20 YEARS LITIGATING FOR LIBERTY
October 2011

Liberty & Law

Volume 20 Issue 5

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Published Bimonthly by the Institute for Justice

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DIVINE JUSTICE:

IJ Case on Behalf of Monks Puts Lid on Louisiana Casket Monopoly

IJ client **Abbot Justin Brown** has a lot to smile about after Saint Joseph Abbey's economic liberty victory before a federal district court. The ruling clears the way for the monks of Saint Joseph's to make and sell caskets without having to become government-licensed funeral directors.

By Jeff Rowes and Scott Bullock

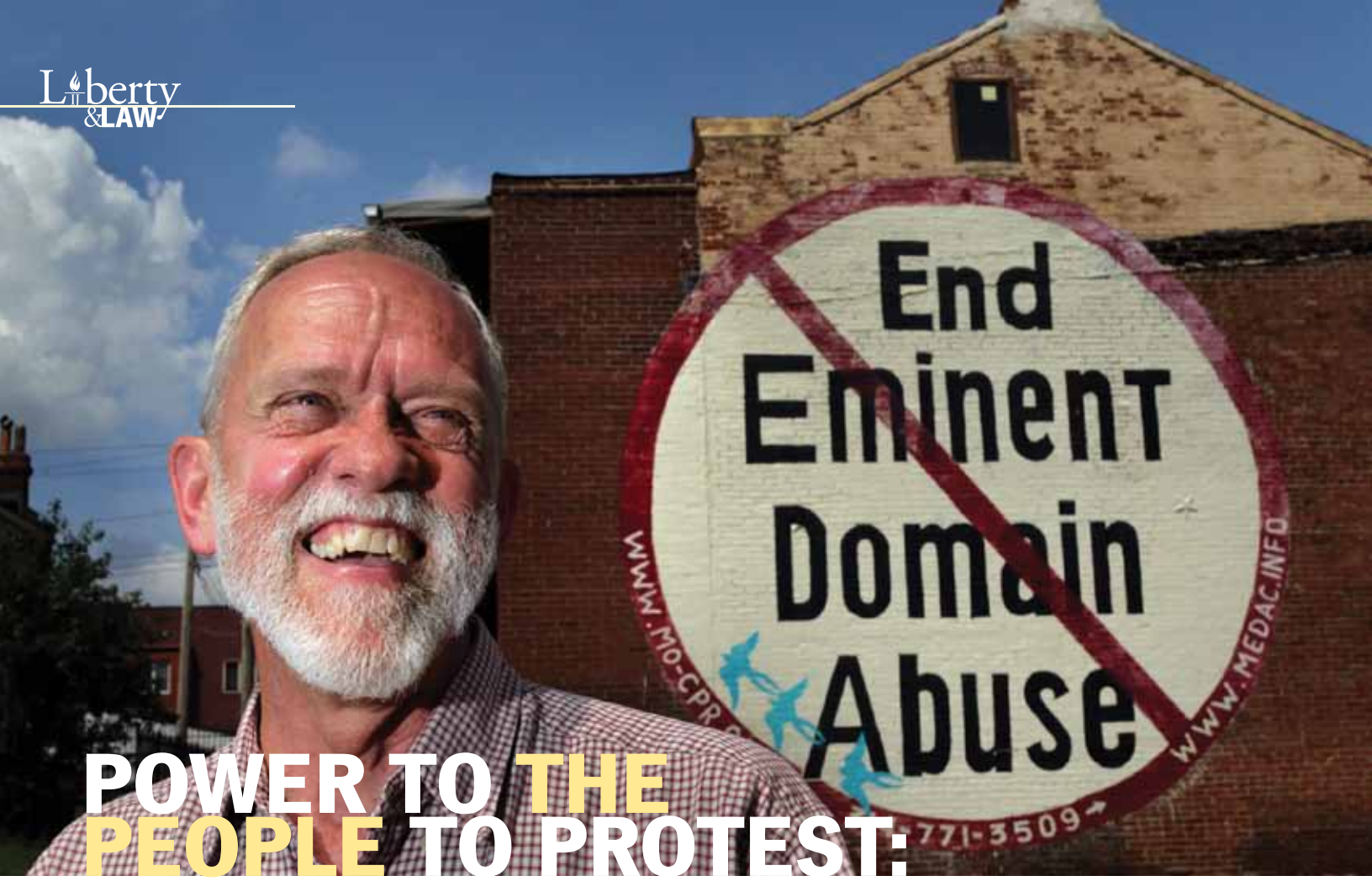
The brothers of Saint Joseph Abbey and IJ set major economic liberty precedent in July when a federal judge in New Orleans struck down the Louisiana law that made it a crime for the monks to sell their handmade caskets to the public. The court ruled that the Constitution does not allow the government to restrict the right to earn an honest living just to enrich government-licensed funeral directors. This is a victory not only for the monks, but for entrepreneurs nationwide, all of whom benefit from IJ's strategic mission to guarantee economic liberty as an enforceable constitutional right.

For 13 centuries, the Rule of St. Benedict has instructed monks to support themselves through honest labor. Heeding this call, the brothers of Saint Joseph Abbey decided to build caskets to put food on their table, educate their younger monks and provide health care for their elderly brethren.

But neither St. Benedict nor the monks of the Abbey could have foreseen the unholy alliance between Louisiana legislators and the funeral industry. Last year, following complaints by state-licensed funeral directors, the Louisiana Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors summoned Abbot Justin Brown—the religious superior of the monastery—and Deacon Mark Coudrain to answer for the sin of selling a wooden box without a government license.

But the state board did not know that the monks, and entrepreneurs everywhere, have a guardian angel in the Institute for Justice. We turned the tables on the state board by filing a federal lawsuit last summer on the same date that the board had

Abbey Caskets continued on **page 10**



POWER TO THE PEOPLE TO PROTEST:

IJ Earns Major Free Speech Victory

IJ client **Jim Roos** celebrates his free speech victory in front of his protest message that started the legal fight.

By Michael Bindas

In July, IJ scored a major free speech victory vindicating the right of citizens to protest the abuse of government power. The victory, handed down by the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, came on behalf of St. Louis activist Jim Roos, who has dedicated his life to helping the less fortunate through his housing ministry.

Despite Jim's noble efforts to improve the lives of those around him, from 2000 to 2004, the city used eminent domain to acquire 24 buildings, housing some 60 low-income apartments, owned or managed by the housing groups Jim founded—Sanctuary in the Ordinary and Neighborhood Enterprises. The city took these properties not for legitimate public uses, but for private development.

Fed up with the city's disregard for his property rights and for the people who called those buildings home, Jim did what any self-respecting American would do: He exercised his free speech rights in protest. In 2007, as the city targeted yet another Sanctuary building, he had a large mural painted on the side of it. Its message was simple but powerful: "End Eminent Domain Abuse."

Jim quickly learned that the city's contempt for property rights is matched by its contempt for free speech. Within days of the mural's completion, the city cited him for failing to obtain a sign permit. In other words, Jim needed the city's permission to criticize the city.

Jim promptly applied for a permit and—no surprise—the city denied it.

Jim Roos, however, is not one to back down when government oversteps its bounds. He teamed up with IJ to challenge the sign regulations the city was using to try to silence him. After a loss in the trial court, Jim and IJ took the fight to the 8th Circuit, which held the city's definition of a "sign," as well as its various exemptions for favored speech, unconstitutional.

In a textbook example of principled judicial engagement, the court refused to take the asserted justifications for the regulations—traffic safety and aesthetics—at face value. Holding that a court is "not required to accept legislative explanations from a governmental entity regarding the purpose(s) for a restriction on speech without further inquiry," the court examined the evidence and concluded that safety and aesthetics were not "served by the sign code's regulations generally, much less by its content-based exemptions from those regulations."

Intent on preserving its ability to decide who gets to speak and what they get to say, the city asked the entire appeals court to rehear the case. In August, the court declined to do so. The only question remaining is whether the city will appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. If it does, we have just three words for them: Bring it on.

Jim's case shows how interconnected our constitutional rights are—how free speech is essential to preserve our other rights, including property rights. The win is a victory not just for Jim's right to protest eminent domain abuse, but for the right of every American to stand up to government whenever it abuses its power.◆

Michael Bindas is an IJ senior attorney.

First Round School Choice Victory in the Hoosier State

photos by James Garringer

IJ clients **Monica Poindexter**, left, and **Heather Coffy**, right, are among thousands of Indiana parents who now have school choice for their children thanks to IJ's recent victory before a state trial court.

By Bert Gall

The most recent legal victory in the battle for school choice comes from Indiana, where IJ helped thwart the teachers' unions' attempt to shut down the state's new Choice Scholarship Program.

The program, signed into law by Gov. Mitch Daniels in May, awards scholarships to low- and middle-income parents that they may use to pay tuition at participating public and private schools. It has been estimated that 62 percent of Indiana families will eventually be eligible to participate in the program, which could grow into the largest school choice program in the country.

Because their educational monopoly was threatened by the prospect of families having more educational options for their children, the teachers' unions—specifically, the National Education Association and the Indiana State Teachers Association—filed a state court challenge to the Choice Scholarship Program in July. They asked for a preliminary injunction to prevent the state from issuing scholarships to qualifying families.

We were not about to let that happen. Representing two Indiana mothers, Heather Coffy and Monica Poindexter, who were counting on using Choice Scholarships to pay for their children's tuition at private schools, the Institute for Justice intervened in the lawsuit. In the meantime, the court in Indianapolis, where the case was filed, scheduled a hearing on the motion for preliminary injunction for August 11.

We prepared our defense against the teachers' unions' legal claims, the main one being that the program violated the Indiana Constitution because parents had a choice of selecting a private religious school. There was one problem with that argument, however: It was contradicted by the language and history of those provisions as well as by Indiana Supreme Court precedent. As we pointed out, the Choice Scholarship Program is constitutional because it is neutral toward religion: In addition to attending private religious schools, children in the program can attend private non-religious schools, their current public school, or a public school in another district. Furthermore, money from the program goes to private schools only through the genuine and independent choices of parents.

Our legal arguments were right, but we had to convince the court that we were right if the program was to be saved for the 2011-12 school year. August 11 arrived, and IJ Senior Attorney Dick Komer and I flew to Indianapolis to argue our case in front of the presiding judge. Before a standing-room-only crowd in the courtroom, I—alongside the Indiana Solicitor General—explained to the court why the unions' case had no merit.

The hearing went very well for our side, but the judge did not make an immediate ruling. Cautiously optimistic, Dick and I returned to IJ's headquarters and awaited the court's decision. The following Monday afternoon, we learned the good news: We won! The unions failed to shut down the program. Our clients were elated—not just for themselves, but for other families who are relying on the program.

We won round one of the lawsuit, and now we are going for the knockout blow by asking the court to dismiss the entire case. The litigation will continue on until next year because, if they lose, the unions will appeal their case all the way up to the Indiana Supreme Court. The Institute for Justice will be there, fighting them every step of the way. And we will prevail.◆

Bert Gall is an IJ senior attorney.

IJ Scores Texas-Sized Victory For Free Speech

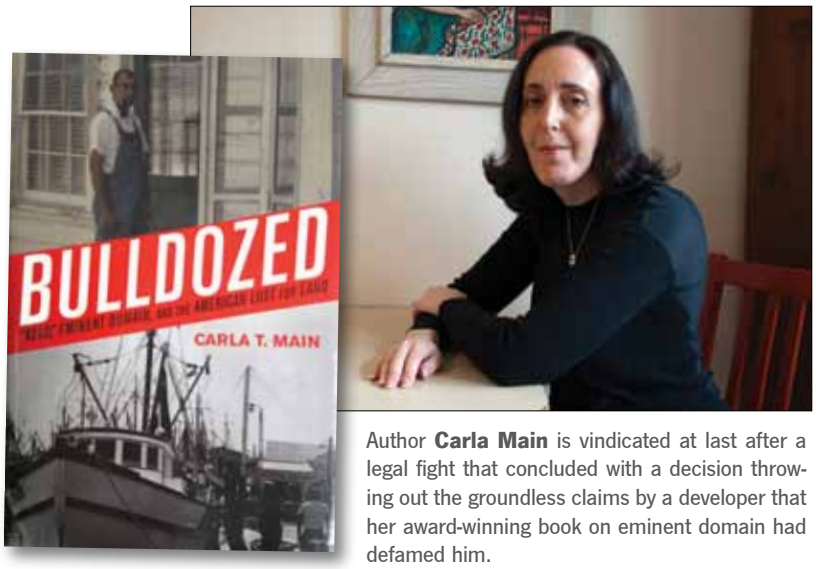
Appeals Court Rules for Author & Publisher in Defamation Case

By Matt Miller

IJ has a lot to say about eminent domain abuse. We write about it; we publish reports about it; we comment on specific plans to take people's homes for private projects. Through the activism work of the Castle Coalition, we encourage others to write and protest against the use of eminent domain for private profit.

One Castle Coalition-trained activist, Wright Gore III, had an incredible story and, later, incredible success in defeating one such project. Working with IJ, he also helped to change eminent domain laws in Texas.

Wright's story was so engaging that author and journalist Carla Main wrote a book about it—*Bulldozed: "Kelo," Eminent Domain, and the American Lust for Land*. Published in 2007, *Bulldozed* chronicles events in Freeport, Texas, where developer H. Walker Royall signed a development agreement to have the city take land owned by Western Seafood, the Gore family's generations-old shrimping business, and give that land to Royall's development company for a luxury yacht marina.



Author **Carla Main** is vindicated at last after a legal fight that concluded with a decision throwing out the groundless claims by a developer that her award-winning book on eminent domain had defamed him.

The book was published by Encounter Books, and Main asked renowned law professor Richard Epstein to contribute a blurb for the back cover. And then Royall, the developer, sued them all for, among other things, calling the situation an example of "eminent domain abuse."

To make sure that everyone nationwide could call out eminent domain abuse when they saw it, we knew we had to represent Main, Encounter and Epstein. It took a grueling three-year journey through the Texas legal system, but the case is finally almost over. In July, a Texas appeals court ruled that Royall failed to prove that one single page of *Bulldozed* defamed him. Royall argued that journalists who write about eminent domain abuse defame developers who are involved with those projects. He also argued that someone who willingly does business with the government—in this case to take private property and use it to build a yacht marina—is not a "public figure" when someone criticizes him for those dealings.

Royall didn't just take issue with particular passages in *Bulldozed*; he took issue with the entire book. His lawsuit alleged that 91 statements, Prof. Epstein's blurb and the "gist" of the book defamed him. The sheer volume, complexity and bizarre nature of Royall's claims made for challenging briefing at the appeals court. We had to painstakingly go through each of the 91 statements and debunk Royall's claim that he was defamed by it.

After oral argument, we were optimistic that this strategy would pay off. The presiding judge at argument—who eventually wrote the unanimous opinion—engaged IJ Senior Attorney Dana Berliner in great detail. More importantly, the judge engaged opposing counsel, who struggled to explain why his client's claims were anything more than a smorgasbord of weak attempts to make Main's book seem defamatory when it clearly was not.

In the end, our strategy worked. The court wrote an opinion that—like our brief—is highly technical. It found that Royall failed to introduce evidence that a single word of *Bulldozed* is capable of defaming him. The court also correctly rejected Royall's claims that the First Amendment does not protect *Bulldozed*. Indeed, criticism of government projects and people—and companies that stand to benefit from them—is exactly the kind of speech the First Amendment is meant to protect. This seems obvious, but the road to this appellate victory was a long one.

So Carla and Encounter Books are nearly at the end of their involuntary journey through the Texas court system. (There is still some procedural work to complete back in the trial court.) Their victory will serve as a deterrent to others who would use frivolous defamation lawsuits to silence their critics. It reaffirms the enduring strength and importance of the First Amendment for anyone who dares to criticize powerful interests. And it means that when you see eminent domain abuse, you can feel free to say so.◆

Matt Miller is the IJ Texas Chapter executive director.

IJ client **Stanley Hambrick**

ECONOMIC LIBERTY is as American as Baseball and Apple Pie

By Rob Frommer

Baseball is America's pastime. Part of that pastime is buying some "peanuts and Cracker Jack" from a vendor while walking to the game. But that century-old tradition is under attack.

Entrepreneurs Larry Miller and Stanley Hambrick own and operate two well-known vending stands outside of Turner Field in Atlanta—the home of the Atlanta Braves. Their businesses are fixtures in the community. Tens of thousands of baseball fans have bought snacks, souvenirs and Braves merchandise from Larry and Stanley on their way to see a game.

Through their hard work, Larry and Stanley have created jobs for friends and family members, many of whom help out on game days. Vending has enabled Larry and Stanley to send their children to college. And Stanley, who sees his stand as his legacy, hopes to one day hand it down to his youngest son.

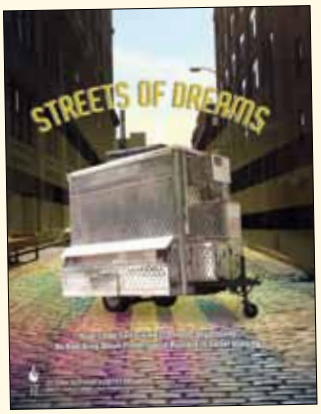
Street vendors across the nation create similar benefits and fulfill similar ambitions through this honest enterprise. As part of our National Street Vending Initiative, the Institute for Justice released *Streets of Dreams*. In it, IJ explains how street vendors create jobs, offer a wide variety of inexpensive goods and services, and help keep their communities safe. Despite these benefits, 45 of the largest 50 U.S. cities have enacted restrictions that stifle these entrepreneurs and make it virtually impossible for them to operate. (See sidebar to the right for more details.)

Atlanta is one of those cities.

Two years ago, Atlanta awarded one company a monopoly over all vending on public property—the first such ill-advised program of its kind in the nation. As the company builds kiosks in an area, existing vendors must either shut down or rent a

Atlanta Vending continued on **page 9**

Streets of Dreams



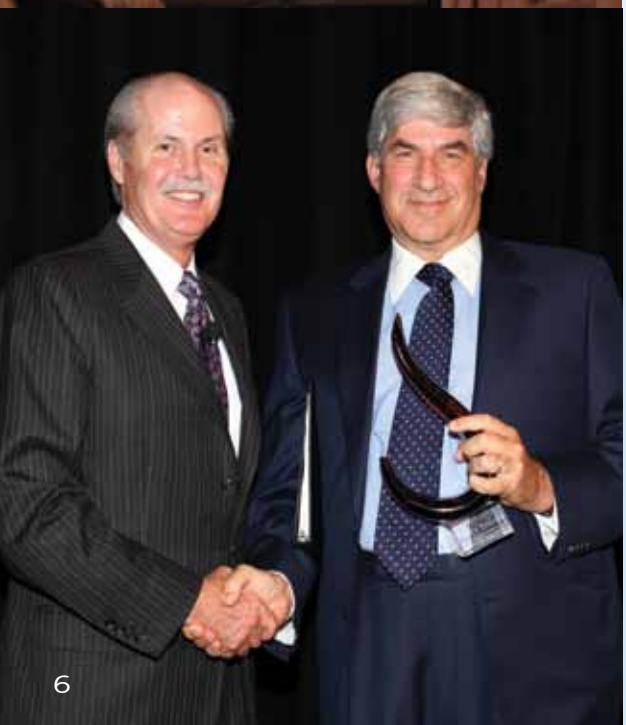
Atlanta's city-wide monopoly on street vending is certainly the most restrictive vending law in the nation, but by no means is it the only law that keeps or puts vendors out of work.

The Institute for Justice's new strategic research report, *Streets of Dreams: How Cities Can Create Economic Opportunity by Knocking Down Protectionist Barriers to Street Vending*, examines vending laws in the 50 largest U.S. cities. It finds that all but five place significant barriers in the way of would-be street sellers. (In a feature discussing the report, *The Wall Street Journal* called report co-author Bert Gall "the patron saint of food trucks.")

These laws include outright bans on selling goods on public property, no-vending zones that keep vendors out of potentially lucrative areas such as downtown commercial districts, and proximity bans that prohibit vendors from setting up near brick-and-mortar businesses selling the same or similar goods.

Often in intent, and certainly in effect, these regulations do little but protect established brick-and-mortar businesses from upstart competitors. These laws deny would-be entrepreneurs the promise of self-sufficiency and upward mobility that vending offers and they deny consumers the wide variety of often low-cost goods vendors bring to communities.

Streets of Dreams (**www.ij.org/3939**) recommends that cities encourage vibrant vending cultures by drafting clear, simple and modern rules that are narrowly tailored to address real health and safety issues. Then they should get out of the way and let vendors work and compete.◆



20TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

By Chip Mellor

Twenty years ago when we first opened our doors, the Institute for Justice faced very long odds going up against deeply entrenched precedent and powerful interests on behalf of principles that were ignored or disparaged by the media.

But this adversity was and continues to be what makes IJ's work all the more exciting. For IJ, the magnitude of the challenge is in itself a call to action. We thrive on doing what others say can't be done.

IJ is unique. It began as a dream based on one premise: Principled, strategic public interest litigation has enormous potential to secure liberty and establish the rule of law essential to a society of free and responsible individuals. To succeed, IJ must pursue a philosophically and tactically consistent strategy implemented over the long-term.

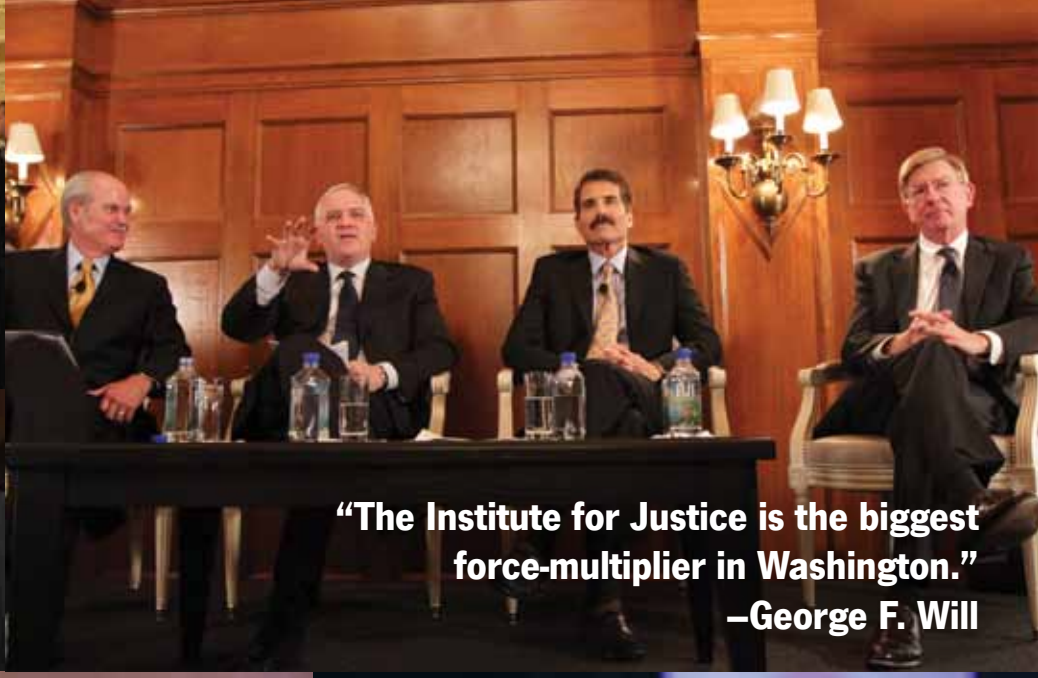
Although we have made remarkable progress in the past 20 years, there remains a lot to do. The talent, tools and tactics that we have developed since IJ's founding will serve us well as we continue our quest for liberty and apply them ever more creatively.

Along the way, IJ will become a household name. But as was true when we started out 20 years ago, so will it be true in the next 20 years: Our strength is not dependent upon our size, but on the principles of liberty enshrined in the Constitution, principles that will endure and resonate as long as there are passionate advocates ready and able to defend them.

We—all of us—will be those advocates. Our quest will take us into uncharted legal terrain and call upon us to maintain our resolve in the face of increasingly desperate defenders of the status quo. But we will not waver. We will not flinch. We will be the champions of the Constitution. We will succeed, and along the way, we will change the world and have fun doing it.◆

Chip Mellor is IJ's president and general counsel.

"IJ is not only important, but irreplaceable. No organization in our country is more dedicated to waging this battle with all the tools of our laws and traditions and intellect as is the Institute for Justice."
–Bruce Kovner



"The Institute for Justice is the biggest force-multiplier in Washington."
–George F. Will

The Institute for Justice helped limo and sedan drivers in Nashville protest anti-competitive regulations that force them to overcharge customers.

IJ Activism Drives Reform For Nashville Limo Laws

IJ Clients Stage Freedom Ride

By Christina Walsh

Sometimes the fight for freedom requires a bold and public statement. That was the case in Nashville, Tenn., where the Institute for Justice and our clients staged a "Freedom Ride" around the Metro Council building in July to protest the anti-competitive regulations recently imposed on limousine and luxury sedan drivers. More than 30 limousines and luxury sedans formed a parade of vehicles and repeatedly circled the Metro Council building to call attention to the bright red, white and blue banners on the side of their vehicles that read, "Tell Nashville: Let Me Charge You Less."

Until 2010, independent limo and sedan companies in Nashville provided consumers with an affordable alternative to taxicabs, charging moderate fares for superior service. Companies like Metro Livery, owned by IJ client Ali Bokhari, provide luxury transportation on par with high-end limo services for a fraction of the cost. The higher-priced limo companies sought protection from this popular form of competition; they formed the Tennessee Livery Association (TennLA) and successfully lobbied Nashville's Metro County Council to pass laws aimed at putting entrepreneurs like Ali out of business. The most harmful provision requires sedan and independent limo companies to charge a minimum fare of $45. Previously, a trip to the airport cost only $25. In April 2011, the Institute for Justice sued Nashville in federal court challenging the new, anti-competitive laws.

To spark the push for legislative reform by the Metro Council, IJ hosted a town hall meeting for drivers, their customers and local activists. IJ Staff Attorney Wesley Hottot, our client Ali and I discussed Nashville's assault on the limo industry, economic liberty, protectionism and what Nashvillians can do to fight back. Members of TennLA attended and heard our message of liberty, as did passionate and angry customers who are now prepared to mobilize around future legislative efforts. We followed that meeting with our even bolder statement in the Freedom Ride. With television camera crews recording, the drivers brought public attention to the controversy and set the terms of the debate: The new limousine laws aren't about protecting the customer's safety; these laws are about forcing higher prices on customers and driving competition out of business.

Regardless of these self-serving political moves, the Institute for Justice will continue to fight back against the war on Nashville's affordable limo and sedan industry in the courts of law and public opinion until the protectionist regulations are struck down and limo operators like Ali can return to putting people to work and taking people to work.◆

Christina Walsh is IJ's director of activism and coalitions.

IJ Staff Attorney **Rob Frommer**, left, holds a press conference announcing IJ's lawsuit on behalf of Atlanta vendors **Larry Miller** and **Stanley Hambrick,** who refuse to bow to the city's new vending restrictions.

Atlanta Vending continued from **page 5**

kiosk for anywhere from $500 to $1,600 *per month*. This means that to stay in business, a vendor who was until recently paying only $250 per year for a vending site must now pay up to $19,200 in rent. That adds up to a lot of $10 t-shirts and $20 caps.

Watch the IJ case video

This program has succeeded in doing only one thing: putting many Atlantans out of work. The first phase of the program left 16 vendors out in the cold. Those 16 vendors employed dozens more people, many of whom either left Atlanta or went into a different line of work.

Now the monopoly has its sights on Turner Field. The cramped kiosks are ill-suited for the open-air vending that works outside the baseball stadium. And paying thousands of dollars to rent a metal box is a cost these modest businesses cannot afford. If the monopoly succeeds in its effort to get a government-imposed lock on the marketplace, Larry and Stanley's businesses will be destroyed. As Larry says, "If they put me inside of a kiosk, it would be like putting me in a coffin."

But Larry and Stanley are fighting back.

To protect their rights and the rights of all street vendors, Larry and Stanley have teamed up with the Institute for Justice to challenge Atlanta's vending monopoly. The lawsuit argues that Atlanta does not have the authority to hand over all vending to a single company and that the city's actions violate the Georgia Constitution. A victory here will not only free Atlanta's vending community, it will make other cities think twice before signing away their citizens' right to economic liberty.◆

Rob Frommer is an IJ staff attorney.

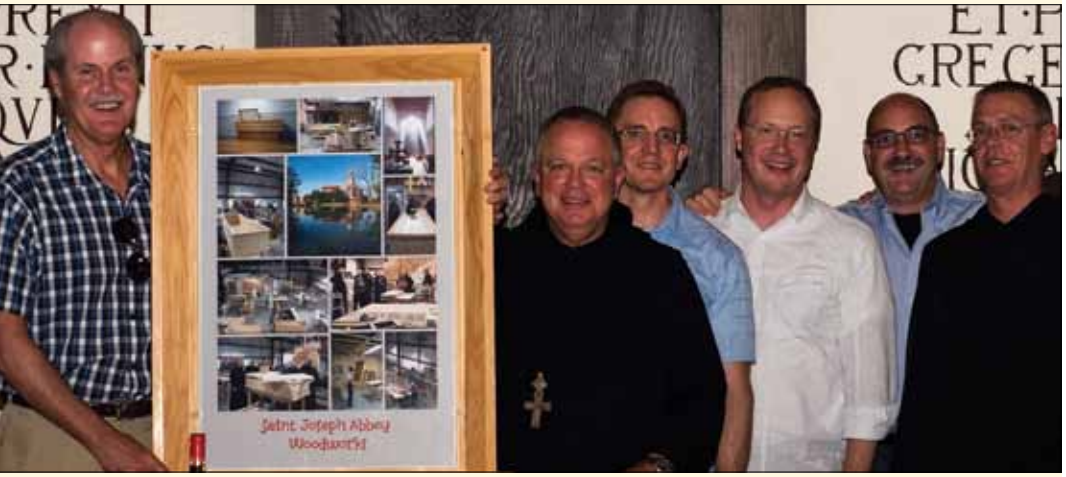
"My Streets! My Eats!" Campaign Champions Chicago's Mobile Food Vendors

Following IJ's Atlanta street-vending case launch, the IJ Clinic on Entrepreneurship at the University of Chicago Law School launched the *My Streets! My Eats!* campaign in Chicago.

My Streets! My Eats! combines the oldest and newest tools of grassroots organizing—from meetings promoted with flyers and buttons to social media networking—in an effort to convince Chicago's City Council that mobile chefs should be free to prepare food from trucks and carts (as long as they follow the health code) and serve it all over the city.

As IJ's recently released *Streets of Dreams* study showed, Chicago is one of many cities that bans mobile food businesses near restaurants. This is done for no other reason than to protect restaurants from competition—hardly a wise or constitutional use of government power. We plan to remind aldermen that their duty is to protect the rights of citizens to earn an honest living and the freedom of consumers to choose what to buy, rather than to erect anti-competitive walls around existing businesses.

Help spread the word to your Chicago friends by sharing our campaign's link today: **www.ij.org/mystreets**.◆



The monks of Saint Joseph Abbey present attorneys from the Institute for Justice with a photo-laden casket lid to commemorate their economic liberty victory over Louisiana's casket monopoly.

Abbey Caskets continued from **page 1**

scheduled the hearing against the Abbot and Deacon Mark.

At trial in June, we proved that restricting who may sell a casket does nothing to protect the public and simply funnels money into the wallets of government-protected funeral directors. In a decision with ramifications far beyond Louisiana and the funeral industry, Judge Stanwood Duval rightly held that the Constitution forbids laws that lack a legitimate public purpose.

Watch the case video, "Free the Monks & Free Enterprise."

As sweet as this victory is, there is scarcely time to savor it because an even bigger fight looms over the horizon. The state board filed an appeal with the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which will for the first time confront the question at the heart of this case, one of the most important unresolved questions in American constitutional law: Is economic protectionism a legitimate use of government power?

Although the answer seems an obvious "no," getting the courts to recognize this fundamental principle has been an uphill battle for all of IJ's 20 years. But by forcing courts to wrestle with economic liberty in a serious way for the first time since the New Deal, and by persevering through inevitable setbacks, IJ's strategic litigation has created disagreement among federal courts on the legitimacy of naked economic protectionism and laid the foundation for what will one day be a historic U.S. Supreme Court case. Thus, in representing the monks on appeal, our objective is not just to prevail, but to position ourselves for the ultimate win in the event that these 38 monks one day find themselves before nine justices.

As long as special interests refuse to heed the 10th Commandment's injunction against coveting thy neighbor's ox (or his casket customers) or the 14th Amendment's prohibition against government-imposed cartels, we need judges who will heed the Constitution's injunction against abusing government power for private economic gain. We found that in this case, and we will find it again on appeal and in our other cases as we defend economic liberty for everyone, including the monks of the Abbey.◆

Jeff Rowes and **Scott Bullock** are IJ senior attorneys.

Judicial Engagement Catching On In Courts Across the Nation

By Clark Neily

IJ's Center for Judicial Engagement celebrated its six-month anniversary this summer with a bang. The decision striking down Louisiana's economically protectionist casket sales law is a model of judicial engagement, featuring serious legal analysis, careful consideration of the evidence presented by both sides, and a categorical rejection of the rubber-stamp style of review so common in economic liberty cases today.

Just two weeks later, the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals displayed a similar level of engagement in holding that Congress has no authority to force people to purchase health insurance under the Affordable Care Act, also known as "Obamacare." Weighing in at 207 pages, the 11th Circuit's decision provides the most searching judicial analysis to date of the remarkable proposition that the federal government may compel individuals to enter into private contracts against their will. Rejecting the government's invitation to simply rubber stamp this latest usurpation, the 11th Circuit explained that when Congress oversteps the outer limits of its power, "the Constitution requires *judicial engagement*, not judicial abdication." (Emphasis added.) This marks the first time a federal court has ever used the term "judicial engagement" in that context. But it certainly won't be the last.

The Institute for Justice will continue to advocate for judicial engagement, without which constitutional limits on government power are meaningless and our precious freedoms are left to the mercy of politicians.

To learn more, we encourage you to visit IJ's Center for Judicial Engagement website at **www.ij.org/CJE**.◆

Clark Neily is an IJ senior attorney.

Volume 20 Issue 5

About the publication

Liberty & Law is published bimonthly by the Institute for Justice, which, through strategic litigation, training, communication, activism and research, advances a rule of law under which individuals can control their destinies as free and responsible members of society. IJ litigates to secure economic liberty, school choice, private property rights, freedom of speech and other vital individual liberties, and to restore constitutional limits on the power of government. In addition, IJ trains law students, lawyers and policy activists in the tactics of public interest litigation.

Through these activities, IJ challenges the ideology of the welfare state and illustrates and extends the benefits of freedom to those whose full enjoyment of liberty is denied by government.

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Quotable Quotes

WSMV-TV
(NBC 4 Nashville)

IJ Attorney Wesley Hottot discusses IJ's suit against Nashville's new limo regulations: "This kind of legislating for private industry is unconstitutional."

Richard Epstein
(At IJ's 20th Anniversary Celebration)

"The Institute for Justice is a complete set of perfectionists. I have never worked for pay with a private law firm whose lawyers have been on average as good or better as the motley merry band of litigators from the Institute for Justice."

The Wall Street Journal

"We hope Atlanta's new [street vending] law is tossed out in court, so vendors like [IJ clients] Miller and Hambrick can get back to business."

Times-Picayune
(New Orleans)

"The state has no business requiring a professional license for any commercial activity that poses no threat to the public health or safety. . . . Although your neighborhood funeral director is unlikely to tell you this, coffins are strictly optional anyway. Neither Louisiana nor any other state requires one for burial. Indeed, the monks note in their lawsuit, 'There is a growing environmental movement that advocates no caskets.' So let us all tell the kids, when our time comes, to save the bier money and spend it, in honor of Benedictine tradition, on beer and wine."

“When Congress oversteps those outer limits, the Constitution requires judicial engagement, not judicial abdication.”

—11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals
Florida v. U.S. Dep't of Health and Human Services

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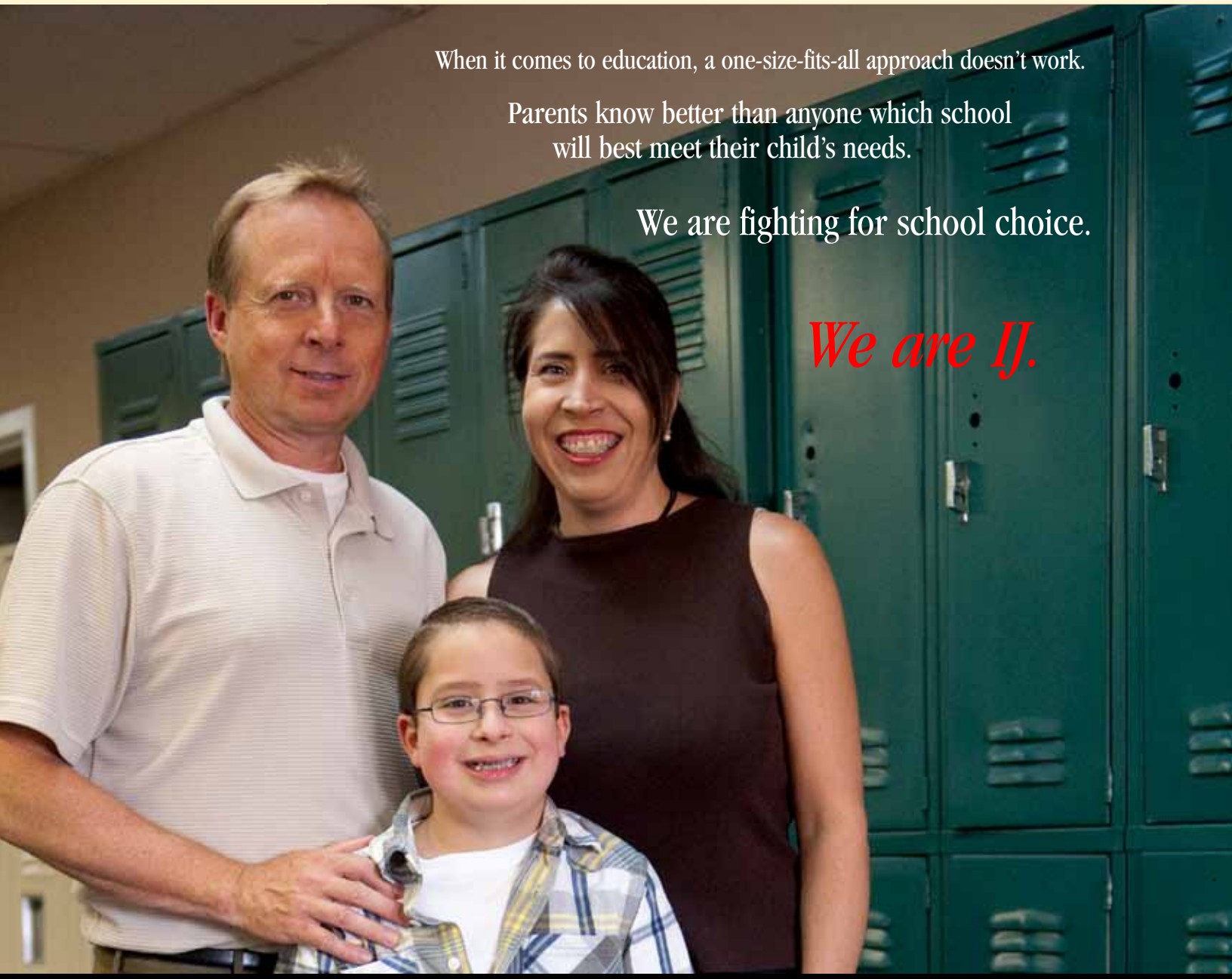

Mark, Max and Jeanette Anderson
Douglas County, Colorado

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