most were intelligent, informed and came from across the political spectrum.

On September 4, the deadline date, over 26,000 signatures were presented to Mayor Ross Alger by HALT Calgary President Wayne Kollinger.

City officials have confirmed the petition's validity and council will soon set a plebiscite date.

EDITORIAL (from page 1)

movement altogether.

Libertarians must face the fact of their limited means and focus their efforts in that political arena in which they can expect victories - city hall. They must build themselves reputations as being honest, competent and principled. They must experience the pressure of attacks by the opposition and build in themselves a toughness which will be needed for the greater obstacles ahead. Provincial and federal assaults should come only after libertarians achieve victories at local levels throughout the land. Libertarians must learn to walk before entering the 100 yard dash.

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THE ANTI-RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN CANADA

by Gale Davidson

In recent years a phenomenon known as deprogramming became popular to "rescue" adherents who had become "brainwashed" by religious cults. In this provocative article, Gale Davidson asks who is brainwashing whom.

Canada, like all world cultures, has been suffering a gradual yet persistent decline in the influence and observance of religion. The secularization of religious institutions is continuing; for example, the last few years in Quebec have seen the provincial government taking over the running of major hospitals, formerly the charge of the Catholic Church. More recently, attempts have been made by several provincial governments to introduce Psychological Practices Acts which would govern all counselling, including pastoral counselling. In British Columbia the government has passed such an act.

Discussions have gone on for some years now as to whether or not churches should be taxed and there is current speculation as to whether or not religions will become subject to consumer legislation. In the wake of increased government tendency to legislate more aspects of life for the "protection" of their electorate, the division between Church and State and the differences between spiritual and psychological become more and more difficult to distinguish.

These issues are compounding an age-old problem - that of the persecution of emerging and minority religious groups.

In March 1977, the Toronto School of Theology sponsored a conference which examined and documented the issue of deprogramming. The problems examined were, in the main, American ones, as deprogramming in that country was more widespread, organized and overt.

Also brought up was the fact that deprogramming has not been solely directed at minority and emerging religious groups, but mainstream churches had also been targetted (e.g. Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, especially participants in charismatic movements

within mainline religions).

At the time of the March conference, deprogramming was not a large problem in Canada. Only two Canadian deprogrammers were operating, and these in a very hidden way, with Ted Patrick, the founder of deprogramming, occasionally sneaking over the border.

The past year has seen a new and public revitalization of deprogramming and anti-cult activities in Canada which are compounding Church versus State problems to create an anti-religious and not solely "anti-cult" movement.

what is deprogramming?

The phenomenon of deprogramming is a particularly disturbing example of unconsidered response to high intensity religious movements. The deprogrammers run roughshod over the principle of religious liberty, claiming in a wholesale way that members of the group have been "programmed" or "brainwashed", and that therefore the norm of religious liberty is not applicable. Their assumptions prey on the fears of parents and other citizens and thereby foster anti-religious bigotry.

In most deprogramming cases a team of deprogrammers abducts subjects, forcibly detains them in secluded homes or motels hired for this purpose, and subjects the victims to verbal and even physical harrassment until they recant their new faith. Often this treatment is done with the approval of the parents of the victims or with court authority.

In deprogramming cases, we find "the forceful taking of an adult individual for the sole purpose of not protecting him, but of subjecting him to extreme physical and psychological pressure

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ANTI-RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT (from page 4)

with the hope of changing his thinking on a particular subject".

This description of deprogramming is taken from a manual on methodology distributed in England entitled *Deprogramming: The Constructive Destruction of Belief*. It recommends deprogramming "techniques" of food termination, sleep withdrawal, shame inducement through nudity, verbal bombardment, the destruction of holy objects in the presence of the subjects, etc.. In the section on the use of sexual aggression the manual goes on to say "it may prove desirable in order to sustain the relationship built up between the Technician and subject, to deliberately encourage or discourage an advance on the part of the subject". If "stories" of sexual abuse do occur, the "Technicians" are urged to dismiss them publicly as "hallucinations experienced by subjects who have failed to complete their Deprogramming, or by other vicious and deluded opponents of Deprogramming".

who are the victims of deprogramming?

First, though many of them would deny it, parents are the first real victims. They are the ones deprogrammers get to pay the bills and take the legal risks in having their sons or daughters deprogrammed. The British Deprogramming Manual makes this clear in a very cynical way: "It must be reemphasized that the actual 'kidnap' has to be done by the client (i.e. parents or guardian) in order to keep the Technician clear of legal entanglements". Many parents do not realize what is actually involved in the deprogramming process - nudity shame inducement, bombarding the victim with profanities, deprivation of sleep, food and so on.

Thomas Szasz notes there are fortunately other solutions like dialogue through which parents "might just find a new way of life, or at least some new and useful viewpoints for themselves in the bargain". Szasz calls the deprogrammers' methods one of the new "brutal

technologies" which can "crush the grown child's very spirit".

The second fallacy about deprogramming is that the deprogrammers have limited their designs to "fringe" or "Manson-like" cults. The truth of the matter is that the deprogrammers, following the lead of Ted Patrick, the founder of deprogramming, have used the "Manson-like" phrase as a cover to pursue anyone they may care to go after. In fact, the evidence is that deprogrammers seem to be willing to deprogramme just about anyone provided someone else foots the bill and takes the legal risks.

There is an ominous hint that the deprogramming movement does not have an ultimate commitment to any religious belief or ethical standard.

Perhaps the final word on deprogramming is that it is a way to make a living with great financial and emotional stress always on another. It makes one wonder who really is doing the "mind-bending".

Gale Davidson works for the public relations department of the Church of Scientology in Vancouver.

FOUNDATION UPDATE (from page 1)

One thousand reprints of the article "Self-Liberation: An Intense Experience" (July) were distributed at the U.S. Libertarian Party Convention in Los Angeles by the Biocentric Institute.

ubc libertarian society

The UBC Libertarian Society, headed by an enthusiastic core group consisting of Cam Osborne, Christian Sorenson, Brian Bolton and Kelly Connell, have launched another year of libertarian activity on campus with a display on clubs day, September 20.

The Libertarian will publish regular reports from the club on its activities during the year. Once again the club will have a book table and sponsor film presentations.

THE GUMSHOES DROP IN ON MRS. ORR

by Noel Wright

Recently the RCMP, on behalf of the City of North Vancouver, raided the home of animal fancier Doris Orr. Noel Wright, Editor-in-Chief of the North Shore News, looks at the wider implications of this case.

For those who are interested in learning how once free countries become police states, Canada today may be as good a place as any to begin their course of studies. In fact, they can make a start right here on the North Shore.

Did you know, for example, that North Vancouver City officials can enter your home "at any reasonable time" without your permission, without a search warrant and remove property from it? They can do this even in your absence and the only grounds they need have for such an invasion is to "ascertain" whether or not you are breaking a City bylaw.

I kid you not. Precisely this happened last week to North Van resident Doris Orr. Her home was raided in her absence by a bylaw enforcement officer backed up by the RCMP and the SPCA. When she returned, she found that two personal pet dogs, both properly licensed, had been removed from the premises.

She went down to the SPCA pound and showed a receipt for the dog license fees, but was told she couldn't have the dogs back.

The next day, after a further visit to the pound accompanied by a *News* reporter and photographer, she was eventually told the dogs would, after all, be released to her. But she was also informed that she had committed an offence because the animals, at the time of their "arrest" *on her private property*, were not wearing collars.

paragraph 15a

As a result, Mrs. Orr - who is well known on the North Shore for her dedicated work in finding homes for stray or unwanted dogs - faces court charges. It's not the first time (she was ac-

quitted by a North Van judge two years ago on charges of keeping dogs which turned out to be puppies and not, therefore, subject to the bylaw), but that's neither here nor there for the moment.

The shocking point revealed by last week's incident is the existence of paragraph 15A of the North Van City Bylaw 4745 concerning "Licensing and Seizure of Dogs". It reads as follows:

"The Poundkeeper or Bylaw Enforcement Officer may enter, at all reasonable times, upon any property or any building or premises within the City in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this bylaw are being obeyed."

No question of a search warrant, you'll note. Crown counsel Don Celle has confirmed to the *News* that no warrant is necessary in such cases because entry and search is covered by the bylaw.

In other words, a city hall functionary is entitled to force his way into your home at any time he sees fit, merely in order to see if you're doing anything he disapproves of. He's also entitled, it seems, to bring a Mountie along with him just in case you should prove difficult.

arrogance

The fact that the present case specifically concerns dogs is irrelevant. If Bylaw 4745 can contain an entry and search paragraph, so, presumably, can any other bylaw. The supposedly basic right of the citizen to inspect a search warrant issued by a judge before allowing any gumshoes to invade his or her property is simply thrown out of the window for the convenience of city hall jacks-in-office.

Sad to relate, this arrogant approach already seems to be something of

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THE GUMSHOES DROP IN (*from page 6*)

an established Canadian tradition. Canada, I am informed, is the only western country which issues a special warrant called a Writ of Assistance to certain police officers, permitting them to search *any* premises at *any* time for narcotics or controlled drugs.

In the U.S. charges laid as the result of such a search - not to mention the search of Mrs. Orr's home last week - would be automatically thrown out of court. Not because the parties involved were necessarily innocent, but purely because of the absence of a proper search warrant.

There are other disturbing indications along similar lines in Canada today. At the grass roots level local RCMP detachments do a commendable job, by and large, and are entitled (like any other police force) to the fullest public support in maintaining law and order. But - unlike independent municipal police departments such as West Vancouver - they are not ultimately answerable to the elected representatives of the communities they serve.

They are not, it seems, even answerable to the provincial government.

no control

That was the decision in a case earlier this month in Edmonton concerning a complaint by an apparently innocent citizen about allegedly humiliating treatment by two RCMP officers. He appealed for redress to Alberta's attorney-general, but an Alberta judge ruled that only Ottawa - not the province's chief law officer - had authority and control over the Mounties' actions.

In West Vancouver, Vancouver City, New Westminster, Delta and the few other B.C. municipalities with their own police departments, that authority and control over the force is exercised on behalf of the elected council by the local police commission.

By contrast, the Mounties hired by those B.C. municipalities which can't

be bothered with running a police department of their own, apparently remain a law unto themselves when it comes to the conduct of individual officers in specific circumstances. Which brings us back to Mrs. Orr's visitors last week.

The city bylaw enforcement officer entering her home without a warrant on the strength of Bylaw 4745, para 15A, and the RCMP patrol car waiting outside, ready to provide reinforcements if needed, may not in themselves mean that the police state has finally arrived in North Vancouver.

But they certainly indicate that two key ingredients of the police state are already available here - *and are being used*.

Sorry if I've spoiled your day.

Reprinted by permission from the North Shore News, Aug. 22, 1979.

ON FREEDOM AND THE LAW

"Our Magna Carta, our Great Charter, founded the rule of law, not only for England, but also for the great territories to which the settlers from England have gone. Let me remind you of the Chapters, the one which guarantees freedom under the law:

No free man should be taken, imprisoned, disseized, outlawed, banished, or in any way destroyed, nor would we proceed against him or prosecute him except by the lawful judgment of his peers and by the law of the land.

Those words have come down the centuries. And, of course, they came here to Canada. The principles are enshrined in the charters of human rights. So I make no apology for asking you to maintain that great tradition of the rule of law because in our countries the rule of law is too often being undermined."

From an address by Lord Denning to the judges at the opening of the new Vancouver Law Courts on Sept. 6, 1979.

SCHULZE (from page 1)

been ineffectual. And in the wake of the growing inclination to decriminalize marijuana, "the same attitude toward heroin may well develop, even though governments still seem unready to bite the bullet."

The *Province* editorial argued that "the case must be dealt with honestly, clearly and directly."

"The most obvious way would be to lay a Criminal Code charge against (Schulze) under the illicit drug sections. It would then be the responsibility of either a judge or a jury to decide whether he's guilty of any crime."

"The case would focus on the essential issues in the entire question in the way that the trials of Montreal's Dr. Henry Morgentaler focused on abortion."

The government did not heed *The Province's* advice. It took the coward's way out. On September 7 the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs notified Schulze that all B.C. pharmacies had been advised not to honour his prescriptions for injectable narcotics.

The B.C. College of Pharmacists instructed pharmacists to report all contacts with Schulze and to send photocopies of his previous prescriptions for narcotics to the college.

Once again the liberty of individuals has been violated by a government that rules by bureaucratic regulatory agency rather than by law.

Concerned libertarians wishing to protest these actions should direct their letters to the Federal Minister of Justice in Ottawa and to the Provincial Attorney-General in Victoria.

Dr. Schulze's article "The Origins of the Heroin Problem" appeared in the June issue of this newsletter.

"The old proverb about politics making strange bedfellows is quite wrong: it makes the most natural bedfellows in the world. Swine snoozes with swine on the litter of any pen that interest opens." -Albert Jay Nock

BACK ISSUES AVAILABLE

The following back issues of *The Libertarian* are available at \$1.00 each, \$1.50 for two, and \$3.50 for five.

Vol. 1, #3-5 June - August 1978
featuring The War on Free Trade
by Jerome Smith (*reprint from
World Market Perspective*)
3 issues: \$2.00

Vol. 1, # 8 November 1978
featuring Pollution & Property
(*The Freeman*), De-socializing
Medicine

Vol. 1, #9, 10 December 1978, Jan. 1979
featuring Let's Abolish the CRTC!

Vol. 1, #11 February 1979
featuring Are You A Closet Liber-
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featuring The Private Constitutional
Conference

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featuring The Psychology of Taxation

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featuring Lions Gate: The Bridge Free
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featuring The Origins of the Heroin
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