

## Cliff's Quotes: A random collection

“...you cannot become thorough Americans if you think of yourselves in groups ... A man who thinks of himself as belonging to a particular national group in America has not yet become an American.” Woodrow Wilson to newly naturalized American citizens. Quoted by Diner, Steven J. *A Very Different Age: Americans of the Progressive Era*. Hill & Wang. 1998. p. 254.

“Journalists rely on two substitutes for scientific research: their own beliefs about what must be true and adversarial combat between quoted experts.” Simon, Julian. *Hoodwinking the Nation*. Transaction Publishers. 1999. p. 78

”Perhaps most infuriating to the experts themselves, journalists often consider themselves qualified to render summary judgments in matters where there is controversy rather than consensus among the experts.” Simon, Julian. *Hoodwinking the Nation*. Transaction Publishers. 1999. P. 80.

“Getting rid of the long standing gentleman’s agreement for the media not to criticize each other may be the most promising alteration in the structure.” Simon, Julian. *Hoodwinking the Nation*. Transaction Publishers. 1999. p. 127.

“Whatever the motivation, the defenses of the Malthusian population theory as an empirical proposition were (and are) a travesty of logic.” Sowell, Thomas. *Classical Economics Reconsidered*. Princeton University Press. 1974. p. 90.

“In childhood and youth my temper was quick, very violent, easily stirred into explosions of impatience and anger, subsiding again as quickly, leaving me ashamed and regretful, ready to go any distance to make up for the outburst. I was never tempted to be vindictive or malicious, but quite the contrary. The discipline I applied to my temper is worth mentioning because I have applied it as successfully to other irregularities. Mark Twain said he had often sworn off smoking and could never keep to it, but when he swore off wanting to smoke he found he had no trouble at all. I seem to have anticipated him, in principle, for though I tried hard to quit losing my temper I was unable to do it, but when at the age of twenty-five or so I deliberately tried to quit wanting to lose my temper, I had no difficulty worth speaking of, nor have I had any since that time.” Nock, Albert J. *Autobiographical Sketch*. Nockian Society.

“My likes and dislikes have always been extremely strong and positive, not in any way determined by convention or any other superficial considerations such as those of family, social standing, wealth, class, creed, or even of humanity, as rated by zoological definition. In this as elsewhere I am strictly an individualist.” Nock, Albert J. *Autobiographical Sketch*. Nockian Society.

“On black role models: Imagine saying I am success because I am white and Leonardo da Vinci was white.” Williams, Armstrong. *I Feel Good to Be a Black Male*. In Washburn, Katherine and John F. Thornton, eds.. *Dumbing Down: Essays on the Strip Mining of American Culture*. Norton & Co. 1997. pp. 287-8.

“If nothing is your fault, then you have no faults. If anything you do can be explained and justified by forces beyond your control, then there is no reason to control your impulses. After a time, the idea that anything one does can be justified—at least not to anyone but yourself. It does not take long for the values your parents taught to vanish.” Williams, Armstrong. *I Feel Good to Be a Black Male*. In Washburn, Katherine and John F. Thornton, eds.. *Dumbing Down: Essays on the Strip Mining of American Culture*. Norton & Co. 1997. pp. 287-8.

“What distinguishes socialism is its appeal to economic fairness. It declares that markets do not allocate wealth and power fairly, and that political processes will do a better job.” Postrel, Virginia. *After Socialism*. Reason Magazine. November, 1999. P. 33.

“*Vision, the challenge of the next century, the new millennium, the road ahead.* That sort of grand talk struck him as perfect bullshit.” Lewis, Michael M. *The new new thing: a Silicon Valley story*. Norton. 2000. P. 43. The biography of Jim Clark, founder of Silicon Graphics, Netscape and Healtheon.

“Ten years ago, in April 1975, a violent peace engulfed Vietnam ...” Nixon, Richard. *No More Vietnams*. Arbor House. 1985. p. 11.

“During the Vietnam era, an astounding number of otherwise thoughtful people gave our side the white glove test while eagerly seeking to justify the far more brutal actions of the enemy.” Nixon, Richard. *No More Vietnams*. Arbor House. 1985. p. 21. Gives example of Hue massacre where ten times more civilians killed by Communists as at My Lai. On page 92 discusses how the 2,810 deaths and 1946 missing at Hue was unreported on U.S. television.

Nixon, Richard. *No More Vietnams*. Arbor House. 1985. p. 35. Recounts the massacre of all nationalist leaders by Ho in the years leading up to Vietnam war.

“... revolutionaries using guerilla tactics have failed far more often than they have succeeded. Greece ... Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaysia. Guerilla warfare is a tactic of the weak. Its chances for success are therefore rarely strong.” Nixon, Richard. *No More Vietnams*. Arbor House. 1985. p. 83.

“It has been my experience that professional military leaders are by training and instinct cautious and seldom advise bold action. The Pattons and LeMays are not the rule but the exceptions.” Nixon, Richard. *No More Vietnams*. Arbor House. 1985. p. 121.

“We must never take a course of action that results in the fall of a government that permits some freedom and the victory of one that permits none.” Nixon, Richard. *No More Vietnams*. Arbor House. 1985. p. 219.

“It was not the ignorant who promoted the killing of women as witches, but some of the most highly educated people in the country.” Sowell, Thomas. *Conquests and Cultures: An International History*. Basic Books. 1998. P. 80.

“Properly, history shapes the mind into a tool to think with, not to remember with.” Nock, Albert Jay. *The Book of Journeyman: Essays from the new FREEMAN*. Ayer Company Publishers. 1999. p. 4.

“Children need fathers, but they need the culture of freedom even more. To assume that Elian’s father has an indefeasible right to immerse Elian in Cuba’s highly ideologized tyranny—talk about child abuse—is to make a fetish of biology.” Will, George. *Compassionate Liberalism*. Newsweek. May 1, 2000. p. 80.

“Like a snail crossing a sidewalk, the Clinton administration leaves a lengthening trail of slime, this time on America’s national honor.” Will, George. *Compassionate Liberalism*. Newsweek. May 1, 2000. p. 80.

**Qui tacet consentire videtur** - *He that is silent is thought to consent*

**Qui tacet, consentit** - *Silence gives consent*

“It was all true, although some other things were true.” Hendrickson, Paul. *The Living and the Dead: Robert McNamara and the five lives of a lost war*. Vintage Books. 1997.

“A mass of Latin words falls upon the facts like soft snow, blurring the outline and covering up all the details.” Orwell, George. *Politics and the English Language in Inside the Whale and other essays*. Penguin Books. 1957. pp. 153-4.

“... politics itself is a mass of lies, evasions, folly, hatred and schizophrenia.” Orwell, George. *Politics and the English Language in Inside the Whale and other essays*. Penguin Books. 1957. p. 154.

“Government is not reason, it is not eloquence, it is force. Like fire, it is a dangerous servant and a fearful master.” George Washington in a speech of January 7, 1790 reported in the Boston Independent Chronicle, January 14, 1790. U of Conn: Boston Independent Chronicle and the Universal Advertiser 1776-1801

“Any time in human history that people have projected existing trends, they have predicted catastrophe. If you imagine that the only resources you will ever have are the resources that you have now, then inevitably you will predict their exhaustion. Malthus did it. Ricardo did it. In the 1970s, an international group of scientists, gathered under the auspices of the Club of Rome, declared that within a century there would be famine everywhere, energy resources exhausted, pollution risen to impossibly toxic levels, and, I believe, a new Ice Age on the way. What the doomsayers don't understand is that the reason humans prevail is creativity, and creativity always comes as a surprise.” George Gilder, quoted in *The New Yorker*, May 29, 2000.

“Kosovo ... It was a war waged on the principle that there are values important enough to fight, meaning kill, for, even if they are not important to die for.” Will, George. *1999: Sort of Satisfactory*. Newsweek. December 20, 1999. P. 86.

“Political language .. is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind.” Orwell, George. *Politics and the English Language in Inside the Whale and other essays*. Penguin Books. 1962. P. 157. (essay first published in 1946.)

“Most people find it surprising in science that there is no interest in the background of the author of an idea or in his motive in expounding it. You listen, and if it sounds like a thing worth trying, a thing that could be tried, is different, and is obviously not contrary to something observed before, it gets exciting and worthwhile. You do not have to worry about how long he has studied or why he wants you to listen to him.” Feynman, Richard. *The Meaning of It All: Thoughts of a Citizen Scientist*. Perseus Books. 1998. p. 22.

“To every man is given the key to the gates of heaven. The same key opens the gates to hell.” Buddhist saying quoted in: Feynman, Richard. *The Meaning of It All: Thoughts of a Citizen Scientist*. Perseus Books. 1998. P. 6.

“Why repeat all this? Because there are new generations born every day. Because there are great ideas developed in the history of man, and these ideas do not last unless they are opposed purposely and clearly from generation to generation.” Feynman, Richard. *The Meaning of It All: Thoughts of a Citizen Scientist*. Perseus Books. 1998. P. 4.

“... a man with an uncertain temper in a house is like one who goes about a house with a loaded revolver sticking out of his pocket, and that all considerations of fairness and reason have to be subordinated in that house to the fear of the revolver, and that such peace that is maintained in that house is often a shameful and an unjust peace.” Arnold Bennett, *The Human Machine*, quoted in Wilson, Charis. *My Years with Edward Weston*. North Point Press. 1998. pp. 173-4.

“Compared with the totality of knowledge which is continually utilized in the evolution of a dynamic civilization, the difference between the knowledge that the wisest and that which the most ignorant individual can deliberately employ is comparatively insignificant.” Hayek, Friedrich A. *The Constitution of Liberty*. University of Chicago Press. 1960. P. 30

"Somebody has to do something, and it's just incredibly pathetic that it has to be us." Jerry Garcia of the Grateful Dead. Quoted in Pritchett, Price. *New Habits For A Radically Changing World*. Pritchett & Associates, Dallas, Texas. 1994.

"Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels, in the form of kings, to govern him." Thomas Jefferson quoted in Safire, William. *Lend Me Your Ears: Great Speeches in History*. Norton. 1992. p. 727

"Do not flinch from a task which by its nature can never be completed." Rabbi Tarfon, ca. 100 AD quoted in Safire, William. *Lend Me Your Ears: Great Speeches in History*. Norton. 1992. p. 458

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens.. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them." Washington, George. *Farewell Speech*. Quoted in Safire, William. *Lend Me Your Ears: Great Speeches in History*. Norton. 1992. P. 362.

"... the world is round even if it is Hitler making the claim." Goldberg, Steven.

Orwell, George. "Autobiography is only to be trusted when it reveals something disgraceful. A man who gives a good account of himself is probably lying, since any life when viewed from the inside is simply a series of defeats." Quoted in Arnold Beichman's review of Norman Podhoretz's *Ex-Friends*.

Keynes, John Maynard. "It is ideas, not vested interests, which are dangerous for good or evil." Concluding sentence of his *General Theory*. Quoted on p. 3 of Hayek, F.A. *The Intellectuals and Socialism*. Institute for Humane Studies, George Mason University. 1990.

"In the matter of reforming things, as distinct from deforming them, there is one plain and simple principle; a principle which will probably be called a paradox. There exists in such a case a certain institution or law; let us say, for the sake of simplicity, a fence or gate erected across a road. The more modern type of reformer goes gaily up to it and says, 'I don't see the use of this; let us clear it away.' To which the more intelligent type of reformer would do well to answer, 'If you don't see the use of it, I certainly won't let you clear it away. Go away and think. Then, when you can come back and tell me that you do see the use of it, I may allow you to destroy it.'

"This paradox rests on the most elementary common sense. The gate or fence did not grow there. It was not set up by somnambulists who built it in their sleep. It is highly improbable that it was put there by escaped lunatics who were for some reason loose in the street. Some person had some reason for thinking it would be a good thing for somebody. And until we know what the reason was, we cannot judge whether the reason was reasonable. It is extremely probable that we have overlooked some whole aspect of the question, if something set up by human beings like ourselves seems to be entirely meaningless and mysterious. There are reformers who get over this difficulty by assuming that all their fathers were fools; but if that be so, we can only say that folly appears to be a hereditary disease.

"But the truth is that nobody has any business to destroy a social institution until he has really seen it as a historical institution.

"If he knows how it arose, and what purposes it was supposed to serve, he may really be able to say that they were bad purposes, or that they have since become bad purposes, or that they are purposes which are no longer served. But if he simply stares at the thing as a senseless

monstrosity that has somehow sprung up in his path, it is he and not the traditionalist who is suffering from an illusion." [G.K. Chesterton, "The Drift from Domesticity," in *The Thing and Brave New Family*]

"Custom, then, is the great guide of human life." **David Hume**. *An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*, sct. 5, pt. 1 (1748).

"The function of the expert is not to be more right than other people, but to be wrong for more sophisticated reasons." David Butler. *London Observer*. 1969. Quoted in *The Cynic's Lexicon*.

"It is dangerous to be right in matters on which the established authorities are wrong." Voltaire. quoted in *The Cynic's Lexicon*. 1925.

"To spot the expert, pick the one who predicts the job will take the longest and cost the most." A. Bloch. *Murphy's Law Book Two (Warren's Rule)*. 1980.

"... I bet that the crowd, if it knew better, wouldn't want what it wants." Oliver Wendell Holmes 1910. quoted in Goddard, Stephen B. *Getting There: The Epic Struggle between Road and Rail in the American Century*. Basic Books. 1994. HE5623.G63

"Some problems are so complex that you have to be highly intelligent and well informed just to be undecided about them." Laurence J. Peter. 1982. p. 78. Platt, Suzy, ed. *Respectfully Quoted—A Dictionary of Quotations from the Library of Congress*. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 1989.

The genius of you Americans is that you never make clear-cut stupid moves, only complicated stupid moves which make us wonder at the possibility that there may be something to them which we are missing. Gamel Abdel Nasser Quotes from *The Portable Curmudgeon*, Jon Winokur ed. New American Library. 1987.

"The trouble with people is not that they don't know but that they know so much that ain't so." Josh Billings, quote 966. Quotes from *The Portable Curmudgeon*, Jon Winokur ed. New American Library. 1987.

"The seeds of today's runaway government were planted when it was decided that government should help those who can't help themselves." Browne, Harry. *Why Government Doesn't Work*. St. Martin's Press. 1995. P. 30.

"Americans are so enamored of equality that they would rather be equal in slavery than unequal in freedom." de Toqueville. *Democracy in America*. 1835. Quoted in the *Quotable Conservative*.

"Commerce is a cure for the most destructive prejudices." Montesquieu. *The Spirit of the Laws*. 1748. Quoted in the *Quotable Conservative*.

"Liberals have always known that absolute power tends to corrupt absolutely ... [W]e are now discovering that absolute liberty also tends to corrupt absolutely. A liberty that is divorced from tradition and convention, from morality and religion, that makes the individual the sole repository and arbiter of all values and puts him in an adversarial relationship to society and the state—such a liberty is a grave peril to liberalism itself. For when that liberty is found wanting, when it violates the moral sense of the community or is incompatible with the legitimate demands of society, there is no moderating principle to take its place, no resting place between the wild gyrations of libertarianism and paternalism." Himmelfarb, Gertrude. *On Looking into the Abyss*. 1994. Quoted in the *Quotable Conservative*.

"The British economist Thomas Malthus predicted in 1798 that the imbalance between population growth and food production would cause the world to starve to death. The doomsayers called it Malthus' iron law. As time has proved, it was neither iron nor law. Like

many of our crop of transient experts, Malthus fell into the oldest trap of all in the prognostication game. He underestimated everyone's intelligence but his own; he was incapable of imagining that out of the Industrial Revolution would come reapers, threshers, combines and tractors. He did not foresee the era of cheap energy. Nor did he envision chemicals and fertilizers creating such abundance that foolish governments would pay farmers not to cultivate the soil." Wriston, Walter B. *The Whale Oil, Chicken and Energy Syndrome*. Address before the Economic Club of Detroit. February 25, 1974.

"Our later-day Malthusians, whose forecasts are often dignified with computer print-outs, which substitute for ox entrails in modern day occult prediction, appear oblivious to the fact that man, given the proper incentive and freedom to act, has repeatedly found substitutes for dwindling materials." Wriston, Walter B. *The Whale Oil, Chicken and Energy Syndrome*. Address before the Economic Club of Detroit. February 25, 1974. December 1980 From "Reason Interview: Thomas Sowell," economist and social critic

"A free market is not chaos, but a continuous economic referendum; essentially it represents the decisions of an infinite number of individuals expressing in action their opinions of values. Government intervention destroys that path to a democratic decision." Wriston, Walter B. *The Whale Oil, Chicken and Energy Syndrome*. Address before the Economic Club of Detroit. February 25, 1974.

December 1980 From "Reason Interview: Thomas Sowell," economist and social critic

"One of the problems with the market from the standpoint of those who think they are the brightest, the best, and ought to be telling the rest of us groundlings what to do, is that the market allows ordinary people to go out there and make their own decisions. And people who think they have the Truth and the Light don't want that; they want no part of that. It's really what they hate most, I think, about a market system." Sowell, Thomas. Quoted in *Voices of Reason Thirty Years of Interviews*. Reason Magazine, December 1998. Excerpts from the December 1980 Reason Magazine "Reason Interview: Thomas Sowell" available at: <http://www.reasonmag.com/9812/interviews.html>

"When you think of all the laws that were thrown in the past at the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Jews, it gives you a very heartening sense of the futility of laws. If laws were really effective, neither the Chinese nor the Jews would be prosperous in most countries of the world. Most of those laws aren't effective. Conversely, most laws designed to improve the positions of ethnic groups have not been effective either." Sowell, Thomas. Quoted in *Voices of Reason Thirty Years of Interviews*. Reason Magazine, December 1998. Excerpts from the December 1980 Reason Magazine "Reason Interview: Thomas Sowell" available at: <http://www.reasonmag.com/9812/interviews.html>

"I'm pessimistic. Because I don't see any easy way that one reverses--I don't see any way that one reverses--totalitarianism from within. I don't know of any example where it has ever happened. And if democratic nations can always become totalitarian, but totalitarian nations will not become democratic, then in the long run, ultimately, the whole world will be totalitarian." Sowell, Thomas. Quoted in *Voices of Reason Thirty Years of Interviews*. Reason Magazine, December 1998. Excerpts from the December 1980 Reason Magazine "Reason Interview: Thomas Sowell" available at: <http://www.reasonmag.com/9812/interviews.html>

June 1973 From "Why I Did It!," an interview with Pentagon Papers whistle-blower Daniel Ellsberg. "To whom did [the Pentagon Papers] convey a great deal of information? To whom were they valuable? Not to foreigners on the whole, or foreign adversaries. Ho Chi Minh did not need a document to know the president misrepresented the very things being said to Ho Chi

Minh in negotiations, or the actions the U.S. was taking against North Vietnam....But to credulous Congressmen and many American voters who wanted very much to give the benefit of the doubt to the President, then the existence of documentary evidence made a great deal of difference."

July 1975 From "Inside Ronald Reagan" --- Ronald Reagan: "I believe the very heart and soul of conservatism is libertarianism. I think conservatism is really a misnomer, just as liberalism is a misnomer for the liberals--if we were back in the days of the Revolution, so-called conservatives today would be the Liberals and the liberals would be the Tories. The basis of conservatism is a desire for less government interference or less centralized authority or more individual freedom, and this is a pretty general description also of what libertarianism is. Now, I can't say that I will agree with all the things that the present group who call themselves Libertarians in the sense of a party say..."

October 1974 From "Straight Talk," an interview with psychiatry critic Thomas Szasz --- Reason: You mean you don't believe that heroin is addictive? Thomas Szasz: Not so fast. It's precisely the word "addiction" that's my quarry. Suppose you give a cigarette to a youngster who has never smoked. He smokes it. Will he enjoy it? Reason: No.

Szasz: OK. Suppose you give him a martini. His first martini. Will he enjoy that?

Reason: Probably not.

Szasz: Well, I think you can see what I am getting at. Drug use--whatever the drug--is like any habit: it must be learned. In my view, drug addiction--that is, the habitual use and craving for a drug--is not something that happens to a person unwittingly, against his will; it's something he does to himself, generally by practicing assiduously how to use--and enjoy--a particular substance. The idea that a single experience with a drug...makes one a "slave" to it, makes one unable to exist without it, is simply not true. It's what I call "pharmacomythology"--in contrast to pharmacology, which has to do with the real chemical effect of drugs.

"Everyone is entitled to their own opinions, but not their own facts." Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

"The humor of blaming the present, and admiring the past, is strongly rooted in human nature, and has an influence even on persons endowed with the profoundest judgment and most extensive learning." David Hume, *Of the Populousness of Ancient Nations*. 1777. Quoted in Simon, Julian L. *The Ultimate Resource 2 (rev.)*. Princeton University Press. 1996. p. 578.

Quotes Paine's that, "when we suffer or are exposed to the same miseries *by* a government which we might expect in a country *without* government, our calamity is heightened by the reflection that we furnished the means whereby we suffer." Nock, Albert Jay. *The Disadvantages of Being Educated: And Other Essays*. Hallberg Publishing. 1996. p. 30.

"This was Mr. Jefferson's notion of the state's part in bringing about an ideal social order. All his life was devoted to the doctrine that the state should never venture into the sphere of positive regulation. Its only intervention upon the individual should be the negative one of forbidding the exercise of rights in any way that interferes with the free exercise of the rights of others." Nock, Albert Jay. *The Disadvantages of Being Educated: And Other Essays*. Hallberg Publishing. 1996. p. 32

"A man is in slavery when all his rights lie at the arbitrary discretion of some agency other than himself; when his life, liberty, property, and the whole direction of his activities are liable to arbitrary and irresponsible confiscation at any time ..." Nock, Albert Jay. *The Disadvantages of Being Educated: And Other Essays*. Hallberg Publishing. 1996. p. 36.

Albert J. Nock said he wrote because, "when ... a person has, or thinks he has, a view of the plain intelligible order of things, it is proper that he should record that view publicly, with no thought whatever of the practical consequences, or lack of consequences, likely to ensure upon his so doing." Nock, Albert Jay. *The Disadvantages of Being Educated: And Other Essays*. Hallberg Publishing. 1996. p. II.

"... the history taught to our children has suffered the same fate as their mathematics and their grammar. Why teach in bits and pieces a subject which is a *whole*? Especially to ten-year-olds who will never master elementary calculus or will very rarely, and only much later, tackle higher mathematics. The study of linguistics has ravaged grammar like a wild boar's snout burrowing through a potato field. It has cloaked it in pedantic, complicated, incomprehensible language which is also quite inappropriate. The result? Grammar and spelling have never been so badly neglected. But anomalies like these should not be blamed on linguistics, higher mathematics or the new history. They do what they have to do, without worrying about what can or cannot be taught at various ages. The blame lies, in fact, with the intellectual ambitions of those who draw up school curricula. They want to go too far. I am delighted that they are ambitious for themselves. But for those in their charge they should try to be simple, even—and especially—when this is difficult." Braudel, Fernand. *A History of Civilizations*. Penguin Books. 1993. First published in France in 1963. p. xxxiv.

"Historians ... know the last line of the play." Braudel, Fernand. *A History of Civilizations*. Penguin Books. 1993. First published in France in 1963. p. xxxvii.

"At a time when even former socialist countries are going the free enterprise route, this small part of the U.S. remains mired in a half-baked form of socialism." Lubove, Seth. *The People's Republic of Hawaii*. Forbes Magazine. June 16, 1997.

"Money goes where it's wanted and stays where it is well treated, and that's all she wrote. This annoys governments to no end.

Stateless money functions as a plebiscite on your policy. There are 300,000 screens out there, lit up with all the news that traders need to make value judgments on how well you are running your economy.

Today, if the president goes into the Rose Garden and says something dumb, the cross rate of the dollar will change within 60 seconds.

The information standard is more draconian than the gold standard, because the government has lost control of the marketplace. Technology has overwhelmed public policy." "Q: As the power of sovereign governments wane, who will be left in charge? Wriston: Everybody." Bass, Thomas. *The Future of Money: an interview with Walter Wriston*. Wired Magazine 4.10 - Oct 1996

"The productivity of a decisionmaker is harder to grasp than the productivity of someone bolting together cars." John Browning. *Wired*. March 98

On historians: "It is no easy task to be both interesting and accurate." Taylor, A.J.P. *From Napoleon to the Second International: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Europe*. 1995. p. ix.

"I have tried to be a Marxist but common sense kept breaking in." Taylor, A.J.P. *From Napoleon to the Second International: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Europe*. 1995. p. 5.

"... an 1859 enquiry showed that the majority of the inhabitants of France did not know they were French." Taylor, A.J.P. *From Napoleon to the Second International: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Europe*. 1995. p. 25.

Taylor quotes Maitland: "It is very difficult to remember that events now in the past were once far in the future." Taylor, A.J.P. *From Napoleon to the Second International: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Europe*. 1995. p. 40.

"We (historians) know what is going to happen. The characters of our history did not." Taylor, A.J.P. *From Napoleon to the Second International: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Europe*. 1995. p. 40.

Calls Disraeli "an unprincipled adventurer" and Burke "a corrupt Whig." Taylor, A.J.P. *From Napoleon to the Second International: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Europe*. 1995.p. 45.

Bismarck quoted: "Events are stronger than the plans of men." Taylor, A.J.P. *Bismarck: The Man and the Statesman*. Vintage Books. 1967. p. 60.

"... and Bismarck stumbled, without knowing it, through the door that led to victory." Taylor, A.J.P. *Bismarck: The Man and the Statesman*. Vintage Books. 1967. p 69.

"The future is a land of which there are no maps; and historians err when they describe even the most purposeful statesman as though he were marching down a broad highroad with his objective already in sight." Taylor, A.J.P. *Bismarck: The Man and the Statesman*. Vintage Books. 1967. p.70.

Bismarck quoted: "Man cannot create the current of events. He can only float with it and steer." Taylor, A.J.P. *Bismarck: The Man and the Statesman*. Vintage Books. 1967. p. 70.

Bismarck quoted: "The politician has not to revenge what has happened but to ensure that it does not happen again." Taylor, A.J.P. *Bismarck: The Man and the Statesman*. Vintage Books. 1967. p. 124.

"... (Bismarck) was credited with profound foresight where there had been only a quick instinctive response to events." Taylor, A.J.P. *Bismarck: The Man and the Statesman*. Vintage Books. 1967. p. 138.

Bismarck quoted: "One must not make events; one must wait for them to happen." Taylor, A.J.P. *Bismarck: The Man and the Statesman*. Vintage Books. 1967. p. 187.

"His greatest gift was in packing the cards, not in playing the hand." Taylor, A.J.P. *Bismarck: The Man and the Statesman*. Vintage Books. 1967. p. 258.

"Consider what Joel Kotkin says. Kotkin is a former member of the moderate Democratic Leadership Council, which Clinton headed in '92. 'The core Democratic constituencies—the poverty warlords, the trial lawyers, and the public employee unions—are the dominant forces in the White House and inside the policy-making infrastructure,' he said. 'There are no New Democrats with positions of influence in the administration.'" Investor's Daily. Monday, April 8, 1996.

"In reality, slave owners in the antebellum South not only did not give surnames to slaves, but actually forbade slaves to have surnames. Surnames implied a set of family relationships which had no legal sanction and whose existence was at variance with the slave owner's authority to buy and sell slaves or otherwise dispose of them individually as he saw fit." Sowell, Thomas. *Race and Culture: A World View*. Basic Books. 1994. p. 220.

"... it was European imperialism which stamped out slavery over most of the world. Sowell, Thomas. *Race and Culture: A World View*. Basic Books. 1994. p. 222.

"... 'self-sufficient'—which is to say, isolated, poor, and backward." Sowell, Thomas. *Race and Culture: A World View*. Basic Books. 1994. p. 243.

Viking discovery of America was forgotten because "Europe did not yet need it." quoted in Braudel, Fernand's *History of Civilizations*. Penguin Books. 1995.

Governments act "to correct the cruelties of Nature." K.A. Wittfogel

"It is error alone which needs the support of government; truth can stand by itself." Jefferson quoted in Nock, Albert Jay. *The Disadvantage of Being Educated and Other Essays*. Hallberg Publishing. 1996. p. 170.

"A little common sense will sometimes do duty for great deal of philosophy, but no amount of philosophy will make up for a failure in common sense." Goethe quoted in Nock, Albert Jay. *The Disadvantage of Being Educated and Other Essays*. Hallberg Publishing. 1996.

"The essence of culture is never to be satisfied with a conventional account of anything, no matter what, but always instinctively to cut through it and get as close as you can to the reality of the thing, and see it as it actually is." Nock, Albert Jay. *The Disadvantage of Being Educated and Other Essays*. Hallberg Publishing. 1996. p. 85.

"... there are two ways of manifesting an intellectual subservience to another mind: slavish imitation and obsessive refutation." Fischer, David Hackett. *Historian's Fallacies: Toward a Logic of Historical Thought*. Harper. 1970. p.28.

"Disraeli increased the obstacles in his path for the pleasure of overcoming them." Taylor, A. J. P. *From Napoleon to the Second International: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Europe*. Penguin Books. 1995. p. 355.

"Give them security and they'll be quite content with their existing masters." Bismarck quoted in Taylor, A. J. P. *From Napoleon to the Second International: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Europe*. Penguin Books. 1995. p. 324.

"Idealists make revolutions; practical men come afterwards and clear up the mess." Taylor, A. J. P. *From Napoleon to the Second International: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Europe*. Penguin Books. 1995.

"Peaceful agreement and government by consent are possible only on the basis of ideas common to all parties; and these ideas must spring from habit and from history. Once reason is introduced, every man, every class, every nation becomes a law unto itself; and the only right which reason understands is the right of the stronger." Taylor, A. J. P. *From Napoleon to the Second International: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Europe*. Penguin Books. 1995. p. 184.

"Yet this government never of itself furthered any enterprise, but by the alacrity with which it got out of its way. It does not keep the country free. It does not settle the West. It does not educate. The character inherent in the American people has done all that has been accomplished; and it would have done somewhat more, if the government had not sometimes got in its way. For government is an expedient by which men would fain succeed in letting one another alone; and, as has been said, when it is most expedient, the governed are most let alone by it. Trade and commerce, if they were not made of India rubber, would never manage to bounce over the obstacles which legislators are continually putting in their way; and, if one were to judge these men wholly by the effects of their actions, and not partly by their intentions, they would deserve to be classed and punished with those mischievous persons who put obstructions on the railroads." Henry David Thoreau. *Civil Disobedience*.

Literature, 1424 De Imitatione Christi (Imitation of Christ) by German ecclesiastic Thomas à Kempis, 44, says, Sic transit gloria mundi (So passes away the glory of this world).

"He believed in the primacy of doubt not as a blemish upon our ability to know but as the essence of knowing. The alternative to uncertainty is authority, against which science had fought for centuries. Gleick, James. *GENIUS - The Life and Science of Richard Feynman*. Pantheon Books. 1992.

"The function of the expert is not to be more right than other people, but to be wrong for more sophisticated reasons." David Butler. *London Observer*. 1969. Quoted in *The Cynic's Lexicon*.

"It is dangerous to be right in matters on which the established authorities are wrong."  
Voltaire. quoted in *The Cynic's Lexicon*. 1925.

"To spot the expert, pick the one who predicts the job will take the longest and cost the most."  
A. Bloch. *Murphy's Law Book Two* (Warren's Rule). 1980.

"We did not realize that America had become an empire, run by men suited to running empires, men who did not necessarily value the truth. They were far too grand for that; they valued power over truth. They had created their own truth: In power there was truth. We journalists, too innocent for our own good, still believed in the power of truth, believed that if only they, the good people of Washington, know what we knew, if we could get over the heads of their somewhat dim-witted military proxies in Saigon, we might change the perceptions of those giving the marching orders." Halberstam, David. *The Next Century*. Avon Books. February 1992.

"The ideas of economists and political philosophers, both when they are right and when they are wrong, are more powerful than is commonly understood. Indeed, the world is ruled by little else. Practical men, who believe themselves to be quite exempt from any intellectual influence, are usually the slaves of some defunct economist... It is ideas, not vested interests, which are dangerous for good or evil." John Maynard Keynes. *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*. 1936.

"A study of the history of opinion is a necessary preliminary to the emancipation of the mind."  
John Maynard Keynes. *The End of Laissez-Faire*. 1926.

"We were the first to assert that the more complicated the forms assumed by civilization, the more restricted the freedom of the individual must become." BENITO MUSSOLINI. quoted in Hayek, Friedrich. *The Road to Serfdom*. University of Chicago Press. 1944.

Kant, Immanuel. "Man is free if he needs to obey no person but solely the laws." quoted in Hayek, Friedrich. *The Road to Serfdom*. University of Chicago Press. 1944. p. 82.

"It seems obvious to me now—though I have been slow, I must say, in coming to the conclusion—that the institution of private property is one of the main things that have given man that limited amount of free and equalness that Marx hoped to render infinite by abolishing this institution. Strangely enough Marx was the first to see this. He is the one who informed us, looking backwards, that the evolution of private capitalism with its free market had been a precondition for the evolution of all our democratic freedoms. It never occurred to him, looking forward, that if this was so, these other freedoms might disappear with the abolition of the free market." Max Eastman. *Reader's Digest*. July 1941. Quoted in Hayek, Friedrich. *The Road to Serfdom*. University of Chicago Press. 1944. p. 39.

"Practical men, who believe themselves to be quite exempt from any intellectual influence, are usually the slaves of some defunct economist." Keynes, John Maynard. *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*. Chapter 24. 1936.

"A planned society is necessarily limited in size and scope to what the minds of planners can comprehend." Hayek, Friedrich. quoted in Butler, Eamonn. *Hayek's Prophecy—The Road to Capitalism*. *Wall Street Journal*. March 24, 1992. p. op/ed page.

"The idea of Socialism is at once grandiose and simple .... We may say, in fact, that it is one of the most ambitious creations of the human spirit, ... so magnificent, so daring, that it has rightly aroused the greatest admiration. If we wish to save the world from barbarism we have to refute Socialism, but we cannot thrust it carelessly aside." Von Mises, Ludwig. Quoted in Hayek, Friedrich. *The Fatal Conceit: The Errors of Socialism*. University of Chicago Press. 1988. p. 6.

"I'm their leader, I've got to follow them." Alexandre Ledru-Rollin (1807–64), French politician, revolutionary. Quoted in: *Histoire Contemporaine*, no. 79 (1857), while among the Paris mob at the barricades, 1848.

"Eh! je suis leur chef, il fallait bien les suivre." Alexandre Auguste Ledru-Rollin 1807-74, French politician in E. de Mirecourt *Les Contemporains* Vol.. 14 (1857) 'Ledru-Rollin' quoted in *Oxford Dictionary of Quotations*. 4th Edition Electronic. Oxford University Press. 1993.

"As for Gerbert himself, Cadfael had a sudden startling insight into a mind utterly alien to his own. For the man really had, somewhere in Europe, glimpsed yawning chaos and been afraid, seen the subtleties of the devil working through the mouths of men, and the fragmentation of Christendom in the eruption of loud-voiced prophets bursting out of limbo like bubbles in the scum of a boiling pot, and the dispersion into the wilderness in the malignant excesses of their deluded followers. There was nothing false in the horror with which Gerbert looked upon the threat of heresy ..." Peters, Ellis. *The Heretic's Apprentice*. Warner Books. 1990. p. 160.

"We shall solve the city problem by leaving the city." Ford, Henry. Quoted in Flink 075.

"The experience of the Bay Area Rapid Transit ... will continue ... dispelling interest in rail transit. By 1980, at the latest, the present rapid transit movement will be looked upon as unsuccessful, misguided, and purely wasteful." George W. Hilton, UCLA economics professor and former Chairman of President Johnson's Task Force on Transportation Policy, in testimony before the Transportation Sub-Committee of the U.S. House Public Works Committee on March 23, 1973.

"A young monk was once rebuffed by his superior when he asked if he could smoke while he prayed. Ask a different question, a friend advised. Ask if you can pray while you smoke." On differing responses to the same question. Decision making Whitt, J. Allen. *Urban Elites and Mass Transportation*. Princeton University Press. 1982.

"Political skill ... the ability of foretell what is going to happen tomorrow, next week, next month and next year. And to have the ability afterwards to explain why it didn't happen." Sir Winston Churchill. Quoted in *The Cynic's Lexicon*. 1965.

"Good judgment is usually the result of experience. And experience is frequently the result of bad judgment." Defense Secretary Robert Lovett.

"... I bet that the crowd, if it knew better, wouldn't want what it wants." Oliver Wendell Holmes 1910. quoted in Goddard, Stephen B. *Getting There: The Epic Struggle between Road and Rail in the American Century*. Basic Books. 1994. HE5623.G63

"Peoples and governments never have learned anything from history, or acted on principles deduced from it." Hegel, George Wilhelm. (1832) Quoted in Lee, Thomas H., Ball, Ben C. Jr. & Tabors, Richard D. *Energy Aftermath*. Harvard Business School Press. 1990. p. 3.

"When a 'drifter' killed innocent schoolchildren in California with a semi-automatic weapon, the political answer was to ban semi-automatic weapons—and to do nothing about drifters." Sowell, Thomas. *Is Reality Optional*.

"Schumpeter said that the first thing a man will do for his ideals is lie." Sowell, Thomas. *Is Reality Optional*.

"We must attend to the defects of the state, Burke said, in the same spirit as we would attend to the wounds of our father. It is a sobering responsibility, not an "exciting" opportunity to experiment." Sowell, Thomas. *Is Reality Optional*.

"To avoid, therefore, the evils of inconstancy and versatility, ten thousand times worse than those of obstinacy and the blindest prejudice, we have consecrated the state, that no man should approach to look into its defects or corruptions but with due caution, that he should never dream of beginning its reformation by its subversion, that he should approach to the faults of the state as to the wounds of a father, with pious awe and trembling solicitude. By this wise prejudice we are taught to look with horror on those children of their country who are prompt rashly to hack that aged parent in pieces and put him into the kettle of magicians, in hopes that by their poisonous weeds and wild incantations they may regenerate the paternal constitution and renovate their father's life." Burke, Edmund. *Reflections on the Revolution in France 1790*.

"Crusaders like to talk about 'solutions' but life is actually one trade-off after another. The only real question is: What are you prepared to give up in order to get what you want?" Sowell, Thomas. *Is Reality Optional*.

"The mere fact that people are lining up for free food is 'proof' enough to some that there is widespread hunger. If the government or private agencies started handing out free shoes, people would undoubtedly start lining up for them. But that does not prove that vast numbers of Americans are barefoot." Sowell, Thomas. *Is Reality Optional*.

"The first lesson in economics is scarcity: There is never enough of anything to fully satisfy all those who want it. The first lesson of politics is to disregard the first lesson on economics." Sowell, Thomas. *Is Reality Optional*.

No matter how disastrously some policy has turned out, anyone who criticizes it can expect to hear: 'But what would you replace it with?' When you put out a fire what do you replace it with." Sowell, Thomas. *Is Reality Optional*.

"The curse of the intelligentsia is their ability to rationalize and re-define. Ordinary people, lacking that gift, are forced to face reality." Sowell, Thomas. *Is Reality Optional*.

"If the principle were to prevail, of a common law [i.e. a single government] being in force in the U.S. it would become the most corrupt government on the earth." Jefferson, Thomas. Letter to Gideon Granger, 13 August 1800, in P. L. Ford (ed.) *Writings of Thomas Jefferson Vol. 7* (1896) p. 451

"A little patience, and we shall see the reign of witches pass over, their spells dissolved, and the people recovering their true sight, restoring the government to its true principles." Thomas Jefferson. Letter to John Taylor from Philadelphia. June 4, 1798.

"And to preserve their independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our election between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude." Thomas Jefferson in a letter to Samuel Kercheval from Monticello. July 12, 1816.

"I am not among those who fear the people. They, and not the rich, are our dependence for continued freedom. And to preserve their independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our election between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we run into such debts, as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessaries and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our callings and our creeds, as the people of England are, our people, like them, must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of these to the government for their debts and daily expenses; and the sixteenth being insufficient to afford us bread, we must live, as they now do, on oatmeal and potatoes; have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanagers to

account; but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow-sufferers." Thomas Jefferson in a letter to Samuel Kercheval from Monticello. July 12, 1816.

Thomas Jefferson "No Free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms. -- Thomas Jefferson, Proposal Virginia Constitution, 1 T. Jefferson Papers, 334 (C. J. Boyd, Ed., 1950)

Thomas Jefferson "The legitimate powers of government extend to such acts only as are injurious to others. But it does me no injury for my neighbor to say there are twenty gods, or no God. It neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg."

"On every question of construction, carry ourselves back to the time when the constitution was adopted, recollect the spirit manifested in the debates, and instead of trying what meaning may be squeezed out of the text, or invented against it, conform to the probable one in which it was passed." Thomas Jefferson in a letter to Justice William Johnson from Monticello. June 12, 1823. *The Complete Jefferson*, p. 322.

Thomas Jefferson, 1776. "No free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms. The strongest reason for the people to retain the right to keep and bear arms is, as a last resort, to protect themselves against tyranny in government." (not proven)

"He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper. This amicable conflict with difficulty helps us to an intimate acquaintance with our object, and compels us to consider it in all its relations. It will not suffer us to be superficial." Edmund Burke. *Reflections on the Revolution in France (1790)*.

"I have never yet seen any plan which has not been mended by the observations of those who were much inferior in understanding to the person who took the lead in the business." Edmund Burke. *Reflections on the Revolution in France (1790)*.

"An event has happened, upon which it is difficult to speak, and impossible to be silent." Edmund Burke. Speech, 5 May 1789, Westminster Hall, London, at the impeachment of Warren Hastings.

"Whilst shame keeps its watch, virtue is not wholly extinguished in the heart; nor will moderation be utterly exiled from the minds of tyrants." Edmund Burke. *Reflections on the Revolution in France (1790)*.

"And having looked to government for bread, on the very first scarcity they will turn and bite the hand that fed them. To avoid that evil, government will redouble the causes of it; and then it will become inveterate and incurable." Edmund Burke. *Thoughts and Details on Scarcity* (Nov. 1795; published in Works, Vol. 5), cautioning against the "attempt to feed the people out of the hands of the magistrates."

"After a shooting spree, they always want to take the guns away from the people who didn't do it. I sure as hell wouldn't want to live in a society where the only people allowed guns are the police and the military." William S. Burroughs. "The War Universe," taped conversation (published in Grand Street, no. 37; reproduced. in *Painting and Guns*, 1992, in a slightly different form).

"Dependency is the source of their strength. The work of others is the source of their generosity." Schooland, Ken. *The Adventures of Jonathan Gullible: A Free Market Odyssey*. Small Business Hawaii. 1995.

"The fact that capitalistic government facilitates the exploitation of the inferior masses is no argument against capitalism; it is simply an argument against all civilized government ..."

Mencken, H. L. *A Second Mencken Chrestomathy*. Teachout, Terry, ed. Alfred A. Knopf. 1995. p. 40.

"The only way to make a government tolerant, and hence genuinely free, is to keep it weak." Mencken, H. L. *A Second Mencken Chrestomathy*. edited by Teachout, Terry. Alfred A. Knopf. 1995. p. 45.

"A Liberal is one who is willing to believe anything twice." Mencken, H. L. *A Second Mencken Chrestomathy*. edited by Teachout, Terry. Alfred A. Knopf. 1995. p. 51.

"Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of 'American', which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations." Washington, George. *Farewell Speech*. Quoted in Safire, William. *Lend Me Your Ears: Great Speeches in History*. Norton. 1992. P. 357.

Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

#### **Washington's Farewell Address, 1796**

"... it is requisite ... that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the Constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown." **Washington's Farewell Address, 1796**

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness - these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. **Washington's Farewell Address, 1796**

"No middle-class parents I have ever met actually believe that *their* kid's school is one of the bad ones ... Good people wait for an expert to tell them what to do." Gatto, John Taylor. *Dumbing Us Down*. New Society Publishers. 1992. p. 9.

"School has become the replacement for church in our secular society, and like church it requires that its teachings must be taken on faith." Gatto, John Taylor. *Dumbing Us Down*. New Society Publishers. 1992. p. 19.

"In one of the great ironies of human affairs, the massive rethinking the schools require would cost so much *less* than we are spending now that powerful interests cannot afford to let it happen." Gatto, John Taylor. *Dumbing Us Down*. New Society Publishers. 1992.

"Nearly a century ago a French sociologist wrote that every institution's unstated first goal is to survive and grow, *not* to undertake the mission it has nominally staked out for itself. Thus the first goal of a postal service is not to deliver the mail; it is to provide protection for its employees and perhaps a modest status ladder for the more ambitious ones." Gatto, John Taylor. *Dumbing Us Down*. New Society Publishers. 1992. p. 65.

"... the Gothic cathedral stands like a lighthouse illuminating what is possible in the ways of uncoerced human union. It provides a benchmark against which our own lives can be measured." Gatto, John Taylor. *Dumbing Us Down*. New Society Publishers. 1992. p. 72.

"To prevent chaos in (the monopoly school life), management must aim, by hook or by crook, to make everything—time, space, texts, and procedures—as uniform as possible. The Greeks had a story about a man who did that, named Procrustes. He cut or stretched travelers to fit his guest bed. The system worked perfectly, but it played havoc with the traveler." Gatto, John Taylor. *Dumbing Us Down*. New Society Publishers. 1992. p. 87.

Neil Postman: We want a citizenry "who have freed themselves from the belief in the magical powers of numbers, [and who] do not regard calculation as an adequate substitute for judgment, or precision as a synonym for truth." Gatto, John Taylor. *Dumbing Us Down*. New Society Publishers. 1992. Technopoly, p.184.

Howard Gardner on standardized tests: "I have become one of the most insistent critics of such tests, feeling that, whatever they successfully assess, they miss much; that they often fail to pick up the most important human capacities and attributes; they favor the glib and the conventional rather than the profound or the creative; and that people who do not understand these instruments attribute to them much more merit than they actually warrant." Gatto, John Taylor. *Dumbing Us Down*. New Society Publishers. 1992. To Open Minds, p. 30.

Wendell Berry: It may be that when we no longer know what to do, we have come to our real work, and that when we no longer know which way to go, we have begun our real journey. The mind that is not baffled is not employed. The impeded stream is the one that sings.

Judy Logan: "I believe in saying yes to my students. Sometimes I say no, but I don't say it lightly, and I try to give all my reasons. I believe that students have reasons behind their requests, and that it is important for me to learn about them in order to really teach effectively. Usually when I get to a place in the curriculum when I have to say no to a student's request, I have a fair amount of trust built up because of all of my yeses, so they are more likely to take risks." Gatto, John Taylor. *Dumbing Us Down*. New Society Publishers. 1992. Teaching Stories, p.4.

"I've come to believe that genius is an exceedingly common human quality, probably natural to most of us. I didn't want to accept that notion - far from it - my own training in two elite universities taught me that intelligence and talent distributed themselves economically over a bell curve and that human destiny, because of those mathematical, seemingly irrefutable, scientific facts, was as rigorously determined as John Calvin contended. The trouble was that the unlikeliest kids kept demonstrating to me at rare moments so many of the hallmarks of human excellence - insight, wisdom, justice, resourcefulness, courage, originality - that I became confused. They didn't do this often enough to make my teaching easy, but they did it often enough that I began to wonder, reluctantly, whether it was possible that being in school itself was what was dumbing them down. Was it possible that I had been hired not to enlarge children's power, but to diminish it? That seemed crazy on the face of it, but slowly I began to realize that the bells and the confinement, the crazy sequences, the age-segregation, the lack of privacy, the constant surveillance, and all of the rest of the national curriculum of schooling were designed exactly as if someone has set out to prevent children from learning how to think and act, to coax them into addiction and dependent behavior. Bit by bit I began to devise guerrilla exercises to allow the kids I taught - as many as I was able - the raw material people have always used to educate themselves: privacy, choice, freedom from surveillance, and as broad a range of situations and human associations as my limited power and resources could manage. In simpler terms, I tried to maneuver them into positions where they would have a chance to be their own teachers and to make themselves the major text of their own education. ... Once loose [these ideas] could imperil the central assumptions which allow the institutional school to sustain itself, such as the false assumption that it is difficult to learn to read, or that kids resist learning, and many more. Indeed, the very stability of our economy is threatened by

any form of education that might change the nature of the human product schools now turn out; the economy schoolchildren currently expect to live under and serve would not survive a generation of young people trained, for example, to think critically." Gatto, John Taylor. *Dumbing Us Down*. New Society Publishers. 1992. p. xi.

"... an artful procrastination of a definitive answer." Thomas Jefferson. *Resolutions of Congress on Lord North's Conciliatory Proposal*. Public Papers

"It is very nearly impossible ... to become an educated person in a country so distrustful of the independent mind." James Baldwin (1924-87), U.S. author. "They Can't Turn Back," in *Mademoiselle* (New York, Aug. 1960; repr. in *The Price of the Ticket*, 1985).

"Don't *say* things. What you *are* stands over you the while, and thunders so that I cannot hear what you say to the contrary." Ralph Waldo Emerson. 1917. p. 40. Platt, Suzy, ed. *Respectfully Quoted—A Dictionary of Quotations from the Library of Congress*. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 1989.

"To be ignorant of what occurred before you were born is to remain always a child." Marcus Tullius Cicero. 46 BC. p. 41. Platt, Suzy, ed. *Respectfully Quoted—A Dictionary of Quotations from the Library of Congress*. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 1989.

"By educating the young generation along the right lines, the People's State will have to see to it that a generation of mankind is formed which will be adequate to this supreme combat that will decide the destinies of the world." Adolf Hitler. 1939. Platt, Suzy, ed. *Respectfully Quoted—A Dictionary of Quotations from the Library of Congress*. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 1989.

"Since the general civilization of mankind, I believe there are more instances of the abridgment of the freedom of the people, by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power, than by violent and sudden usurpations." James Madison. 1788. Platt, Suzy, ed. *Respectfully Quoted—A Dictionary of Quotations from the Library of Congress*. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 1989.

"There is nothing so bad or so good that you will not find an Englishman doing it; but you will never find an Englishman in the wrong. He does everything on principle. He fights you on patriotic principles; he robs you on business principles; he enslaves you on imperial principles." George Bernard Shaw. no date. p. 105. Platt, Suzy, ed. *Respectfully Quoted—A Dictionary of Quotations from the Library of Congress*. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 1989.

"The germ of dissolution of our federal government is in the constitution of the federal judiciary; an irresponsible body, (for impeachment is scarcely a scarecrow,) working like gravity by night and by day, gaining a little to-day and little to-morrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief, over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the States, and the government of all be consolidated into one." Thomas Jefferson. 1821. p. 181. Platt, Suzy, ed. *Respectfully Quoted—A Dictionary of Quotations from the Library of Congress*. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 1989.

"The history of liberty is a history of the limitation of government power, not the increase of it." Woodrow Wilson. 1912. p. 206. Platt, Suzy, ed. *Respectfully Quoted—A Dictionary of Quotations from the Library of Congress*. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 1989.

Listen to the Exhortation of the Dawn!  
Look to this Day!  
For it is Life, the very Life of Life.  
In its brief course lie all the  
Verities and Realities of your Existence;  
The Bliss of Growth,  
The Glory of Action,

The Splendor of Beauty;  
For Yesterday is but a Dream,  
And To-morrow is only a Vision:  
But To-day well lived makes  
Every Yesterday a Dream of Happiness,  
And every To-morrow a Vision of Hope.  
Look well therefore to this Day!  
Such is the Salutation of the Dawn!

Kalidasa, Hindu poet, fifth century AD p. 210. Platt, Suzy, ed. *Respectfully Quoted—A Dictionary of Quotations from the Library of Congress*. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 1989.

"It is cheering to see the rats are still around—the ship is not sinking." Eric Hoffer p. 317. Platt, Suzy, ed. *Respectfully Quoted—A Dictionary of Quotations from the Library of Congress*. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 1989.

"It is one of the happy incidents of the federal system that a single courageous State may, if its citizens choose, serve as a laboratory; and try novel social and economic experiments without risk to the rest of the country." Judge Louis Brandeis. 1932. p. 330. Platt, Suzy, ed. *Respectfully Quoted—A Dictionary of Quotations from the Library of Congress*. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 1989.

"A government which robs Peter to pay Paul can always depend on the support of Paul." George Bernard Shaw. 1944. p. 337. Platt, Suzy, ed. *Respectfully Quoted—A Dictionary of Quotations from the Library of Congress*. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 1989.

"Doing for people what they can and ought to do for themselves is a dangerous experiment. In the last analysis the welfare of the workers depends on their own initiative. Whatever is done under the guise of philanthropy or social morality which in any way lessens initiative is the greatest crime that can be committed against the toilers. Let social busy-bodies and professional public morals "experts" in their fads reflect upon the perils they rashly invite under this pretense of social welfare." Samuel Gompers. P. 371. Platt, Suzy, ed. *Respectfully Quoted—A Dictionary of Quotations from the Library of Congress*. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 1989.

"Capitalism has been so successful eliminating the traditional problems of man, such as disease, pestilence, hunger, and gross poverty that all other human problems appear both unbearable and inexcusable." p. 6. Williams, Walter E. *The Legitimate Role of Government in a Free Economy*. The Frank M. Engle Lecture at American College on May 24, 1993.

"Most of the thrust for collectivization and government control comes from society's elite, the defenders of the new human rights." p. 9. Williams, Walter E. *The Legitimate Role of Government in a Free Economy*. The Frank M. Engle Lecture at American College on May 24, 1993.

"Economic planning is nothing more than the forcible superseding of other people's plans by the powerful elite." Williams, Walter E. *The Legitimate Role of Government in a Free Economy*. The Frank M. Engle Lecture at American College on May 24, 1993. p. 10

"... do-gooders fail to realize that, ironically, most good is done in the name of greed or enlightened self-interest rather than in the name of good." Williams, Walter E. *The Legitimate Role of Government in a Free Economy*. The Frank M. Engle Lecture at American College on May 24, 1993. p. 10.

"The long experiment with professional politicians and professional government is over, and it failed. You cannot hire a teacher to teach your child, and then walk off and blame the teacher.

You cannot hire a policeman to protect your neighborhood, and then walk off and blame the police ..." Newt Gingrich quoted in *Revolution at the Roots*. p. 60.

"The more government takes the place of associations, the more will individuals lose the idea of forming associations and need the government to come to their help. This is a vicious cycle of cause and effect." Tocqueville quoted in *Revolution at the Roots*. p. 67.

"Ronald Reagan was the greatest Western statesman with whom I dealt," he says. "He was an intelligent and astute politician who had vision and imagination. We were both committed to ending the arms race, to ridding the world of nuclear weapons. President Reagan was farsighted enough to respond to our initiatives on arms control. Together we made a more peaceful place. The presidents who succeeded Reagan don't have this vision and statesmanship." Gorbachev, M. quoted in *The Weekly Standard*, October 28, 1996. p. 22.

"Near these I find others whose object is to materialize mankind, to hit upon what is expedient without heeding what is just, to acquire knowledge without faith, and prosperity apart from virtue; claiming to be the champions of modern civilization, they place themselves arrogantly at its head, usurping a place which is abandoned to them, and of which they are wholly unworthy." de Tocqueville, Alexis. *Democracy in America: Vol. 1*. Vintage Classics. 1990. p. 13.

"... has man always inhabited a world like the present, where all things are not in their proper relationships, where virtue is without genius, and genius without honor; where the love of order is confused with a taste for oppression, and the holy cult of freedom with a contempt of law; where the light thrown by conscience on human actions is dim, and where nothing seems to be any longer forbidden or allowed, honorable or shameful, false or true?" de Tocqueville, Alexis. *Democracy in America: Vol. 1*. Vintage Classics. 1990. p. 13.

"It may be said that on leaving the mother country the emigrants had, in general, no notion of superiority one over another. The happy and the powerful do not go into exile, and there are no surer guarantees of equality among men than poverty and misfortune." de Tocqueville, Alexis. *Democracy in America: Vol. 1*. Vintage Classics. 1990. p. 29.

"There is, in fact, a manly and lawful passion for equality that incites men to wish all to be powerful and honored. This passion tends to elevate the humble to the rank of the great; but there exists also in the human heart a depraved taste for equality, which impels the weak to attempt to lower the powerful to their own level and reduces men to prefer equality in slavery to inequality with freedom. Not that those nations whose social condition is democratic naturally despise liberty; on the contrary, they have an instinctive love of it. But liberty is not the chief and constant object of their desires; equality is their idol: they make rapid and sudden efforts to obtain liberty and, if they miss their aim, resign themselves to their disappointment; but nothing can satisfy them without equality, and they would rather perish than lose it." de Tocqueville, Alexis. *Democracy in America: Vol. 1*. Vintage Classics. 1990. p. 53.

"Yet municipal institutions constitute the strength of free nations. Town meetings are to liberty what primary schools are to science; they bring it within the people's reach, they teach men how to use and how to enjoy it. A nation may establish a free government, but without municipal institutions it cannot have the spirit of liberty. Transient passions, the interests of an hour, or the chance of circumstances may create the external forms of independence, but the despotic tendency which has been driven into the interior of the social system will sooner or later reappear on the surface." de Tocqueville, Alexis. *Democracy in America: Vol. 1*. Vintage Classics. 1990. p. 61.

"He obeys society, not because he is inferior to those who conduct it or because he is less capable than any other of governing himself, but because he acknowledges the utility of an association with his fellow men and he knows that no such association can exist without a

regulating force. He is a subject in all that concerns the duties of citizens to each other; he is free and responsible to God alone, for all that concerns himself. Hence arises the maxim, that everyone is the best and sole judge of his own private interest, and that society has no right to control a man's actions unless they are prejudicial to the common weal or unless the common weal demands his help. This doctrine is universally admitted in the United States." de Tocqueville, Alexis. *Democracy in America: Vol. 1*. Vintage Classics. 1990. p. 64.

"NOTHING is more striking to a European traveler in the United States than the absence of what we term the government, or the administration. Written laws exist in America, and one sees the daily execution of them; but although everything moves regularly, the mover can nowhere be discovered. The hand that directs the social machine is invisible." de Tocqueville, Alexis. *Democracy in America: Vol. 1*. Vintage Classics. 1990. p. 70.

"It was never assumed in the United States that the citizen of a free country has a right to do whatever he pleases; on the contrary, more social obligations were there imposed upon him than anywhere else. No idea was ever entertained of attacking the principle or contesting the rights of society; but the exercise of its authority was divided, in order that the office might be powerful and the officer insignificant, and that the community should be at once regulated and free. In no country in the world does the law hold so absolute a language as in America; and in no country is the right of applying it vested in so many hands. The administrative power in the United States presents nothing either centralized or hierarchical in its constitution; this accounts for its passing unperceived. The power exists, but its representative is nowhere to be seen." de Tocqueville, Alexis. *Democracy in America: Vol. 1*. Vintage Classics. 1990. p. 71.

"... in the United States the county and the township are always based upon the same principle: namely, that everyone is the best judge of what concerns himself alone, and the most proper person to supply his own wants." de Tocqueville, Alexis. *Democracy in America: Vol. 1*. Vintage Classics. 1990. p. 81.

"The aim of public education ... is simply to reduce as many individuals as possible to the same safe level, to breed a standard citizenry, to put down dissent and originality." DuBasky, Mayo, ed. *The Gist of Mencken: Quotations from America's Critic*. Scarecrow Press, New Jersey. 1990. p. 112.

"The history of liberty is an unbroken history of bloodshed. Every right that the free citizen enjoys today was gained by some other citizen with arms in his hands." DuBasky, Mayo, ed. *The Gist of Mencken: Quotations from America's Critic*. Scarecrow Press, New Jersey. 1990. p. 350.

"In the last two decades of the nineteenth century, American society and the educational system were transformed by the impact of urbanization, industrialization, and immigration. As the concentration of population shifted from rural to urban areas, large factories and business organizations began to dominate the economic system." Spring, Joel. *The American School 1642-1985*. Longman. 1986. p. 149

"Ye shall read (saith he) that we are commanded to forgive our enemies; but you never read that we are commanded to forgive our friends." Cosmus, Duke of Florence quoted by Sir Francis Bacon in *Of Revenge* in 1625. p. 4. Gross, John ed. *The Oxford Book of Essays*. Oxford University Press. 1991.

"Quanto si mostra meno, tanto è più bella." When less is revealed, so much is more beautiful. p. 88. Oliver Goldsmith. Gross, John ed. *The Oxford Book of Essays*. Oxford University Press. 1991.

"That they are generally most ridiculous themselves, who are apt to see most ridicule in others." Oliver Goldsmith, 1759. p. 91. Gross, John ed. *The Oxford Book of Essays*. Oxford University Press. 1991.

"... the greatest restrainer of the anti-social tendencies of men is fear, not of the law, but of the opinion of their fellows." T. H. Huxley. 1894. p. 249. Gross, John ed. *The Oxford Book of Essays*. Oxford University Press. 1991.

"The only way they can think is by talking, and their speech consequently is not the expression of opinion already and carefully formed, but the manufacture of it." Mark Rutherford. 1900. p. 257. Gross, John ed. *The Oxford Book of Essays*. Oxford University Press. 1991.

"Throughout the nineteenth century the True, the Good, and the Beautiful preserved their precarious existence in the minds of earnest atheists. But their very earnestness was their undoing, since it made it impossible for them to stop at a halfway house. Pragmatists explained that Truth is what it pays to believe. Historians of morals reduced the Good to a matter of tribal custom. Beauty was abolished by the artist in a revolt against the sugary insipidities of a philistine epoch and in a mood of fury in which satisfaction is to be derived only from what hurts. And so the world was swept clear not only of God as a person but of God's essence as an ideal to which man owed an ideal allegiance; while the individual, as result of a crude and uncritical interpretation of sound doctrines, was left without any inner defense against social pressure.

All movements go too far, and this is certainly true of the movement towards subjectivity, which began with Luther and Descartes as an assertion of the individual and has culminated by an inherent logic in his complete subjection. The subjectivity of truth is a hasty doctrine not validly deducible from the premises which have been thought to imply it; and the habits of centuries have made many things seem dependent upon theological belief which in fact are not so. Men lived with one kind of illusion, and when they lost it they fell into another. But it is not by old error that new error can be combated. Detachment and objectivity, both in thought and feeling, have been historically but not logically associated with certain traditional beliefs; to preserve them without these beliefs is both possible and important. A certain degree of isolation both in space and time is essential to generate the independence required for the most important work; there must be something which is felt to be of more importance than the admiration of the contemporary crowd. We are suffering not from the decay of theological beliefs but from the loss of solitude." Bertrand Russell. 1950. pp. 354-5. Gross, John ed. *The Oxford Book of Essays*. Oxford University Press. 1991.

"... my father ... never, at bottom, forgave the white world (which he regarded as heathen) for having saddled him with a Christ in whom, to judge at least from their treatment of him, they themselves no longer believed." James Baldwin. 1953. p. 624. Gross, John ed. *The Oxford Book of Essays*. Oxford University Press. 1991.

"As a work of art it has the same status as a long conversation between two not very bright drunks ..." Clive James. 1980. p. 673. Gross, John ed. *The Oxford Book of Essays*. Oxford University Press. 1991.

"'Selfish' is what we call people when they are doing what they want to do, rather than what we want them to do." Branden, Nathaniel. *Foundations of a Free Society*. Cato Policy Report, Vol. XVIII No. 1. January/February 1996. p. 11.

An old Gaelic proverb, "If you want an audience, start a fight." Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan.

"I am sufficiently elderly to have forgotten by now most of my own research." Peter Levi, author of *Eden Renewed*, quoted by *Economist Book Review*, September 21st, 1996.

"The Tenth Amendment is not seen today as limiting the authority of the federal government where the exercise of its powers might interfere with those of the states. The reverse was the case, however from the time that Roger Brooke Taney became (1836) chief justice of the Supreme Court until a century later (see NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD V. JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION, 1937, and UNITED STATES V. DARBY, 1941). During that time, in famous cases such as Collector v. Day (1871), HAMMER V. DAGENHART (1918), and SCHECHTER POULTRY CORPORATION V. UNITED STATES (1935), the 10th Amendment had been cited to curtail the powers of Congress." Groliers.

"I hope your committee will not permit doubts as to constitutionality, however reasonable, to block the suggested legislation." President Roosevelt in a letter to the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee in 1935, quoted by Roger Pilon in *It's Not About Guns*, Washington Post, May 21, 1995.

"Abuses of the freedom of speech ought to be repressed; but to whom are we to commit the power of doing it?" Benjamin Franklin quoted by Roger Pilon in *Desecrating Principle for the Sake of a Symbol*. Washington Post, June 14, 1995.

"Just go there and come back." Lord Kitchener's orders to his subordinate Sykes. Tuchman, Barbara. *The Bible and the Sword*. Ballantine Books. 1984 (originally published 1956 by NYU Press). p. 326.

Quotes from *The Portable Curmudgeon*, Jon Winokur ed. New American Library. 1987.

Democracy encourages the majority to decide things about which the majority is blissfully ignorant. John Simon.

To die for an idea; it is unquestionably noble. But how much nobler it would be if men died for ideas that were true! H.L. Mencken.

Research in industry: "Trying to find out what you are going to do when you can't keep on doing what you are doing now." Charles Kettering.

"The trouble with people is not that they don't know but that they know so much that ain't so." Josh Billings, quote 966.

When things are investigated, then true knowledge is achieved; when true knowledge is achieved, then the will becomes sincere; when the will is sincere, then the heart is set right (or the mind sees right); when the heart is set right, then the personal life is cultivated; when the personal life is cultivated, then the family life is regulated; when the family life is regulated, then the national life is orderly; and when the national life is orderly, then there is peace in this world.

—Confucius. p. 249. Platt, Suzy, ed. *Respectfully Quoted—A Dictionary of Quotations from the Library of Congress*. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 1989.

Henry Ford : "We shall solve the city problem by leaving the city." Flink, James J. *Three Stages of Automobile Consciousness*. American Quarterly 24, no. 3. October 1973. p. 456.

"...I could not be a shepherd for long. I should miss all the things I deplore, the range and grasp of man for good and evil. And instantly he was back with the struggles and victories and victims of the day." Ellis Peters, *Monk's Hood*. p. 186.

"Story of the little boy Epaminondas: whose mother put a note in his hat, told him to keep it safe there and deliver it to his grandmother. When his grandmother gave him a pat of butter, Epaminondas carefully put it in his hat, and arrived home with trickles of butter running down his neck.. "Oh, Epaminondas," said his mother," you should have wrapped it in green leaves and doused it in the spring water on your way home." On his next visit to his grandmother,

Epaminondas was given a puppy dog, which he of course wrapped in green leaves and doused in the spring on his way home. On his next visit he dragged home a loaf of bread on a string, because that is what he should have done with the puppy dog. And so on. Epaminondas was great at learning from experience. He just kept picking the wrong experience." Jacobs, Jane. *Downtown Planning: solving traffic problems*. Vital Speeches of the Day. January 1, 1959. pp. 190-2.

John Dewey: Education is not preparation for life. It is life itself.

Norman Thomas: "Life is full of untapped sources of pleasure. Education should train us to discover and exploit them." An Elliott's Amazing Fruit Juices bottlecap.

We have two classes of forecasters: Those who don't know . . . and those who don't know they don't know. - John Kenneth Galbraith

"A noiseless course, not meddling with the affairs of others, unattractive of notice, is a mark that society is going on in happiness. If we can prevent the government from wasting the labors of the people, under the pretense of taking care of them, they must become happy." Jefferson, Thomas. Letter to Thomas Cooper. Nov. 29, 1802.

Nock quotes Freud as saying that, it cannot even be said that the State has ever shown any disposition to suppress crime, but only to safeguard its monopoly of crime. p. 42. Nock, Albert Jay. *Our Enemy, the State*. Hallberg Publishing. 1983.

Nock quotes John Bright as saying that he had known the British Parliament to do some good things, but never knew it to do a good thing merely because it was a good thing. p. 42. Nock, Albert Jay. *Our Enemy, the State*. Hallberg Publishing. 1983.

"If people have to choose between freedom and sandwiches, they will take sandwiches." Lord Boyd-Orr. p. 29. Green, Jonathan. *The Cynic's Lexicon*. St. Martin's Press. 1984.

"The function of the expert is not to be more right than other people, but to be wrong for more sophisticated reasons." Dr. David Butler, London Observer, 1969. p. 37. Green, Jonathan. *The Cynic's Lexicon*. St. Martin's Press. 1984.

"Political skill ... the ability to foretell what is going to happen tomorrow, next week, next month and next year. And to have the ability afterwards to explain why it didn't happen." Sir Winston Churchill." 1965. p. 47. Green, Jonathan. *The Cynic's Lexicon*. St. Martin's Press. 1984.

"Treaties are like roses and young girls—they last while they last." Charles De Gaulle. 1963. p. 59. Green, Jonathon. *The Cynic's Lexicon*. St. Martin's Press. 1984.

"Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves." William Pitt the Younger. 1783. p. 156. Green, Jonathon. *The Cynic's Lexicon*. St. Martin's Press. 1984.

"The punishment which the wise suffer, who refuse to take part in the government, is, to live under the government of worse men." Plato. p. 157. Green, Jonathon. *The Cynic's Lexicon*. St. Martin's Press. 1984.

Mises quotes Goethe as saying that double entry bookkeeping was one of the finest inventions of the human mind." p 97 Von Mises, Ludwig. *Liberalism*. Sheed Andrews and McMeel. 1978.

"A love hate relationship, excruciating as it may often be, is still far better than no relationship at all." Smith, Page. *The Shaping of America*. McGraw-Hill. 1980. p. 449.

"On what principle is it that, when we see nothing but improvement behind us, we are to expect nothing but deterioration before us." Thomas Babington Macaulay, in *Edinburgh Review*, 1830. quoted in internet site.

"Those who compare the age in which their lot has fallen with a golden age which exists only in imagination, may talk of degeneracy and decay; but no man who is correctly informed as to the past will be disposed to take a morose or desponding view of the present." Thomas Babington Macaulay. *History of England, Vol. I, Ch. I.* quoted in Bartlett's.

"In the end," says the Grand Inquisitor in Dostoevsky's parable, "in the end they will lay their freedom at our feet and say to us, 'Make us your slaves, but feed us.'"

"He said that, while he feels he should stay out of local politics, he was presently so discouraged by the recent articles about Hawaii's economy (in mainland journals) that it was time for him to speak out ... taxes are ... higher than every other part of the U.S. with the exception of DC and Alaska." Richard Kelley quoting Sen. Inouye, *Saturday Briefing*, October 18, 1997.

"Where is found what is called a paternal government, there is found state education. It has been discovered that the best way to insure implicit obedience is to commence tyranny in the nursery." Benjamin Disraeli, Speech in the House of Commons, June 15, 1874.

"In large states public education will always be mediocre, for the same reason that in large kitchens the cooking is usually bad." F. W. Nietzsche. *Human, All-too-Human, I*, 1878.

"There is nothing more agreeable in life than to make peace with the Establishment—and nothing more corrupting." A. J. P. Taylor (1906-90), British historian. "William Cobbett," in *New Statesman* (29 Aug. 1953)

"It is a popular delusion that the government wastes vast amounts of money through inefficiency and sloth. Enormous effort and elaborate planning are required to waste this much money." P.J. O'Rourke.

"The theory of relativity depends, to a considerable extent, upon getting rid of notions which are useful in ordinary life". Bertrand Russell quoted in Simon, Julian L. *The Ultimate Resource 2* (rev.). Princeton University Press. 1996. p. 609.

"... governments around the world have tended to increase control, both internally and over their citizenry. They often go beyond the point that they don't work well, and usually stop just short of the point that they don't work at all." Yount, David. *Who Runs the University*. University of Hawaii Press. 1996. p. 192.

"It is the highest impertinence and presumption, therefore, in kings and ministers, to pretend to watch over the economy of private people, and to restrain their expense, either by sumptuary laws, or by prohibiting the importation of foreign luxuries. They are themselves always, and without any exception, the greatest spendthrifts in the society. Let them look well after their own expense, and they may safely trust private people with theirs. If their own extravagance does not ruin the state, that of their subjects never will." Smith, Adam. *Wealth of Nations*,

"It does not seem necessary that the expense of those public works should be defrayed from that public revenue, as it is commonly called, of which the collection and application is in most countries assigned to the executive power. The greater part of such public works may easily be so managed as to afford a particular revenue sufficient for defraying their own expense, without bringing any burden upon the general revenue of the society. A highway, a bridge, a navigable canal, for example, may in most cases be both made and maintained by a small toll upon the carriages which make use of them: a harbour, by a moderate port-duty upon the tonnage of the shipping which load or unload in it. The coinage, another institution for facilitating commerce, in many countries, not only defrays its own expense, but affords a small revenue or seignorage

to the sovereign. The post-office, another institution for the same purpose, over and above defraying its own expense, affords in almost all countries a very considerable revenue to the sovereign.

When the carriages which pass over a highway or a bridge, and the lighters which sail upon a navigable canal, pay toll in proportion to their weight or their tonnage, they pay for the maintenance of those public works exactly in proportion to the wear and tear which they occasion of them. It seems scarce possible to invent a more equitable way of maintaining such works. This tax or toll too, though it is advanced by the carrier, is finally paid by the consumer, to whom it must always be charged in the price of the goods. As the expense of carriage, however, is very much reduced by means of such public works, the goods, notwithstanding the toll come cheaper to the consumer than they could otherwise have done; their price not being so much raised by the toll as it is lowered by the cheapness of the carriage. The person who finally pays this tax, therefore, gains by the application more than he loses by the payment of it. His payment is exactly in proportion to his gain. It is in reality no more than a part of that gain which he is obliged to give up in order to get the rest. It seems impossible to imagine a more equitable method of raising a tax.

When the toll upon carriages of luxury upon coaches, post-chaises, etc., is made somewhat higher in proportion to their weight than upon carriages of necessary use, such as carts, waggons, etc., the indolence and vanity of the rich is made to contribute in a very easy manner to the relief of the poor, by rendering cheaper the transportation of heavy goods to all the different parts of the country.

When high roads, bridges, canals, etc., are in this manner made and supported by the commerce which is carried on by means of them, they can be made only where that commerce requires them, and consequently where it is proper to make them. Their expenses too, their grandeur and magnificence, must be suited to what that commerce can afford to pay. They must be made consequently as it is proper to make them. A magnificent high road cannot be made through a desert country where there is little or no commerce, or merely because it happens to lead to the country villa of the intendant of the province, or to that of some great lord to whom the intendant finds it convenient to make his court. A great bridge cannot be thrown over a river at a place where nobody passes, or merely to embellish the view from the windows of a neighbouring palace: things which sometimes happen in countries where works of this kind are carried on by any other revenue than that which they themselves are capable of affording.

In several different parts of Europe the ton or lock-duty upon a canal is the property of private persons, whose private interest obliges them to keep up the canal. If it is not kept in tolerable order, the navigation necessarily ceases altogether, and along with it the whole profit which they can make by the tolls. If those tolls were put under the management of commissioners, who had themselves no interest in them, they might be less attentive to the maintenance of the works which produced them. The canal of Languedoc cost the King of France and the province upwards of thirteen millions of livres, which (at twenty-eight livres the mark of silver, the value of French money in the end of the last century) amounted to upwards of nine hundred thousand pounds sterling. When that great work was finished, the most likely method, it was found, of keeping it in constant repair was to make a present of the tolls to Riquet the engineer, who planned and conducted the work. Those tolls constitute at present a very large estate to the different branches of the family of that gentleman, who have, therefore, a great interest to keep the work in constant repair. But had those tolls been put under the management of commissioners, who had no such interest, they might perhaps have been dissipated in ornamental and unnecessary expenses, while the most essential parts of the work were allowed to go to ruin. The tolls for the maintenance of a high road cannot with any safety be made the property of private persons. A high road, though entirely neglected, does not become altogether

impassable, though a canal does. The proprietors of the tolls upon a high road, therefore, might neglect altogether the repair of the road, and yet continue to levy very nearly the same tolls. It is proper, therefore, that the tolls for the maintenance of such a work should be put under the management of commissioners or trustees. In Great Britain, the abuses which the trustees have committed in the management of those tolls have in many cases been very justly complained of. At many turnpikes, it has been said, the money levied is more than double of what is necessary for executing, in the completest manner, the work which is often executed in very slovenly manner, and sometimes not executed at all. The system of repairing the high roads by tolls of this kind, it must be observed, is not of very long standing. We should not wonder, therefore, if it has not yet been brought to that degree of perfection of which it seems capable. If mean and improper persons are frequently appointed trustees, and if proper courts of inspection and account have not yet been established for controlling their conduct, and for reducing the tolls to what is barely sufficient for executing the work to be done by them, the recency of the institution both accounts and apologizes for those defects, of which, by the wisdom of Parliament, the greater part may in due time be gradually remedied.

The money levied at the different turnpikes in Great Britain is supposed to exceed so much what is necessary for repairing the roads, that the savings, which, with proper economy, might be made from it, have been considered, even by some ministers, as a very great resource which might at some time or another be applied to the exigencies of the state. Government, it has been said, by taking the management of the turnpikes into its own hands, and by employing the soldiers, who would work for a very small addition to their pay, could keep the roads in good order at a much less expense than it can be done by trustees, who have no other workmen to employ but such as derive their whole subsistence from their wages. A great revenue, half a million perhaps,\* it has been pretended, might in this manner be gained without laying any new burden upon the people; and the turnpike roads might be made to contribute to the general expense of the state, in the same manner as the post office does at present.

\* Since publishing the two first editions of this book, I have got good reasons to believe that all the turnpike tolls levied in Great Britain do not produce a net revenue that amounts to half a million; a sum which, under the management of Government, would not be sufficient to keep in repair five of the principal roads in the kingdom.

That a considerable revenue might be gained in this manner I have no doubt, though probably not near so much as the projectors of this plan have supposed. The plan itself, however, seems liable to several very important objections.

First, if the tolls which are levied at the turnpikes should ever be considered as one of the resources for supplying the exigencies of the state, they would certainly be augmented as those exigencies were supposed to require. According to the policy of Great Britain, therefore, they would probably be augmented very fast. The facility with which a great revenue could be drawn from them would probably encourage administration to recur very frequently to this resource. Though it may, perhaps, be more than doubtful whether half a million could by any economy be saved out of the present tolls, it can scarce be doubted but that a million might be saved out of them if they were doubled: and perhaps two millions if they were tripled.\* This great revenue, too, might be levied without the appointment of a single new officer to collect and receive it. But the turnpike tolls being continually augmented in this manner, instead of facilitating the inland commerce of the country as at present, would soon become a very great incumbrance upon it. The expense of transporting all heavy goods from one part of the country to another would soon be so much increased, the market for all such goods, consequently, would soon be so much narrowed, that their production would be in a great measure discouraged, and the most important branches of the domestic industry of the country annihilated altogether.

“Some people say that I must be a horrible person, but that's not true. I have the heart of a young boy -- in a jar on my desk.” -- Steven King

“We didn't bite and claw our way to the top of the food chain to eat vegetables.”

“The humor of blaming the present, and admiring the past, is strongly rooted in human nature, and has an influence even on persons endowed with the profoundest judgment and most extensive learning.” David Hume, *Of the Populousness of Ancient Nations*. 1777. Quoted in Simon, Julian L. *The Ultimate Resource 2 (rev.)*. Princeton University Press. 1996. p. 578.

“...generally, indeed, neither intends to promote the public interest, nor knows how much he is promoting it... he intends only his own security; and by directing that industry in such a manner as its produce may be of the greatest value, he intends only his own gain, and he is in this, as in many other cases, led by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of his intention... By pursuing his own interest he frequently promotes that of the society more effectually than when he really intends to promote it. I have never known much good done by those who affected to trade for the public good.” Adam Smith. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. Volume I. Liberty Fund. 1981. p. 456.

“... in spite of their natural selfishness and rapacity, though they mean only their own conveniency, though the sole end which they propose from the labours of all the thousands whom they employ, be the gratification of their own vain and insatiable desires, they divide with the poor the produce of all their improvements. They are led by an invisible hand to make nearly the same distribution of the necessaries of life, which would have been made, had the earth been divided into equal portions among all its inhabitants, and thus without intending it, without knowing it, advance the interest of the society, and afford means to the multiplication of the species.” Adam Smith. *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*. Liberty Fund. 1984. p. 184.

“Let a hundred flowers bloom, let the hundred schools of thought contend.” Mao Zedong, Hundred Flowers Campaign [Also Double Hundred Campaign.] Party-sponsored initiative to permit greater intellectual and artistic freedom. Introduced first into drama and other arts in the spring of 1956 under the official slogan “Let a hundred flowers bloom, let the hundred schools of thought contend.” With Mao's encouragement in January 1957, the campaign was extended to intellectual expression and, by early May 1957, was being interpreted as permission for intellectuals to criticize political institutions of the regime. The effect was the large-scale exposure and purge of intellectuals critical of party and government policies.

“The true genius of the Founding Fathers was in establishing a system of governance that took into account their fear that the country would eventually be run by idiots.” Anonymous.

“...a law against property is a law against industry.” Edmund Burke quoted in Landes, David S. *The Wealth and Poverty of Nations: Why Some Are So Rich and Some So Poor*. W.W. Norton. 1999. p. 32.

Dr. Johnson's “...all the business of the world is to be done in a new way.” P. 192.

“No arts; no letters; no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear, and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.” **Thomas Hobbes** (1588–1679), English philosopher. *Leviathan*, pt. 1, ch. 13 (1651), said of the state “wherein men live without other security, than what their own strength and their own invention shall furnish them.” *The Columbia Dictionary of Quotations*. Columbia University Press. 1993.

“By the late 1960's students had destroyed most of the *in loco parentis* functions of the American universities.” Alan Charles Kors at Cato discussion. Cato Policy Report. November/December 1998. P. 7.

“Journalists rely on two substitutes for scientific research: their own beliefs about what must be

true and adversarial combat between quoted experts.” Simon, Julian. *Hoodwinking the Nation*. Transaction Publishers. 1999. p. 78

”Perhaps most infuriating to the experts themselves, journalists often consider themselves qualified to render summary judgments in matters where there is controversy rather than consensus among the experts.” Simon, Julian. *Hoodwinking the Nation*. Transaction Publishers. 1999. P. 80.

“Science, like art, and as always through history, follows patronage.” Wilson, Edward O. *Consilience*. Random House. 1998. p. 101.

“Bureaucrats tend to favor programs with visible benefits and invisible costs.” Adler, Jonathan H. ed. *Ecology, Liberty & Property: A Free Market Environmental Reader*. Competitive Enterprise Institute. 2000. p. 13.

“politically-controlled land.” Adler, Jonathan H. ed. *Ecology, Liberty & Property: A Free Market Environmental Reader*. Competitive Enterprise Institute. 2000. p. 35.

“Who, after all, favors *non-sustainable* development?” Adler, Jonathan H. ed. *Ecology, Liberty & Property: A Free Market Environmental Reader*. Competitive Enterprise Institute. 2000. p. 27.

“Thus it is like the Tao.

In dwelling, live close to the ground.

In thinking, keep to the simple.

In conflict, be fair and generous.

In governing, don't try to control.

In work, do what you enjoy.

In family life, be completely present.”

Lao Tzu, Tao Te Ching #8 Written by Lao-tzu From a translation by S. Mitchell

“If you want to be a great leader,  
you must learn to follow the Tao.

Stop trying to control.

Let go of fixed plans and concepts,  
and the world will govern itself.

The more prohibitions you have,  
the less virtuous people will be.

The more weapons you have,  
the less secure people will be.

The more subsidies you have,  
the less self-reliant people will be.

Therefore the Master says:

I let go of the law,

and people become honest.

I let go of economics,

and people become prosperous.

I let go of religion,

and people become serene.

I let go of all desire for the common good,

and the good becomes common as grass.”

Lao Tzu, Tao Te Ching #57 Written by Lao-tzu From a translation by S. Mitchell

“Should I die upon this evidence, I had much rather be the sufferer than the judge.” Thomas Wentworth, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Strafford quoted in Kishlansky, Mark. *A Monarchy Transformed: Britain 1603-1714*. Penguin Books. 1996. p. 143.

“Presbyterians were willing to sacrifice liberty to prevent license; Independents were willing to tolerate license to protect liberty.” Kishlansky, Mark. *A Monarchy Transformed: Britain 1603-1714*. Penguin Books. 1996. p. 169.

“What seems to have escaped the generality of writers and commentators is that all three forms of government are identical in having regimented life from top to bottom, in having ruthlessly suppressed freedom of speech, assembly, press and thought, and in being controlled by politicians. . . .

What is new about these forms of government is that they are controlled by politicians with a reformer complex; ex-revolutionists who have gained power and have nobody to curb their excesses. . . . The politicians, being the only class in society that is charlatan enough to offer a cure for everything, are quick to see the opportunity. They promise the suffering people everything if elected to office, as Lenin promised, as Mussolini promised, as Hitler promised and as our Big Boss promised.

Order requires regulation, regulation requires regimentation, regimentation is based on a plan, nothing must interfere with the operation of the plan if it is to be successful; criticism of the plan might conceivably hinder operation and must therefore be squelched.

We are rapidly approaching this form of State in this country and practically have it in all but name. It won't be long now.” George S. Schuyler, quoted in *Justice to George S. Schuyler* by Mark Gauvreau Judge in Policy Review, August/September 2000, p.48.

“Despotism is a legitimate mode of government in dealing with barbarians, provided the end be their improvement.” Mill, John Stuart. *On Liberty*. Ch. I.

“In our time, political speech and writing are largely the defense of the indefensible. Things like the continuance of British rule in India, the Russian purges and deportations, the dropping of the atom bombs on Japan, can indeed be defended, but only by arguments which are too brutal for most people to face, and which do not square with the professed aims of the political parties.

Thus political language has to consist largely of euphemism, question-begging and sheer cloudy vagueness. Defenseless villages are bombarded from the air, the inhabitants driven out into the countryside, the cattle machine-gunned, the huts set on fire with incendiary bullets: this is called pacification. Millions of peasants are robbed of their farms and sent trudging along the roads with no more than they can carry: this is called transfer of population or rectification of frontiers. People are imprisoned for years without trial, or shot in the back of the neck or sent to die of scurvy in Arctic lumber camps: this is called elimination of unreliable elements.

Such phraseology is needed if one wants to name things without calling up mental pictures of them. Consider for instance some comfortable English professor defending Russian totalitarianism. He cannot say outright, "I believe in killing off your opponents when you can get good results by doing so." Probably, therefore, he will say something like this:

While freely conceding that the Soviet regime exhibits certain features which the humanitarian may be inclined to deplore, we must, I think, agree that a certain curtailment of the right to political opposition is an unavoidable concomitant of transitional periods, and that the rigors which the Russian people have been called upon to undergo have been amply justified in the sphere of concrete achievement.

The inflated style itself is a kind of euphemism. A mass of Latin words falls upon the facts like soft snow, blurring the outline and covering up the details. The great enemy of clear language is insincerity. When there is a gap between one's real and one's declared aims, one turns as it were instinctively to long words and exhausted idioms, like a cuttlefish spurting ink. In our age there is no such thing as 'keeping out of politics.' All issues are political issues, and politics is a mass of lies, evasions, folly, hatred and schizophrenia." Orwell, George. *Politics and the English Language*. (Orig. 1946). Repr. in Orwell, George. *A Collection of Essays*. Doubleday. 1954.

10 "... I best that the crowd, if it knew better, wouldn't want what it wants." Oliver Wendell Holmes 1910. quoted in Goddard, Stephen B. *Getting There: The Epic Struggle between Road and Rail in the American Century*. Basic Books. 1994. HE5623.G63

"A tax, however, upon the profits of stock employed in any particular branch of trade can never fall finally upon the dealers (who must in all ordinary cases have their reasonable profit, and where the competition is free can seldom have more than that profit), but always upon the consumers, who must be obliged to pay in the price of the goods the tax which the dealer advances; and generally with some overcharge.

A tax of this kind when it is proportioned to the trade of the dealer is finally paid by the consumer, and occasions no oppression to the dealer." Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*.

"As the average eighteenth-century builder, no matter how humble, seems to have been incapable of producing an ill-proportioned structure, most toll-houses were attractive as well as functional." Bird, Anthony. *Roads and Vehicles*. Longmans. 1969. p. 26.

"Like most sumptuary laws, this was inspired by envy and kept alive by inertia ..." Bird, Anthony. *Roads and Vehicles*. Longmans. 1969. p. 98.

"... the class called men of experience, that is to say, men brought up in a routine of practice yet totally ignorant of principles ..." Joseph Fry, quoted in Bird, Anthony. *Roads and Vehicles*. Longmans. 1969. p. 100.

"It was against the law for letters to be carried by any but a private servant or the Royal Mails but no law could stop people making their letters into parcels and sending them by stage-coach." Bird, Anthony. *Roads and Vehicles*. Longmans. 1969. p. 114.

"... maternity is a matter of fact and paternity only a matter of opinion ..." Bird, Anthony. *Roads and Vehicles*. Longmans. 1969. p. 206.

“But what is government itself but the greatest of all reflections on human nature? If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: You must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place, oblige it to control itself. A dependence on the people is no doubt the primary control on the government; but experience has taught mankind the necessity of auxiliary precautions.” James Madison. *Federalist* no. 51, February 6, 1788

“As a man is said to have a right to his property, he may be equally said to have a property in his rights. Where an excess of power prevails, property of no sort is duly respected. No man is safe in his opinions, his person, his faculties, or his possessions.” James Madison. *National Gazette* essay, March 27, 1792

“I own myself the friend to a very free system of commerce, and hold it as a truth, that commercial shackles are generally unjust, oppressive and impolitic—it is also a truth, that if industry and labour are left to take their own course, they will generally be directed to those objects which are the most productive, and this in a more certain and direct manner than the wisdom of the most enlightened legislature could point out.” James Madison. Speech in Congress, April 9, 1789

“It has been said that all Government is an evil. It would be more proper to say that the necessity of any Government is a misfortune. This necessity however exists; and the problem to be solved is, not what form of government is perfect, but what of the forms is least imperfect.” James Madison. Letter to an unidentified correspondent, ca. 1833

“It will be of little avail to the people that the laws are made by men of their own choice, if the laws be so voluminous that they cannot be read, or so incoherent that they cannot be understood; if they be repealed or revised before they are promulgated, or undergo such incessant changes that no man who knows what the law is today can guess what it will be tomorrow.” James Madison. *Federalist* no. 62, February 27, 1788

“We have seen the mere distinction of colour made in the most enlightened period of time, a ground of the most oppressive dominion ever exercised by man over man.” James Madison. Speech at the Constitutional Convention, June 6, 1787

“A standing military force, with an overgrown Executive will not long be safe companions to liberty. The means of defence against foreign danger, have been always the instruments of tyranny at home.” James Madison. Speech at the Constitutional Convention, June 29, 1787

-George Orwell in his book 1984 (written in 1948)-The first line, "It was a bright cold day in April, and the clock was striking thirteen."

and again, the former Republican legislator-William Trinke, "I will defend anyone's right to agree with me."

The men in America people admire the most extravagantly are the most daring liars; the men they detest most violently are those who try to tell them the truth. H. L.

“If it is allowed to persist then we shall shamefully vindicate the ancient philosopher Anacharsis, who maintained that laws were like cobwebs--strong enough to detain only the weak and too weak to hold the strong.” Harper's Magazine Feb, 2001 THE CASE AGAINST HENRY KISSINGER.(former Secretary of State) Author/s: Christopher Hitchens

"If you make people think they're thinking, they'll love you; but if you really make them think they'll hate you." – Unknown

Engineering: "How will this work?"

Science: "Why will this work?"

Management: "When will this work?"

Liberal Arts: "Do you want fries with that?"

-Jesse N. Schell

"A beautiful theory, killed by a nasty, ugly little fact." T.H. Huxley in discussion with Herbert Spencer quoted by Francis Galton.

"There was one quality of mind which seemed to be of special and extreme advantage in leading him to make discoveries. It was the power of never letting exceptions pass unnoticed." Francis Darwin discussing his father.

"God may be subtle, but he isn't plain mean." [*Der Herr Gott ist raffiniert, aber boshaft ist Er nicht.*] Norbert Wiener quoting Albert Einstein.

"The ultimate foundation of a free society is the binding tie of cohesive sentiment. ... that continuity of a treasured common life which constitutes a civilization." Mr. Justice Frankfurter, 1940 in the *Gobitis* case finding.

"I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me." **Sir Isaac Newton** (1642–1727), English mathematician, physicist. *Memoirs of Newton*, vol. 2, ch. 27 (ed. by David Brewster, 1855).

"It's powerful, that one drop of Negro blood—because just one drop of black blood makes a man coloured. *One drop—you are a Negro!*" Langston Hughes. *Simple Takes a Wife*. 1953.

On the Giant's Causeway: "Worth seeing, yes; but not worth going to see." Samuel Johnson. *Boswell's Life of Johnson*. 1791.

"It's hard not to write satire." Juvenal. *Satires*.

"A professional is a man who can do his job when he doesn't feel like it. An amateur is a man who can't do his job when he does feel like it." James Agate, diary 19 July 1945.

"At any given moment there is a sort of all-prevailing orthodoxy, a general tacit agreement not to discuss some large and uncomfortable fact." Orwell, George. Introduction to Orwell, George and Reginald Reynolds, eds. *British Pamphleteers*. London. 1948-51.

Government is the great fiction, through which everybody endeavors to live at the expense of everybody else. **Frédéric Bastiat** (1801–50), French political economist. *Essays on Political Economy*, pt. 3, "Government" (1872; first published 1846).

"... there is something in the human mind that instinctively turns to fiction, and that even journalists succumb to it." Henry L. Mencken. *Hymn to the Truth*. Chicago Sunday Tribune. July 25, 1926. Referring to the bathtub hoax.

"... 'self-sufficient'—which is to say, isolated, poor, and backward." Sowell, Thomas. *Race and Culture: A World View*. Basic Books. 1994. p. 243.

"... it was European imperialism which stamped out slavery over most of the world." Sowell, Thomas. *Race and Culture: A World View*. Basic Books. 1994. p. 221.

"... slaveowner in the Antebellum South not only did not give surnames to slaves, but actually forbade slaves to have surnames." Sowell, Thomas. *Race and Culture: A World View*. Basic Books. 1994. p. 220.

Knute Rockne: "Football teaches you character—whether you want to learn it or not." as quoted by Jack Kemp during a speech.

"... the capitalistic system of social cooperation." p. 73. Von Mises, Ludwig. *The Anti-Capitalistic Mentality*. The Libertarian Press. 1972.

George Bernard Shaw: Nothing is ever accomplished by a reasonable man.

Nock said he wrote because, "when ... a person has, or thinks he has, a view of the plain intelligible order of things, it is proper that he should record that view publicly, with little thought whatever of the practical consequences, or lack of consequences, likely to ensure upon his so doing." Nock, Albert Jay. *The Disadvantages of Being Educated: And Other Essays*. Hallberg Publishing. 1996. p. II.

On historians: "It is no easy task [for historians] to be both interesting and accurate." Taylor, A.J.P. *From Napoleon to the Second International: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Europe*. 1995. p. ix.

"I have tried to be a Marxist but common sense kept breaking in." Taylor, A.J.P. *From Napoleon to the Second International: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Europe*. 1995. p. 5.

"... an 1859 enquiry showed that the majority of the inhabitants of France did not know they were French." Taylor, A.J.P. *From Napoleon to the Second International: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Europe*. 1995. p. 25.

Taylor quotes Maitland: "It is very difficult to remember that events now in the past were once far in the future." Taylor, A.J.P. *From Napoleon to the Second International: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Europe*. 1995. p. 40.

"We (historians) know what is going to happen. The characters of our history did not." Taylor, A.J.P. *From Napoleon to the Second International: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Europe*. 1995. p. 40.

Sowell, in his *Classical Economics Reconsidered* (pp. 87-95), analyses Malthus' arguments and sums it with, "Whatever the motivation, the defenses of the Malthusian population theory as an empirical proposition were (and are) a travesty of logic." (p. 90).

"... capitalism has won the economic debate, but it has not yet won the moral debate." D'Souza, Dinesh. *Stairway to Heaven*. Business 2.0. April 17, 2001. p. 80.

"... political cross-dressers selling higher taxes and more regulation under the guise of 'competition.'" Crane, Ed. *Cato Memorandum*. March 7, 2001. p. 3.

"In this revolution, research has become central; it also becomes more formalized, complex, and costly. A steadily increasing share is conducted for, by, or at the direction of, the Federal government.

Today, the solitary inventor, tinkering in his shop, has been overshadowed by task forces of scientists in laboratories and testing fields. In the same fashion, the free university, historically the fountainhead of free ideas and scientific discovery, has experienced a revolution in the conduct of research. Partly because of the huge costs involved, a government contract becomes virtually a substitute for intellectual curiosity. For every old blackboard there are now hundreds of new electronic computers.

**The prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by Federal employment, project allocations, and the power of money is ever present and is gravely to be regarded.**

Yet, in holding scientific research and discovery in respect, as we should, **we must also be alert to the equal and opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific technological elite.**

It is the task of statesmanship to mold, to balance, and to integrate these and other forces, new and old, within the principles of our democratic system -- ever aiming toward the supreme goals of our free society." Military-Industrial Complex Speech, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1961. Public Papers of the Presidents, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1960, p. 1035- 1040

**"The prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by Federal employment, project allocations, and the power of money is ever present and ... we must ... be alert to the ... danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific technological elite."** Military-Industrial Complex Speech, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1961. Public Papers of the Presidents, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1960, p. 1035- 1040

The ultimate result of shielding men from the effects of folly, is to fill the world with fools.  
Herbert Spencer

The wise man must remember that while he is a descendant of the past, he is a parent of the future. Herbert Spencer

How often misused words generate misleading thoughts. Herbert Spencer

"...it regards competition as superior not only because it is in most circumstances the most efficient method known but even more because it is the only method by which our activities can be adjusted to each other without coercive or arbitrary intervention of authority."<sup>1</sup>

"...the planning against which all our criticism is directed is solely the planning against competition— the planning which is to be substituted for competition."<sup>2</sup>

"...it is the very complexity of the division of labor under modern conditions which makes competition the only method by which such co-ordination can be adequately brought about."<sup>3</sup>

"They labeled laissez-faire individualism the enemy of progress, and held that competition threatened American with a violent and dramatic end."<sup>4</sup>

"The attack upon politics under the banner of science was entirely a disinterested crusade for reform. It was also a function of the elitism of collectivist intellectuals, an elitism that had little to do with traditional forms of self-conscious superiority."<sup>5</sup>

"It is the denial that chance impulse and individual will and happening constitute the only possible methods by which things may be done in the world. It is an assertion that things are in their nature orderly; that things may be computed, may be calculated upon and

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<sup>1</sup> Hayek, Friedrich A. *The Road to Serfdom*. University of Chicago Press. 1976. p. 36.

<sup>2</sup> Hayek, Friedrich A. *The Road to Serfdom*. University of Chicago Press. 1976. p. 42.

<sup>3</sup> Hayek, Friedrich A. *The Road to Serfdom*. University of Chicago Press. 1976. p. 48.

<sup>4</sup> Gilbert, James. *Designing the Industrial State: The Intellectual Pursuit of Collectivism in America, 1880-1940*. Quadrangle Books. 1972. p. 22.

<sup>5</sup> Gilbert, James. *Designing the Industrial State: The Intellectual Pursuit of Collectivism in America, 1880-1940*. Quadrangle Books. 1972. p. 35.

foreseen."<sup>6</sup>

"...the passionate class hatreds stirred by an irresponsible laissez-faire system."<sup>7</sup>

Story "of the little boy Epaminondas: whose mother put a note in his hat, told him to to keep it safe there and deliver it to his grandmother. When his grandmother gave him a pat of butter, Epaminondas carefully put it in his hat, and arrived home with trickles of butter running down his neck. "Oh, Epaminondas," said his mother, "you should have wrapped it in green leaves and doused it in the spring water on your way home." On his next visit to his grandmother, Epaminondas was given a puppy dog, which he of course wrapped in green leaves and doused in the spring on his way home. On his next visit he dragged home a loaf of bread on a string, because that is what he should have done with the puppy dog. And so on. Epaminondas was great at learning from experience. He just kept picking the wrong experience." Jacobs, Jane. *Downtown Planning: solving traffic problems*. Vital Speeches of the Day. January 1, 1959. pp. 190-2.

Will Rogers said that he did not want more efficient government; he was just glad he wasn't getting all the government he was paying for.

"The genius of you Americans is that you never make clear-cut stupid moves, only complicated stupid moves which make us wonder at the possibility that there may be something to them which we are missing." Gamel Abdel Nasser.

Alexander Hamilton said, "It is a signal advantage of taxes on articles of consumption that they contain in their own nature a security against excess.... If duties are too high, they lessen the consumption; the collection is eluded; and the product to the treasury is not so great as when they are confined within proper and moderate bounds."

"He who controls the present controls the past. He who controls the past controls the future." Orwell, George. *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. 1948.

"Today we confess that silence was a crime ... We recognize that the Catholic Church in France failed in its mission to educate the conscience of its congregation, and that along with individual Christians, [our Church] carries the responsibility for not having delivered help from the beginning, when protest and protection were necessary and possible ... We implore the pardon of God." Declaration of the French episcopate, September 30, 1997, quoted in Paris, Erna. *Long Shadows: Truth, Lies and History*. Bloomsbury Publishing. 2002. p. 93.

"We will *endure* discussion if we must, then we will return to *wa* [harmony]." Japanese man discussing attitudes in Japan to conformity. Paris, Erna. *Long Shadows: Truth, Lies and History*. Bloomsbury Publishing. 2002. p. 149.

"The hardest thing about being a Communist is trying to predict the past." Paris, Erna. *Long Shadows: Truth, Lies and History*. Bloomsbury Publishing. 2002. p. 367.

"Commercial and financial crises are intimately bound up with transactions that overstep the confines of law and morality ... The propensities to swindle and be swindled run parallel to the propensity to speculate during a boom." Kindleberger, Charles P. *Manias, Panics, and Crashes: A History of Financial Crises*. Basic Books. 1978. p. 78.

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<sup>6</sup> H.G. Wells quoted in Gilbert, James. *Designing the Industrial State: The Intellectual Pursuit of Collectivism in America, 1880-1940*. Quadrangle Books. 1972. p. 48.

<sup>7</sup> Gilbert, James. *Designing the Industrial State: The Intellectual Pursuit of Collectivism in America, 1880-1940*. Quadrangle Books. 1972. p. 53.

Caesar attributed one victory to the subterfuges he was able to make his enemy believe because of, "the general tendency of mankind to wishful thinking." Julius Caesar. *The Conquest of Gaul*. Penguin Books. p. 82.

God, it is said, takes care of fools, drunks and the United States of America. Tom Stuart in email. 10/16/02

CDS: "One should make self-deprecatory remarks about one's strengths, not one's weaknesses."

"... the Labor Party was supposedly running the country, there lingered an odd sense that Labor was still somehow outside the Establishment: that real power—whether in business, or the City, or the press, or simply in terms of wealth and social connection—lay elsewhere." London Daily Telegraph, *Labour's our thing, says the owner of Skinny and Wiggly* By Robert Harris, 14/05/2002)

"If we were offered the freedom which our grandfathers enjoyed before the First World War we should not know what to do with it. We should be like men released after a long prison sentence, overwhelmed by our unaccustomed liberty." Taylor, A.J.P. *Revolutions and Revolutionaries*. Atheneum New York. 1980. p. 136.

"The man of system ... seems to imagine that he can arrange the different members of a great society with as much ease as the hand arranges that different pieces upon a chess-board; ... but in the great chess-board of human society every single piece has a principle of motion of its own, altogether different from that which the legislator might chose to impress upon it. If those two principles coincide and act in the same direction, the game of human society will go on easily and harmoniously, and is very likely to be happy and successful. If they are opposite or different, the game will go on miserably, and the society must be at all times in the highest degree of disorder." Adam Smith, *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, 1759, p. 233.

Where Have All the Marxists Gone?

Published in [Ideas on Liberty](#) - December 2002

by Jim Peron

From the early days of Marxism until its collapse, the Left pretended that socialist central planning would lead to greater productivity and advanced technological progress. No one seriously entertains that illusion any more. So how is it that so many Marxist ideas still hold such influence? Certainly the modern "Green" movement is filled with Marxists of one stripe or another.

While Marx was pro-science and pro-technology, his Green stepchildren deride such ideas. Instead they have announced that technology and science are, in fact, evil. They cling to the egalitarianism of Marx, but abandon any support for science and technology. Dismayed because socialism couldn't produce the goods, these socialists suddenly discovered that producing goods was an evil that needed to be avoided. This was a psychological coup. In one fell swoop the failure of socialism became its most endearing feature. Strip socialism of its pro-science, pro-technology viewpoint and you are left with today's Green movement.

This is made clear in "The Jo'burg Memo," a report produced for the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, a front for the influential German Green Party.<sup>1</sup> The 16 authors include Hilary French of Worldwatch Institute; Anita Roddick, left activist and founder of the Body Shop; and Sara Larrain of Greenpeace. The Memo argues that the "environmental crisis" proves that technology is no longer a solution to human problems. Before the "environmental crisis . . . one could still

attribute a certain degree of superiority to the technological civilization which had emerged." Of course, since the Green movement started predicting disasters "it has become obvious that many of [technology's] glorious achievements are actually optical illusions in disguise" (p. 18).

For these Greens, market solutions don't exist either. "[A]ny expansion of the market . . . hastens environmental degradation in the end. No wonder that forests disappear, soils erode, and the sky fills up with carbon. The surge of economic expansion, spurred by trade liberalization, has largely washed away the modest gains, which have materialized in Rio's wake" (p. 13). (In 1992 the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development was held in Rio de Janeiro.)

What is important in that sentence is the admission that markets and trade liberalization do lead to economic expansion. For decades the Left has denied it. But the Left, especially the Green Left, has abandoned the desire for economic progress. It is literally seeking the stagnation that socialism produced.

Old-time Marxist egalitarianism still inspires these authors. As the Memo argued: "Neither all nations nor all citizens use equal shares [of the planet]. On the contrary, the environmental space is divided in a highly unfair manner. It still holds true that about 20 percent of the world's population consume 70-80 percent of the world's resources. It is those 20 percent who eat 45 percent of all the meat, consume 80 percent of all electricity, 84 percent of all paper and own 87 percent of all the automobiles" (p. 19).

Such claims have a veneer of truth. But the underlying premises are where the problems exist. The planet is not "divided in a highly unfair manner." Why? Because no division ever took place. No one decided to condemn some people to live in the Arctic, while others were assigned to live where coal was plentiful and others where sunshine was a daily occurrence. There was no initial division of resources that intentionally favored some people over others. The planet simply is, and humanity evolved all over the planet at different times. It is no more unfair for one group of people to live in one place than it is for humanity to live on this planet as opposed to others that might be more hospitable. Fairness applies to how human beings deal with one another. It does not, and cannot, apply to the initial random distribution of resources on the planet.

### The Myth of Resources

There is something even more fundamentally wrong with this claim. Resources, in a very real sense, are not distributed anywhere on the planet. A resource is a material good that we can use. Before the discovery of refining, petroleum was not a resource. It was a liability.

If we recognize that a resource is a natural material that is endowed with value through the application of human knowledge, then the fact that some people have, or consume, more resources than others is not relevant. The real question is what can we do to help those who have access to fewer resources obtain access to more resources. But that is completely opposite of what the Greens want.

Yes, the 20 percent own 87 percent of the automobiles. At one point they owned 100 percent. Automobiles were invented in the West. It wasn't that Fords were equally distributed throughout the world until colonialists confiscated the cars of Third World peoples. And maybe the 20 percent consume 80 percent of all electricity. Again, they once consumed 100 percent of it. If anything, the trend indicates that resources discovered in the West are transmitted to other parts of the world. What Henry Ford did in Detroit 100 years ago now benefits people in the most

remote regions of Africa. Billions of Third World people benefit because Thomas Edison existed.

“But for industry, agriculture would be barely able to feed and clothe itself, as was immemorially the case. But for industry, a measure of grain in Kansas would have no commercial value whatever. The family that produced it could only eat it. A bale of cotton in Georgia would have no value but to clothe the family that grew it. The tools with which agriculture now produces a great surplus beyond its own needs and the means whereby this surplus is moved from where it is produced to where it is wanted—these were first imagined and then created by industry.” Gareth Garrett. *Salvos Against the New Deal*. Ramsey, Bruce, ed. Caxton Press. 2002.

“Those who don't fear the government are those to whom the government gives what it takes from the rest of us.” Gareth Garrett. *Salvos Against the New Deal*. Ramsey, Bruce, ed. Caxton Press. 2002. p. 210.

CDS: How do you plan for the microchip industry when you know that anything you make today will be out of production in 18 months and you don't know what will replace it?

“You will win, because you have more than enough brute force. But you will not convince.” Miguel de Unamuno y Jugo, Spanish writer, to the Falangist general, Millan Astray. Kurlansky, Mark. *The Basque History of the World*. Penguin Books. 1999. p. 188.

“Humanists do not run leprosariums.” Malcolm Muggeridge, quoted in Kurlansky, Mark. Cahill, Thomas. *Desire of the Everlasting Hills*. Anchor Books. 1999. p. 305.

“The separation of church and state was achieved in the teeth of virulent Christian opposition, as was free speech, universal suffrage, tolerance, and many other values we would not be without.” Cahill, Thomas. *Desire of the Everlasting Hills*. Anchor Books. 1999. p. 305.

“(Liberals) malign (Justice) Thomas in terms that would constitute a hate crime if it came from anyone but a liberal.” Coulter, Ann. *Slander*. Crown Publishers. 2002. p. 12.

“[T]he more that travel growth outpaced roadway expansion, the more the overall mobility level declined. The urban areas with significant capacity additions had their congestion levels increase at a much lower rate than those areas where travel increased at a much higher rate than capacity expansion.” TTI 2000 Urban Mobility Report, pp. 31-37.

Thomas J. DiLorenzo: "Once it becomes 'legitimate' for government to protect individuals from their own follies, there is no way to establish limits to governmental power."

“The biggest story about slavery — how this ancient institution, older than either Islam or Christianity, was wiped out over vast regions of the earth — remains a story seldom told. At the heart of that story was the West's ending of slavery in its own domains within a century and maintaining pressure on other nations for even longer to stamp out this practice. Instead, the West has been singled out as peculiarly culpable for a worldwide evil in which it participated, when in fact its only real uniqueness was in ultimately opposing and destroying this evil. Yet intellectuals have engaged in desperate attempts to discredit or downgrade the West's long moral crusade, which ultimately destroyed slavery. These attempts have ranged from crude dogmatism about Western “economic interests” behind the abolition of slavery to elusive insinuations along the same lines.

A vast literature exists in which this same general ideological pattern is pervasive, whether the issue is slavery, racism, sexism, or other evils. In this literature, the sins and shortcomings of the human race are depicted as evils peculiar to the Western world, even when such evils have been

demonstrably more prevalent or demonstrably worse in regions of the world ignored during outbursts of selective moral indignation. The reasons for such ideological patterns are a large and complex question. What is relevant here is that such ideologies are themselves a pattern to be reckoned with. How successful these ideologies will prove to be in undermining the legitimacy of Western civilization, or in polarizing its races, is a question which of only the future can answer." Sowell, Thomas. *Race and Culture: A World View*. Basic Books. 1994. P. 150.

On Checks & Balances: "A popular government without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance, and a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives." - James Madison, from a letter to W.T. Barry, August 4, 1822.

"Some people believe: If marwan al-Barghuthi gives the order to stop everyting, everything will stop. That is wrong. People do not support me because I give orders but because I support them. They will stay with me as long as I express their opinion. If I no longer do so, they will be against me ... " Interview with the Fatah's Secretary General of of the West Bank in Le Monde, 6/26/2000.

"He believed in the primacy of doubt not as a blemish upon our ability to know but as the essence of knowing. The alternative to uncertainty is authority, against which science had fought for centuries."

James Gleick. *GENIUS - The Life and Science of Richard Feynman*. Pantheon Books. 1992.

"Without education we are in a horrible and deadly danger of taking educated people seriously."- G.K. Chesterton

"It seems obvious to me now — though I have been slow, I must say, in coming to the conclusion — that the institution of private property is one of the main things that have given man the limited amount of freedom and equal-ness that Marx hoped to render infinite by abolishing this institution. Strangely enough Marx was the first to see this. He is the one who informed us, looking backwards, that the evolution of private capitalism with its free market had been a precondition for the evolution of all our democratic freedoms. It never occurred to him, looking forward, that if this was so, these other freedoms might disappear with the abolition of the free market."

(Max Eastman in the Readers Digest, July, 1941, p. 39. Quoted by, F. A. Hayek "The Road to Serfdom" 1944, p116.)

There is, in a competitive society, nobody who can exercise even a fraction of the power which a socialist planning board would possess. HAYEK, F.A., *The Road to Serfdom*, Chapter 10

"Economics is the study of the use of scarce resources which have alternative uses." Lionel Robbins quoted in Thomas Sowell's column *Basic Economics*. January 26, 2001

"Consensus is the process of abandoning all beliefs, principles, values and policies in search of something in which no one believes, but to which no one objects; the process of avoiding the very issues that have to be solved merely because you cannot get agreement on the way ahead." Margaret Thatcher. *The Downing Street Years*.

George Orwell wrote that language "becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts."

RESOURCES & MAN "Previous to the emergence of man, the earth was replete with fertile soil, with trees and edible fruits, with rivers and waterfalls, with coal beds, oil pools, and

mineral deposits; the forces of gravitation, of electro-magnetism, of radio-activity were there; the sun set forth its life-bringing rays, gathered the clouds, raised the winds; but there were no resources." (1933, 3)

RESOURCES & INSTITUTIONS "A functional interpretation of resources . . . makes any static interpretation of a region's resources appear futile; for resources change not only with every change of social objectives, respond to every revision of the standard of living, change with each new alignment of classes and individuals, but also with every change in the state of the arts—institutional as well as technological." (1933, 216)

RESOURCES & CONSERVATION "If petroleum resources were in their entirety available from the beginning and could not increase but only decrease through use, it might be correct to advocate 'sparing use so as to delay inevitable exhaustion.' But if petroleum resources are dynamic entities that are unfolded only gradually in response to human efforts and cultural impacts, it would seem that the living might do more for posterity by creating a climate in which these resource-making forces thrive and, thriving, permit the full unfolding of petroleum reserves than by urging premature restraint in use long before the resources have been fully developed." (1957, 8–9)

ERICH ZIMMERMANN'S FUNCTIONAL THEORY OF RESOURCES Sources: *World Resources and Industries* (Harper & Brothers, 1933); *Conservation in the Production of Petroleum* (Yale University Press, 1957).

Eisenhower: *The President* by Stephen E. Ambrose, page 543 "... Then Khrushchev began talking about the subject Eisenhower had hoped he would, American homes and automobiles, and Eisenhower was more disappointed than ever, because Khrushchev said he was not impressed. In fact, he was shocked at all the waste. Those vast numbers of cars, he said, represented only a waste of time, money, and effort. Well, said Eisenhower, he must find the road system impressive. No, replied Khrushchev, because in his country there was little need for such roads because the Soviet people lived close together, did not care for automobiles, and seldom moved. The American people, he observed, "do not seem to like the place where they live and always want to be on the move going someplace else." And all those houses, Khrushchev continued, cost more to build, more to heat, more for upkeep and surrounding grounds than the multiple-family housing in the Soviet Union."

". each new generation born is in effect an invasion of civilization by little barbarians, who must be civilized before it is too late. Their prospects of growing up as decent, productive people depends on the whole elaborate set of largely unarticulated practices which engender moral values, self-discipline, and consideration for others. Those individuals on whom this process does not "take"-whether because its application was insufficient in quantity or quality or because the individual was especially resistant-are the sources of antisocial behavior, of which crime is only one form." Sowell, Thomas. *A Conflict of Visions*. William Morrow. 1987. pp. 150-1.

"The most dangerous man, to any government, is the man who is able to think things out for himself, without regard to the prevailing superstitions and taboos. Almost inevitably he comes to the conclusion that the government he lives under is dishonest, insane and intolerable, and so, if he is romantic, he tries to change it. And even if he is not romantic personally, he is apt to spread discontent among those who are." H. L. Mencken

"Education consists mainly of what we have unlearned." Mark Twain.

