



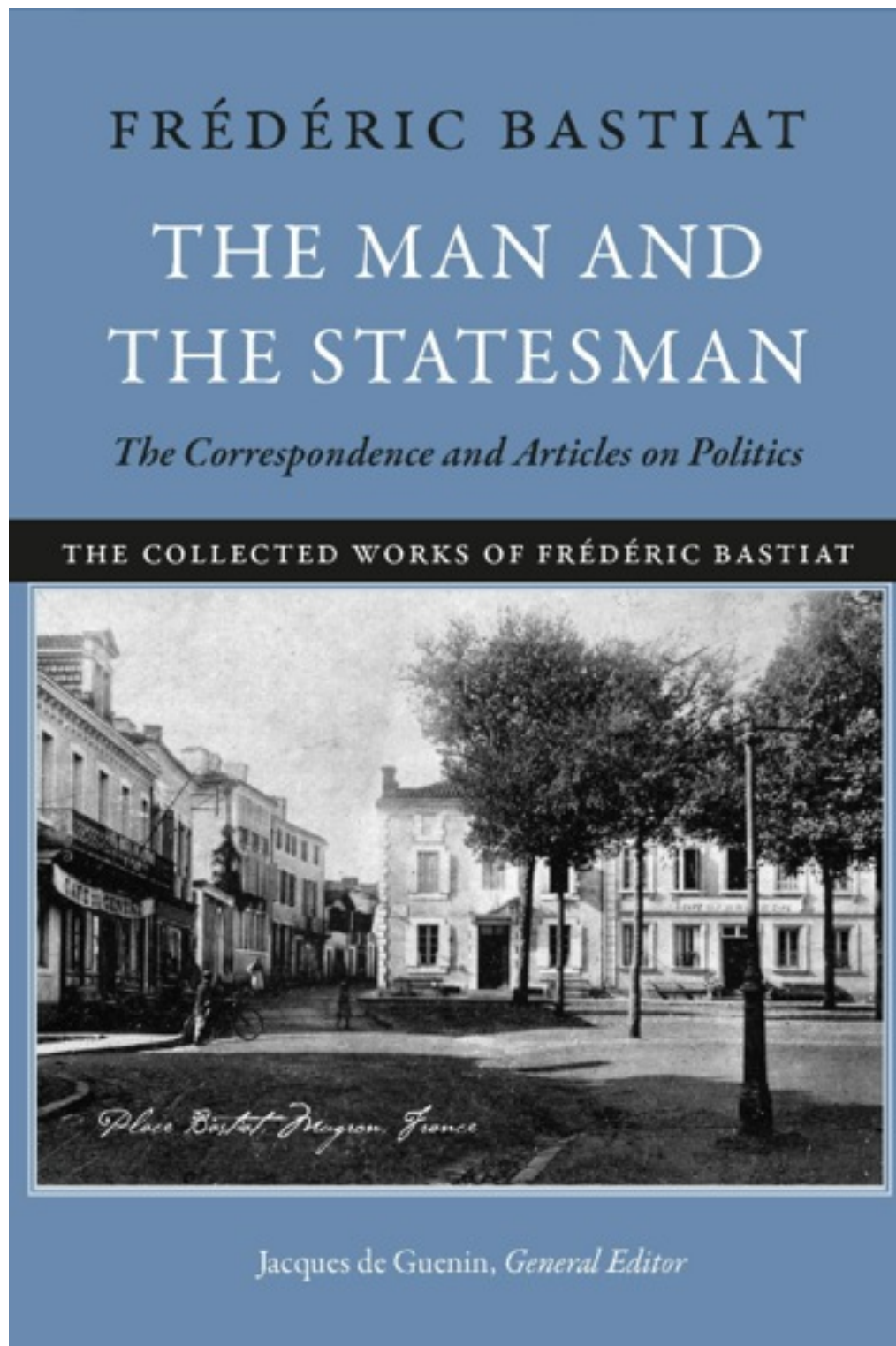
The Bastiat Society

**Colorado Springs
February 4, 2014**



**“FRÉDÉRIC BASTIAT (1801-1850):
THE MAN AND THE STATESMAN (AND MUCH MORE)”
Dr. David M. Hart**

THE COLLECTED WORKS OF FRÉDÉRIC BASTIAT, 6 VOLS. (LIBERTY FUND, 2011-)



- Vol. 1: *The Man and the Statesman. The Correspondence and Articles on Politics*
- Vol. 2: *"The Law," "The State," and Other Political Writings, 1843-1850*
- Vol. 3: *Economic Sophisms and "What is Seen and What is Not Seen"*
- Vol. 4: *Miscellaneous Works on Economics: From "Jacques-Bonhomme" to Le Journal des Économistes*
- Vol. 5: *Economic Harmonies*
- Vol. 6: *The Struggle Against Protectionism: The English and French Free-Trade Movements*

General Editor - Jacques de Guenin

Academic Editor - Dr. David M. Hart

Translation Editor: Dennis O'Keeffe

ONLINE RESOURCES ON FRÉDÉRIC BASTIAT

<oll.libertyfund.org/person/25>

<davidmhart.com/liberty/Bastiat/>

OTHER LIBERTY FUND WEBSITES

<www.econlib.org> <econlog.econlib.org> <www.econtalk.org>

The Concise Encyclopedia of Economics:

<www.econlib.org/library/CEE.html>

<www.libertyfund.org>





A BRIEF SURVEY OF BASTIAT'S LIFE & WORK



**[Frédéric Bastiat
(1801-1850)]**

- born June 30, 1801 in Bayonne, Dépt. of Les Landes in SW France
- gentleman farmer and local magistrate until 1844-45
- discovered Richard Cobden's Anti-Corn Law League and wanted to build French Free Trade movement
- wrote articles & books which impressed the Paris "Economists" (the "Guillaumin network" - Political Economy Society)
- 1846-48: *Libre-Échange* magazine, *Economic Sophisms*
- 1848: involved in Feb. Revolution, street journalism, elected to Const. Assembly, VP Finance Committee
- 1848 to mid-1850: ideological and political battle against socialism, pamphlet war: *The Law, The State, Property and Plunder*, WSWNS
- unfinished treatise on economics: *Economic Harmonies* (1850)
- died 24 Dec. 1850 from throat cancer

THE IMPORTANCE OF FRÉDÉRIC BASTIAT (1801-1850)

HARMONIES ÉCONOMIQUES

PAR

M. FR. BASTIAT

Membre correspondant de l'Institut,
Représentant du Peuple à l'Assemblée Législative.

Digitus Dei est hic.

PARIS

GUILLAUMIN ET C^{ie}, LIBRAIRES

Éditeurs du Dictionnaire du Commerce et des Marchandises, du Journal des
Économistes, de la Collection des principaux Économistes, etc.

14, RUE ROCHEREAU,

1850

- his skill as a **disseminator of free market ideas** & campaigner for free trade in France in 1840s
- his contributions to economic theory
 - his **methodological individualism** (“Crusoe economics”).
 - the **idea of “spontaneous” or “harmonious” order** of the market (in absence of coercion).
 - the **interconnectedness** of all economic activity (“ricochet effect”).
 - the **rejection of Malthusian limits** to population growth.
 - the **quantification** of the impact of economic events (“double incidence of loss”).
- his contributions to political theory
 - his theory of the “economic sociology” of **the State** (disturbing factors, plunder, war).
 - his “**Public Choice**” like theory of politics (politicians and bureaucrats have interests).
- his impact on the **modern libertarian movement**

The Rediscovery of Bastiat in the Post-WW2 Era



Leonard E. Read (1898-1983) - FEE



Henry Hazlitt (1894-1993) - WSJ, NYT



Murray N. Rothbard (1926-1995)



Pres. Ronald Reagan (1911-2004)

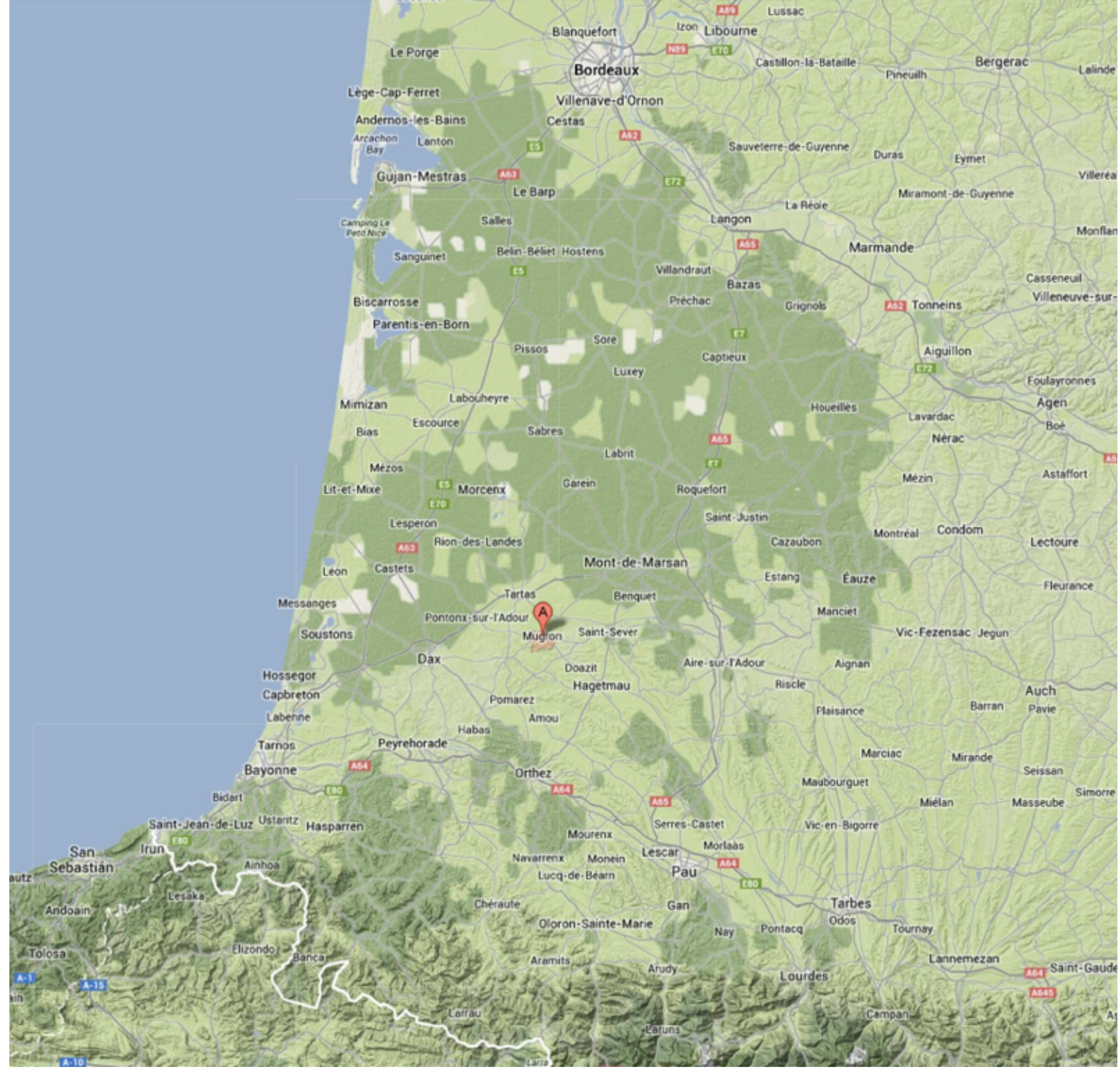
THE MANY FACETS OF FRÉDÉRIC BASTIAT



**[Monument to Frédéric Bastiat
in Mugron (1878)]**

- **the man**
- **the free trade activist**
- the economic journalist
- the peace activist
- **the revolutionary politician**
- the revolutionary journalist
- **the anti-socialist pamphleteer**
- **the economic theorist**
- the sociologist & historian of state power & plunder





“Les Landes” - “The Marshlands of Gascony”

**{Jean-Louis Gintrac (1808-1886),
“Habitants des Landes”}**



**{Postcard of a shepherd (c. late
19thC)}**

1A. THE MAN IN LES LANDES (1801-45)



- vol. 1 contains 209 letters by Bastiat to friends
- the life of a **gentleman farmer and local magistrate** in Mugron
 - tries to improve productivity on his tenants' land without success
 - realises importance of free trade to his poor region
- reveal his **insatiable curiosity**, especially about economic matters
 - local book club with friends
 - 20 year program of private reading and studying economic theory in 4 languages - Adam Smith, J.B. Say, Charles Comte and Charles Dunoyer
- the hints of his future interests and career:
 - helps swing the **garrison in Bayonne** to side with the July Revolution (Aug. 1830) - red wine and Béranger's songs
 - appointed JP in 1831 then to General Council of Les Landes in Nov. 1833





[Groupe d'habitans des Landes (1827)]



**[J. Worms , “Le facteur de la poste dans les Landes”
(The Postman in the Moors) (~1876)]**

Singing and Drinking for Liberty:

“I was expecting blood but it was only wine that was spilt” (5 August 1830)



The 5th at midnight

I was expecting blood but it was only wine that was spilt. The citadel has displayed the tricolor flag. The military containment of the Midi and Toulouse has decided that of Bayonne; the regiments down there have displayed the flag. ... Thus, it is all over. I plan to leave immediately. I will embrace you tomorrow.

This evening we fraternized with the garrison officers. **Punch, wine, liqueurs and above all, Béranger contributed largely to the festivities.** Perfect cordiality reigned in this truly patriotic gathering. The officers were warmer than we were, in the same way as horses which have escaped are more joyful than those that are free. [CW_I, p. 30]

IB. THE MAN IN PARIS (1845-50)



- his **adventurousness**:
 - willingness to move to Paris at age 44 to start a new life and career - endure gentle mocking of his provincial habits
 - part of the group of “Seven Musketeers” (provincials who go to Paris to change the world)
- his **personal courage**:
 - intervening in Feb./June 1848 to stop the shootings in the street and drag injured to safety
 - coping with his fatal illness
- his capacity for **hard work**:
 - enormous output of 6 vols. material (3,000 pp.) in 6 years
 - elected member of Nat. Assembly, VP Finance Committee
- his **humour and wit** (“rhetoric of liberty”) - *Economic Sophisms* (1846, 1847)
- his **dedication** and commitment to the ideal of a free society

Molinari's First Impressions of Bastiat in Paris



**[Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)
Ambassador to France (1776-1785)]**

He appeared to us when he came for the first time to visit the office of the journal (*Le Courrier français*) which had shown itself to be sympathetic to the cause of free trade. He hadn't yet had time to get a Parisian tailor or hatter; if he had ever thought of doing so! With **his long hair and small hat, his loose fitting frock coat and his household umbrella**, one would have naturally taken him for a solid farmer who was in the middle of visiting the marvels of the capital. But the demeanour of this rough-hewn farmer was **mischievous and witty**; his large dark eyes were keen and bright; and his forehead was of medium size but amply shaped and bearing the imprint of his thoughts. At first sight one became aware that the farmer standing before us was from the country of Montaigne (Aquitaine near Bordeaux) but, after listening to him one recognised him as **a disciple of Benjamin Franklin**.

[GdM, Obit. JDE, 1851, p. 186]

**Bastiat is one of the “Four Musketeers”
[provincial outsiders who came to Paris & revolutionised classical liberalism]**



Charles Coquelin (1802-1852)
Dunkerque (Nord-Pas-de-Calais)
[economist, editor]



Gustave de Molinari (1819-1912)
Liège (région wallonne)
[journalist, economist]



Frédéric Bastiat (1801-1850)
Mugron (département des Landes)
[politician, economist]



Guillaumin publishers
14 rue Richelieu

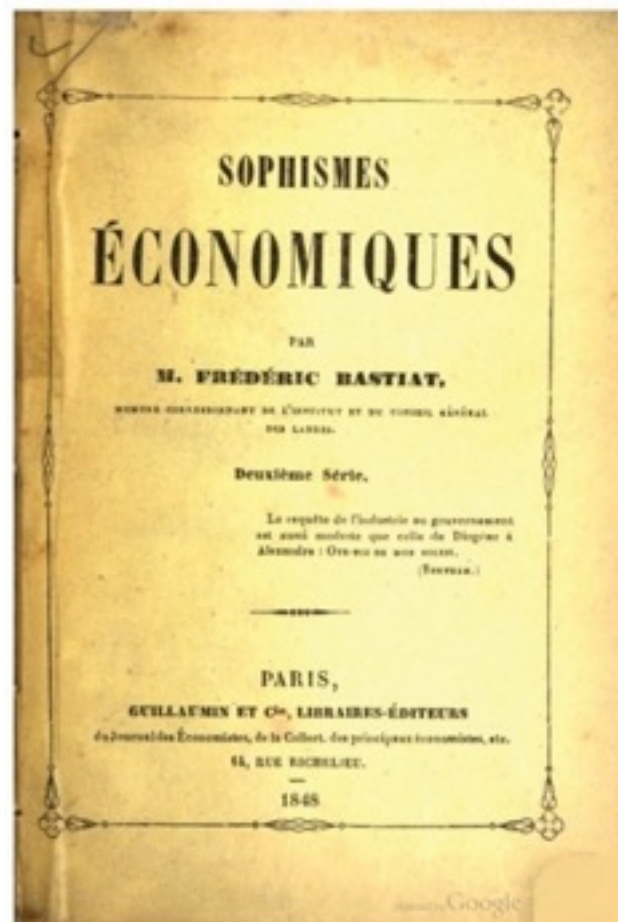


Gilbert-Urbain Guillaumin (1801-1864)
Moulins (Allier, région d'Auvergne)
[publisher]

2. THE FREE TRADE ACTIVIST AND JOURNALIST (1844-47)



- **1844** - discovers **Richard Cobden's *Anti-Corn Law League*** (1838-1846)
- writes article on French and English free trade for *JDE* Oct. 1844 and becomes famous in political economy circles
- **1845** - goes to Paris, joins **Société d'économie politique**
- writes book on *Cobden and the League*
- writes articles **debunking economic fallacies** or "sophisms" - *Economic Sophisms I*
- FB's "**rhetoric of liberty**" - sarcasm, satire, economic fables and stories, "Crusoe economics"
- **1846** - starts Bordeaux Free Trade Association and National **Free Trade Association in Paris**
- begins journal *le Libre-Échange* (1846-48)
- **1847** - French **Chamber of Deputies** debates free trade bill and it is defeated mid-1847
- free trade agitation stops when Feb. 1848 revolution breaks out



Combatting the Vested Interests who seek Government Favours



{King Louis Philippe}

- FB **satirizes** typical petition by vested interests to government for protection from foreign competition
- argument in **favour**: “French” manufacturers will be able to expand production, provide employment for “French” workers, pay taxes to the “French” government, keep profits within “France”
- FB ridicules these arguments by using **reductio ad absurdum** method
- postulates case where French manufacturers petition government for protection from “unfair” competition from a low cost, foreign supplier
- “**The Seen**”: benefits accrue to manufacturers in that industry and their workforce, and the government
- “**The Unseen**”: consumers lose access to cheaper alternatives, losses to other manufacturers whom those consumers would have patronized

“The Petition of the Manufacturers of Candles” (1845)



“We are suffering from the ruinous competition of a foreign rival who apparently works under conditions so far superior to our own for the production of light that he is flooding the domestic market with it at an incredibly low price...

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.”**

[ESI 7 - “Petition by the Manufacturers of Candles,”
JDE, Oct. 1845]

3. THE REVOLUTIONARY POLITICIAN (1848-50)



[Meissonier, “The Barricade, rue de la Mortellerie”, June 1848]

- abdication of King Louis Philippe 24 Feb. 1848 ends “July Monarchy”
- declaration of 2nd Republic 25 February
- FB immediately **founds *La République française*** with G. de Molinari & H. Castille (Feb-March)
 - strong advocate of a limited, constitutional, free market Republic.
 - moving letter about his actions on street barricades to rescue injured and dying protesters
- stood successfully in the **23 April elections** representing his home département of Les Landes
- appointed **Vice-President of the Finance Committee** to which he was re-appointed 8 times
- Publication of a short-lived **revolutionary newspaper *Jacques Bonhomme*** (11 June to 9 July) with Gustave de Molinari, Charles Coquelin, Alcide Fonteyraud, and Joseph Garnier.
 - Publishes draft of what will become essay on “The State.”
 - Letters to friends on violence of June Days.
- **re-elected** in 13 May 1849 to National Assembly
- gave many **speeches in Chamber** on deregulation, cutting taxes, and opposition to Algerian colonization.

"A Few Words about the Title of our journal *The French Republic*" (26 Feb. 1848) I

... being firmly convinced that **the republican form of government** is the only one which is suitable for a free people, the only one which allows **the full and complete development of all kinds of liberty**, we adopt and will keep our title:

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

... We wish that henceforth **labour should be completely free**, no more laws against unions, no more regulations which prevent capitalists and workers from bringing either their money or their labour to whatever industry they find agreeable. The liberty of labour ("la liberté du travail") proclaimed by Turgot and by the Constituent Assembly ought henceforth be the law of a democratic France.

Universal suffrage.

No more state funded religions. Each person should pay for the religion which he uses.



[anon. "24 février 1848, cinq heures du soir"]

"A Few Words about the Title of our journal *The French Republic*" (26 Feb. 1848) II

The **absolute freedom of education.**

Freedom of commerce, to the degree that the needs of the treasury allow. The elimination of "duties on basic food" as we enjoyed under the Convention. Low prices (*la vie à bon marché*) for the people!

No more conscription; voluntary recruitment for the army.

Institutions which allow the workers to find out where jobs are available and how to discover the going rate of wages throughout the entire country.

Inviolable respect for property. All property has its origin in labour: to attack property is to attack labour.



Bastiat on the Barricades in Paris (27 Feb. 1848) I

As you (Mme. Marsan) will see in the newspapers, on the 23rd everything seemed to be over. Paris had a festive air; everything was illuminated. A huge gathering moved along the boulevards singing. Flags were adorned with flowers and ribbons. When they reached the Hôtel des Capucines, **the soldiers blocked their path and fired a round of musket fire at point-blank range into the crowd.** I leave you to imagine the sight offered by a crowd of thirty thousand men, women, and children fleeing from the bullets, the shots, and those who fell.

An instinctive feeling prevented me from fleeing as well, and when it was all over I was on the site of a massacre with five or six workmen, facing about sixty dead and dying people. The soldiers appeared stupefied. I begged the officer to have the corpses and wounded moved in order to have the latter cared for and to avoid having the former used as flags by the people when they returned, but he had lost his head.

[CW 1, 93. Letter to Mme Marsan, 27 February 1848, p. 142.

<oll.libertyfund.org/title/2393/225765>]

Bastiat on the Barricades in Paris (27 Feb. 1848) II

The workers and I then began to move the unfortunate victims onto the pavement, as doors refused to open. At last, seeing the fruitlessness of our efforts, I withdrew. But the people returned and carried the corpses to the outlying districts, and a hue and cry was heard all through the night. The following morning, as though by magic, two thousand barricades made the insurrection fearsome. Fortunately, as the troop did not wish to fire on the National Guard, the day was not as bloody as might have been expected.


All is now over. **The Republic has been proclaimed. You know that this is good news for me. The people will govern themselves.**

[CW 1, 93. Letter to Mme Marsan, 27 February 1848, p. 142.
<oll.libertyfund.org/title/2393/225765>]

4. THE ANTI-SOCIALIST PAMPHLETEER (1849-50)

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 Collet. des princ. économistes, etc.,
14, RUE RICHELIEU.
—
1849

PROPRIÉTÉ
—
SPOLIATION

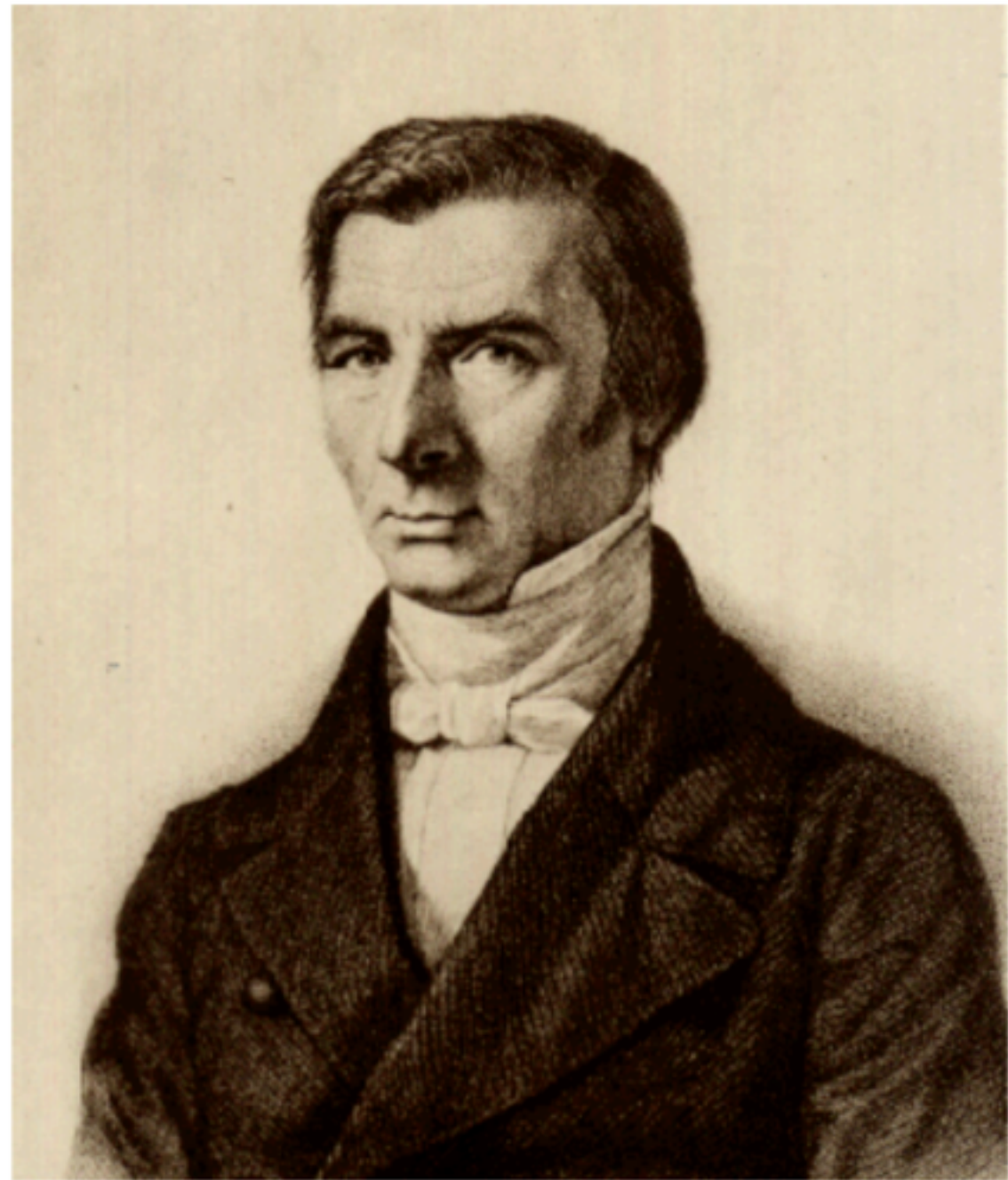
PAR
M. F. BASTIAT
REPRÉSENTANT DU PEUPLE À L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE,
Membre correspondant de l'Institut.

PARIS
LIBRAIRIE DE GUILLAUMIN ET C^e,
TITRE DE LA COLLECTION DES PRINCIPAUX ÉCONOMISTES,
DU JOURNAL DES ÉCONOMISTES, ETC.
Rue Richelieu, 14.
—
1850.



- continues to publish a stream of **articles in *JDE***; 12 substantial pamphlets/tracts between end of 1848 and mid-1850
- publishes some of his **speeches in the Chamber** as pamphlets for wider circulation - education, military spending and the budget, who should be allowed to sit in the Chamber
 - “Peace and Freedom or the Republican Budget” (February 1849)
 - “Baccalaureate and Socialism” (early 1850)
- engages in **debates with socialists** over the right to a job, government/taxpayer funded make work and relief programs (National Workshops)
 - “Property and Law” (May 1848)
 - “Justice and Fraternity” (June 1848)
 - “Property and Plunder” (July 1848)
 - “Protectionism and Communism” (Jan. 1849)
 - **“The State”** (Sept. 1848, early 1849)
 - “The Law” (July 1850)
- and **one of the greatest pieces of economics every written** aptly subtitled “Economics in One Lesson”:
 - ***What is Seen and What is Not Seen*** (July 1850)

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



Frédéric Bastiat (1801-1850)

“The State” (September 1848)



LA RÉPUBLIQUE

[I What the State should be]

“We consider that the state is not, nor should it be, anything other than a common force, instituted not to be an instrument of mutual oppression and plunder between all of its citizens, but on the contrary to guarantee to each person his own property and ensure the reign of justice and security.”

**[Honoré Daumier, “La République
nourrit ses enfants et les
instruit” (1848)]**

“The State” (September 1848)

[II What the People want the State to be]

“(This) bountiful and inexhaustible being that calls itself the state, which has bread for every mouth, work for every arm, capital for all businesses, credit for all projects, oil for all wounds, balm for all suffering, advice for all perplexities, solutions for all doubts, truths for all intelligent minds, distractions for all forms of boredom, milk for children, wine for the elderly, a being that meets all our needs, anticipates all our desires, satisfies all our curiosity, corrects all our errors and all our faults, and relieves us all henceforth of the need for foresight, prudence, judgment, wisdom, experience, order, economy, temperance, and activity.”



LA RÉPUBLIQUE

**[Honoré Daumier, “La République
nourrit ses enfants et les
instruit” (1848)]**

“The State” (September 1848)

{III What the State is becoming}

The state is not and cannot be one-handed. It has two hands, one to receive and the other to give; in other words, the rough hand and the gentle hand. The activity of the second is of necessity subordinate to the activity of the first. The rough hand (of the State) goes rummaging and rifling in our pockets.”

If (the State) wants to be philanthropic it is obliged to maintain taxes... Making use of borrowing, in other words consuming the future, is really a current means of reconciling them; efforts are made to do a little good in the present at the expense of a great deal of evil in the future.



{Honoré Daumier, "Gargantua" (1831)}

“The State” (September 1848)

It is plain that the state cannot procure satisfaction for some without adding to the work of the others ...

The state is the great fiction by which everyone endeavors to live at the expense of everyone else.

Reciprocal pillage is no less pillage because it is reciprocal, that it is no less criminal because it is executed legally and in an orderly fashion.

They (the American people) do not expect anything other than from themselves and their own energy. They place no expectations on anything other than themselves and their own energy. Or they place their expectations only on themselves and their own energy.



{Honoré Daumier, "Gargantua" (1831)}



[Honoré Daumier, "Gargantua" (1831)]

Calculating the costs of the destruction of property: the “Broken Window Fallacy”

CE QU'ON VOIT
ET
CE QU'ON NE VOIT PAS
OU
L'ÉCONOMIE POLITIQUE EN UNE LEÇON
PAR
F. BASTIAT
—
CINQUIÈME ÉDITION
—
PARIS
LIBRAIRIE GUILLAUMIN ET C^{ie}
RUE RICHELIEU, 14

- all economic activities produce a complex series of effects - some immediately obvious (“**the seen**”) & some others occur later & are “unintended” (“**the unseen**”)
- FB’s famous story of Jacques Bonhomme, the Glazier, & the Shoe Maker
- what is immediately “**seen**” - JB has to fix a broken window & pays a Glazier to do so: loss for JB but a stimulus to the Glazier’s business
- what is “**unseen**” - JB is out of pocket & the money he would have spent on other things (say a pair of shoes) has gone to the Glazier; the loss of potential business of the Shoemaker is “not seen”
- Result: a gain for the Glazier (seen), but a “**double incidence of loss**” for JB and the Shoemaker (unseen)
- FB refuting some economists who thought the Great Fire of London (1666) stimulated English economy because of reconstruction
- same argument endlessly repeated today: Kobe tsunami (2011) and tropical storm Sandy (2012)

“The Broken Window” (July 1850) I

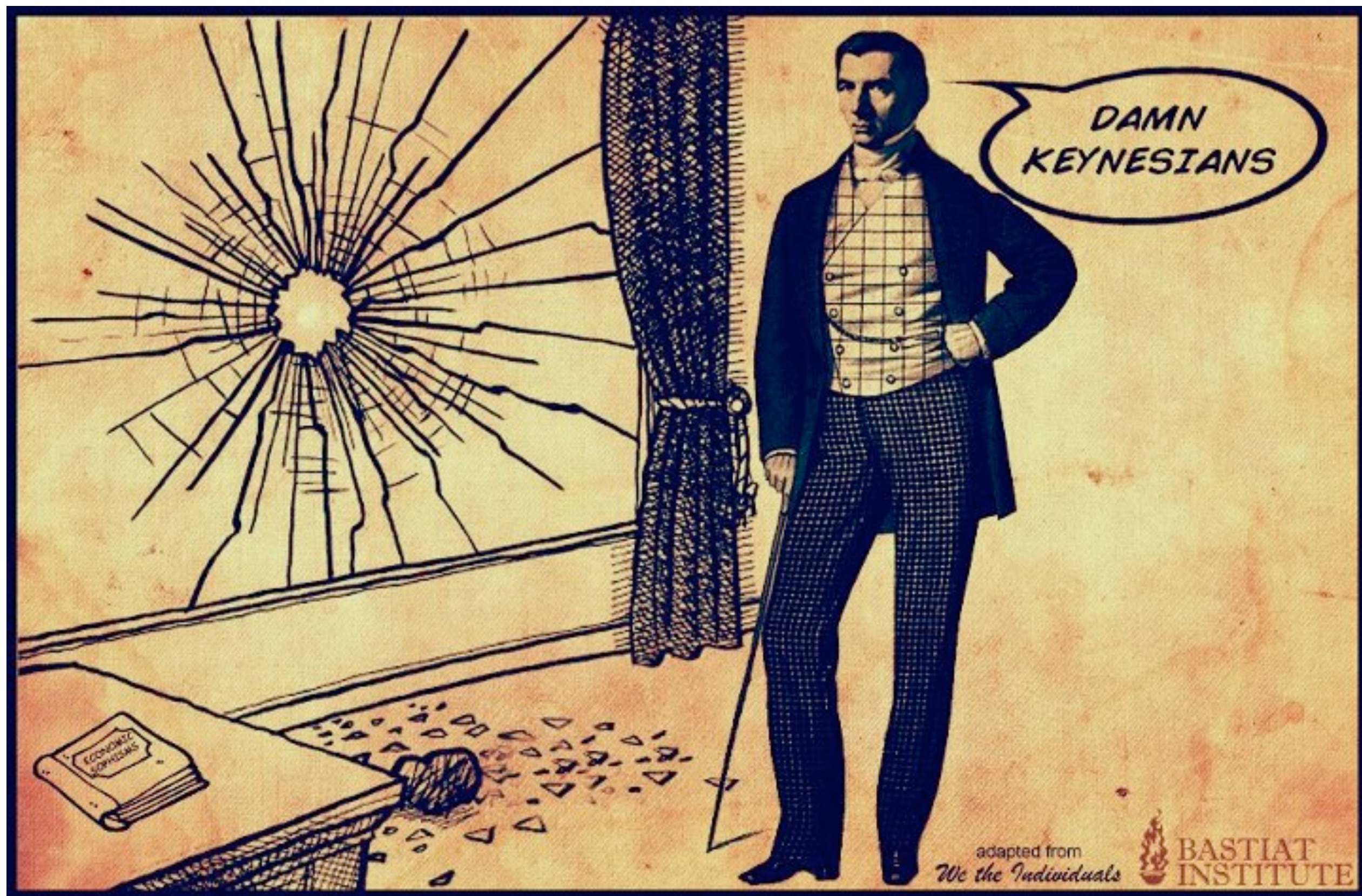


But if, by way of deduction, as is often the case, the conclusion is reached that **it is a good thing to break windows**, that this causes money to circulate and therefore **industry in general is stimulated**, I am obliged to cry: “Stop!” **Your theory has stopped at what is seen and takes no account of what is not seen.** What is not seen is that since our bourgeois has spent six francs on one thing, he can no longer spend them on another. What is not seen is that if he had not had a windowpane to replace, he might have replaced his down-at-heel shoes or added a book to his library. In short, **he would have used his six francs for a purpose that he will no longer be able to....**

“The Broken Window” (July 1850) II



The reader must take care to note clearly that there are **not just two characters, but three, in the little drama** that I have put before him. One, Jacques Bonhomme, represents **the Consumer**, reduced by the breakage to enjoy one good instead of two. The second is the Glazier, who shows us **the Producer** whose activity is stimulated by the accident. The third is the Shoemaker (or **any other producer**) whose output is reduced to the same extent for the same reason. It is this third character that is always kept in the background and who, by personifying what is not seen, is an essential element of the problem. He is the one who makes us understand how absurd it is to see profit in destruction. He is the one who will be teaching us shortly that it is no less absurd to see profit in a **policy of trade restriction, which is after all, nothing other than partial destruction.**



adapted from
We the Individuals



BASTIAT
INSTITUTE

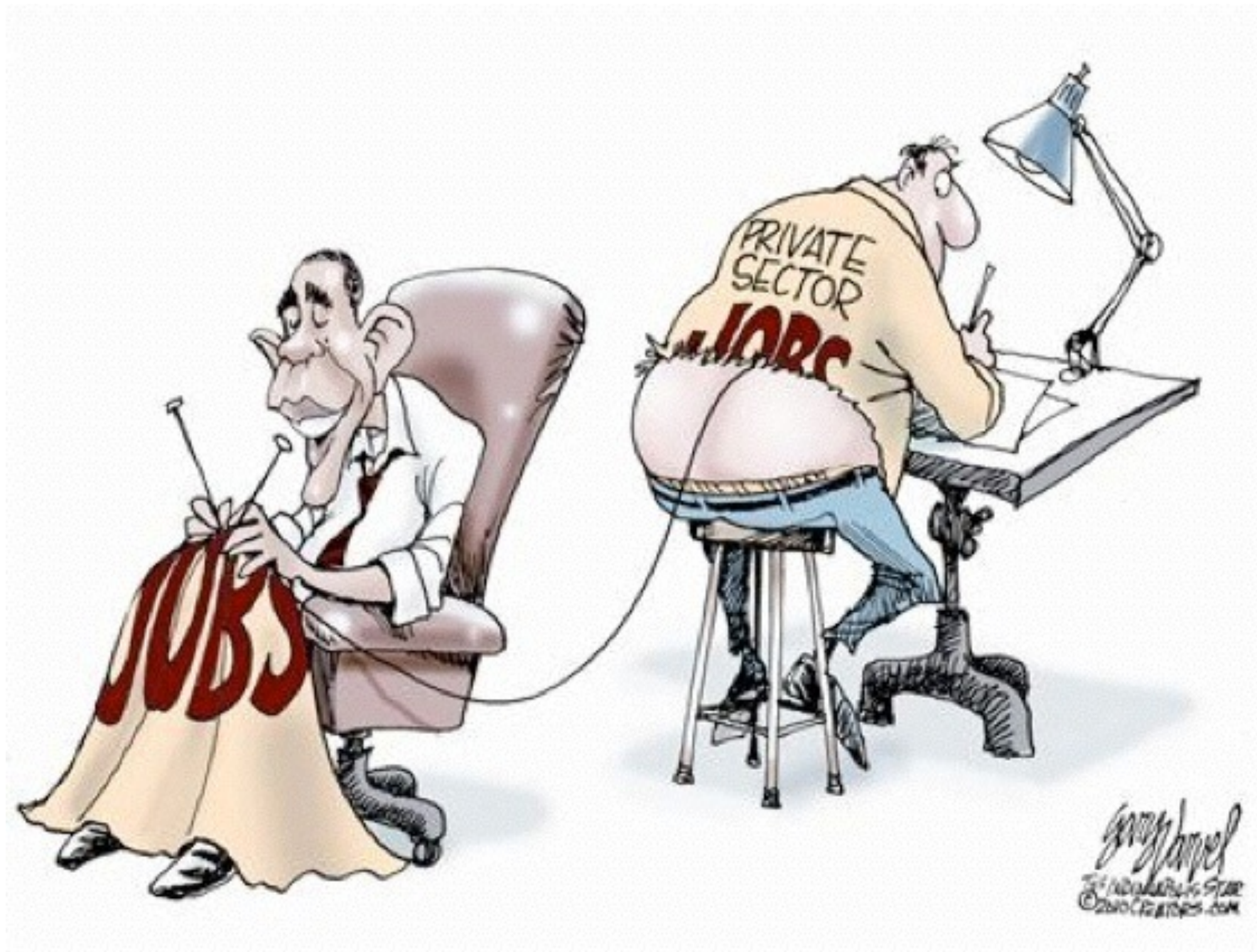
“The Seen and the Unseen” in Obama’s America:
What is “Seen”: The Obama Administration “creating” New Jobs
by Government Expenditure



“The Seen and the Unseen” in Obama’s America:
What is “Unseen”: The Obama Administration “creating” New
Jobs by Government Expenditure



The Seen and the Unseen: The Obama Administration “creating” New Jobs



5. THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST (1847-50) I

HARMONIES ÉCONOMIQUES

PAR

M. FR. BASTIAT

Membre correspondant de l'Institut,
Représentant du Peuple à l'Assemblée Législative.

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14, RUE ROCHETEAU,

1850

- starts giving **lectures at the School of Law** in Paris on economics in July 1847 on the “Harmony of Social Laws” which eventually becomes *Economic Harmonies*
- writes a series of **provocative and challenging articles in the JDE**
 - on **population** (challenging the pessimism of Malthusian population theory)
 - **value theory** (advocating a form of subjective value theory)
 - **rent** (challenging the orthodoxy of Smith and Ricardo)
- realising his end is drawing near, FB rushes into print the 1st 10 chapters in early 1850; expanded edition in 1851.
- some **undeveloped important ideas**: the unintended consequences of economic activity, the need to calculate mathematically the damage caused by tariffs, subsidies, and other government interventions in the economy (“double incidence of loss” and the “ricochet effect”), the negative “multiplier”

5. THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST (1847-50) II

HARMONIES ÉCONOMIQUES

PAR

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14, RUE ROCHETEAU,

1850

Social & Economic Harmonies:

- an individualist methodology of the social sciences - the pure logic of choice (Crusoe economics), consumer-centric
- the free market “harmoniously” solves the problem of economic coordination - the provisioning of Paris, **the cabinet maker**
- free trade and peace - trade (and thus prosperity) flourishes best when there is peace, mutually beneficial exchange is a strong incentive for peace

Social & Economic Disharmonies:

- on the need to call “a spade a spade” [appeler un chat un chat] - theft by subsidy & theft by tariffs and taxes [is economics a “value free” science?]
- a new theory of the State - “legal plunder”
- destruction and waste is never a net gain to the economy - the Broken Window Fallacy/Sophism, “double incidence of loss,” the ricochet effect (“negative multiplier”)

The Cooperation made Possible by the Free Market I: “The Cabinet Maker & the Student” [*Economic Harmonies* (1850)]



[Late Medieval Trade Networks]

We would be shutting our eyes to the light if we refused to acknowledge that **society cannot present such complicated combinations**, in which civil and penal laws play so little a part, **without obeying a prodigiously ingenious mechanism**. This mechanism is the subject matter of political economy. One more thing worthy of comment is that, in **this truly incalculable number of transactions** which have contributed to keeping alive one student for one day, there is perhaps not a millionth part which has been made directly. The countless things he has enjoyed today are **the work of men a great number of whom have long since disappeared from the face of the earth**. Nevertheless they were remunerated as they wished, although he who is benefiting today from the product of their work has done nothing for them. He did not know them and will never know them.

The Cooperation made Possible by the Free Market II: “The Cabinet Maker & the Student” [*Economic Harmonies* (1850)]



He who reads this page, at the very moment at which he reads it, has the power, although he perhaps does not realize this, **to set in motion men in all countries, of all races, and I might almost say, of all periods of time; white men, black men, red men and yellow men.** He causes generations that have died away and generations not yet born to contribute to his current satisfactions...

In truth, can all this have been possible, can such extraordinary phenomena have been achieved without there having been in society **a natural and knowing organization which acts, so to speak, without our knowledge?**



[Late Medieval Trade Networks]

Death of an Important Free Market Economist (1850)



Death

- died Christmas eve 1850 in Rome
- possibly throat cancer

Memorial

- Friends raised money to build monument in Mugron 1878 (desecrated by Nazis in 1942)



**A Monument erected to the memory of Bastiat in Mugron, 23 April, 1878
[how it appeared in 1878]**

Frédéric Bastiat, "I love all forms of freedom" (1847) I



**[Frédéric Bastiat
(1801-1850)]**

My dear Frédéric [FB writing to himself],

Like you **I love all forms of freedom; and among these, the one that is the most universally useful to mankind, the one you enjoy at each moment of the day and in all of life's circumstances, is the freedom to work and to trade.** I know that making things one's own is the fulcrum of society and even of human life. I know that trade is intrinsic to property and that to restrict the one is to shake the foundations of the other. I approve of your devoting yourself to the defense of this freedom **whose triumph will inevitably usher in the reign of international justice and consequently the extinction of hatred, prejudices between one people and another, and the wars that come in their wake.**

[(Draft preface to *Economic Harmonies*, 1847)]

Frédéric Bastiat, "I love all forms of freedom" (1847) II



**[Frédéric Bastiat
(1801-1850)]**

In any case, why limit yourself? Why imprison your thoughts? It seems to me that you have subjected them to a prison regime of a single crust of dry bread as food, since there you are, chewing night and day on a question of money. I love freedom of trade as much as you do. But is all human progress encapsulated in that freedom? In the past, your heart beat for **the freeing of thought and speech** which were still bound by their university shackles and the laws against free association. You enthusiastically supported **parliamentary reform** and the radical division of that sovereignty, which delegates and controls, from the executive power in all its branches. **All forms of freedom go together.** All ideas form **a systematic and harmonious whole**, and there is not a single one whose proof does not serve to demonstrate the truth of the others.

[(Draft preface to *Economic Harmonies*, 1847)]

MERRIE MELODIES
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"That's all folks!"

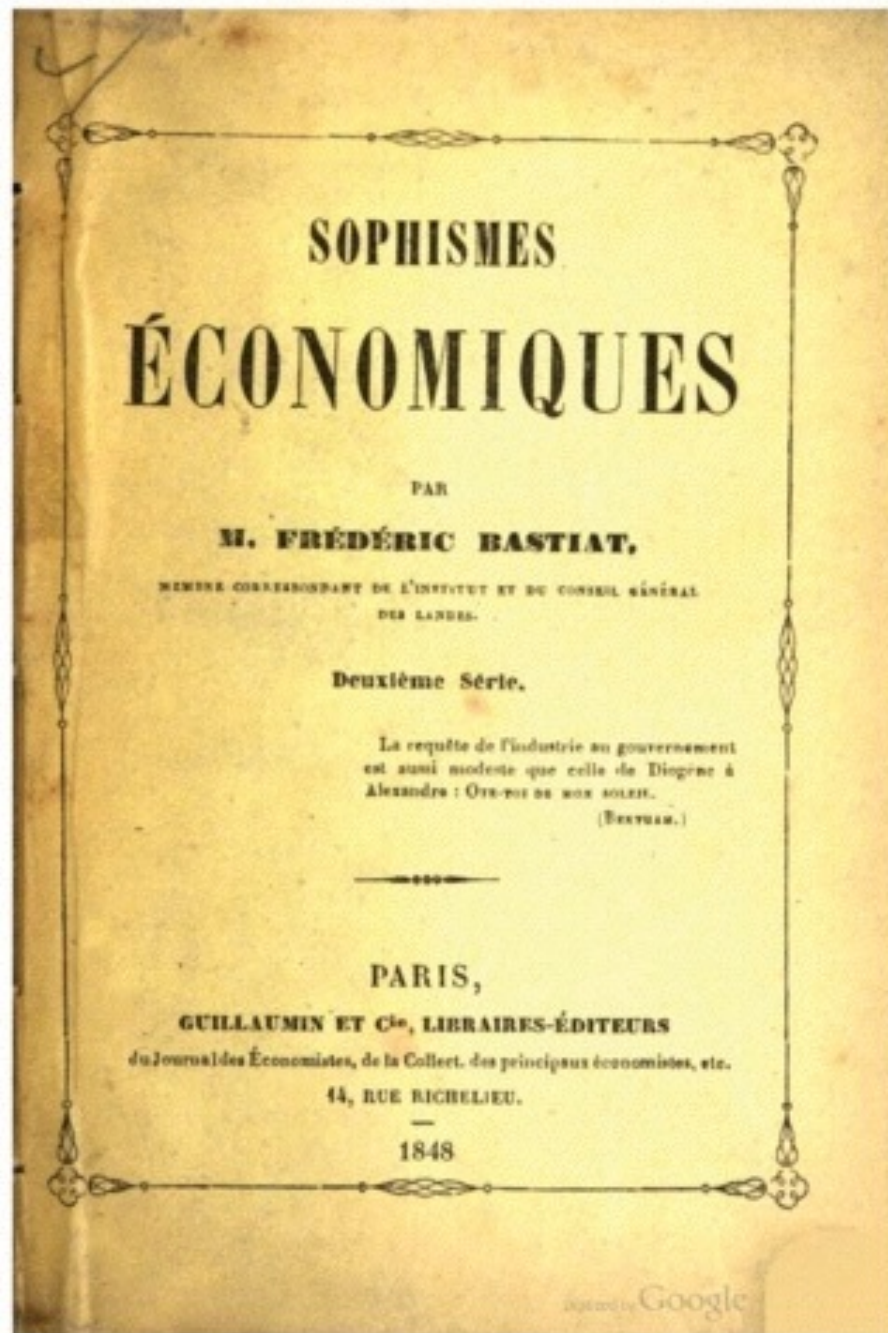
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