“Sidney... called Grotius's Law [Rights] of War and Peace the most important of all books in political theory.”

— Thomas G. West, from the foreword to Algernon Sidney's Discourses Concerning Government

New! — The Rights of War and Peace — See page 31

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ABOUT LIBERTY FUND

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The cuneiform inscription that serves as our logo and as a design element in Liberty Fund books is the earliest-known written appearance of the word “freedom” (amagi), or “liberty.” It is taken from a clay document written about 2300 B.C. in the Sumerian city-state of Lagash.
Introducing The Library of the Works of Ludwig von Mises

The Library of the Works of Ludwig von Mises brings together the essential classical liberal thought of one of the most noteworthy twentieth-century economists. Associated with Carl Menger's Austrian School, Mises was one of the few economists advocating free markets and a laissez-faire political economy during the halcyon period of Marxism and Keynesianism. He foresaw many of the problems of the economic policies of early twentieth-century Europe and predicted the Great Depression. Central to Mises's thought is his emphasis on the fundamental role of individualism in material civilization and its uncontrollable dynamic nature. The series includes the most important works of the Austrian School of economics.

Theory and History is the inaugural volume in the series. In the next volume, Liberalism, Mises offers brief explanations of economic phenomena and his views on government and its very limited, but essential role in preserving social cooperation under which the free market can function. Human Action, often referred to as Mises's magnum opus, concludes the work Mises set in motion in Theory and History and is often considered the cornerstone of free-market economics. The Ultimate Foundation of Economic Science deals with the most fundamental, elemental, and primary sources of economic science. Nation, State, and Economy illustrates the differences between the political and economic philosophies of conservatism and of liberalism in pre- and post–World War I Germany.

HUMAN ACTION
A Treatise on Economics
By Ludwig von Mises
Edited by Bettina Bien Greaves
Glossary prepared by Percy L. Greaves, Jr.

In the foreword to Human Action: A Treatise on Economics, Mises explains complex market phenomena as “the outcomes of countless conscious, purposive actions, choices, and preferences of individuals, each of whom was trying as best as he or she could under the circumstances to attain various wants and ends and to avoid undesired consequences.” It is individual choices in response to personal subjective value judgments that ultimately determine market phenomena—supply and demand, prices, the pattern of production, and even profits and losses. Although governments may presume to set “prices,” it is individuals who, by their actions and choices through competitive bidding for money, products, and services, actually determine “prices.” Thus, Mises presents economics—not as a study of material goods, services, and products—but as a study of human actions. He sees the science of human action, praxeology, as a science of reason and logic, which recognizes a regularity in the sequence and interrelationships among market phenomena. Mises defends the methodology of praxeology against the criticisms of those in the “hard” sciences and its ideology against the criticisms of Marxists, socialists, positivists, and mathematical statisticians.

Mises attributes the tremendous technological progress and the consequent increase in wealth and general welfare in the last two centuries to the introduction of liberal government policies based on free-market economic teachings, creating an economic and political environment which permits individuals to pursue their respective goals in freedom and peace. Mises also explains the futility and counter-productiveness of government attempts to regulate, control, and equalize all people's circumstances: “Men are born unequal and . . . it is precisely their inequality that generates social cooperation and civilization.”

Ludwig von Mises (1881–1973) earned his doctorate in law and economics from the University of Vienna in 1906. In 1926, Mises founded the Austrian Institute for Business Cycle Research. From 1909 to 1934, he was an economist for the Vienna Chamber of Commerce. Before the Anschluss, in 1934 Mises left for Geneva, where he was a professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies until 1940, when he emigrated to New York City. From 1948 to 1969, he was a visiting professor at New York University.

Bettina Bien Greaves was a senior staff member with the Foundation for Economic Education from 1951 to 1999. She is the author of Misce: An Annotated Bibliography.
LIBERALISM
The Classical Tradition
By Ludwig von Mises
Edited by Bettina Bien Greaves

The term “liberalism” comes from the Latin word liber meaning “free.” Mises defines liberalism as “the liberal doctrine of the harmony of the rightly understood interests of all members of a free society founded on the principle of private ownership of the means of production.” This book presents the theoretical and practical arguments for liberalism in the classical tradition.

The foundation of liberalism, Mises says, rests on an understanding and appreciation of private property, social cooperation, the freedom idea, ethics and morality, democracy, and the legitimate role of government. Liberalism is not a political party; it is a system of social organization. The liberal program aims at securing equality under law and freedom of opportunity for everyone to make their own choices and decisions, so long as they do not interfere with the equal rights of others; it offers no special privileges to anyone. Under liberalism, the role of government would be limited to protecting the lives, property, and freedom of its citizens to pursue their own ends and goals. Mises is more specific here than elsewhere in applying the liberal program to economic policy, domestic and foreign. Also in this book, Mises contrasts liberalism with other conceivable systems of social organization such as socialism, communism, and fascism.

THEORY AND HISTORY
An Interpretation of Social and Economic Evolution
By Ludwig von Mises
Edited by Bettina Bien Greaves

Ludwig von Mises was the leading exponent of the Austrian School of economics throughout most of the twentieth century. He has long been regarded as a most knowledgeable and respected economist, even though his teachings were generally outside the “mainstream.”

Theory and History deals with the theory of economics, i.e., the study of purposive human action, and with history, the record of the past actions of individuals. All actions are determined by ideas. Thoughts and ideas are “real things,” Mises writes. “Although intangible and immaterial, they are factors in bringing about changes in the realm of tangible and material things.” Rather than rejecting the study of historical change as a “useless pastime,” Mises considers it of the utmost practical importance. “History looks backward into the past, but the lesson it teaches concerns things to come.” History opens the mind to an understanding of human nature, increases wisdom, and distinguishes civilized man from the barbarian. Moreover, historical knowledge is of the utmost importance in helping to anticipate and plan for the future.

Though Theory and History is not studied as often as other, more popular Mises works, it provides great insight into Mises’s fundamental thoughts and a fascinating exploration of human action.
SOCIALISM
By Ludwig von Mises
Translated by J. Kahane
Foreword by F. A. Hayek

More than thirty years ago F. A. Hayek said of Socialism: “It was a work on political economy in the tradition of the great moral philosophers, a Montesquieu or Adam Smith, containing both acute knowledge and profound wisdom. . . . To none of us young men who read the book when it appeared was the world ever the same again.” This is a newly annotated edition of the classic first published in German in 1922. It is the definitive refutation of nearly every type of socialism ever devised. Mises presents a wide-ranging analysis of society, comparing the results of socialist planning with those of free-market capitalism in all areas of life.

BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS
Monetary Disorder, Interventionism, Socialism, and the Great Depression
Volume 2 of Selected Writings of Ludwig von Mises
Edited by Richard Ebeling

Ludwig von Mises, the author of such classics as Socialism and Human Action, is universally acknowledged as one of the most important classical liberals and economists of the twentieth century. In 1934, he left his native Austria in fear of the Nazis, who seized all his papers in 1938 in Vienna and, Mises thought, destroyed them.

But the papers were not destroyed. In 1996, Richard and Anna Ebeling discovered the papers in an archive in Moscow. This second volume in the resulting Selected Writings of Ludwig von Mises series from Liberty Fund represents a treasure trove of important essays.

Richard Ebeling was the Ludwig von Mises Professor of Economics at Hillsdale College and chairman of the economics and business administration department at Hillsdale before his appointment as President of The Foundation for Economic Education. He has served as the editor or co-editor for twenty other books, including The Age of Economists: From Adam Smith to Milton Friedman and Human Action: A 50-Year Tribute.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INTERNATIONAL REFORM AND RECONSTRUCTION
Volume 3 of Selected Writings of Ludwig von Mises
Edited by Richard Ebeling

After he fled Austria, Ludwig von Mises, one of the century’s foremost economists, arrived in the United States and continued to write essays on economics. Among those included in volume 3 are:

Guiding Principles for the Reconstruction of Austria (1940)
An Eastern Democratic Union: A Proposal for the Establishment of a Durable Peace in Eastern Europe (1943)
Aspects of American Foreign Trade Policy (1943)
Mexico’s Economic Problems (1943)
The Main Issues in Present-Day Monetary Controversies (1944)
A Noninflationary Proposal for Post-War Monetary Reconstruction (1944)
THE THEORY OF MONEY AND CREDIT
By Ludwig von Mises
Introduction by Lionel Robbins
Foreward by Murray N. Rothbard

When Mises wrote this landmark book in 1912 at the age of thirty-one, no monetary theory could be described as both securely founded on economic reality and properly incorporated into an analysis of the entire economic system.

The Theory of Money and Credit opened new vistas. It integrated monetary theory into the main body of economic analysis for the first time, providing fresh, new insights into the nature of money and its role in the economy and bringing its author into the front rank of European economics.

Mises also presented a new monetary theory of the trade cycle which, under further development by his student, Nobel Laureate F. A. Hayek, came to challenge all previous trade-cycle theories.

FREEDOM AND REFORM
Essays in Economics and Social Philosophy
By Frank H. Knight
Foreword by James M. Buchanan

"Frank Knight was a thinker of the first importance and never more pertinent than he is in these years. The depths of his insights and his trenchant formulations might serve to weaken some of the prejudices of the present age."

—Edward Shils, University of Chicago

The fifteen essays in this collection, first published in 1947, treat a variety of economic, social, political, and philosophical problems and were written by a legendary professor of economics at the University of Chicago.

Frank H. Knight (1885–1972) wrote from the viewpoint of ethics as well as economics. His own words best describe his objective in this book: "The basic principle of science—truth or objectivity—is essentially a moral principle. . . . The presuppositions of objectivity are integrity, competence, humility. . . . All coercion is absolutely excluded in favor of free meeting of free minds."

THE KEYNESIAN EPISODE
A Reassessment
By W. H. Hutt

The late W. H. Hutt was a preeminent and persistent critic of the economic theories of John Maynard Keynes. In The Keynesian Episode, he presents a comprehensive review of Keynes’s General Theory, including the finest critique to date of the Acceleration Principle. He questions the very legitimacy of Keynes’s fundamental epistemology.

He finds no merit in Keynes’s mathematical and holistic approach to economic phenomena.
COMMERCE, CULTURE, AND LIBERTY
Readings on Capitalism Before Adam Smith
Edited by Henry C. Clark

This collection of thirty-seven readings (from thirty-three writers) brings together some of the most significant pre–Adam Smith writings on the political and cultural dimensions of capitalism.

To modern readers, these seventeenth- and eighteenth-century discussions of commerce and economic life in general are surprising because they are so closely integrated with current moral and cultural issues. Part of the value of this book is in reminding us that many of our own concerns are not without precedent and earlier reflection.

The selections come both from now-unfamiliar authors who were influential in their own time, as well as from such well-known writers as Rousseau, Defoe, Fielding, Montesquieu, and Voltaire. The essays emphasize the human meaning of the market; they were selected to provide a sense of the range of opinion that prevailed on the broader significance of the market economy before it became a pervasive feature of modern life.

Commerce, Culture, and Liberty presents rich and provocative writings on the relationship between commerce and luxury, virtue, nobility, agriculture, the state, religion, civility, and liberty.

Henry C. Clark is Professor of History at Canisius College.

PROMISES, PERFORMANCE, AND PROSPECTS
By Antonio Martino
Edited and with a Foreword by Dwight Lee

Since 1970, Antonio Martino has authored 13 books and more than 150 papers and articles on economic theory and policy. This modern collection of writings is from Martino’s practical and theoretical perspective, as he has personally encountered many of the economic and political issues presented in these essays. Although the collected essays are written from a specifically Italian outlook, they translate easily to the political experience in all Western democracies.

Divided into six parts, this volume discusses major economic topics such as fiscal responsibility, government and over-government, the underground economy and the failure of governments to deliver on their promises of economic prosperity, discretionary monetary policy, and the future of freedom and the human flourishing that depends upon it.

As Dwight Lee comments in his foreword to the volume, “From Adam Smith to James Buchanan, the insights of political economists have been motivated by, and illustrated with, contemporary concerns that keep recurring in only slightly different guises.”

Antonio Martino is the current Defense Minister of Italy and a member of the Mont Pelerin Society. He received a J.D. from the University of Messina Law School and pursued graduate studies at the University of Chicago, where he studied under Milton Friedman.

In January 2005 Antonio Martino was awarded the Department of Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service by the United States Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld. According to the Department of Defense, “This award is the highest honorary award presented by the Department of Defense to private citizens.”
ECONOMICS

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THE WORKS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF DAVID RICARDO

In Eleven Volumes

By David Ricardo

Edited by Piero Sraffa and with the Collaboration of M. H. Dobb

David Ricardo was born in London in 1772. His father, a successful stockbroker, introduced him to the Stock Exchange at the formative age of fourteen. During his career in finance, he amassed a personal fortune, which allowed him to retire at the age of forty-two. Thereafter, he pursued a political career and further developed his economic ideas and policy proposals. A man of very little formal education, Ricardo arguably became, with the exception of Adam Smith, the most influential political economist of all time.

Ricardo was the first economist to make extensive use of deductive reasoning and arithmetical models to illustrate the anticipated reactions to juxtaposed market forces and responsive human action. His modes of analysis have become identified with economics as an academic discipline. Like Smith, Ricardo believed that minimal government intervention best served an economy. His contributions to economics are numerous and include the theory of “hard money” to hedge inflation, the law of diminishing returns, developed along with his close friend the classical economist T. R. Malthus, and the labor theory of value.

One of Ricardo’s most significant contributions to economics is the law of comparative advantage as applied to international commerce, which grew out of Adam Smith’s division of labor and has become the central argument for free trade and open markets. It implies that countries best serve themselves when they trade with other countries abiding by their respective scales of efficiency. Besides being the most efficient method of international commerce, the comparative-advantage mode of trade also encourages international stability through multilateral business interests and global interdependencies. As Frédéric Bastiat, the French journalist and politician, wrote, “If goods do not cross borders, armies will.” Throughout the years, several economists have elaborated on fundamental Ricardo themes and developed compelling theorems. Using Ricardo’s assertions about the interrelationships among capital, labor, output, and investment, the Nobel laureate F. A. Hayek posed the Ricardo effect, a retort to John Maynard Keynes’s accelerator principle. Robert Barro of Harvard University used Ricardo’s equivalence theorem to argue that the distinction between government taxing its citizens or deficit spending on credit is inconsequential to the long-term aggregate economy. Gordon Tullock, one of the founders of the public choice school, built upon Ricardo’s rent theory to explain his “rent-seeking” phenomenon, which illuminates the inequitable and monopolistic distribution of excessive gains derived through discriminate government subsidies.

This eleven-volume set of The Works and Correspondence of David Ricardo contains Ricardo’s published and unpublished writings, and provides great insight into the early era of political economics by chronicling Ricardo’s significant contributions to modern economics. The edition has been widely acclaimed as the best example, prior to the Glasgow edition of Adam Smith’s writings, of scholarly editing applied to the work of an economist. It contains a general index and includes four volumes dedicated to his personal correspondence with such economic luminaries as Malthus, Jean-Baptiste Say, and James Mill, the father of John Stuart Mill. This publication is an affordable paperback version of the hardcover edition prepared under the auspices of the Royal Economic Society by Piero Sraffa and printed by Cambridge University Press in 1951–1973. Complete sets of the edition have not been available for many years.
THE SELECTED WORKS OF GORDON TULLOCK
In Ten Volumes
By Gordon Tullock
Edited by Charles K. Rowley

During the past half-century Gordon Tullock has continually advanced the frontiers of political economy, most particularly with respect to the workings of representative democracies and autocracies. As his reputation grows, Liberty Fund announces a ten-volume collection, The Selected Works of Gordon Tullock. This series, edited and arranged thematically by George Mason University’s Duncan Black Professor of Economics Charles K. Rowley, brings together Tullock’s most significant contributions to economics, political science, public choice, sociology, law and economics, and bioeconomics.

Tullock followed a unique path in his academic career. His exposure to formal economic training was limited to one course taught by Henry Simons as part of the law curriculum at the University of Chicago. Although Tullock does not hold a degree in economics, he is one of the most respected and widely cited economists of the modern age. His influence on modern political economy is simply immense. As Rowley points out in his introduction to the first volume of this series, “Gordon Tullock is an economist by nature rather than by training.” Assuredly, his “outsider” perspective and his intellectual brilliance cultivate an uncommon ability to think “outside the box” and to explain scientifically phenomena that are often intuitively obvious but not readily demonstrated.

Tullock and his 1962 coauthor, Nobel laureate James M. Buchanan, are widely recognized as colouders of public choice, a field that systematically applies the rational choice approach of economics to the analysis of political markets. Public choice analysts evaluate the impact on political outcomes exercised by voters, special interests, bureaucrats, legislators, and presidents on the assumption that each such actor pursues his own self-interest. In so doing, public choice demonstrates that the “invisible hand,” identified by Adam Smith as associating self-interest in the private marketplace with the wealth of a nation, does not necessarily hold in political markets, where the “visible boot” of government, unless carefully checked, may result in economic ruin.

Tullock has made pathbreaking contributions to constitutional political economy; the vote motive, rent-seeking theory, bureaucracy, law and economics, and bioeconomics. He has expanded the frontiers of political economy, widely defined.

Scholars will undoubtedly find the extensive breadth and depth of Tullock’s writings enriching. The general reader, as well as the student of politics, and all who love economic liberty, will find Tullock’s prose lucid, readable, and sprinkled with wit. His forensic argument is penetrating, compelling, clear, and unambiguous. His brilliant mind is surprisingly accessible to us all.

Gordon Tullock is one of the living legends in the field of political economics. The Selected Works of Gordon Tullock provides an entree to the mind of an original thinker. Professor Rowley provides deliberately sparse contextual introduction to each volume, opting to allow the very able and eloquent Tullock to speak for himself.

Charles K. Rowley is Duncan Black Professor of Economics and a Senior Fellow of the James M. Buchanan Center for Political Economy at George Mason University. He is also General Director of the Locke Institute.

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THE COLLECTED WORKS OF ARTHUR SELDON
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By Arthur Seldon
Edited by Colin Robinson

“Arthur Seldon has, more than most of us, been able to combine realism in prediction with idealism in vision.”

—James M. Buchanan

Arthur Seldon was born in 1916 and has lived through the most dynamic and volatile century in the history of humankind. His advocacy of and undeterred belief in classical liberalism have sought to combat the intoxicating and deceptive “comfort” of collectivism created by the instability of two world wars and unprecedented technological and sociological change.

From the late 1950s Seldon’s partnership with Ralph Harris (later Lord Harris), as Editorial Director and General Director respectively, made the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) the bellwether for classical liberal thought throughout England and eventually the world. In their early years, when very few people dared dispute Keynesian thought, Harris and Seldon argued against its determined centralization and its consequent collectivist tendencies. In the face of the status quo, IEA provided astute defenses of market solutions to various societal problems. Their arguments, always coherent, were often bolstered by case studies and compelling empirical evidence. They sought market alternatives to government-manipulated programs concerning such issues as public pensions, public education, public health care, social welfare, and corporate welfare.

Gradually, as collectivist programs started to break down of their own weight, IEA’s writings provided the intellectual underpinnings to alternative solutions to the welfare state. In the early 1980s, IEA’s various themes on smaller government became a substantive part of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher’s reforms. Such reforms led to the privatization of nationalized corporations, labor union reorganization, and abolition of exchange controls. IEA’s efforts for change did not stop in England. According to Nobel laureate Milton Friedman, the influence of IEA has “contributed greatly to the change in the intellectual climate of opinion around the world.”

Seldon’s writings are clear and accessible. He has the uncommon ability to translate complex information, often fraught with esoteric philosophical and technical jargon, into understandable prose for both intellectual and lay consumption.

The Collected Works of Arthur Seldon spans 65 years of Seldon’s influential thought and includes all his pivotal works that helped to shape current economic thought. His arguments are as compelling and relevant today as they were over a half century ago.

Each volume of this series has a contextual introduction and, except for Volume 3, an individual index. Volume 7 contains an index to the entire series. Everyman’s Dictionary of Economics, cowritten with Fred G. Pennance, Volume 3 of this series, is an essential tool for anyone who wants a better understanding of political economics.

Colin Robinson was a business economist for eleven years. He was then appointed to the Chair of Economics at the University of Surrey, Guildford, United Kingdom where he founded the Department of Economics and is now Emeritus Professor. For many years he has been associated with the Institute of Economic Affairs and from 1992 to 2002 he was the IEA’s Editorial Director.
THE COLLECTED WORKS OF JAMES M. BUCHANAN

In Twenty Volumes

By James M. Buchanan
Forewords by Geoffrey Brennan, Hartmut Kliemt, and Robert D. Tollison

“As a political scientist, I am partial to The Calculus of Consent and his other writings on public choice. But there is a consistency throughout that renders the entire collected works the product of a thorough-going (and thoroughly engaging) political economist.”

—Professor Kenneth A. Shepsle, Harvard University

This monumental twenty-volume collection presents the writings of James M. Buchanan, one of the great twentieth-century scholars of liberty. Buchanan, the Nobel laureate in Economics in 1986, has much wisdom to offer—not just to economists and academics—but to all who seek to understand the challenges and opportunities of governance in our age.

“This is a series,” write the editors, “that no serious scholar of public choice theory, public economics, or contemporary political theory will want to be without. It is a series that will also appeal to the general student of liberty, for Buchanan has—perhaps more than any other contemporary scholar—helped us to view politics without the romantic gloss that characterizes much normative political theory and that slips unhappily into so much popular commentary. Buchanan has been a resolute defender of the ideal of a society of free and responsible individuals and has been a painstaking analyst of the institutional structure that might best support such a society. Buchanan stands with von Mises, Hayek, Popper, and Friedman as one of the great twentieth-century scholars of liberty.”

The Collected Works of James M. Buchanan is a vast and significant twenty-volume series that includes ten monographs and all of the important journal articles, papers, and essays that Buchanan has produced in a distinguished career spanning more than half a century. Among the monographs are such famous works as The Calculus of Consent and The Limits of Liberty, as well as such gems as Cost and Choice: An Inquiry in Economic Theory. The monographs have been cast into a new format, and in those cases in which no index, or only a partial index, was originally provided, new indexes have been created. In addition, each volume includes a foreword by one of the three editors of the series, each of whom is a distinguished economist in his own right.

Volume 20 presents a comprehensive index to the entire series and an annotated copy of the entire curriculum vitae, indicating in which volume the various items appear and, correspondingly, those items that have been omitted.

The Collected Works of James M. Buchanan is an important contribution to the study of an important economist and a scholar of liberty, a man who has always been able to view his work from an appropriate perspective. As James Buchanan has written, “My interest in understanding how the economics interaction process works has always been instrumental to the more inclusive purpose of understanding how we can learn to live with one another without engaging in Hobbesian war and without subjecting ourselves to the dictates of the state.”

James M. Buchanan is an eminent economist who won the Alfred Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1986 and is considered one of the greatest scholars of liberty of the twentieth century. He is also Professor Emeritus at George Mason and Virginia Tech Universities.

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ECONOMIC FORCES AT WORK
Selected Works by Armen A. Alchian
Introduction by Ronald H. Coase

“Economic Forces at Work reveals [Alchian’s] extraordinary capacity to perceive the essential forces and relationships that govern human behavior under different circumstances, and to establish their effects on the character of economic life.”

—Modern Age

“Whether or not the reader finds himself in agreement with all of Dr. Alchian’s methods of analysis or his conclusions, his essays represent some of the most important works in contemporary economics.”

—Libertarian Review

In 1950, Armen Alchian published his paper on “Uncertainty, Evolution and Economic Theory” (reprinted in this volume), a paper of striking originality, whose importance was immediately perceived and which gained him international recognition.

Alchian has made important contributions to the economic analysis of inflation and unemployment and to the theory of costs and of the firm. He has played the leading role in the development of a theory of property rights. His writing is distinguished by his ability to disentangle the essential from the trivial and, above all, by his skill in showing how the same basic economic forces are at work in a wide variety of apparently completely different social settings.

Armen A. Alchian is Professor Emeritus of Economics at UCLA.

Ronald H. Coase was awarded the 1991 Nobel Prize in Economics.

ECONOMICS AND THE PUBLIC WELFARE
By Benjamin M. Anderson
Foreword by Arthur Kemp

In the turbulent years between passage of the Federal Reserve Act (1913) and the Bretton Woods Agreement (1945), the peoples of the Western world suffered two world wars, two major and several minor international financial panics, an epidemic of currency devaluations and debt repudiations, civil wars, and revolutions. They also enjoyed a decade of unprecedented prosperity and experienced a decade of unprecedented depression and deflation. They also saw the beginning of a period of prolonged, world-wide inflation.

No period in history could serve better as a case study for the analysis of applied economic policy. No one could have been better situated to write that study than was Benjamin M. Anderson. From his vantage point as economist for the Chase Manhattan Bank and editor of the Chase Economic Bulletin, who participated in much of what he records, Dr. Anderson here describes the climactic events of a turbulent era.

Arthur Kemp is Professor Emeritus of Economics at Claremont McKenna College.
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THE WEALTH OF NATIONS

In Two Volumes
Edited by R. H. Campbell and A. S. Skinner
W. B. Todd, textual editor

First published in 1776, the year in which the American Revolution officially began, Smith's Wealth of Nations sparked a revolution of its own. In it Smith analyzes the major elements of political economy, from market pricing and the division of labor to monetary, tax, trade, and other government policies that affect economic behavior. Throughout he offers seminal arguments for free trade, free markets, and limited government.

Criticizing mercantilists who sought to use the state to increase their nations' supply of precious metals, Smith points out that a nation's wealth should be measured by the well-being of its people. Prosperity in turn requires voluntary exchange of goods in a peaceful, well-ordered market. How to establish and maintain such markets? For Smith the answer lay in man's social instincts, which government may encourage by upholding social standards of decency, honesty, and virtue, but which government undermines when it unduly interferes with the intrinsically private functions of production and exchange.

THE THEORY OF MORAL SENTIMENTS

Edited by D. D. Raphael and A. L. Macfie

The Theory of Moral Sentiments, Smith's first and in his own mind most important work, outlines his view of proper conduct and the institutions and sentiments that make men virtuous. Here he develops his doctrine of the impartial spectator, whose hypothetical disinterested judgment we must use to distinguish right from wrong in any given situation. We by nature pursue our self-interest, according to Smith. This makes independence or self-command an instinctive good, and neutral rules as difficult to craft as they are necessary. But society is not held together merely by neutral rules; it is held together by sympathy. Smith argues that we naturally share the emotions and to a certain extent the physical sensations we witness in others. Sharing the sensations of our fellows, we seek to maximize their pleasures and minimize their pains so that we may share in their joys and enjoy their expressions of affection and approval.

LECTURES ON RHETORIC AND BELLES LETTRES

Edited by J. C. Bryce

The "Notes of Dr. Smith's Rhetoric Lectures," discovered in 1958 by a University of Aberdeen professor, consists of lecture notes taken by two of Smith's students at the University of Glasgow in 1762–1763. There are thirty lectures in the collection, all on rhetoric and the different kinds or characteristics of style.

The book is divided into "an examination of the several ways of communicating our thoughts by speech" and "an attention to the principles of those literary compositions which contribute to persuasion or entertainment." The species of communication discussed include descriptive and narrative (or historical) composition, poetry, demonstrative oratory, panegyrical, didactic or scientific language, deliberative oratory, and judicial or forensic oratory.

The subjects addressed in his teachings include the style and genius of some of the best of the ancient writers and poets, especially the historians and the English classics.
LECTURES ON JURISPRUDENCE
Edited by R. L. Meek, D. D. Raphael and P. G. Stein

Smith's Lectures on Jurisprudence, originally delivered at the University of Glasgow in 1762–1763, presents his "theory of the rules by which civil government ought to be directed."

Building on his Theory of Moral Sentiments, Smith argues that the state must act as an impartial spectator, judging when an individual has been injured. Thus, regulations concerning trade, commerce, and production must be crafted so as to encourage rather than interfere with our productive capacities.

ESSAYS ON PHILOSOPHICAL SUBJECTS
Edited by W. P. D. Wightman and J. C. Bryce

Reflecting Adam Smith's wide learning and varied interests, these essays shed considerable light on his place in the Scottish Enlightenment. Included are histories of astronomy, ancient logic, and ancient physics; essays on the “imitative” arts and the affinity between music, dancing, and poetry; and a critical review of Samuel Johnson’s famous Dictionary, which Smith originally published in the Edinburgh Review (1755–1756).

CORRESPONDENCE OF ADAM SMITH
Revised Edition
Edited by E. C. Mossner and I. S. Ross

This volume offers an engaging portrait of Smith through more than four hundred letters; also included are appendixes with Smith’s thoughts on the “Contest with America” and a collection of letters from Jeremy Bentham.

INDEX TO THE WORKS OF ADAM SMITH
Compiled by Knud Haakonssen and A. S. Skinner

The new comprehensive Index to the Works of Adam Smith gives students and researchers in all fields a single, unified source for locating Adam Smith's many contributions to such diverse fields as economics, morality, philosophy, and law.

This easy-to-use index helps students, readers, and researchers trace their topics of interest through all of Adam Smith’s work. The index covers The Wealth of Nations, The Theory of Moral Sentiments, Essays on Philosophical Subjects, Lectures on Jurisprudence, and Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.

Now complete in seven titles/eight volumes, this series is the first uniform collection of Adam Smith’s writings. The Glasgow Edition is published in hardcover by Oxford University Press. The paperback edition is published by Liberty Fund.

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LIBERTY AND ORDER
The First American Party Struggle
Edited and with a Preface by Lance Banning

Liberty and Order is an ambitious anthology of primary source writings: letters, circulars, debate transcriptions, House proceedings, and newspaper articles that document the years during which America's Founding generation divided over the sort of country the United States was to become.

With this significant new collection, the reader receives a deeper understanding of the complex issues, struggles, and personalities that made up the first great party battle and that continue to shape our representative government today.

Lance Banning is Professor of History at the University of Kentucky, where he has taught since 1973, and was the 2000/2001 Distinguished Professor in the College of Arts and Sciences.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC
Primary Sources
Edited by Bruce Frohnen

"The American Republic is an excellent and very welcome addition to American History reference shelves and supplemental reading lists."
— The Midwest Book Review

Many reference works offer compilations of critical documents covering individual liberty, local autonomy, constitutional order, and other issues that helped to shape the American political tradition. Yet few of these works are available in a form suitable for classroom use, and traditional textbooks give short shrift to these important issues.

The American Republic provides, in a single volume, critical, original documents revealing the character of American discourse on the nature and importance of local government, the purposes of federal union, and the role of religion and tradition in forming America's drive for liberty.

Bruce Frohnen teaches at the Ave Maria School of Law in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY COMMONWEALTHAN
Studies in the Transmission, Development, and Circumstance of English Liberal Thought from the Restoration of Charles II Until the War with the Thirteen Colonies
By Caroline Robbins

Caroline Robbins describes the Commonwealthmen as "a gifted and active minority of the population of the British Isles, who kept alive, during an age of extraordinary complacency and legislative inactivity, a demand for increased liberty of conscience." Their essays, arguments, pamphlets, and histories—a continual flow from the late seventeenth century to the end of the eighteenth—were hugely popular in America. The themes presented were revolutionary: separation of powers, natural rights, rotation in office, religious freedom, a supreme court, and resistance to tyranny.

Caroline Robbins (1903–1999) was educated at the University of London, receiving her Ph.D. there before going to the United States. She taught history at Bryn Mawr College from 1929 to 1971 and was chairman of the department from 1957 to 1969.
THE FEDERALIST

The Gideon Edition

Edited by George W. Carey and James McClellan

“A high-quality, scholarly edition for a great price.” —Library Journal

The Federalist, by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, constitutes a text central to the American political tradition. Written and published in newspapers in 1787 and 1788 to explain and promote ratification of the proposed Constitution for the United States, which were then bound by the Articles of Confederation, The Federalist remains of singular importance to students of liberty around the world.

The Liberty Fund edition of The Federalist presents the text of the Gideon edition, which includes the responses and corrections prepared by James Madison to the McLean edition of 1810. It also includes a new introduction, a Reader’s Guide, a glossary, ten appendixes, and other key documents leading up to the transmission of the Constitution to the governors of several states. Finally, the Constitution of the United States and Amendments is given, with marginal cross-references to the pertinent passages in The Federalist that address, argue for, or comment upon the specific term, phrase, section, or article of the Constitution.

George W. Carey is Professor of Government at Georgetown University and editor of The Political Science Reviewer.

James McClellan (1937–2005) was James Bryce Visiting Fellow in American Studies at the Institute of United States Studies, University of London.

LIBERTY, ORDER, AND JUSTICE

An Introduction to the Constitutional Principles of American Government

Revised Third Edition

By James McClellan

Liberty, Order, and Justice seeks to familiarize the student with the basic principles of the Constitution and to explain their origin, meaning, and purpose. Particular emphasis is placed on federalism and the separation of powers. These features of the book make this new edition especially suitable for introductory classes in American Government and for high school students in advanced placement courses.


This edition of James McClellan’s classic work on the quest for liberty, order, and justice in England and America includes the author’s revisions to the original edition published in 1989 by the Center for Judicial Studies.


THE REVOLUTIONARY WRITINGS OF JOHN ADAMS

Selected and with a Foreword by C. Bradley Thompson

The Revolutionary Writings of John Adams presents the principal shorter writings in which Adams addresses the prospect of revolution and the form of government proper to the new United States.

This collection illustrates that it was Adams who, before the Revolution, wrote some of the most important documents on the nature of the British Constitution and the meaning of rights, sovereignty, representation, and obligation.

C. Bradley Thompson is Professor of History and Political Science at Ashland University. He is the author of John Adams and the Spirit of Liberty.

THE SPUR OF FAME

Dialogues of John Adams and Benjamin Rush, 1805–1813

Edited by John A. Schutz and Douglass Adair

John Adams and Benjamin Rush met in 1774 as members of the Continental Congress—Adams from Massachusetts, Rush from Pennsylvania.

In 1805, after Adams was defeated in his quest of a second term as the new republic’s second President, the two men self-consciously commenced an exchange of letters. Their recurring subject was fame. This emphasis on fame was crucial, Adams and Rush believed, because on the fame attached to individual leaders of the Revolutionary generation would depend the view of the Revolution, the Constitution, and republican government.

THE WEBSTER–HAYNE DEBATE

ON THE NATURE OF THE UNION

Foreword by Herman Belz

The debates between Daniel Webster of Massachusetts and Robert Hayne of South Carolina gave fateful utterance to the differing understandings of the nature of the American Union that had come to predominate in the North and the South by 1830.

To Webster, the Union was the indivisible expression of one nation of people. To Hayne, the Union was the voluntary compact among sovereign states. The Webster–Hayne Debate consists of speeches delivered in the United States Senate in January of 1830.

Herman Belz is Professor of History at the University of Maryland.

FAME AND THE FOUNDING FATHERS

Essays by Douglass Adair

Edited by Trevor Colbourn

The fifteen articles, essays, notes, and documents gathered in this collection showcase Adair’s “extraordinary ability to enter empathetically into the experience and ideology of the Founding Fathers while at the same time writing about them critically and movingly.”

Douglass Adair (1912–1968) was a Professor of History and editor of the William and Mary Quarterly.

Trevor Colbourn is President Emeritus at the University of Central Florida.
THE FOUNDER'S CONSTITUTION
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Edited by Philip B. Kurland and Ralph Lerner

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A triumph of primary-source research, The Founder's Constitution is a brilliant five-volume series that presents "excerpts from all the leading works of political theory, history, law, and constitutional argument on which the Framers and their contemporaries drew and which they themselves produced."

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In cooperation with the University of Chicago Press, Liberty Fund has prepared a new online edition of the entire work at:
http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/.

Philip B. Kurland was the William R. Kenan, Jr., Distinguished Service Professor in the College and Professor in the Law School, University of Chicago.

Ralph Lerner is the Benjamin Franklin Professor in the College and Professor in the Committee on Social Thought, University of Chicago.

IN DEFENSE OF THE CONSTITUTION
By George W. Carey

In Defense of the Constitution argues that modern disciples of Progressivism who subtly distort fundamental principles of the Constitution are determined to centralize political control in Washington, D.C., to achieve their goal of an egalitarian national society. It is in their distrust of self-government and representative institutions that Progressivists advocate, albeit indirectly, an elitist regime based on the power of the Supreme Court—or judicial supremacy.

George W. Carey is Professor of Government at Georgetown University and editor of The Political Science Reviewer.

FRIENDS OF THE CONSTITUTION
Writings of the "Other" Federalists, 1787–1788
Edited by Colleen A. Sheehan and Gary L. McDowell

There were many writers other than John Jay, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton who, in 1787 and 1788, argued for the Constitution's ratification. In a collection central to our understanding of the American founding, Friends of the Constitution brings together forty-nine of the most important of these "other" Federalists' writings.

Colleen A. Sheehan is Professor of Political Science at Villanova University.
Gary L. McDowell is Director of the Institute of United States Studies, University of London.
POLITICAL SERMONS OF THE AMERICAN FOUNDING ERA: 1730–1805
In Two Volumes
Edited by Ellis Sandoz

“. . . a collection of published sermons ‘from the onset of the Great Awakening to the beginning of the Second Awakening and Thomas Jefferson’s second administration.’ Each sermon is complete and prefaced by a succinct biography of the preacher.”

—Chronicles

The early political culture of the American republic was so deeply influenced by the religious consciousness of the New England preachers that it was often through the political sermon that the political rhetoric of the period was formed, refined, and transmitted. Yet the centrality of religious concerns in the lives of eighteenth-century Americans is largely neglected. This has created a blind spot regarding the fundamental acts of the American founding.

Political sermons such as the fifty-five collected in this work are unique to America, in both kind and significance. This volume thus fills an important need if the American founding period is to be adequately understood.

Ellis Sandoz is Professor of Political Science and Director of the Eric Voegelin Institute at Louisiana State University.

AMERICAN POLITICAL WRITING DURING THE FOUNDING ERA: 1760–1805
In Two Volumes
Edited by Charles S. Hyneman and Donald S. Lutz

“American Political Writing During the Founding Era is simply the best available collection of the theoretical polemical literature for the era of the American Revolution. It contains not only the standard items but also many pamphlets that, though they are now less well-known, were central to the unfolding political understanding of the American Revolutionary generation.”

—Professor Jack Greene, Johns Hopkins University

A selection of essays, pamphlets, speeches, and letters to newspapers written between 1760 and 1805 by American political and religious leaders that illuminate the founding of the republic. Many selections are obscure pieces that were previously available only in larger research libraries. But all illuminate the founding of the American republic and are essential reading for students and teachers of American political thought. The second volume includes and annotated bibliography of five hundred additional items for future reference.

The subjects covered in this rich assortment of primary material range from constitutionalism, representation, and republicanism to freedom of the press, religious liberty, and slavery.

Charles S. Hyneman was Professor Emeritus of Political Science at Indiana University before his death in 1984. He was a past president of the American Political Science Association.

Donald S. Lutz is Professor of Political Science at the University of Houston.
AN ESSAY ON THE LIFE OF THE HONOURABLE MAJOR-GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM
By David Humphreys
Foreword by William C. Dowling

General Israel Putnam is remembered to history and legend as exclaiming to the American soldiers at the Battle of Bunker Hill, “Don’t fire ‘til you see the whites of their eyes!”

David Humphreys wrote the biography of Israel Putnam when formation of the Society of the Cincinnati, composed of men who were officers in the Revolution, “focused debate in the new republic about the competing claims of individual liberty and the good of the community.”

As Dowling notes, “All the episodes are retold—Bunker Hill, the Battle of White Plains, the crossing of the Delaware, the Battle of Princeton—but from the perspective of one who was there throughout, and who always permits us to see Putnam as the sort of character by whom history is, in the last analysis, made.”

William C. Dowling is Professor of English at Rutgers University.

THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH
In Two Volumes
By James Bryce
Introduction by Gary L. McDowell

In Democracy in America (1835) the Frenchman Alexis de Tocqueville interpreted American society through the lens of democratic political theory. A half-century later the Scotsman James Bryce examined “the institutions and the people of America as they are” and presented his findings in The American Commonwealth, first published in London in three volumes in 1888. This Liberty Fund two-volume edition is based on the updated third edition of 1941, which encompassed all the changes, corrections, and additions that Bryce entered into the previous editions.

James Bryce (1838–1922) was a British jurist, historian, and statesman. From 1907 to 1913 he was England’s ambassador to the United States.

THE LAMP OF EXPERIENCE
Whig History and the Intellectual Origins of the American Revolution
By Trevor Colbourn

“The republication of this book by Liberty Fund restores to print, in handsome and durable form, one of the most valuable essay collections in the field of early American history.” —R. B. Bernstein, New York Law School

In a landmark work, a leading scholar of the eighteenth century uses diaries, personal correspondence, newspapers, and legislative records to examine the ways in which an understanding of the nature of history influenced the thinking of the Founding Fathers.

Trevor Colbourn is President Emeritus at the University of Central Florida.
VIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES
With Selected Writings
By St. George Tucker
Foreword by Clyde N. Wilson

St. George Tucker’s View of the Constitution, published in 1803, was the first extended, systematic commentary on the United States Constitution after its ratification. Generations learned their Blackstone and their understanding of the Constitution through Tucker.

Clyde N. Wilson is Professor of History and editor of The Papers of John C. Calhoun at the University of South Carolina.

COLONIAL ORIGINS OF THE
AMERICAN CONSTITUTION
A Documentary History
Edited and with an Introductory Essay by Donald S. Lutz

This landmark collection of eighty documents created by the American colonists—and not English officials—is the genesis of American fundamental law and constitutionalism. Included are all documents attempting to unite the colonies, beginning with the New England Confederation of 1643.

Donald S. Lutz is Professor of Political Science at the University of Houston.

EMPIRE AND NATION
Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania (John Dickinson)
Letters from the Federal Farmer (Richard Henry Lee)
Second Edition
Edited by Forrest McDonald

Two series of letters described as “the wellsprings of nearly all ensuing debate on the limits of governmental power in the United States” address the whole remarkable range of issues provoked by the crisis of British policies in North America out of which a new nation emerged from an overreaching empire.

Forrest McDonald is Professor of History at the University of Alabama and author of States’ Rights and the Union.

E PLURIBUS UNUM
The Formation of the American Republic, 1776–1790
By Forrest McDonald


Having won independence from England, America faced a new question: Would this be politically one nation, or would it not? E Pluribus Unum is a spirited look at how that question came to be answered.
ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: 1759–1766

By Bernhard Knollenberg
Edited and with a Foreword by Bernard W. Sheehan

"... a cohesive and solid tracing of the events in history leading up to America's revolution and independence. First published a generation ago, and out of print for more than thirty years, Origin of the American Revolution: 1759–1766 ... is a scholarly, well-constructed, and strongly recommended account."

—The Midwest Book Review

Origin of the American Revolution is the first of Bernhard Knollenberg's two-part history concerning the basis of the conflict between England and its North American colonies from 1759 to 1766.

In this first volume, Origin of the American Revolution, Knollenberg knits together the most important and coincident prerequisite conditions that made the colonial break with England inevitable. The book is in great measure a work of imperial history, in that it views the advent of the American Revolution within the context of the first British Empire. In this context, Knollenberg views the movement toward independence as the failure of the British to solve the problem of empire.

Although Knollenberg does not primarily deal with intellectual history, he describes the basic divergence in political principles between England and its North American colonies. In keeping with the style of the time in which he wrote, Knollenberg stresses politics and economics over social and cultural history.

Bernhard Knollenberg (1892–1973) practiced law for twenty-two years before becoming Librarian at the Yale University Library in 1938.

Bernard W. Sheehan is Professor Emeritus of History at Indiana University and past editor of the Indiana Magazine of History.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: 1766–1775

By Bernhard Knollenberg
Edited and with a Foreword by Bernard W. Sheehan

Knollenberg describes the second volume of his masterwork on the American Revolution, Growth of the American Revolution, as

"... an Account of the Change in the Minds and Hearts of a Majority of the People of the Thirteen Colonies Who Rebelled against Great Britain in 1775, together with a description of the Provocative Conduct of the British Parliament and Government Accounting for this Change and the Colonists' Responses to the said Conduct."

Continuing the work Knollenberg began in the first book, Growth of the American Revolution covers the period from the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766 to the outbreak of hostilities at Lexington and Concord in 1775. Taken together, these volumes present an authoritative and scholarly account of the making of the Revolution.

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THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
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By John Marshall, Third Chief Justice of the United States
Edited by Robert Faulkner and Paul Carrese

Used throughout the first half of the nineteenth century in schools and colleges, John Marshall’s own abridgement of his monumental five-volume biography of George Washington is now available in a Liberty Fund edition that once again brings the spirit of George Washington alive in America’s classrooms.

Within eight years of the death of George Washington in 1799, John Marshall, who later became Chief Justice of the United States, published his authoritative five-volume biography. Justice Marshall’s biographer, Albert J. Beveridge, describes The Life of George Washington as “the fullest and most trustworthy treatment of that period from the conservative point of view.”

The twentieth and final version of Marshall’s abridgement, published in 1849, is the text reproduced in the Liberty Fund edition of what Charles A. Beard has praised as a “great” and “masterly” biography.

The editors’ foreword and notes, with new maps of major battle campaigns, make this edition especially attractive for classroom use.

Robert Faulkner is Professor of Political Science at Boston College.

Paul Carrese is Associate Professor of Political Science at the United States Air Force Academy.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
A Collection
Compiled and Edited by W. B. Allen

"George Washington: A Collection is an important addition to the literature on the American Revolution. The book provides a splendid introduction to Washington and his political beliefs, to the events of the Revolution through which he lived, and to the eighteenth-century world."

—Pauline Maier, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

“This volume of correspondence and other writings of George Washington should be very useful to intelligent general readers and to students. Professor Allen's choices are excellent and should enable the reader to gain insight into Washington’s political thought and his ideas about American liberty and the republic. It is a fine volume.”

—Robert Middlekauff, The Huntington Library

George Washington speaks for himself on behalf of liberty and the emerging American republic in this handsome book, the only one-volume compilation in print of his vast writings.

While Washington is recognized as a military leader and the great symbolic figure of the early republic, many fail to appreciate the full measure of his contributions to the country. In these selections, his political ideas and judgments stand out with remarkable clarity. His writings are replete with sustained, thoughtful commentary and keen political insight.

This volume includes correspondence, all of his presidential addresses, various public proclamations, his last will and testament, and the most comprehensive recompilation of the “discarded first inaugural” ever printed.

W. B. Allen is Professor of Political Philosophy and Director of the Program in Public Policy and Administration at Michigan State University.
HISTORY OF THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND TERMINATION OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

*Interspersed with Biographical, Political, and Moral Observations
In Two Volumes*

By Mercy Otis Warren
Edited and Annotated by Lester H. Cohen

“Even without [Lester] Cohen’s excellent additions Warren’s work would be enjoyable to read. Her style is lively and her assessment of the importance of events and of the character of the participants remains generally insightful.”

—Journal of the Early Republic

Mercy Otis Warren has been described as perhaps the most formidable female intellectual in eighteenth-century America. This work (in the first new edition since 1805) is an exciting and comprehensive study of the events of the American Revolution, from the Stamp Act Crisis of 1765 through the ratification of the Constitution in 1788–1789.

Steeped in the classical, republican tradition, Warren was a strong proponent of the American Revolution. She was also suspicious of the newly emerging commercial republic of the 1780s and hostile to the Constitution from an Anti-Federalist perspective, a position that gave her history some notoriety.

Lester H. Cohen taught history and American Studies at Purdue University.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

*In Two Volumes*

By David Ramsay
Edited and Annotated by Lester H. Cohen

“David Ramsay’s premier work of American historiography is now available for the first time in a well-edited reprint. Lester Cohen’s foreword is an invaluable guide.”

—Professor Arthur H. Shaffer, University of Missouri

David Ramsay’s *History of the American Revolution* appeared in 1789 during an enthusiastic celebration of nationhood. It is the first American national history written by an American revolutionary and printed in America.

Ramsay, a well-known Federalist, was an active participant in many of the events of the period and a member of the Continental Congress from South Carolina.

This is a comprehensive and exciting narrative of the events and ideas of the American Revolution (from the outbreak of turbulence in the 1760s to the onset of Washington’s administration) and an ardent Federalist defense of the Constitution of 1787.

This is the first new, modern edition of the work, based on the original and authorized 1789 version.
CHRISTIANITY AND CLASSICAL CULTURE
A Study of Thought and Action from Augustus to Augustine
By Charles Norris Cochrane

"Originally published in 1940, Christianity and Classical Culture: A Study of Thought and Action from Augustus to Augustine by Charles Norris Cochrane (1889–1945) is a thoughtful, insightful, informative examination of the contrast and sometimes clash between the classical era’s culture and struggle to understand the world in purely rational terms, and the completely new understanding of the world developed and spread by Christianity."
—The Midwest Book Review

Now available from Liberty Fund, Christianity and Classical Culture is considered one of the great works of scholarship published in the last century:

The theme of Christianity and Classical Culture is the fundamental change in thought and action that occurred from the reign of Augustus to the time of Augustine. The classical world sought to practice politics and understand the world in purely rational terms, but the difficulties of this program were already evident as Christianity began developing a completely new understanding of the human world. It is from this revolution in ideas that our modern world was forged.

W. H. Auden wrote of an earlier edition in The New Republic: "Since the appearance of the first edition in 1940, I have read this book many times, and my conviction of its importance to the understanding not only of the epoch with which it is concerned, but also of our own, has increased with each rereading."

Charles Norris Cochrane (1889–1945) was educated at the University of Toronto and Oxford (Corpus Christi College). He taught at the University of Toronto, then served overseas for Canada in World War I before going back to Oxford for his M.A. in 1919. Returning to Toronto, he became Assistant Professor of Greek and Roman History, then Dean of Residence, and finally full professor and the head of the department of Greek and Roman History.

RATIONAL MAN
A Modern Interpretation of Aristotelian Ethics
By Henry Babcock Veatch

Forty years after its original publication, Liberty Fund brings back into print Henry Veatch’s path-breaking popular presentation of virtue ethics. This modern interpretation of Aristotelian ethics is a natural for undergraduate philosophy courses. It is also an engaging work for the expert and the beginner alike, offering a middle ground between existential and analytic ethics.

Henry Babcock Veatch (1911–1999) was born in Evansville, Indiana, and he taught at Georgetown, Indiana University, Northwestern, Haverford, and the University of Minnesota. Besides Rational Man, he was the author of Intentional Logic; Realism and Nominalism Revisited; Aristotle: A Contemporary Appreciation; and many other books.

Douglas B. Rasmussen is Professor of Philosophy at St. John’s University in New York City. He is coauthor of Liberty and Nature: An Aristotelian Defense of Liberal Order and Liberalism Defended: The Challenge of Post-Modernity.
THE SELECTED WRITINGS OF SIR EDWARD COKE
In Three Volumes
Edited by Steve Sheppard

“The Selected Writings of Sir Edward Coke provides the modern practitioner an insightful and definitive resource on our common-law inheritance.”
—Virginia Lawyer

“This three-volume set offers a large selection of his writings for a very reasonable price.”
—Library Journal

Sir Edward Coke (1552–1634) successfully defended English liberties against the royal prerogative of the Stuart kings and virtually single-handedly established the rule of law for the English-speaking peoples. Coke’s view of English law has had a powerful influence on lawyers, judges, and politicians through the present day.

It was Coke’s astonishing task to set down the whole of the law—from Magna Carta to land law to criminal law, and the system of court procedure, from the High Court of Parliament down to the lowest courts of the realm—for students, lawyers, and laymen to understand. The Institutes derived their authority not only from Coke’s personal influence but also, in part, from the great authority accorded the Reports, which themselves solidified the modern understanding of case law.

The new Liberty Fund edition of The Selected Writings of Sir Edward Coke, now also available in hardcover, is the first anthology of his works ever published.

Steve Sheppard teaches at the School of Law, University of Arkansas. He writes on constitutional history and theory, legal history, property law, and general jurisprudence; and he has edited The History of Legal Education (Salem Press, 1998).

LAW, LIBERTY, AND PARLIAMENT
Selected Essays on the Writings of Sir Edward Coke
Edited and with an Introduction by Allen D. Boyer

Sir Edward Coke remains one of the most important figures in the history of the common law. The essays collected in this volume provide a broad context for understanding and appreciating the scope of Coke’s achievement: his theory of law, his work as a lawyer and a judge, his role in pioneering judicial review, his leadership of the Commons, and his place in the broader culture of Elizabethan and Jacobean England.

Although much has been written on Coke, there has been no single adequate study or collection of these writings until now. Law, Liberty, and Parliament brings together material that not only is useful for understanding Coke’s career and achievement but also illuminates the late Elizabethan and early Stuart periods in which the common law became inextricably identified with constitutional authority.

Allen D. Boyer, author of Sir Edward Coke and the Elizabethan Age, is a lawyer in New York City and a frequent contributor to the New York Times Book Review. Dr. Boyer serves on the advisory board of the Yale Center for Parliamentary History.
### ORIGINS OF THE COMMON LAW

**By Arthur R. Hogue**

This introductory analysis of the origin and early development of the English common law provides an excellent grounding for the beginning student as well as the experienced scholar of legal history.

Arthur R. Hogue (1906–1986) was Professor of History at Indiana University.

### THE STORY OF LAW

**Expanded Second Edition**

**By John M. Zane**

Foreword, Annotations, and Bibliographies by Charles J. Reid, Jr.

The Story of Law is the only complete outline history of the law ever published. The Story of Law has well been termed “the perfect book for introducing the beginning law student to the origin and history of the law.” John M. Zane lucidly describes the growth and improvement of the law over thousands of years, and he points out that an increasing awareness of the individual as a person who is responsible for decision and action gradually transformed the law.

John M. Zane (1863–1937) was a distinguished attorney.

Charles J. Reid, Jr., is Associate Professor at the Saint Thomas University School of Law.

### THE NATURAL LAW

**A Study in Legal and Social History and Philosophy**

**By Heinrich A. Rommen**

Translated by Thomas R. Hanley

Introduction by Russell Hittinger

Originally published in German in 1936, The Natural Law is the first work to clarify the differences between traditional natural law as represented in the writings of Cicero, Aquinas, and Hooker and the revolutionary doctrines of natural rights espoused by Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau.

Heinrich A. Rommen (1897–1967) taught in Germany and England before concluding his distinguished scholarly career at Georgetown University.

Russell Hittinger is Professor of Philosophy and Law at the University of Tulsa.

### THE IDEAL ELEMENT IN LAW

**By Roscoe Pound**

Foreword by Stephen Presser

Roscoe Pound, former dean of Harvard Law School, delivered a series of lectures at the University of Calcutta in 1948. In these lectures, he criticized virtually every modern mode of interpreting the law because he believed the administration of justice had lost its grounding.

Roscoe Pound, considered by many to be the Dean of American jurisprudence, served as Dean of Harvard Law School from 1916 to 1936.
CONSTITUTIONALISM AND THE SEPARATION OF POWERS
Second Edition
By M. J. C. Vile

In Constitutionalism and the Separation of Powers, M. J. C. Vile traces the history of the doctrine from its rise during the English Civil War, through its development in the eighteenth century—through subsequent political thought and constitution-making in Britain, France, and the United States.

M. J. C. Vile is Professor of Politics at the University of Kent at Canterbury and author of The Structure of American Federalism.

GOVERNMENT BY JUDICIARY
The Transformation of the Fourteenth Amendment
Second Edition
By Raoul Berger
Foreword by Forrest McDonald

"It is a pleasure to reread Berger's masterwork in a beautifully produced and affordable Second Edition from Liberty Fund." —First Things

It is Berger's theory that the United States Supreme Court has embarked on "a continuing revision of the Constitution, under the guise of interpretation," thereby subverting America's democratic institutions and wreaking havoc upon Americans' social and political lives.

Raoul Berger (1901–2000) was Charles Warren Senior Fellow in American Legal History, Harvard University.

FREEDOM AND THE LAW
Expanded Third Edition
By Bruno Leoni
Foreword by Arthur Kemp

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According to Bruno Leoni, the greatest obstacle to rule of law in our time is the problem of overlegislation. In modern democratic societies, legislative bodies increasingly usurp functions that were, and should be, exercised by individuals or groups rather than government.

Bruno Leoni (1913–1967) was an attorney and Professor of Legal Theory and the Theory of the State at the University of Pavia, Italy.

Introduction to the Study of
THE LAW OF THE CONSTITUTION
By A. V. Dicey
Foreword by Roger E. Michener

The Law of the Constitution elucidates the guiding principles of the modern constitution of England: the legislative sovereignty of Parliament, the rule of law, and the binding force of unwritten conventions.

A. V. Dicey (1835–1922) was Vinerian Professor of English Law at Oxford University from 1882 to 1909.
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Guides to the Titles
Every title has a table of contents page with options to view the book in multiple formats (facsimile PDF, HTML or E-Book) or in smaller sections (e.g., chapters). The titles are grouped by discipline, intellectual debates (Religious Toleration, the French Revolution), topics (the Rights of Women, the Laws of War), and other interesting collections (Liberty Fund's Natural Law and Enlightenment series). Under “Intellectual Debate” we bring together titles that were part of an important intellectual debate, e.g., Edmund Burke's critique of the French Revolution and the many replies this prompted (by Paine, Wollstonecraft, Godwin).

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- The Works and Correspondence of David Ricardo (11 volumes) — coming this summer

Hundreds of authors and essays and over 1,000 titles are now available, with more titles being added each week. Visit Liberty Fund’s Online Library of Liberty at: http://oll.libertyfund.org/ today!
The history of liberty has not been a matter of simple, steady progress from one level of achievement to the next. The intellectual struggle to articulate the theory of classical liberalism was often as hard fought as the physical battle for its political realization. The Natural Law and Enlightenment Classics series presents not only some of the most famous figures from this history but also the lesser-known theorists who contributed their part to the contest of ideas. Through some of the Enlightenment’s most significant and most unusual works on natural law, moral philosophy, political theory, jurisprudence, and theology, the series offers readers a far deeper and more nuanced understanding of classical liberal ideas and their development than has been possible until now.

Under the general editorship of Knud Haakonssen, this series includes works by Hugo Grotius, Samuel Pufendorf, Richard Cumberland, Francis Hutcheson, George Turnbull, Jean-Jacques Burlamaqui, Emmerich de Vattel, Jean Louis De Lolme, and many others. Distinguished scholars from all over the world have edited these volumes, providing concise introductions to place the work in context. Each text also has annotations, an index, and, when necessary, supplemental appendixes. As appropriate, the series includes specially commissioned translations of Latin texts that have never before been published in English.

The series includes over forty volumes spanning the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. To the scholar, the series is an indispensable reference; to the student an enlightening education; to the citizen of the world a source of insight and inspiration.

Knud Haakonssen, General Editor, is Professor of Intellectual History at the University of Sussex, England, and was formerly Professor of Philosophy at Boston University.
A PHILOSOPHICAL COMMENTARY ON THE WORDS OF JESUS CHRIST, “COMPEL THEM TO COME IN”

By Pierre Bayle
Edited and with an Introduction by John Kilcullen and Chandran Kukathas

The significance of *A Philosophical Commentary* is its vigorous defense of complete religious toleration. It is in itself a primary historical source of our modern tradition of religious tolerance.

*A Philosophical Commentary* specifically dwells on the words attributed to Jesus Christ in Luke 14:23, “And the Lord said unto the Servant, Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that My house may be full.” Bayle contends that the word *compel* means something like “persuade” rather than “force.” From this perspective, he constructs a doctrine of toleration grounded in the singular importance of individual liberty of religious conscience.

Pierre Bayle (1647–1706) was a Protestant philosopher and critic.

VINDICIAE GALICIAE AND OTHER WRITINGS ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

By James Mackintosh
Edited and with an Introduction by Donald Winch

*Vindiciae Gallicae* was James Mackintosh’s first major publication, a contribution to the debate begun by Edmund Burke’s *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (published by Liberty Fund in 1999). The success of Mackintosh’s defense of the French Revolution propelled him into the heart of London Whig circles. The turn of events in France following the September 1792 Massacres caused Mackintosh, along with other moderate Whigs, to revise his opinions and to move closer to Burke’s position.

The Liberty Fund edition also includes Mackintosh’s *Discourse on the Law of Nature and Nations*, in which he withdraws his support of the Revolution; *Letter to William Pitt*, an attack on Pitt the Younger; and *On the State of France in 1815*, his reflections on the nature and causes of the French Revolution.

James Mackintosh (1765–1832) was a prominent Scottish Whig politician, a moral philosopher, and a historian of England.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DISTINCTION OF RANKS

By John Millar
Edited and with an Introduction by Aaron Garrett

The *Origin of the Distinction of Ranks* is one of the major products of the Scottish Enlightenment and a masterpiece of jurisprudence and social theory. Building on David Hume, Adam Smith, and their respective natural histories of man, Millar developed a progressive account of the nature of authority in society by analyzing changes in subsistence, agriculture, arts, and manufacture. *The Origin of the Distinction of Ranks* is perhaps the most precise and compact development of the abiding themes of the liberal wing of the Scottish Enlightenment.

John Millar (1735–1801) was born in Scotland, the son of a Presbyterian minister. At the University of Glasgow he was a pupil of Adam Smith and later a distinguished professor of law.
THE RIGHTS OF WAR AND PEACE  
_In Three Volumes_  
By Hugo Grotius  
Edited and with an Introduction by Richard Tuck

Since the nineteenth century, Hugo Grotius’s _Rights of War and Peace_ has commonly been seen as the classic work in modern public international law, laying the foundation for a universal code of law. However, in the seventeenth century and during the Enlightenment, the work was considered a major treatise of political theory that strongly defended the rights of individual agents—states as well as private persons—to use their power to secure themselves and their property.

Grotius’s continuing influence owed much to the eighteenth-century French editor Jean Barbeyrac, whose extensive commentary was standard in most editions, including the classic, anonymously translated, English one (1738), which is the basis for the Liberty Fund edition. The present edition also includes the Prolegomena to the first edition of _Rights of War and Peace_ (1625); this document has never before been translated into English and adds new dimensions to this important work.

_Hugo Grotius_ (1583–1645) was a great humanistic polymath—lawyer and legal theorist, diplomat and political philosopher, ecumenical activist and theologian.

_Richard Tuck_ is a Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Professor of Government at Harvard University.

THE FREE SEA  
By Hugo Grotius  
Translated by Richard Hakluyt  
Edited and with an Introduction by David Armitage

The freedom of the seas—meaning both the oceans of the world and coastal waters—has been among the most contentious issues in international law for the past four hundred years. The most influential argument in favor of freedom of navigation, trade, and fishing was that put forth by the Dutch theorist Hugo Grotius in his 1609 _Mare Liberum_ (The Free Sea).

_The Free Sea_ was originally published in order to buttress Dutch claims of access to the lucrative markets of the East Indies. It had been composed as the twelfth chapter of a larger work, _De Jure Praedae_ (Commentary on the Law of Prize and Booty), which Grotius had written to defend the Dutch East India Company’s capture in 1603 of a rich Portuguese merchant ship in the Strait of Singapore.

Liberty Fund’s new edition of _The Free Sea_ publishes the only translation of Grotius’s masterpiece undertaken in his own lifetime—a work left in manuscript by the English historian and promoter of overseas exploration Richard Hakluyt (1552–1616). This volume also contains William Welwod’s critique of Grotius (reprinted for the first time since the seventeenth century) and Grotius’s reply to Welwod. Taken together, these documents provide an indispensable introduction to modern ideas of sovereignty and property as they emerged from the early-modern tradition of natural law.

_David Armitage_ is Professor of History at Harvard University.
THE PRINCIPLES OF MORAL AND CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY
In Two Volumes
By George Turnbull
Edited and with an Introduction by Alexander Broadie

The Principles of Moral and Christian Philosophy presents the first masterpiece of Scottish Common Sense philosophy. This two-volume treatise is important for its wide range of insights about the nature of the human mind, the foundations of morals, and the relationship between morality and religion. In order to understand the Enlightenment in Scotland, Turnbull’s work must be put next to that of Francis Hutcheson.

In the first volume, The Principles of Moral Philosophy, Turnbull presents a detailed study of the faculties of the human mind and their interrelations. He contends that moral philosophy should be treated as one part, the highest part, of natural philosophy, and not as a field requiring its own distinctive methodology. Moral philosophers should rely on observation and experiment as their means of exploration into the workings of the human mind.

In the second volume, Christian Philosophy, Turnbull presents arguments for the existence of God and for God’s infinite perfection. The underlying notion here is God’s moral government of the world, a government that is particularly at work in the allotment of recompense for our good and evil deeds.

George Turnbull (1698–1748) taught at Marischal College, Aberdeen, then became a traveling tutor, and ended his career as an Anglican clergyman, first as a chaplain to the Prince of Wales, then as a minister in Ireland.

Alexander Broadie is Professor of Logic and Rhetoric at the University of Glasgow.

OBSERVATIONS UPON LIBERAL EDUCATION
By George Turnbull
Edited and with an Introduction by Terrence O. Moore, Jr.

Originally published in 1742 and presented here in its first modern edition, Observations upon Liberal Education is a significant contribution to the Scottish Enlightenment and the moral-sense school of Scottish philosophy. George Turnbull embodied these movements of ideas as much as his more famous contemporary Francis Hutcheson.

In Observations, Turnbull applied these ideas to the education of youth. He showed how a liberal education fosters true “inward liberty” and moral strength and thus prepares for responsible and happy lives in a free society. He drew upon an impressive number of authors, both ancient and modern, including John Locke. Indeed, there is probably no richer treasure trove of sources for the educational debates of the eighteenth century.

Turnbull was the mentor of Thomas Reid, but his influence was not confined to Scotland. Benjamin Franklin, in drafting his Proposals Relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania, drew generously from Observations.

Terrence O. Moore, Jr., is Principal of Ridgeview Classical Schools in Fort Collins, Colorado, and was formerly Assistant Professor of History at Ashland University in Ohio.
ELEMENTS OF CRITICISM

In Two Volumes
By Henry Home, Lord Kames
Edited and with an Introduction by Peter Jones

Liberty Fund’s new edition of "Elements of Criticism" is the first modern edition of one of Kames’s most influential works. When it first appeared, in 1762, it was the most comprehensive philosophical work on “criticism” in English, and was published in five editions during Kames’s lifetime and another forty editions over the next century. In America, "Elements of Criticism" served as a standard text for college students of English.

In "Elements", Kames sets out his argument that the “science of criticism” is a “rational science”; it is “a subject of reasoning as well as of taste.” By examining human reactions to art and literature, Kames believed that we could understand the human mind, just as an understanding of the mind could enrich our responses to the arts. Volume one explores the nature and causes of the emotions and passions. Volume two delineates principles of rhetoric and literary appreciation, ending with a discussion of the formation of a standard of taste. Kames illustrated both volumes with a vast range of examples from classical literature and the arts of his own day.

With this publication, Liberty Fund makes a modern version of this influential work available for the first time. The Liberty Fund edition is based on the text of the sixth edition of 1785, which was the last authorized by Kames himself.

Peter Jones is Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at the University of Edinburgh, where he was also Director of the Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities.

ESSAYS ON THE PRINCIPLES OF MORALITY AND NATURAL RELIGION

By Henry Home, Lord Kames
Edited and with an Introduction by Mary Catherine Moran

The "Essays" is commonly considered Kames’s most important philosophical work. In the first part, he sets forth the principles and foundations of morality and justice, attacking Hume’s moral skepticism and addressing the controversial issue of the freedom of human will. In the second part, Kames focuses on questions of metaphysics and epistemology to offer a natural theology in which the authority of the external senses is an important basis for belief in the Deity.

Like Shaftesbury, Hutcheson, and Butler, Kames rejected the idea that morality is founded on self-interest and argued that human beings naturally possess a “moral sense,” or conscience. At the same time, Kames believed our naturally benevolent inclinations could become law-like only through the principle of justice, which “guards the persons, the property, and the reputation of individuals, and gives authority to promises and covenants.”

Editor Mary Catherine Moran writes, “In its concern to vindicate the veracity of our common moral intuitions and sense perceptions that are rooted in our very nature, the "Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion" helped found the Scottish Common Sense school,” a philosophy that was given its classic formulation by Kames’s friend Thomas Reid.

Henry Home, Lord Kames (1696–1782) was one of the leaders of the Scottish Enlightenment.

Mary Catherine Moran teaches in the Department of History at Columbia University.
A TREATISE OF THE LAWS OF NATURE

By Richard Cumberland
Translated, with Introduction and Appendix, by John Maxwell (1727)
Edited and with a Foreword by Jon Parkin

A Treatise of the Laws of Nature, originally titled De Legibus Naturae, first appeared in 1672 as a theoretical response to a range of issues that came together during the late 1660s. It conveyed a conviction that science might offer a more effective means of demonstrating both the contents and the obligatory force of the law of nature. At a time when Hobbes's work appeared to suggest that the application of science undermined rather than supported the idea of obligatory natural law, Cumberland's De Legibus Naturae provided a scientific explanation of the natural necessity of altruism.

Through his argument for a moral obligation to natural law, Cumberland made a critical intervention in the early debate over the role of natural jurisprudence at a moment when the natural law project was widely suspected of heterodoxy and incoherence.

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Through his argument for a moral obligation to natural law, Cumberland made a critical intervention in the early debate over the role of natural jurisprudence at a moment when the natural law project was widely suspected of heterodoxy and incoherence. Liberty Fund publishes the first modern edition of A Treatise of the Laws of Nature, based on John Maxwell's English translation of 1727. The edition includes Maxwells extensive notes and appendixes. It also provides, for the first time in English, manuscript additions by Cumberland and material from Barbeyrac's 1744 French edition and John Towers's edition of 1750.

Richard Cumberland (1632–1718) was bishop of Peterborough.
Jon Parkin is a Lecturer in Politics at the University of York.

THE ELEMENTS OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY, WITH A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE NATURE, PROGRESS, AND ORIGIN OF PHILOSOPHY

By David Fordyce
Edited and with an Introduction by Thomas D. Kennedy

Though little known today, David Fordyce was an important figure in the Scottish Enlightenment and closely associated with liberal Dissenters in England. His Elements of Moral Philosophy was a notable contribution to the curriculum in moral philosophy and one of the most widely circulated texts in moral philosophy in the second half of the eighteenth century.

It was first published as part of a comprehensive textbook system in 1748 and as a separate book in 1754. It is the latter that is now being reissued.

The significance of The Elements is evidenced by the fact that it was included practically verbatim in the first edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica (1771). A Brief Account, Fordyce's opening lectures to his Marischal class of 1743/44, has never before been published.

David Fordyce (1711–1751) taught at Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1742–1751.
THE WHOLE DUTY OF MAN, ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF NATURE
By Samuel Pufendorf
Translated by Andrew Tooke et al. (1735)
Edited and with an Introduction by Ian Hunter and David Saunders
Two Discourses and a Commentary by Jean Barbeyrac (translated by David Saunders)

Samuel Pufendorf's seminal work The Whole Duty of Man, According to the Law of Nature (first published in Latin in 1673) was among the first to suggest a purely conventional basis for natural law. Rejecting scholasticism's metaphysical theories, Pufendorf found the source of natural law in humanity's need to cultivate sociability. At the same time, he distanced himself from Hobbes's deduction of such needs from self-interest. The result was a sophisticated theory of the conventional character of man's social persona and of all political institutions.

Samuel Pufendorf (1632–1694) taught natural law and was court historian in both Germany and Sweden.

OF THE NATURE AND QUALIFICATION OF RELIGION IN REFERENCE TO CIVIL SOCIETY
By Samuel Pufendorf
Translated by Jodocus Crull (1698)
Edited and with an Introduction by Simone Zurbuchen

Samuel Pufendorf's Of the Nature and Qualification of Religion (published in Latin in 1687) is a major work on the separation of politics and religion. Written in response to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by the French king Louis XIV, Pufendorf contests the right of the sovereign to control the religion of his subjects, because state and religion pursue wholly different ends. He concludes that, when rulers transgress their bounds, subjects have a right to defend their religion, even by the force of arms.

THE DIVINE FEUDAL LAW: OR, COVENANTS WITH MANKIND, REPRESENTED
By Samuel Pufendorf
Translated by Theophilus Dorrington (1703)
Edited and with an Introduction by Simone Zurbuchen

Originally published posthumously, in Latin, in 1695, The Divine Feudal Law sets forth Pufendorf's basis for the reunion of the Lutheran and Calvinist confessions. This attempt to seek a "conciliation" between the confessions complements the concept of toleration discussed in Of the Nature and Qualification of Religion in Reference to Civil Society. In both works Pufendorf examines the proper way to secure the peaceful coexistence of different confessions in a state.

Although he argued in Of the Nature that maintaining peace and order in the state does not require all subjects to share one belief, Pufendorf also believed that "true" Christianity was beneficial to society. For that reason he advocated a reunion of the confessions on the basis of fundamental truths that he believed were contained in the Bible, saying a conciliation should be enforced not by law but by mutual agreement of the dissenting parties. Therefore, the reunion of the confessions must be accompanied by toleration.
AN INQUIRY INTO THE ORIGINAL OF OUR IDEAS OF BEAUTY AND VIRTUE
By Francis Hutcheson
Edited and with an Introduction by Wolfgang Leidhold

Francis Hutcheson's first book, An Inquiry into the Original of Our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, was published in 1725, when its author was only thirty-one, and went through four editions during his lifetime. This seminal text of the Scottish Enlightenment is now available for the first time in a variorum edition based on the 1726 edition.

The Inquiry was written as a critical response to the work of Bernard Mandeville and as a defense of the ideas of Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Shaftesbury.

Francis Hutcheson (1694–1746) was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he assumed the chair of moral philosophy in 1729.

AN ESSAY ON THE NATURE AND CONDUCT OF THE PASSIONS AND AFFECTIONS, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS ON THE MORAL SENSE
By Francis Hutcheson
Edited and with an Introduction by Aaron Garrett

In An Essay on the Nature and Conduct of the Passions and Affections, with Illustrations on the Moral Sense, Francis Hutcheson answers the criticism that had been leveled against his first book, Inquiry into the Original of Our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue (1725). Together the two works constitute the great innovation in philosophy for which Hutcheson is most well known.

AN ELEGANT AND LEARNED DISCOURSE OF THE LIGHT OF NATURE
By Nathaniel Culverwell
Edited by Robert A. Greene and Hugh MacCallum
Foreword by Robert A. Greene

An Elegant and Learned Discourse of the Light of Nature is a concerted effort at intellectual mediation in the deep religious dispute of the English civil war in the seventeenth century. On one side was the antinomian assertion of extreme Calvinists that the elect were redeemed by God's free grace and thereby free from ordinary moral obligations. Opposite to that was the Arminian rejection of predestination and assertion that Christ died for all, not just for the elect.

NATURAL RIGHTS ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE SCOTTISH ENLIGHTENMENT
The Writings of Gershom Carmichael
By Gershom Carmichael
Edited by James Moore and Michael Silverthorne, with a Foreword by James Moore
Translated by Michael Silverthorne

An important figure in the natural law tradition and in the Scottish Enlightenment, Gershom Carmichael defended a strong theory of rights and drew attention to Grotius, Pufendorf, and Locke.

Natural Rights includes Supplements and Observations on Pufendorf (1724), Natural Theology (1729), Logic (1722), two theses, and a manuscript on teaching, all in English for the first time.

Gershom Carmichael (1672–1729) was the first professor of moral philosophy at the University of Glasgow, preceding Hutcheson, Smith, and Reid.
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
Three-Volume Slipcased Set

By Hippolyte Taine
Translated by John Durand
Introduction by Mona Ozouf

Hippolyte Taine’s *The French Revolution*, which is written from the viewpoint of conservative French opinion, is a unique and important contribution to revolutionary historiography. Taine condemns the radicals of the French Revolution, unhesitatingly contradicting the rosy, Rousseauquesque view of the Revolution.

As Professor Mona Ozouf observes, Taine “maintained [that] the history of the Revolution depended on the definition of the French spirit.” He had, in an earlier account of English literature, defined “a unique explanatory principle” for investigation of the contrasting societies of the French and the English. This principle among the English, he reported, is “the sense of liberty,” or what he described as the English conviction that “man, having conceived alone in his conscience and before God the rules of his conduct, is above all a free, moral person.” In contrast to the English ability to conserve and even to expand liberty through gradual adaptation to changing circumstances, Taine identified a “French spirit” that became, Ozouf emphasizes, “his central explanation of the French revolutionary phenomenon.” This phenomenon explained, Taine argued, why France “had demolished its national community well before the Revolution”—thus making the Revolution not only inevitable, but also inevitably terrible.

Hippolyte Taine (1828–1893) was a historian and philosopher who was one of the primary figures in French Positivism.

Mona Ozouf is research director at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris and received the Dr. A. H. Heineken Prize for History in 1998.

THE HISTORY OF THE ORIGINS OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN EUROPE

By François Guizot
Translated by Andrew R. Scohle
Introduction by Aurelian Craiutu

The French political philosopher and historian François Guizot (1787–1874) was one of the French Doctrinaires, thinkers who sought to avoid the interpretations of the Revolution advanced by either extreme of Left or Right. He argued that in order to understand the nature of political institutions it is necessary to study first the society, its composition, mores, and the relation between various classes. At the very center of his theory lies the principle of the sovereignty of reason.

Aurelian Craiutu, associate professor of political science at Indiana University, writes in the Introduction: “A cursory look at the table of contents shows the originality of this unusual book: it combines lengthy narrative chapters full of historical details with theoretical chapters in which Guizot reflects on the principles, goals, and institutions of representative government.” The first part of the book covers the period from the fifth to the eleventh centuries and such topics as the “true” principles of representative government and the origin and consequences of the sovereignty of the people. The second part spans the Norman Conquest to the reign of the Tudors in England and analyzes the architecture of the English Constitutional monarchy.
THE LETTERS OF JACOB BURCKHARDT
Selected, Edited, and Translated by Alexander Dru
Foreword by Alberto Coll

As a rule, an author’s correspondence possesses only a secondary interest, but Jacob Burckhardt’s letters are of primary interest to students of history because of the nature of the man and of his major writings. It was in his letters, rather than in his lectures or longer works, that Burckhardt most directly addressed the currents of intellectual thought and social and political order—or disorder—of Europe in the nineteenth century.

Not only are the letters addressed to some of the most important thinkers of the time (Nietzsche, Burckhardt’s younger colleague at the University of Basel, among them), but also they address some of the most pressing issues and the most important personages of the era. As the translator notes, the “letters, written from 1838 to 1897, have a lightness of touch, an informality and humor, and a breadth of vision that make one realize why he was the most civilized historian of his century. Their contents range across a vast field of interests. Art, architecture, history, poetry, music, religion—all stirred him to contagious enthusiasm.”

Jacob Burckhardt (1818–1897), a professor at the University of Basel, was especially knowledgeable about the Renaissance. His most notable work is The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy.

JUDGMENTS ON HISTORY AND HISTORIANS
By Jacob Burckhardt
Translated by Harry Zohn
Foreword by Alberto R. Coll

Renowned for his Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy and Reflections on History (published by Liberty Fund), Jacob Burckhardt (1818–1897) has well been described as “the most civilized historian of the nineteenth century.” Judgments on History and Historians consists of records collected by Emil Durr from Burckhardt’s lecture notes for history courses at the University of Basel from 1865 to 1885. The 149 brief sections span five eras: Antiquity, the Middle Ages, History from 1450 to 1598, the History of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, and the Age of Revolution.

Alberto R. Coll is a Professor of Strategy and Policy at the United States Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island.

REFLECTIONS ON HISTORY
By Jacob Burckhardt
Introduction by Gottfried Dietze

Almost alone among nineteenth-century historians, Jacob Burckhardt saw the totalitarian direction that history could take. This book (first published in English in 1943 as Force and Freedom) is a guide to the study and comprehension of historical processes. Burckhardt makes a clear distinction between the state and the voluntary activities of society. He focuses on the nature and reciprocal interactions of the state, religion, and culture.

Gottfried Dietze is a Professor in the Political Science Department at Johns Hopkins University.
SELECT WORKS OF EDMUND BURKE
A New Imprint of the Payne Edition
In Three Volumes, and
MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS
Compiled and with a Foreword and Notes by Francis Canavan

This famed Payne edition of Select Works of Edmund Burke is universally revered by students of English history and political thought. Volume 1 contains Burke's brilliant defense of the American colonists' complaints of British policy, including “Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents” (1770), “Speech on American Taxation” (1774), and “Speech on Conciliation” (1775). Volume 2 consists of Burke's renowned Reflections on the Revolution in France. Volume 3 presents Burke's Four Letters on the Proposals for Peace with the Regicide Directory of France—generally styled Letters on a Regicide Peace (1795–1796). The Letters, Payne believed, deserve to “rank even before [Burke's] Reflections, and to be called the writer's masterpiece.” Faithfully reproduced in each volume are E. J. Payne's notes and introductory essays. Francis Canavan, one of the great Burke scholars of the twentieth century, has added forewords and a biographical note on Payne.

In the companion volume, Canavan has collected seven of Burke's major contributions to English political thinking on representation in Parliament, on economics, on the political oppression of the peoples of India and Ireland, and on the enslavement of African blacks. The volume concludes with a select bibliography on Edmund Burke.

Francis Canavan is Professor Emeritus of Political Science at Fordham University.

FURTHER REFLECTIONS ON THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE

By Edmund Burke
Edited by Daniel E. Ritchie

"This anthology contains some of Burke's most perceptive reflections on the historical origins and development of Western civilization, on the differences between revolution and reform, on international law, liberty, justice, order and constitutional government. . . ."

—Peter J. Stanlis, Rockford College

In his famous Reflections on the Revolution in France (1790), Edmund Burke excoriated French revolutionary leaders for recklessly destroying France's venerable institutions and way of life. But his war against the French intelligentsia did not end there, and Burke continued to take pen in hand against the Jacobins until his death in 1797.

This collection brings together for the first time in unabridged form Burke's writings on the French Revolution that anticipate, refine, and summarize the works in his famous Reflections on the Revolution in France. There are seven items in the collection. Included are “Letter to a Member of the National Assembly,” “Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs,” and “A Letter to a Noble Lord.” A foreword and headnotes to each selection point the reader to some of the key issues.

Daniel E. Ritchie is Professor of English Literature at Bethel College.
A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF LIBERTY AND EQUALITY

By Frederic William Maitland


Lord Acton declared Maitland to be “the ablest historian in England.” In 1875, at only twenty-five years of age, Maitland, in pursuit of a fellowship in Cambridge University, submitted a remarkable work titled in full “A Historical Sketch of Liberty and Equality as Ideals of English Political History from the Time of Hobbes to the Time of Coleridge.”

Frederic William Maitland (1850–1906) was the Downing Professor of the Laws of England at the University of Cambridge and an unparalleled scholar of medieval law.

HISTORY AS THE STORY OF LIBERTY

By Benedetto Croce

Translated by Sylvia Sprigge

Foreword by Claes G. Ryn

Benedetto Croce (1866–1952), who is perhaps best known as the author in 1902 of Aesthetics, wrote History as the Story of Liberty in 1938, when the Western world had succumbed to the notion that history is a creature of blind force.

The first edition in English of History as the Story of Liberty appeared in London in 1941. The Liberty Fund edition includes modest improvements to the translation by Folke Leander and arranged by Claes Ryn.

Claes G. Ryn is Professor of Politics at the Catholic University of America.

THE EVOLUTION OF CIVILIZATIONS

An Introduction to Historical Analysis

By Carroll Quigley

Foreword by Harry J. Hogan

Selective Bibliography by William Marina

“The only book that improves on and develops Toynbee’s work. . . . The very best work of its kind I have read in a very long time.”

—Crane Brinton, Harvard University

The Evolution of Civilizations is a comprehensive and perceptive look at the factors behind the rise and fall of civilizations.

Quigley defines a civilization as “a producing society with an instrument of expansion.” A civilization’s decline is not inevitable but occurs when its instrument of expansion is transformed into an institution—that is, when social arrangements that meet real social needs are transformed into social institutions serving their own purposes regardless of real social needs.
THE CRISIS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY
Religion, the Reformation, and Social Change
By Hugh Trevor-Roper

The Crisis of the Seventeenth Century collects nine essays by Trevor-Roper on the themes of religion, the Reformation, and social change.

In his longest essay, “The European Witch-craze of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,” Trevor-Roper points out that “in England the most active phase of witch-hunting coincided with times of Puritan pressure—the reign of Queen Elizabeth and the period of the civil wars—and some very fanciful theories have been built on this coincidence. But . . . the persecution of witches in England was trivial compared with the experience of the Continent and of Scotland. Therefore . . . [one must examine] the craze as a whole, throughout Europe, and [seek] to relate its rise, frequency, and decline to the general intellectual and social movements of the time.”

Hugh Trevor-Roper, Lord Dacre (1914–2003) was Regius Professor of Modern History at the University of Oxford.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SOVEREIGNTY
Seventeenth-Century English Political Tracts
In Two Volumes
Edited by Joyce Lee Malcolm

The English Civil War in midcentury and the Glorious Revolution of 1688 were the culmination of a protracted struggle between kings who were eager to consolidate and even extend their power and subjects who were eager to identify and defend individual liberties. The source and nature of sovereignty was of course the central issue.

These writings, by the renowned (Coke, Sidney, Shaftesbury) and the unremembered (“Anonymous”) therefore constitute an enduring contribution to the historical record of the rise of ordered liberty.

Joyce Lee Malcolm is Professor of History at Bentley College.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND
From the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Revolution in 1688
In Six Volumes
By David Hume
Foreword by William B. Todd

“Hume’s History deserves to be ranked with such works as Thucydides’ History of the Peloponnesian War and Gibbon’s Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. . . .”

—The Political Science Reviewer

The History covers almost 1,800 years. Hume saw English history as an evolution from a government of will to a government of law. Advanced in Hume’s masterly prose, this argument continues to make the History a valuable study for the modern reader.

This Liberty Fund edition is based on the edition of 1778, the last to contain corrections by Hume. The typography has been modernized for ease of reading. Hume’s own index to the entire work may be found at the conclusion of volume VI.
SELECTED WRITINGS OF LORD ACTON
In Three Volumes
By John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton
Edited by J. Rufus Fears

Lord Acton was among the most illustrious historians of nineteenth-century England, a man of great learning with a deep devotion to individual liberty and a profound understanding of history. Liberty Fund is proud to offer the most complete collection of Acton essays ever published.

Volume I: Essays in the History of Liberty
Included are his two famous essays on the history of freedom (“The History of Freedom in Antiquity” and “The History of Freedom in Christianity”) as are writings on the tradition of liberty in England, America, and Europe.

Volume II: Essays in the Study and Writing of History
Volume II brings together Acton’s distinguished writings on history. Included is his famous Inaugural Lecture at Cambridge, “The Study of History.”

Volume III: Essays in Religion, Politics, and Morality
Included are three important essays, “Human Sacrifice,” “George Eliot’s Life,” and “Buckle’s Philosophy of History.” Nearly two hundred pages of excerpts from Acton’s remarkable letters and unpublished notes are also included.

J. Rufus Fears has taught classical history at Indiana University, Boston University, and the University of Oklahoma.

LECTURES ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
By John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton
Foreword by Stephen J. Tonsor

This collection of the lectures of Lord Acton on the French Revolution comprises a disciplined, thorough, and elegant history of the actual events of the bloody episode. It is as thorough a record as could be constructed in Acton’s time of the actions of the government of France during the Revolution.

Delivered at Cambridge University between 1895 and 1899, Lectures on the French Revolution is a distinguished account of the entire epochal chapter in French experience by one of the most remarkable English historians of the nineteenth century. In contrast to Burke a century before, Acton is not concerned with condemning the Revolution, but in providing an accurate history of its advent, its bloody action, and its aftermath.

There are twenty-two essays in the collection, commencing with “The Heralds of the Revolution,” in which Acton presents a taxonomy of the intellectual ferment that preceded and prepared the Revolution. An important appendix explores “The Literature of the Revolution,” offering assessments of the accounts of the Revolution written during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by, among others, Burke, Guizot, and Taine.

Stephen J. Tonsor is Professor Emeritus in History at the University of Michigan. He is a longtime student of the history of Germany and of Lord Acton.
CATO: A TRAGEDY, AND SELECTED ESSAYS

By Joseph Addison
Edited by Christine Dunn Henderson and Mark E. Yellin
Foreword by Forrest McDonald

Joseph Addison was born in 1672 in Wilston, Wiltshire, England. He was educated in the classics at Oxford and became widely known as an essayist, playwright, poet, and statesman. First produced in 1713, Cato, A Tragedy inspired generations toward a pursuit of liberty. Liberty Fund’s new edition of Cato: A Tragedy, and Selected Essays brings together Addison’s dramatic masterpiece along with a selection of his essays that develop key themes in the play.

Cato, A Tragedy is the account of the final hours of Marcus Porcius Cato (95–46 B.C.), a Stoic whose deeds, rhetoric, and resistance to the tyranny of Caesar made him an icon of republicanism, virtue, and liberty. By all accounts, Cato was an uncompromisingly principled man, deeply committed to liberty. He opposed Caesar’s tyrannical assertion of power and took arms against him. As Caesar’s forces closed in on Cato, he chose to take his life, preferring death by his own hand to a life of submission to Caesar.

Despite Cato’s enormous success, Addison was perhaps best-known as an essayist. In periodicals like the Spectator, Guardian, Tatler, and Freeholder, he sought to educate England’s developing middle class in the habits, morals, and manners he believed necessary for the preservation of a free society. Addison’s work in these periodicals helped to define the modern English essay form. Samuel Johnson said of his writing, “Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the study of Addison.”

Christine Dunn Henderson received her Ph.D. from Boston College and has taught at Merrimack College and Marshall University. She edited Seers and Judges, a volume of essays on politics and American literature. Christine is a Fellow at Liberty Fund.

Mark E. Yellin, also a Fellow at Liberty Fund, received his Ph.D. from Rutgers University, has taught at North Carolina State University, and edited Douglass Adair’s Intellectual Origins of Jeffersonian Democracy.

CATO’S LETTERS

Essays on Liberty
Four Volumes in Two

By John Trenchard and Thomas Gordon
Edited and Annotated by Ronald Hamowy

Almost a generation before Washington, Henry, and Jefferson were even born, two Englishmen, concealing their identities with the honored ancient name of Cato, wrote newspaper articles condemning tyranny and advancing principles of liberty that immensely influenced American colonists. The Englishmen were John Trenchard and Thomas Gordon. Their prototype was Cato the Younger (95–46 B.C.), the implacable foe of Julius Caesar and a champion of liberty and republican principles.

John Trenchard (1662–1723) devoted himself to writing on contemporary British politics and for one year was a Member of Parliament from Taunton.

Thomas Gordon (c. 1695–1750) was a tutor in languages, publisher, and pamphleteer.

Ronald Hamowy is Professor of History at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.
PRINCIPLES OF POLITICS APPLICABLE TO ALL GOVERNMENTS

By Benjamin Constant
Translated by Dennis O’Keeffe
Introduction by Nicholas Capaldi

In Principles of Politics, first published in 1815, Constant explores the subjects of law, sovereignty, and representation; power and accountability; government, property and taxation; wealth and poverty; war, peace, and the maintenance of public order; and freedom, of the individual, of the press, and of religion.

Benjamin Constant (1767–1830) was born in Switzerland and became one of France’s leading writers, as well as a journalist, philosopher, and politician. His colorful life included a formative stay at the University of Edinburgh; service at the court of Brunswick, Germany; election to the French Tribunate; and initial opposition to and subsequent support for Napoleon, even the drafting of a constitution for the Hundred Days.

This translation is based on Etienne Hofmann’s critical edition of Principe de politique (1980), complete with Constant’s additions to the original work.

THE PRINCIPLES OF MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

By William Paley
Foreword by D. L. Le Mahieu

This classic work by William Paley was one of the most popular texts in England and America in the early nineteenth century. Its significance lies in the fact that it marks an important point at which eighteenth century “whiggism” began to be transformed into nineteenth century “liberalism.”

First published in 1785, Paley’s Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy was originally based on his Cambridge lectures of 1766–1776. It was designed for instructional purposes and was almost immediately adopted as a required text for all undergraduates at Cambridge.

William Paley (1743–1805) was born in Peterborough and educated at Cambridge, where he was a lecturer on moral philosophy, divinity, and the Greek Testament.

THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF WILLIAM PENN

Introduction and Annotations by Andrew R. Murphy

“Until now Penn’s tracts have been republished only in editions of his works. The essays presented here in chronological order show how Penn’s emphases shifted over time.” —Choice

William Penn played a crucial role in the articulation of religious liberty as a philosophical and political value during the second half of the seventeenth century. Penn was not only one of the most vocal spokesmen for liberty of conscience in Restoration England, but he also oversaw a great colonizing endeavor that attempted to instantiate his tolerationist commitments in practice. His thought has relevance for scholars of English political and religious history and for those who are interested in the foundations of American religious liberty, political development, and colonial history.

William Penn (1644–1718) worked as a preacher, writer, and spokesman to advance the interests of the Quakers in the American colonies and to promote religious liberty.
MODERN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

To order, visit our Web site at: www.libertyfund.org

HOBBES ON CIVIL ASSOCIATION
By Michael Oakeshott
Foreword by Paul Franco

This new collection presents Michael Oakeshott’s four principal essays on Hobbes and the nature of civil association as it pertains to ordered liberty. The foreword by Paul Franco remarks the place of these essays within Oakeshott’s entire corpus: “Introduction to Leviathan” (1946); “The Moral Life in the Writings of Thomas Hobbes” (1960); “Dr. Leo Strauss on Hobbes” (1937); and “Leviathan: A Myth” (1947).

Michael Oakeshott (1901–1990) was Professor of Political Science at the London School of Economics and a Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

ON HISTORY AND OTHER ESSAYS
By Michael Oakeshott
Foreword by Timothy Fuller

In five essays, including three on historiography, one of the greatest minds in English political thought in the twentieth century explores themes central to the human experience: the nature of history, the rule of law, and the quest for power that is intrinsic to the human condition. Michael Oakeshott believed, as Timothy Fuller observes, that “the historian’s effort to understand the past without ulterior motive [is the] effort which distinguishes the historian as historian from all who examine the past for the guidance they expect it to provide about practical concerns.”

THE VOICE OF LIBERAL LEARNING
By Michael Oakeshott
Foreword and Introduction by Timothy Fuller

By 1989, when Michael Oakeshott’s Voice of Liberal Learning was first published by Yale University Press, books that held a negative view of education in the United States had garnered a remarkable amount of attention.

Oakeshott’s approach to the subject is subtle, comprehensive, and radical—in the sense of summoning readers to the root of the matter. That root, Oakeshott believed, is the very nature of learning itself and, concomitantly, the means (as distinct from the method) by which the life of learning is discovered, cultivated, and pursued.

RATIONALISM IN POLITICS
AND OTHER ESSAYS
By Michael Oakeshott
Foreword by Timothy Fuller

“It is the breadth of Oakeshott’s critique of rationalism, the scope of his skepticism about the role of self-conscious ideals, principles, and purposes in politics, that in many ways distinguishes it from the critiques of his contemporaries.”

—The Political Science Reviewer

Rationalism in Politics established the late Michael Oakeshott as the leading conservative political theorist in modern Britain. This expanded collection of essays astutely points out the limits of “reason” in rationalist politics and criticizes ideological schemes to reform society according to supposedly “scientific” or rationalistic principles that ignore the wealth and variety of human experience.
THE ILLUSION OF THE EPOCH
Marxism-Leninism as a Philosophical Creed
By H. B. Acton

The Illusion of the Epoch helps readers to understand the roots of Marxism-Leninism and its implications for philosophy, modern political thought, economics, and history. As Professor Tim Fuller has written, this “is not an intemperate book, but rather an effort at a sustained, scholarly argument against Marxian views.”

Acton points out that some things Marx said are true, generally those things that were already widely known and accepted in his own time and indeed had been long understood before Marx. On the other hand, Acton shows that in many cases Marx either is simply wrong or has stated his views so as to render his theories immune to disproof.

H. B. Acton (1908–1974) taught at Bedford College (London), the University of Edinburgh, and the University of Chicago.

THE LIBERAL MIND
By Kenneth Minogue

Kenneth Minogue offers a brilliant and provocative exploration of liberalism in the Western world today: its roots and its influences, its present state, and its prospects in the new century. The Liberal Mind limns the taxonomy of a way of thinking that constitutes the very consciousness of most people in most Western countries.

Kenneth Minogue is Emeritus Professor of Political Science at the University of London.

JUSTICE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS
By Anthony de Jasay

Anthony de Jasay breaks new ground with Justice and Its Surroundings—a new collection of trenchant essays that seek to redefine the concept of justice and to highlight the frontier between it and the surrounding issues that encroach upon it and are mistakenly associated with it.

This straightforward and terse book analyzes the roles of collective choice, redistribution, and socialism and the claims that would enlist justice in their service.


THE STATE
By Anthony de Jasay

The State is a brilliant analysis of modern political arrangements that views the state as acting in its own interest contrary to the interests of individuals and even of an entire society. As James Buchanan has observed, Jasay subjects the state to a “solid, foundational analysis, grounded in an understanding of economic theory, informed by political philosophy and a deep sense of history.”
TWILIGHT OF AUTHORITY

By Robert Nisbet
Foreword by Robert G. Perrin

“We had thought, or our forefathers had, that modern liberal democracy would be spared the kind of erosion and decay that both Plato and Aristotle declared endemic in all forms of state. Now we are not so sure.” So wrote Robert Nisbet in the first edition of *Twilight of Authority*, published by Oxford University Press in 1975. “The centralization and, increasingly, individualization of power is matched in the social and cultural spheres by a combined hedonism and egalitarianism, each in its own way a reflection of the destructive impact of power on the hierarchy that is native to the social bond,” he writes.

Robert Nisbet (1913–1996) taught at Columbia, the University of California at Berkeley, Smith College, and the University of Bologna, and was the author of several major works, including *Social Change and History; The Quest for Community;* and *The Present Age*, also published by Liberty Fund.

Robert G. Perrin is Professor of Sociology at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

IN DEFENSE OF TRADITION

Collected Shorter Writings of Richard M. Weaver, 1929–1963

Edited and with an Introduction by Ted J. Smith III

Richard M. Weaver, a thinker and writer celebrated for his unsparring diagnoses and realistic remedies for the ills of our age, is known largely through a few of his works that remain in print.

This new collection of Weaver’s shorter writings presents many long-out-of-print and never-before-published works that give new range and depth to Weaver’s sweeping thought. In all, there are 126 essays, speeches, book reviews, and editorials.

Ted J. Smith III is Professor of Mass Communications at Virginia Commonwealth University.

THE PERFECTIBILITY OF MAN

Third Edition
With a New Preface

By John Passmore

Passmore’s brilliant exposition of the implications of perfectibility on individual liberty and responsibility is now available with a new preface by Passmore himself.

A reviewer of the original 1970 edition well summarizes the scope and significance of this renowned work by one of the leading philosophers of the twentieth century: “Beginning with an analytic discussion of the various ways in which perfectibility has been interpreted, Professor Passmore traces its long history from the Greeks to the present day . . . . Both in its broad sweep and countless supporting reflections, it is a journey through spiritual scenery of the most majestic and exhilarating kind.”

John Passmore is Emeritus Professor of Philosophy at the Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University.
ESSAYS, MORAL, POLITICAL, AND LITERARY
Revised Edition
By David Hume
Edited by Eugene F. Miller

“With this splendid, but inexpensive, new critical edition by Eugene Miller, the door is open to a richer notion of Hume’s conception of philosophy.”

—Donald Livingston, Emory University

This edition contains the thirty-nine essays included in Essays, Moral, Political, and Literary that made up Volume I of the 1777 posthumous Essays and Treatises on Several Subjects. It also includes ten essays that were withdrawn or left unpublished by Hume for various reasons.

This revised edition reflects changes based on further comparisons with eighteenth-century texts and an extensive reworking of the index.

Eugene F. Miller is a Professor of Political Science at the University of Georgia.

DAVID HUME
Prophet of the Counter-revolution
Second Edition
By Laurence L. Bongie
Foreword by Donald Livingston

As Laurence L. Bongie notes, “David Hume was undoubtedly the eighteenth-century British writer whose works were most widely known and acclaimed on the Continent during the later Enlightenment period. Hume’s impact [in France] was of undeniable importance, greater even for a time than the related influence of Burke, although it represents a contribution to French counter-revolutionary thought which, unlike that of Burke, has been almost totally ignored by historians to this day.”

The bulk of Bongie’s work consists of the writings of French readers of Hume who were confronted, first, by the ideology of human perfection and, finally, by the actual terrors of the French Revolution. These vitally important writings have been translated by the author into English for the Liberty Fund second edition.

Laurence L. Bongie is Professor Emeritus of French at the University of British Columbia.

Donald Livingston is Professor of Philosophy at Emory University.

TEMPORAL AND ETERNAL
By Charles Péguy
Translated and with an Introduction by Alexander Dru
Foreword By Pierre Manent

Temporal and Eternal is a profound and poetic assessment of the relationship between tradition and liberty, between politics and society, and between Christianity and the modern world. The Liberty Fund edition includes a new foreword by Pierre Manent, Professor of Political Science at the Centre de Recherches Politiques Raymond Aron in Paris.

As the twenty-first century begins, the relationships this book explores are as relevant as they were in the last century, when French poet and essayist Charles Péguy addressed them in “Memories of Youth” and “Clio I,” the two essays in this volume. In these essays Péguy develops his theme of la mystique—that which a person or a nation is—and la politique—mere policy.
CHARACTERISTICKS OF MEN, MANNERS, OPINIONS, TIMES
Three-Volume Slipcased Set, with Illustrations

By Anthony Ashley Cooper, Third Earl of Shaftesbury

The Liberty Fund edition of Characteristicks presents the complete 1732 text of this classic work of philosophy and political theory. Also included are faithful reproductions of the stirring engravings that Shaftesbury designed to facilitate the reader's consideration of his meditations on the interrelationships among truth, goodness, beauty, virtue, liberty, responsibility, society, and the state.

The grandson of a founder and leader of the English Whigs, and tutored by John Locke, Anthony Ashley Cooper, the Third Earl of Shaftesbury (1671–1713), wrote one of the most intellectually influential works in English of the eighteenth century. This was the three-volume Characteristicks, originally published in 1711, but revised in 1714 to accommodate the engravings of illustrations that Shaftesbury himself planned to aid the reader's consideration of his reflections on virtue as a kind of rationally achieved harmony among the affections.

Douglas Den Uyl is Professor of Philosophy at Bellarmine College, Louisville, and Vice President of Education for Liberty Fund, Inc.

POLITICAL WRITINGS

By Samuel Johnson
Edited by Donald J. Greene
Volume 10 of The Yale Johnson

The eighteenth century produced a remarkable array of thinkers whose influence in the development of free societies and free institutions is incalculable. Among these thinkers were Mandeville, Hutcheson, Smith, Hume, and Burke; their time is known as the Age of Johnson. Samuel Johnson: Political Writings contains twenty-four of Johnson's essays on the great social, economic, and political issues of his time. These include “Taxation No Tyranny”—in which Johnson defended the British Crown against the American revolutionaries—and “An Introduction to the Political State of Great Britain,” “Thoughts on the Coronation of King George III,” and “The Patriot,” which is one of Johnson's principal writings during the American Revolution.

POLITICA

By Johannes Althusius
Translated, Abridged, and with an Introduction by Frederick S. Carney
Foreword by Daniel J. Elazar

Drawing deeply from Aristotle and biblical teaching, Politica presents a unique vision of the commonwealth as a harmonious ordering of natural associations. According to Althusius, the purpose of the state is to protect and encourage social life. The family is the most natural of human associations, and all other unions derive from it. Power and authority properly grow from more local to more general associations.

Johannes Althusius (1557–1638) was a German political and legal philosopher.

Frederick S. Carney is Professor Emeritus of Ethics at the Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University.

Daniel J. Elazar was Director of the Center for the Study of Federalism at Temple University and Professor of Political Science at Temple and at Bar Ilan University in Israel.
AREOPAGITICA AND OTHER POLITICAL WRITINGS OF JOHN MILTON
Foreword by John Alvis

During the crises that wracked English life and liberties during the seventeenth century, John Milton was one of the indispensable voices and pens. He published several revolutionary manifestos, two works defending regicide, and of course the famous Areopagitica, or defense of freedom of expression and the press against censorship.

John Alvis has collected into a superb one-volume edition all of Milton’s political writings of enduring importance.

John Alvis is Professor of English at the University of Dallas and the Institute for Philosophic Studies.

THE FABLE OF THE BEES
or Private Vices, Publick Benefits
In Two Volumes
By Bernard Mandeville
With a Commentary by F. B. Kaye

It used to be that everyone read the “notorious” Bernard Mandeville (1670–1733). He was a great satirist and came to have a profound impact on economics, ethics, and social philosophy.

The Fable of the Bees begins with a poem and continues with a number of essays and dialogues. It is all tied together by the startling and original idea that “private vices” (self-interest) lead to “publick benefits” (the development and operation of society).

From that simple beginning, Mandeville saw that orderly social structures (such as law, language, the market, and even the growth of knowledge) were a spontaneous growth developing out of individual human actions.

DISCOURSES CONCERNING GOVERNMENT
By Algernon Sidney
Edited by Thomas G. West

“Sidney’s Discourses Concerning Government was a major inspiration to those who fought for the freedom and independence of Americans. It is a crime that the work and its author should have gone so long in hibernation.”

—Laissez Faire Books

“This new edition arrives just as scholars are rediscovering the real Algernon Sidney. If there is any more important tract on liberty from this period not readily available in print, I do not know it. It has been unobtainable for decades. This new edition, attractively presented with helpful annotations, is thus more than usually welcome.”

—John Morrill, Cambridge University

Written in response to Sir Robert Filmer’s Patriarcha (1680), the Discourses Concerning Government by Algernon Sidney (1623–1683) has been treasured for more than three centuries as a classic defense of republicanism and popular government.

Thomas G. West is Professor of Politics at the University of Dallas.
ON POWER

The Natural History of Its Growth

By Bertrand de Jouvenel

Foreword by D. W. Brogan

Translated by J. F. Huntington

Documenting the process by which government and controlling majorities have grown increasingly powerful and tyrannical, Bertrand de Jouvenel demonstrates how democracies have failed to limit the powers of government. Jouvenel traces this development to the days of royal absolutism, which established large administrative bureaucracies and thus laid the foundation of the modern omnipotent state.

Bertrand de Jouvenel was an author and teacher, first publishing On Power in 1945.

THE ETHICS OF REDISTRIBUTION

By Bertrand de Jouvenel

Introduction by John Gray

In this concise and elegant work, first published in 1952, Bertrand de Jouvenel purposely ignores the economic evidence that redistributional efforts sap incentives and are economically destructive. Rather, he stresses the commonly disregarded ethical arguments showing that redistribution is ethically indefensible for, and practically unworkable in, a complex society.

John Gray is a Professor at the London School of Economics.

SOVEREIGNTY

An Inquiry into the Political Good

By Bertrand de Jouvenel

Translated by J. F. Huntington

Foreword by Daniel J. Mahoney and David DesRosiers

Who decides? Who is the Sovereign? What is a good act? In quest of answers to these vitally important questions, Bertrand de Jouvenel examines successively the nature and history of authority, the political good, the sovereign, and liberty. His concern is with “the prospects for individual liberty in democratic societies in which sovereignty purportedly resides in the whole people of the body politic.” His objective is a definition and understanding of “the canons of conduct for the public authority of a dynamic society.”

Daniel J. Mahoney is Associate Professor of Politics at Assumption College.

David DesRosiers is Development Officer for the Manhattan Institute.

THE PURE THEORY OF POLITICS

By Bertrand de Jouvenel

Foreword by Daniel J. Mahoney

This is the concluding volume in Jouvenel’s magnum opus, the trilogy that begins with On Power, moves to Sovereignty, and concludes with The Pure Theory of Politics. In this final volume, Bertrand de Jouvenel proposes to remedy a serious deficiency in political science: “the lack of agreement on first principles, or ‘elements’.” The author’s concern is with political processes as they actually exist, not as they are conjectured to be in hypothetical models.
THE PRESENT AGE
Progress and Anarchy in Modern America
By Robert Nisbet

The Present Age challenges readers to reexamine the role of the United States in the world since World War I. Nisbet criticizes Americans for isolationism at home and discusses the gutting of educational standards, the decay of education, the presence of government in all facets of life, the diminished connection to community, and the prominence of economic arrangements driving everyday life in America.

Robert Nisbet (1913–1996) taught at Columbia, the University of California at Berkeley, Smith College, and the University of Bologna, and was the author of several major works, including Social Change and History, The Quest for Community, and Twilight of Authority.

LEISURE THE BASIS OF CULTURE
By Josef Pieper
Translated by Alexander Dru
Introduction by T. S. Eliot

Pieper now has many more books in English, but Leisure has remained his most famous; it came to be regarded as a classic precisely because it so freshly articulated a classic notion of philosophy.

—First Things

This elegantly written work introduces the reader to an understanding that leisure is nothing less than “an attitude of mind and a condition of the soul that fosters a capacity to perceive the reality of the world.” Pieper demonstrates that “Leisure has been, and always will be, the first foundation of any culture,” and observes, “in our bourgeois Western world total labor has vanquished leisure. Unless we regain the art of silence and insight, the ability for nonactivity, unless we substitute true leisure for our hectic amusements, we will destroy our culture—and ourselves.”

Josef Pieper (1904–1997) was an influential German Catholic philosopher, scholar, and author.

THE LOGIC OF LIBERTY
Reflections and Rejoinders
By Michael Polanyi
Foreword by Stuart D. Warner

A chemist and member of a family renowned for its learning in several disciplines, Michael Polanyi experienced first-hand the horrors of totalitarian government and worldwide war. He argued that centrally planned organizations—or governments—based solely on the methods of science threaten to foreclose a full human knowledge of the mysteries of existence and therefore pose a direct threat not only to academic freedom but also to social and political liberty.

Michael Polanyi (1891–1976) was an internationally renowned scientist, philosopher, and professor whose other works include Personal Knowledge and The Tacit Dimension.

Stuart D. Warner is Associate Professor of Philosophy at Roosevelt University, Chicago, Illinois.
THE VIRTUE OF CIVILITY
Selected Essays on Liberalism, Tradition, and Civil Society
By Edward Shils
Edited by Steven Grosby

Edward Shils was one of the leading intellectual defenders of freedom in the twentieth century. In these nine essays, he explores the importance of civility and tradition to a free society. The essays’ significance is enormous, for Shils was one of the first and assuredly one of the most courageous writers to examine the nature of civility and civil society and their relation to a free, ordered, liberal democratic society.

Edward Shils (1910–1995) was Professor of Sociology and Social Thought at the University of Chicago and Honorary Fellow at Peterhouse, Cambridge.

Steven Grosby is an Associate Professor at Clemson University.

“IN DEFENSE OF FREEDOM” AND RELATED ESSAYS
By Frank S. Meyer
Foreword by William C. Dennis

When it first appeared in 1962, In Defense of Freedom was hailed by Richard M. Weaver as “a brilliant defense of the primacy of the person” and an effective “indictment of statism and bureaucratism.” Meyer examines the tension between the freedom of the person and the power of social institutions. In his view, both the dominant Liberalism and the “New Conservatism” of the American tradition place undue emphasis on the claims of social order at the expense of the individual person and liberty.

The Liberty Fund edition also includes nine related essays.

Frank S. Meyer (1909–1972) was a senior editor of National Review.

William C. Dennis is a former Senior Liberty Fund Fellow. He is now Senior Scholar, Atlas Economic Research Foundation, and a consultant in philanthropy.

THE SOUTHERN ESSAYS OF RICHARD M. WEAVER
Foreword by George Core, Edited and with a Preface by George M. Curtis, III, and James J. Thompson, Jr.

Richard M. Weaver (1910–1963), one of the leading figures in the post–World War II development of an intellectual, self-conscious conservatism, believed that Southern values of religion, work ethic, and family could provide a defense against the totalitarian nihilism of fascist and communist statism.

DEMOCRACY AND LEADERSHIP
By Irving Babbitt
Foreword by Russell Kirk

"... one of the few truly important works of political thought." —Russell Kirk

Irving Babbitt was a leader of the intellectual movement called American Humanism, or the New Humanism, and a distinguished professor of French literature at Harvard. Democracy and Leadership, first published in 1924, is his only directly political book, and in it he applies the principles of humanism to the civil social order.

Babbitt offers a compelling critique of unchecked majoritarianism and addresses the great problem of how to discover leaders with standards.
THE MAKING OF TOCQUEVILLE’S
“DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA”
Second Edition
By James T. Schleifer
Foreword by George W. Pierson

“A masterful job that will long stand as an essential guide for every student of Tocqueville.”
—Edmund S. Morgan

The Liberty Fund second edition of James T. Schleifer’s celebrated study of Tocqueville includes a new preface by the author and an epilogue, “The Problem of the Two Democracies.” For the first time, the evolution of a number of Tocqueville’s central themes—democracy, individualism, centralization, despotism—emerges into clear relief.

James T. Schleifer is Professor of History and Director of the Gill Library at the College of New Rochelle.

THE SERVILE STATE
By Hilaire Belloc
Introduction by Robert Nisbet

“I have always felt that The Servile State was much more significant than we have suspected.”
—James V. Schall, S. J., Georgetown University

Hilaire Belloc (1870–1953) was one of the most respected men of his day for his learning, insight, wit, and brilliant literary style. Author of over 100 books and articles, Belloc was a journalist, polemicist, social and political analyst, literary critic, poet, and novelist.

The Servile State has endured as his most important political work. The effect of socialist doctrine on capitalist society, Belloc wrote, is to produce a third thing different from either—the servile state, today commonly called the welfare state.

ENVY
A Theory of Social Behaviour
By Helmut Schoeck

“An excellent and extremely valuable book. It is beautifully written and contains startling and enlightening information.”
—Sir Karl R. Popper

This classic study is one of the few books to explore extensively the many facets of envy—“a drive which lies at the core of man’s life as a social being.” Ranging widely over literature, philosophy, psychology, and the social sciences, Professor Schoeck—a distinguished sociologist and anthropologist—elucidates both the constructive and destructive consequences of envy in social life. Perhaps most important, he demonstrates that not only the impetus toward a totalitarian regime but also the egalitarian impulse in democratic societies are alike in being rooted in envy.

NEW INDIVIDUALIST REVIEW
Introduction by Milton Friedman

Initially sponsored by the University of Chicago Chapter of the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists, the New Individualist Review was more than the usual “campus magazine.” It declared itself “founded in a commitment to human liberty.” In his introduction to this reprint edition, Milton Friedman—one of the magazine’s faculty advisors—writes that the Review set “an intellectual standard that has not yet, I believe, been matched by any of the more recent publications in the same philosophical tradition.”
JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE
A Study in American Politics
Fourth Edition
By Russell Kirk

“This is must reading for the student seeking to grasp a neglected dimension of American history.” —Bernard T. Lomas, Albion College

John Randolph of Roanoke is unique in American political history. For most of his public career Randolph was a leader of the opposition—to both Jeffersonians and Federalists. Only twenty-six when first elected to Congress in 1799, he readily became the most forceful figure at the Capitol.

Russell Kirk (1918–1994) was the author of some thirty books, including The Conservative Mind, and was one of the seminal political thinkers of the twentieth century.

TYRANNY UNMASKED
By John Taylor of Caroline
Edited by F. Thornton Miller

“Tyranny Unmasked was written in a specific context in 1821, but it contains an enduring message for those who love liberty and the American Republic. Read it. A brilliant book, with an excellent foreword by the editor.” —Forrest McDonald, University of Alabama

John Taylor of Caroline (1753–1824) was one of the foremost philosophers of the states’ rights Jeffersonians of the early national period. In keeping with his lifelong mission as a “minority man,” John Taylor wrote Tyranny Unmasked not only to assault the protective tariff and the mercantilist policies of the times but also “to examine general principles in relation to commerce, political economy, and a free government.”

F. Thornton Miller is Associate Professor of History at Southwest Missouri State University.

THE PURSUIT OF CERTAINTY
David Hume, Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, Beatrice Webb
By Shirley Robin Letwin

By examining the thought of four seminal thinkers, Shirley Robin Letwin provides a brilliant record of the gradual change in the English-speaking peoples’ understanding of “what sort of activity politics is.” As Letwin writes, “the distinctive political issue since the eighteenth century has been whether government should do more or less.” This issue arose not because of the Industrial Revolution but, Letwin believes, because of the “profoundly personal reflection” of major thinkers, including Hume, Bentham, Mill, and Webb.

Shirley Robin Letwin (1924–1993) was a Professor of Political and Legal Philosophy at Harvard, Cambridge, and the London School of Economics.
LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY

By James Fitzjames Stephen
Edited by Stuart D. Warner

“An undeservedly neglected classic in a splendid new edition . . .”
—First Things

S

udents of political theory will welcome the return to print of this brilli-


Only the constraints of morality and law make liberty possible, warned Stephen, and attempts to impose unlimited freedom, material equality, and indiscriminate love of humanity will lead inevitably to coercion and tyranny. Liberty must be restrained by custom and tradition if it is to endure; equality must be limited to equality before the law if it is to be just; and fraternity must include actual men, not the amorphous mass of mankind, if it is to be real and genuine.

THE AMERICAN DEMOCRAT

By James Fenimore Cooper
Introduction by H. L. Mencken

“. . . an important political treatise of timely relevance today, providing sound perceptions into our present government.”
—St. Croix Review

W

hen The American Democrat was first published in 1838, Cooper’s position as America’s first major novelist obscured his serious contribution to the discussion of American principles and politics. “Yet Cooper,” says H. L. Mencken, “was probably the first American to write about Americans in the really frank spirit . . . a simple, sound and sensible tract, moderate in tone and extraordinarily astute in its conclusions.”

Cooper provides a concise statement of the principles of American democracy and of its social ramifications. He was concerned that these principles and our institutions would be perverted—especially by the confusion of an equality of rights with equality of condition.

ON LIBERTY, SOCIETY, AND POLITICS

The Essential Essays of William Graham Sumner
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—The Freeman

W

illiam Graham Sumner is the “forgotten man” of American intellectual history. Too often dismissed or only superficially understood, his interpretations are now attracting closer scrutiny and appreciation. He is remembered chiefly as one of the founding fathers of sociology. He was also a strong supporter of classical liberalism during a time when liberalism was being transformed into a belief in statism.

Robert C. Bannister is Scheuer Professor of History at Swarthmore College.
UNION AND LIBERTY
The Political Philosophy of John C. Calhoun
Edited by Ross M. Lence

“. . . Calhoun’s most important writings and speeches, is timely . . . offer an excellent opportunity for a new look at this nineteenth-century statesman and political theorist, archaic and irrelevant as he may appear.”
—The New Republic

“This is the finest collection in a single volume of Calhoun’s important works.”
—Robert V. Remini, University of Illinois

Calhoun’s most important constitutional and political writings are now available as complete, unabridged texts and in a single volume, many for the first time since the 1850s. These writings address such issues as states’ rights and nullification, slavery, the growth of the Federal judicial power, and Calhoun’s doctrine of the “concurrent majority.”

Ross M. Lence is Professor of Political Science at the University of Houston.

THE LIMITS OF STATE ACTION
By Wilhelm von Humboldt
Edited by J. W. Burrow

The Limits of State Action, by “Germany’s greatest philosopher of freedom,” as F. A. Hayek called Humboldt, has an exuberance and attention to principle that make it a valuable introduction to classical liberal political thought. It is also crucial for an understanding of liberalism as it developed in Europe at the turn of the nineteenth century. Humboldt explores the role that liberty plays in individual development, discusses criteria for permitting the state to limit individual actions, and suggests ways of confining the state to its proper bounds. In so doing, he uniquely combines the ancient concern for human excellence and the modern concern for what has come to be known as negative liberty.

J. W. Burrow is Professor of History at the University of Sussex.

THE MAN VERSUS THE STATE
With Six Essays on Government, Society, and Freedom
By Herbert Spencer
Introduction by Albert Jay Nock, Foreword by Eric Mack

Spencer develops various specific disastrous ramifications of the whole-sale substitution of the principle of compulsory cooperation—the statist principle—for the individualist principle of voluntary cooperation. His theme is that “there is in society . . . that beautiful self-adjusting principle which will keep all its elements in equilibrium. . . . The attempt to regulate all the actions of a community by legislation will entail little else but misery and compulsion.”

Herbert Spencer, English philosopher and social reformer, was born in Derby in 1820, coming from a family of nonconformist Dissenters. In 1837 he joined the staff of the London and Birmingham Railway as an engineer and in 1848 took a position as editor of The Economist. He died in 1903 and his autobiography was published in 1904.
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Gary Becker was named the 1992 Nobel laureate in Economics for “having extended the domain of microeconomic analysis to a wide range of human behaviour and interaction, including nonmarket behaviour.” He is the University Professor of Economics and Sociology at the University of Chicago, and the Rose-Marie and Jack R. Anderson Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution.


MANUEL AYAU
Manuel Ayau is the founder and former rector and teacher of economics at Universidad Francisco Marroquin in Guatemala. In addition to being a successful businessman, Ayau is a former Chairman of the Guatemala Stock Exchange, was a member of the Guatemala House of Representatives, and served as President of the Mont Pelerin Society.

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M. Stanton Evans

M. Stanton Evans is the former editor of *The Indianapolis News* and founding director of the National Journalism Center in Washington, D.C. Evans has been a columnist for the *Los Angeles Times Syndicate*, a commentator for CBS radio-TV, National Public Radio, and the Voice of America. He is the author of numerous books.


Milton Friedman

Recipient of the 1976 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics and a leader of the Chicago School of monetary economics, Milton Friedman has long been recognized as one of our most important economic thinkers. A Senior Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution since 1977, he is also the Paul Snowden Russell Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of Economics at the University of Chicago, where he taught from 1946 to 1976.

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Ralph McInerny is among the most noted Catholic philosophers and authors of our day. He has taught at the University of Notre Dame since 1955, and since 1978 has been the Michael P. Grace Professor of Medieval Studies. Alongside his academic work, McInerny authored the best-selling and internationally acclaimed Father Dowling Mysteries, which were also made into a series for Public Television.


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Lord Ralph Harris graduated from Cambridge in 1947 and lectured at St. Andrews University until 1957, when he became the General Director of the Institute of Economic Affairs, where Arthur Seldon joined him as Editorial Director in 1958. Together they wrote studies of advertising, hire purchase, state and private welfare, and other applications of classical liberal analysis to public policy, and helped rehabilitate the classical liberal tradition of market microanalysis.
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E. G. West was Professor Emeritus of Economics at Carleton University, Ottawa.

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By E. G. West
Foreword by Arthur Seldon
Introduction by Myron Lieberman

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Jacques Barzun is a renowned scholar, teacher, and author who lectures widely since his retirement in 1993.

ALSO OF INTEREST: Intellectual Portrait of Jacques Barzun
See page 58.
ADAM SMITH: THE MAN AND HIS WORKS  By E. G. West  

ARATOR By John Taylor of Caroline  

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