

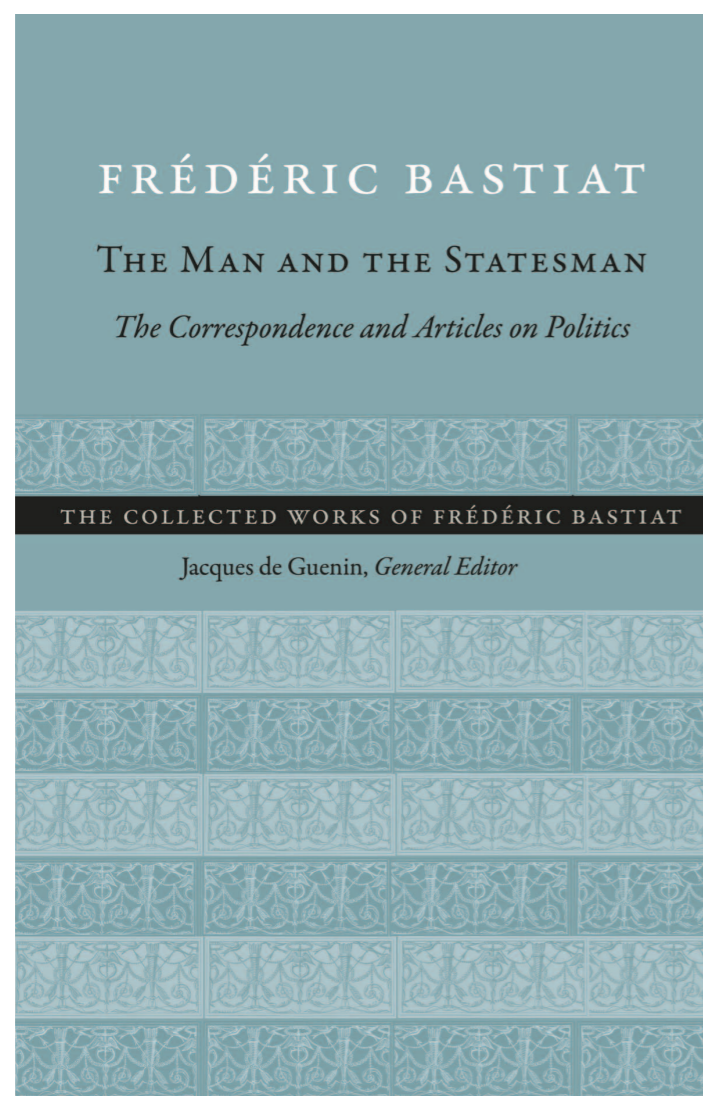


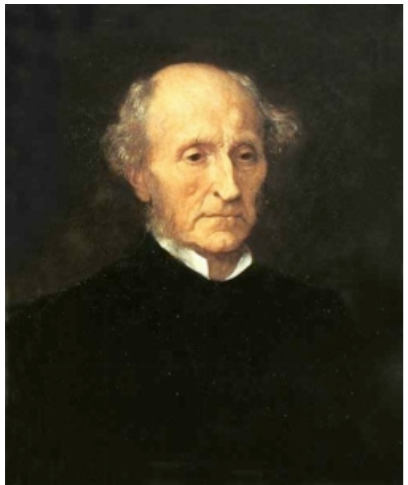
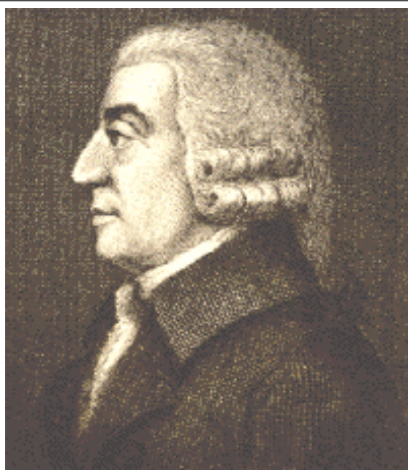
**“Frédéric Bastiat (1801-1850): Campaigner for Free Trade, Political Economist, & Politician in a Time of Revolution”
Dr. David M. Hart**

Liberty fund's edition of the *Collected Works of Frédéric Bastiat*, 6 vols.

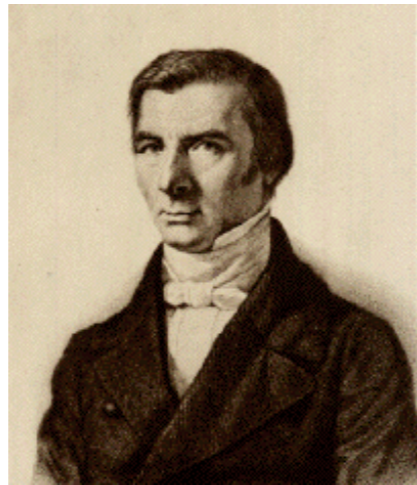
General Editor - Jacques de Guenin

Academic Editor - David M. Hart

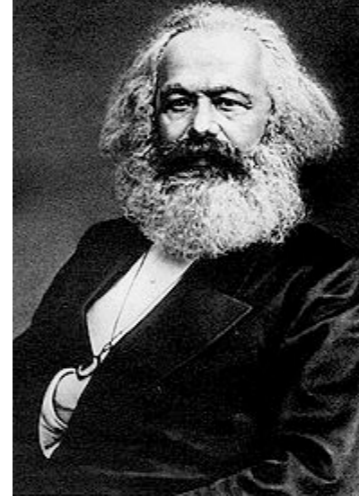




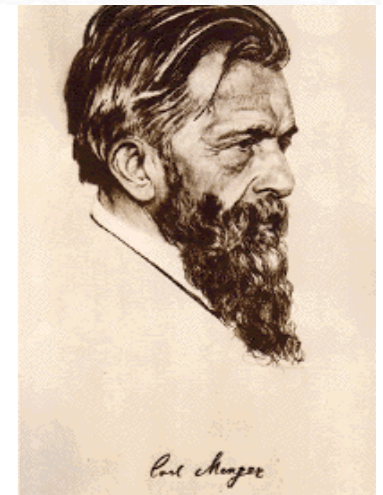
**The Anglo-Scottish
Classical School**
Adam Smith (1723-1790)
David Ricardo (1772-1823)
J.S. Mill (1806-1873)



**The French School (“les
économistes”)**
Turgot (1727-1781)
J.B. Say (1767-1832)
F. Bastiat (1801-1850)



The Socialist School
H. de Saint-Simon
(1760-1825)
P.J. Proudhon (1809-1865)
Karl Marx (1818-1883)

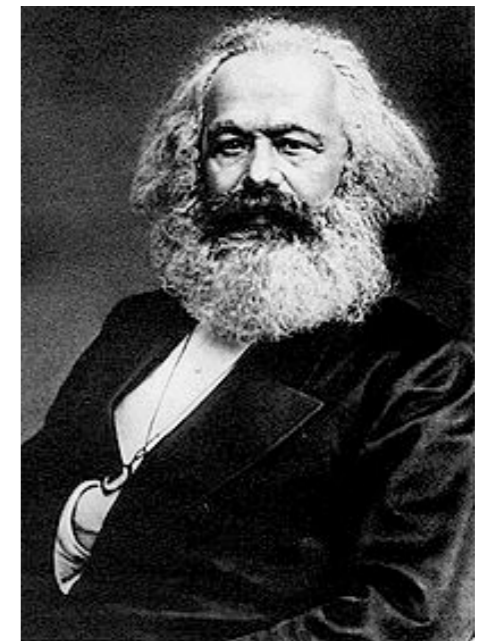
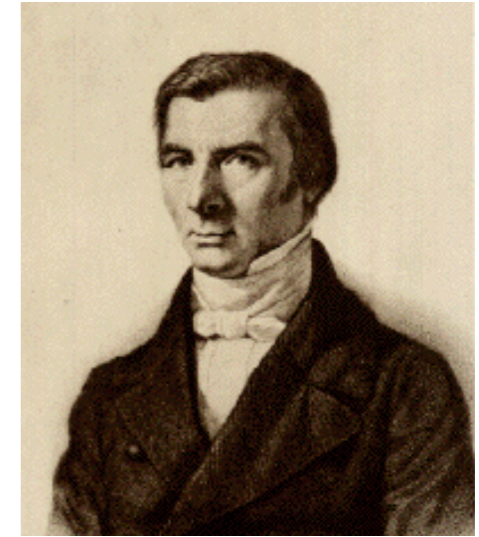


**The Marginalist/
Austrian School**
Léon Walras (1834-1910)
W.S. Jevons (1835-1882)
Karl Menger (1840-1921)

Schools of Political Economy in the 19th Century

From Marx's *Das Kapital* vol. I (1867)

- “the most superficial and therefore the most successful representative of apologetic vulgar economics”
- “the modern bagmen of free trade”
- “a dwarf economist” (like Bastiat)



Marx's Hostility towards Bastiat & Free Market Ideas



Leonard E. Read (1898-1983) - FEE



Henry Hazlitt (1894-1993) - WSJ, NYT

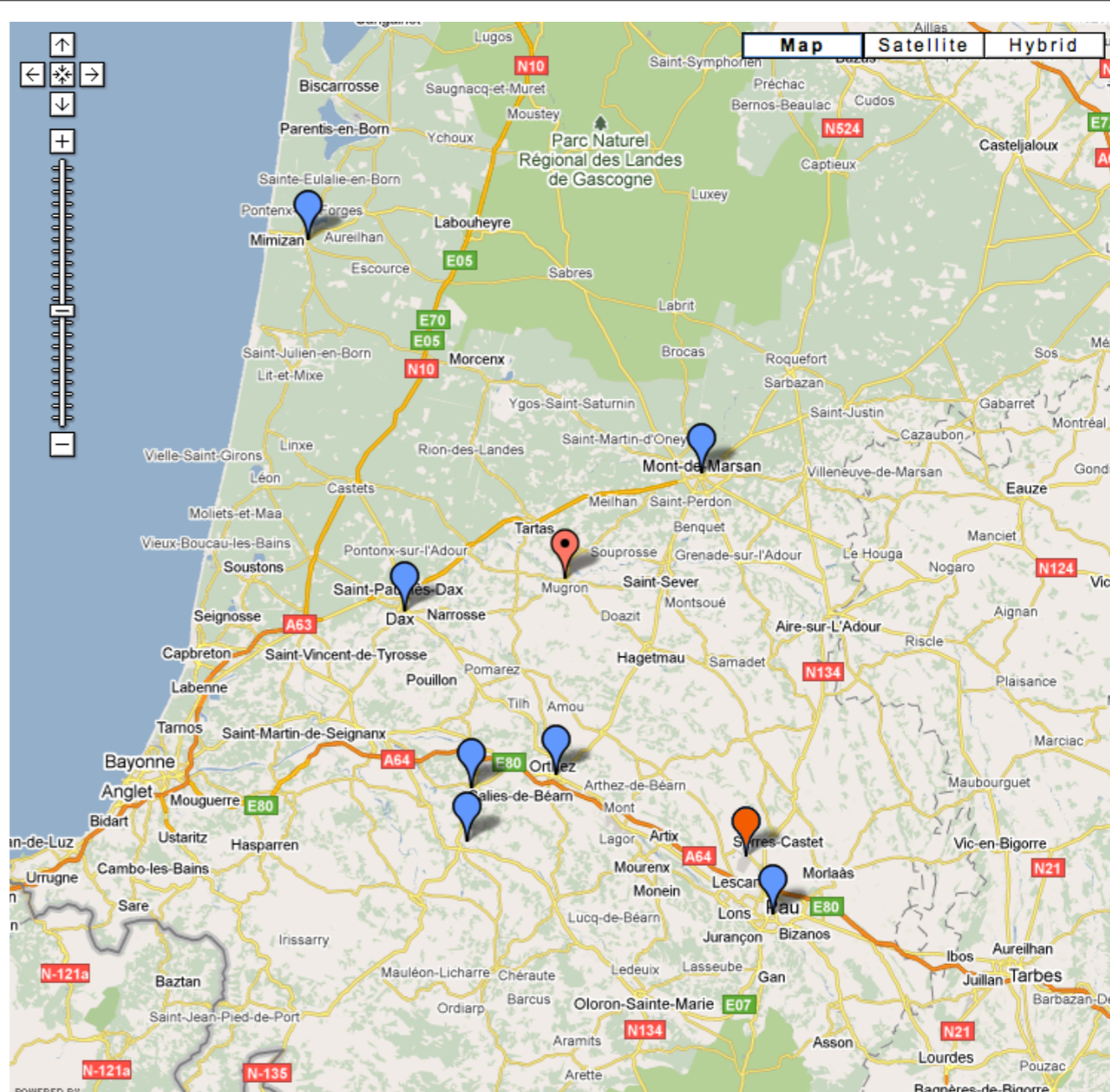
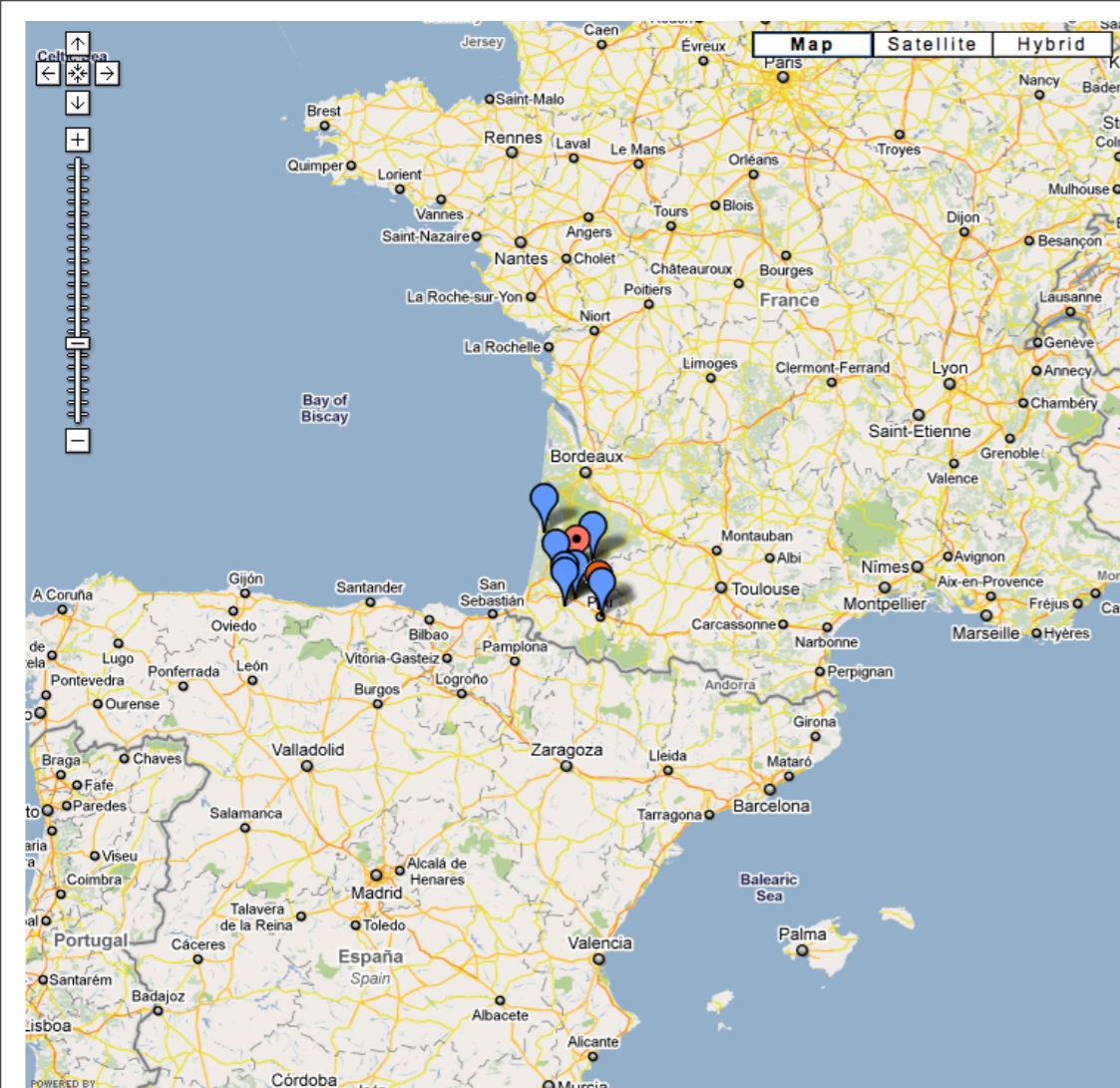


Murray N. Rothbard (1926-1995)



Pres. Ronald Reagan (1911-2004)

The Rediscovery of Bastiat in the Post-WW2 Era



Where the hell is Mugron?



A Contemporary Map of Les Landes Département (1854) - Mugron & Ardour R.

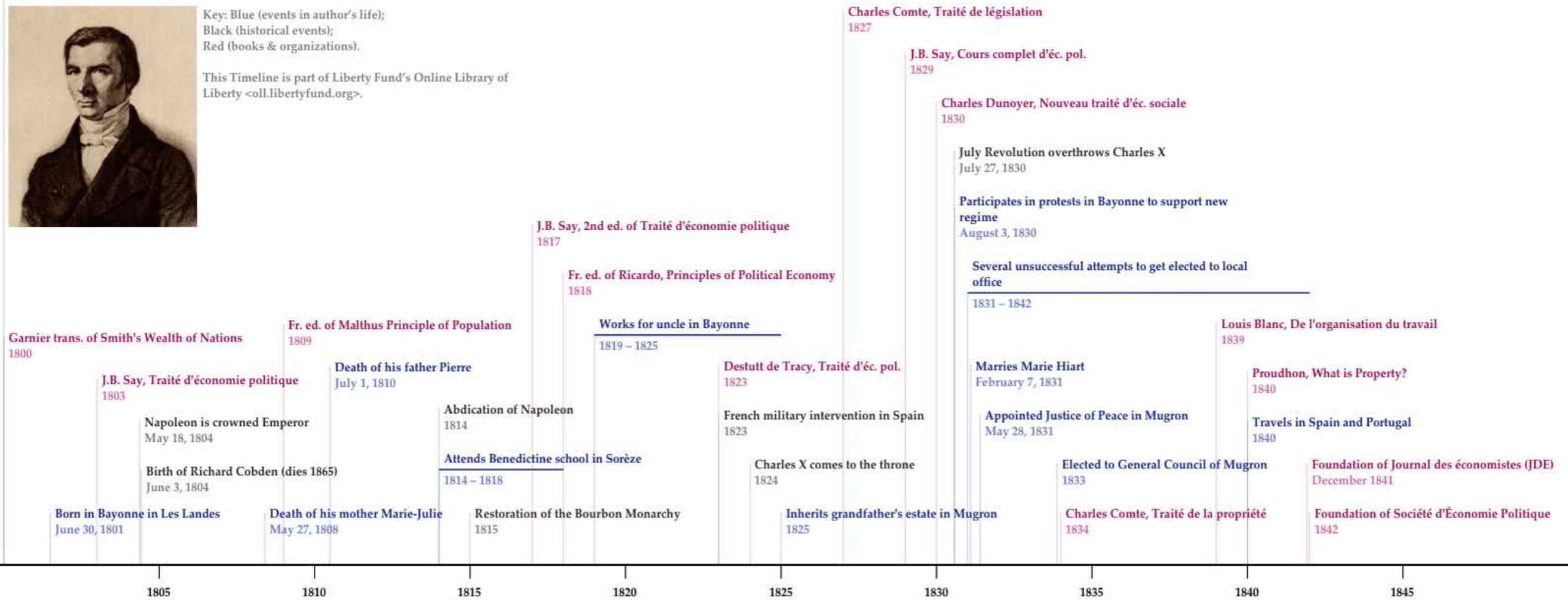
The Life and Times of Frédéric Bastiat I: "The Unseen" (1801-1844)

1800 – 1844



Key: Blue (events in author's life);
Black (historical events);
Red (books & organizations).

This Timeline is part of Liberty Fund's Online Library of Liberty <oll.libertyfund.org>.



The "Unseen" Bastiat: Provincial Magistrate & Landowner (1801-1844)

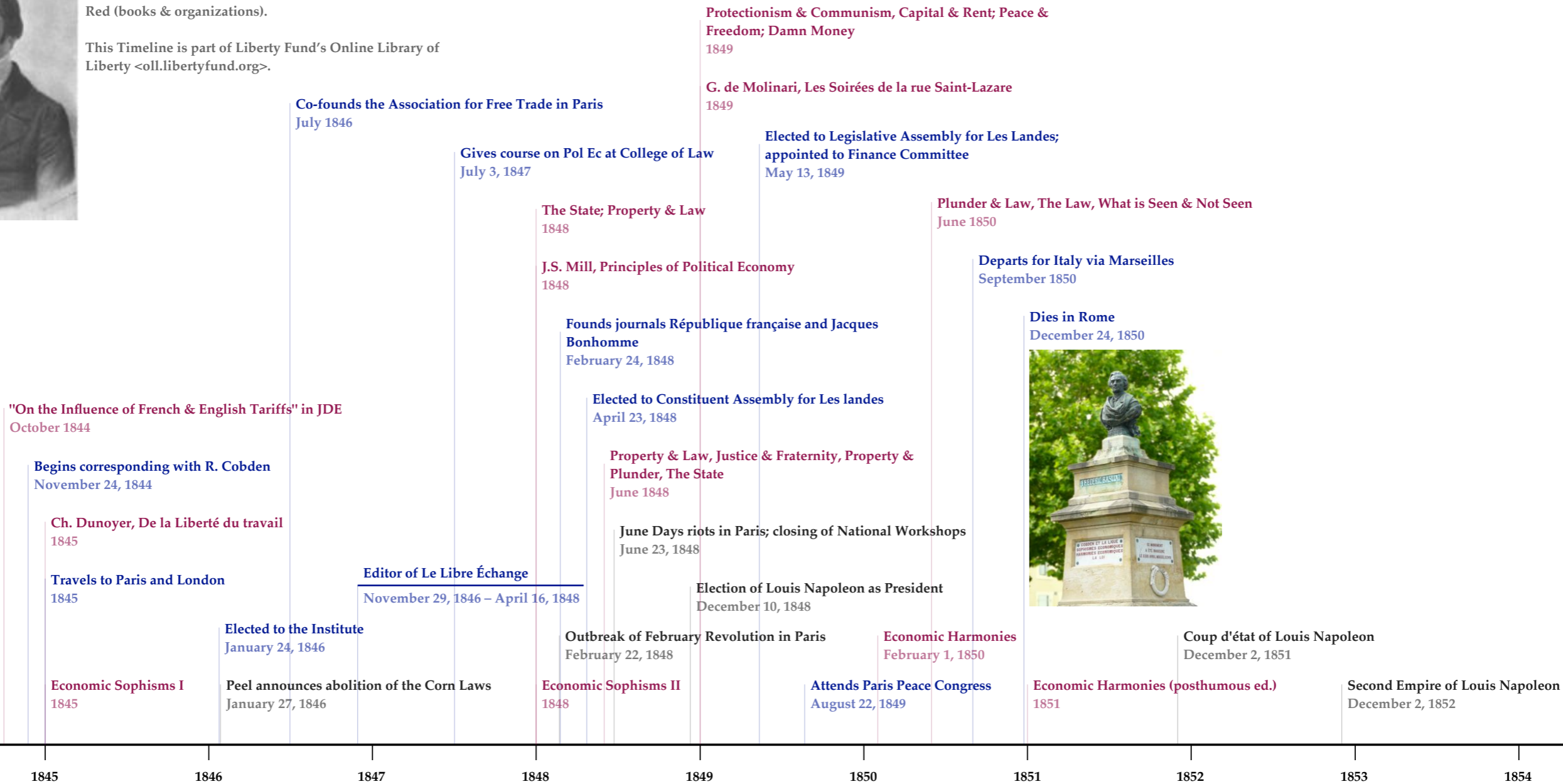
The Life and Times of Frédéric Bastiat II: The "Seen" (1844-1850)

1844 – 1850



Key: Blue (events in author's life);
Black (historical events);
Red (books & organizations).

This Timeline is part of Liberty Fund's Online Library of Liberty <oll.libertyfund.org>.



The "Seen" Bastiat: Free Trade Organizer, Politician, Economist (1844-1850)

- 1844 - “De l’influence des tarifs français et anglais sur l’avenir des deux peuples” in JDE Oct. 1844
- 1845
 - *Cobden et al ligue* [*Cobden and the League*]
 - part 1 of *Economic Sophisms* with 22 essays (part 2 appears in 1848- with 17 essays)
 - "Petition of the Candle-makers"
- 1846 - editor of *Le libre échange* (until 16 Apr. 1848)
- 1848
 - “Propriété et loi” [Property and Law]
 - “Justice et fraternité” [Justice and Fraternity]
 - “Propriété et spoliation” [Property and Plunder]
 - “L’État” [The State]

Bastiat’s Major Writings I

COBDEN ET LA LIGUE

OU
L'AGITATION ANGLAISE

POUR LA
LIBERTÉ DU COMMERCE;

PAR
M. Fréd. BASTIAT,
Membre du Conseil général des Landes.

PARIS.
GUILLAUMIN, LIBRAIRE,
Éditeur du Dictionnaire de Commerce et des Marchandises, du Journal des Économistes,
de la Collection des principaux Économistes, etc., etc.,
RUE RICHELIEU, 14.
—
1845.

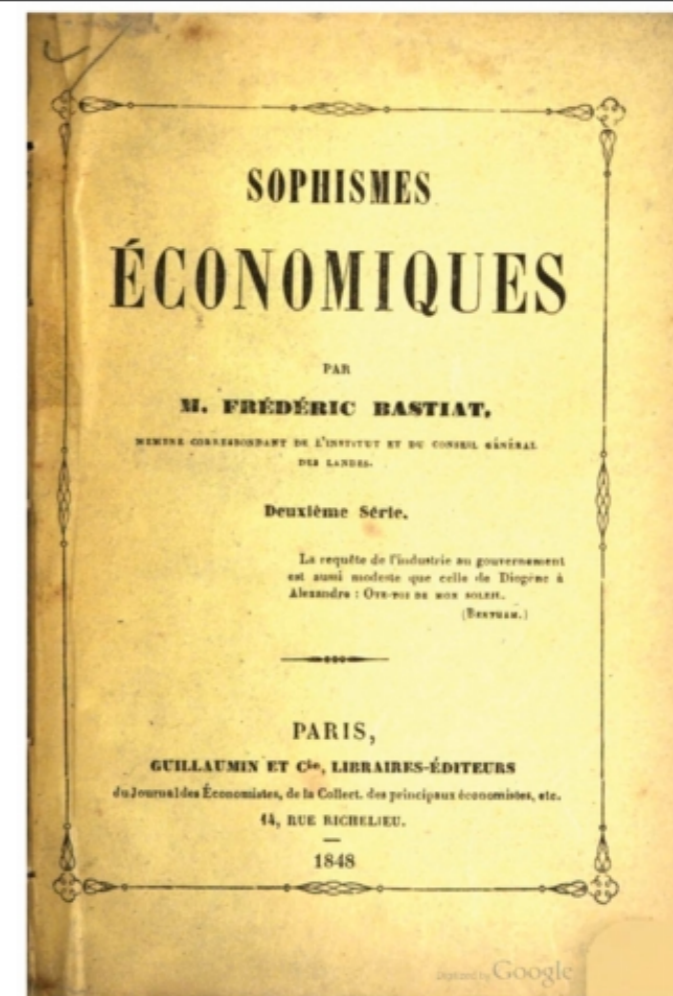
L'ÉTAT — MAUDIT ARGENT

PAR
M. FRÉDÉRIC BASTIAT,
Représentant du peuple,
MEMBRE CORRESPONDANT DE L'INSTITUT,
ET DU CONSEIL GÉNÉRAL DES LANDES.



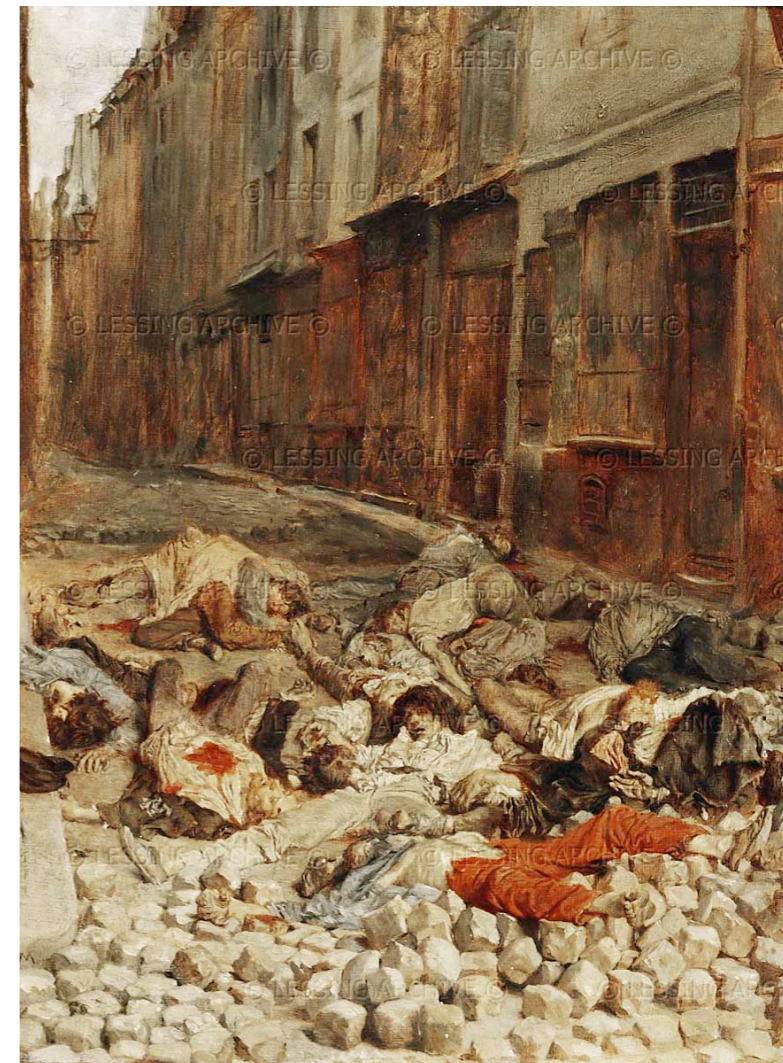
PARIS
GUILLAUMIN ET C^e, LIBRAIRES-ÉDITEURS
du Journal des Économistes, de la Collect. des princip. Économistes, etc.,
14, RUE RICHELIEU.
—
1849

- 1849
 - “Protectionnisme et communisme” [Protectionism and Communism]
 - “Capital et rente” [Capital and Rent]
 - “Paix et liberté ou le budget républicain” [Peace and Liberty, or the Republican Budget]
 - “Les incompatibilités parlementaires” [Parliamentary Conflicts of Interest]
 - “Maudit l’argent!” [Damn Money!]
- 1850
 - part 1 of his magnum opus *Economic Harmonies* (part 2 published posthumously)
 - “Intérêt et principal” [Interest and Principal]
 - “Spoliation et la loi” [Plunder and Law]
 - “La loi” [The Law]
 - “Baccalauréat et socialisme” [Baccalaureat and Socialism]
 - “Ce qu’on voit et ce qu’on ne voit pas” [What is Seen and What is Not Seen]



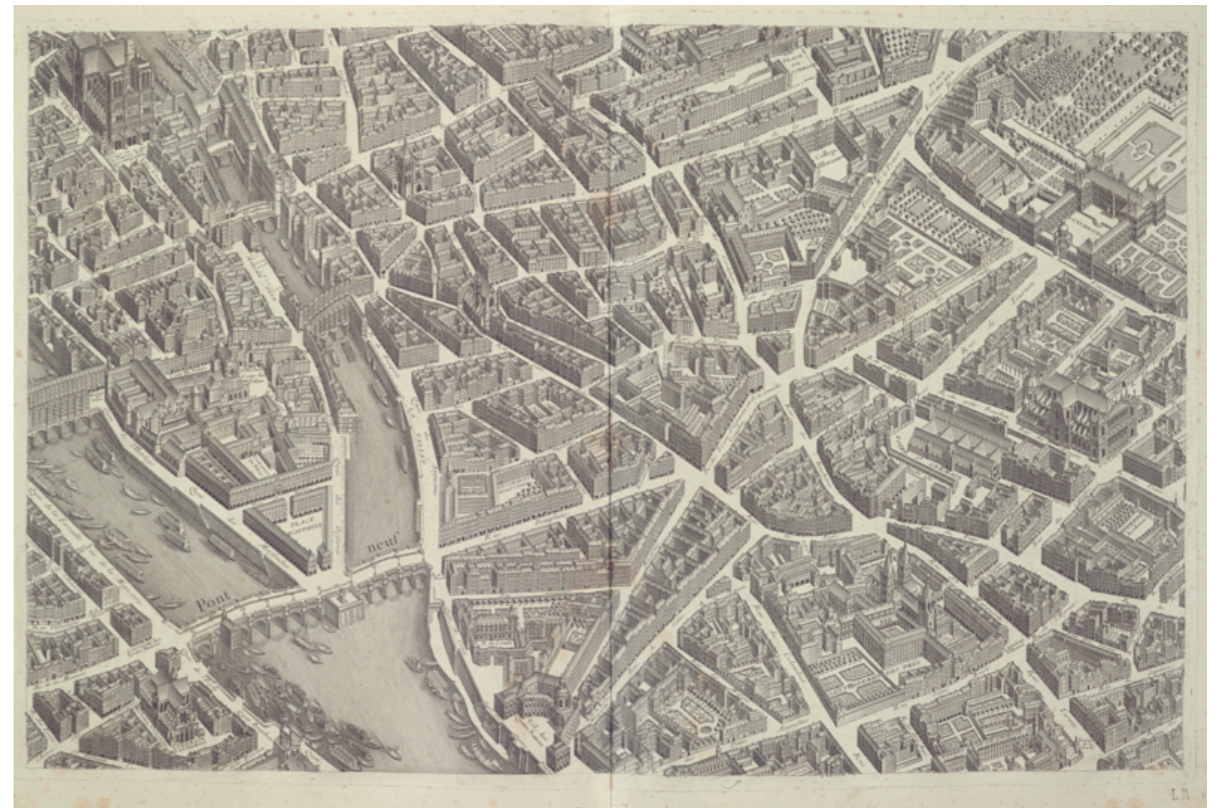
Bastiat's Major Writings II

- The Benefits of Free Exchange: the Provisioning of Paris (Ec. Soph. I)
- Restrictions on Trade harm Consumers: the Petition of the Candlemakers (Ec. Soph. I)
- Legal and Illegal Plunder (The Law) and The Laws of its Operation (Ec.Soph. II)
- Unseen Negative Unintended Consequences: The Broken Window Fallacy (Seen and Unseen)
- FB's Definition of the State: The Great Fiction



Key Quotes from Bastiat's Writings

How does each succeeding day manage to bring to this gigantic market just what is necessary—neither too much nor too little? **What, then, is the resourceful and secret power that governs the amazing regularity of such complicated movements**, a regularity in which everyone has such implicit faith, although his prosperity and his very life depend upon it? **That power is an *absolute principle*, the principle of free exchange.**



[Paris]

I. The Benefits of Free Exchange: the Provisioning of Paris (Ec. Soph. I)

We ask you to be so good as **to pass a law requiring the closing of all windows, dormers, skylights, inside and outside shutters, curtains, casements, bull's-eyes, deadlights, and blinds—in short, all openings, holes, chinks, and fissures through which the light of the sun is wont to enter houses, to the detriment of the fair industries with which, we are proud to say, we have endowed the country, a country that cannot, without betraying ingratitude, abandon us today to so unequal a combat.**



[Napoleon III]

2. Restrictions on Trade harm Consumers: the Petition of the Candlemakers (Ec. Soph. I)

When property is transferred without the consent of its owner and without compensation, whether by force or by fraud, from the one who possesses it to anyone who has not created it, I say that property rights have been violated, that plunder has been committed. I say that this is precisely what the law is supposed to suppress always and everywhere. **If the law itself commits the act that it is supposed to suppress, I say that this is still plunder** and, as far as society is concerned, plunder of an even graver kind.



The law sometimes sides with the plunderer. Sometimes it commits plunder with its own hands, in order to spare the beneficiary shame, danger, and qualms of conscience. Sometimes it places this whole apparatus of courts, police, constabularies, and prisons at the service of the plunderer, and puts the plundered person, when he defends himself, in the prisoners' dock. In a word, there is legal plunder



[Constituent Assembly 1848]

3a. Legal and Illegal Plunder (The Law) and The Laws of its Operation (Ec. Soph. II)

The prevailing illusion of our age is that it is possible to enrich all classes at the expense of one another—to make plunder universal under the pretext of organizing it. Now, legal plunder can be committed in an infinite number of ways; hence, there are an infinite number of plans for organizing it: **tariffs, protection, bonuses, subsidies, incentives, the progressive income tax, free education, the right to employment, the right to profit, the right to wages, the right to relief, the right to the tools of production, interest-free credit, etc., etc.**

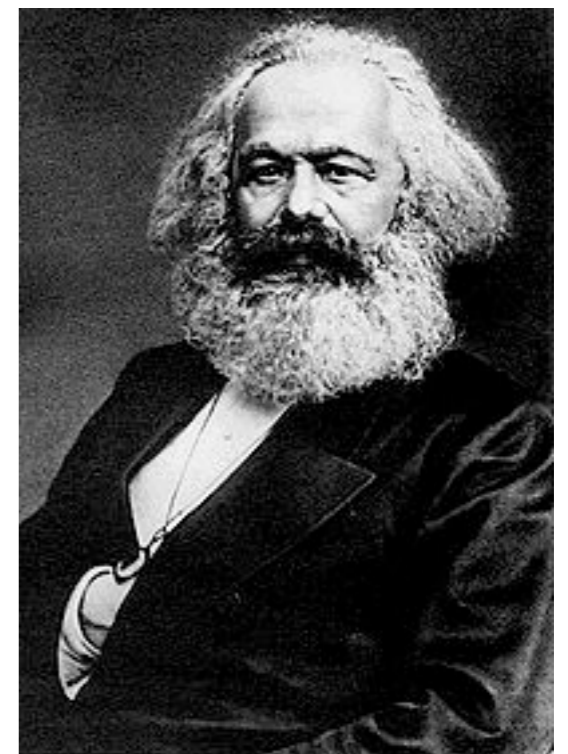
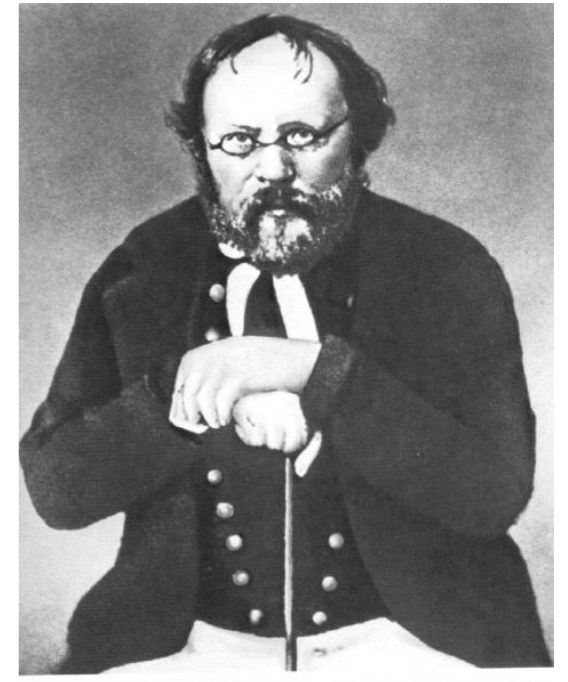


[Paris: octroi (tax) walls]

3b. Legal and Illegal Plunder (The Law) and The Laws of its Operation (Ec.Soph. II)

There is only one difference between a bad economist and a good one: **the bad economist confines himself to the visible effect; the good economist takes into account both the effect that can be seen and those effects that must be foreseen.**

Yet this difference is tremendous; for it almost always happens that when **the immediate consequence is favorable, the later consequences are disastrous**, and vice versa.



[Louis Blanc, Proudhon, Saint-Simon, Marx]

4. Unseen Negative Unintended Consequences: The Broken Window Fallacy (Seen and Unseen)

As for us, we think that **the state is not and should not be anything else than the common police force** instituted, not to be an instrument of oppression and reciprocal plunder, but, on the contrary, **to guarantee to each his own and to make justice and security prevail...**

THE STATE is the great fiction by which EVERYONE endeavours to live at the expense of EVERYONE ELSE.



[Frédéric Bastiat]

5. FB's Definition of the State: The Great Fiction



HERE LIES

FRÉDÉRIC BASTIAT

Representative of the people to Parliament,
Correspondent of the Institute of France,
born in Bayonne in 1801,
died in Rome on 24th December 1850.

Parliament will miss such an enlightened and conscientious representative, political economy, such an eminent exponent of its purest doctrines and of the harmony of its laws. His family will only find consolation for such a painful separation in the memory of his Christian death

in pace

Bastiat's Gravestone in the Church of Saint-Louis de Française in Rome



A Monument erected to the memory of Bastiat in Mugron, 23 April, 1878