

Read to Lead
By Morton C. Blackwell

Morton Blackwell is the Founder and President of the Leadership Institute.

Widely experienced in and out of government, Mr. Blackwell served three years in the Reagan Administration as Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison. In 1984, Mr. Blackwell left the White House Staff to work full-time as the president of the Leadership Institute, his educational foundation which identifies, recruits, trains, and places conservatives in politics, government, and the media.

Some people bluntly say they don't read. They say they would read if only they had the time.

I will also be blunt: You have time to do what you choose to do. The more you read, the better you read -- and the more you enjoy it.

People who don't read cheat themselves. By not reading, you limit what you can achieve, make mistakes you could avoid, and miss opportunities that could improve your life. Soon, as the gaps in your knowledge become apparent to others, you must reconcile yourself to not being taken seriously.

Before going any further, I must make clear that I do not urge you to spend the rest of your days nestled in a cozy spot at the local library. Far from it.

Actively involved in politics since the early 1960s at the local, state, and national levels, I understand the importance of action. Nothing moves unless it is pushed. Political activists elect candidates, pass or repeal laws, and determine public policy. But while boundless energy and enthusiasm are essential in activists, something else is necessary. To be successful leaders, activists must also be well-informed.

How To Learn

You can learn in three different ways:

1. By personal experience.

You can learn by trial and error. Known also as the school of hard knocks, trial and error is the most painful way to learn anything. I can't deny that this school teaches its lessons well. Its drawback, however, is that by the time you graduate -- if, indeed, you ever graduate -- you're too old to go to work. Students who study only at this school learn things only the hard way. No matter how diligent a

student you are of the school of hard knocks, you cannot learn by first-hand experience everything you should know.

2. By observation.

By paying attention to what goes on around you, you can learn from the experience of others. Careful observation is invaluable to anyone in any field, from sports to science to politics. But again, you cannot be everywhere. Everyone's individual power of observation is necessarily limited.

3. By studying the experience of others.

You can't experience or observe everything, but you can, by reading, learn from the experiences of your contemporaries, the previous generation, and those who lived ages ago.

You can learn from them all by reading their works and books about them.

After you have accumulated a lot of knowledge about how the world really works, you can become highly effective and achieve many things important to you.

In politics, it is not enough to know what's right. To succeed, your command of a subject must be so secure that you can persuade people you are right. And then you must activate them.

You should have such a mastery of the issues that you can frame your arguments to anticipate and render ineffective your opponent's arguments. You should know all you can learn about what works and what doesn't work. How do you accomplish this? Schooling alone will not suffice. All knowledgeable people are largely self-taught.

How To Read

The surest way to acquire a wide range of useful knowledge is to read every day.

My introduction to books came early, before I started school. We had a lot of books in our house. First, my parents regularly read aloud to me. After I learned to read, they did what Samuel Johnson advised other parents to do more than 200 years ago:

I would put a child into a library (where no unfit books are) and let him read at his choice. A child should not be discouraged from reading anything that he takes a liking to, from a notion that it is above his reach. If that be the case, the child will soon find it out and desist; if not, he of course gains the instruction; which is so much the more likely to come, from the inclination with which he takes up the study.

In time, I moved on from my family's books to my grammar school library and then to the well-stocked children's section of the East Baton Rouge Parish public library. From there I went to the well-stocked library of my junior high school, where I read, if not all, at least a large percentage of its books. After this, at my small rural high school, I read every book in that school's library at least once.

Sometimes my reading is systematic. I took a decade, ending a few years ago, to read at my cabin in the Blue Ridge mountains everything I could about the Roman Republic and the Greek city-state era. I believed the experience of people in those semi-democratic periods might be applied helpfully to modern-day America.

Well-written history books have all the drama of novels and the added merit of being (generally) true. And I systematically read many political biographies. Anyone interested in the public policy process should read biographies and autobiographies of political leaders. Histories and biographies, even if the authors are unsympathetic to conservatives, unfailingly contain a trove of information about how to succeed in the public policy process.

The art of politics cannot be as exact as, say, mathematics or chemistry, because it is so much more complicated. A number doesn't care if it's added or subtracted; a chemical doesn't care about its history or its future. Understanding people requires wisdom, not just knowledge.

You have time to read, if you want to, every day. Read in bed, before you go to sleep. Read when you wake up in the morning. Read while your car is being serviced. Read on airplanes. Read during the dull parts of meetings you have to attend. Read while you're waiting in those long lines to get your driver's license renewed. Almost every day you can reclaim, by reading, some of your time which otherwise would be wasted.

You don't have to finish a book before starting another. Most well-educated readers read two or more books at the same time. Read some in one book. If you temporarily tire of it, read some in another for a change. There is no shortage of good books available.

Over the years, I have often been asked to recommend books I consider of particular value for conservatives. What follows is a core library of 26 books, all of which can be purchased from online services. Most of them can be found in libraries or in good used-book stores. I introduce the authors in alphabetical order. Every conservative leader should read (and re-read) these books. You can get all of these from sources at the end of this booklet.

No one could agree with every view expressed in these books. In some matters the authors have opposing views. But any conservative will find merit in each one.

Twenty-six Books You Should Read

1. The Seven Fat Years by Robert Bartley.

Bartley, the former editorial page editor of the Wall Street Journal, expertly and succinctly refutes the revisionist history of the Reagan years invariably handed down to us by the liberal media. This book tells the true story of the revitalization of the U.S. economy during the 1980s.

2. The Law by Frederic Bastiat.

A Frenchman who lived during the 19th century, Bastiat was a journalist, an economist and a politician. The Law, his most famous work, is concerned primarily with economics, in the context of traditional values. Though I consider all the books on this list worthwhile, I have given away to Leadership Institute students more copies of The Law than any other book.

3. Up from Liberalism by William F. Buckley, Jr.

Those who came of age politically in the 1980s or later can hardly comprehend the influence Bill Buckley had on the modern conservative movement.

He was, by far, the most attractive and thrilling conservative intellect for decades, and more than equal in debate to any liberal intellectual, as we learned on many occasions.

Conservative students of my generation, confronted with an overwhelmingly liberal (and often unbearably smug) faculty, were greatly reassured by the knowledge that Buckley could smash the arguments of anyone on the liberal side.

Though Up from Liberalism concerns itself largely with issues that date back to the 1960s, the combination of humor and erudition Buckley uses to skewer the liberal establishment gives the book a timeless appeal.

4. Selected Writings and Speeches of Edmund Burke collected by Dr. Peter Stanlis.

If Ronald Reagan is the great communicator, Burke must be the extraordinary communicator. Someone once said that pages of Burke are like sheets of fire.

During the time he lived, in the 18th century, most political leaders were hereditary aristocrats, but Burke, like Cicero, did not descend from generations of prominent leaders. He earned his leadership in British politics through the power of his mind. He studied history and political principles. He applied what he learned to real circumstances.

A superficial look at Burke's career might tempt one to dismiss him as a failure. Most of the causes to which he devoted himself were not

successful in his lifetime. Prior to the American Revolution, Burke wrote brilliantly on behalf of conciliation between Britain and the American colonies. He argued for fair treatment of India by Britain. He argued for fair treatment of the Irish by the British and for Catholic emancipation in England. His arguments eventually prevailed, but after Burke's death.

Fortunately, he did live long enough to see the triumph of the greatest work of his life: his effort to awaken his country to the fundamentally destructive but superficially attractive nature of the French Revolution. His thorough and, I believe, inspired condemnation of the French Revolution swept British majority opinion and powerfully affected thinking on the Continent. To Burke, more than any other thinker or politician of his time, goes the credit for creating the intellectual force which saved Europe first from revolutionary chaos and then from dictatorship.

Modern-day conservatives are also profoundly in his debt. His writings against the French Revolution provided the philosophical foundation for anti-communism in particular and ordered liberty in general. Read Burke. All his writings on government and politics are a rich ore, studded with gems of wisdom.

5. Suicide of the West by James Burnham.

Burnham began his career in political activism as a Trotskyite communist and became a very committed anti-communist. Like Buckley, Burnham, in the '60s and '70s particularly, provided intellectual fortification for the conservative movement.

First published in the early sixties, Suicide of the West is a withering indictment of liberalism. Far from serving as a bulwark against communism, liberalism, Burnham shows, is the ideology of Western suicide, communism in its preliminary stage. Though Soviet communism has collapsed, liberalism remains, and as long as it does, Suicide of the West should be read by conservatives.

6. Witness by Whittaker Chambers.

A master of English prose, Chambers was a senior editor of Time magazine until he resigned, in 1948, to testify against a man he once considered his friend, Alger Hiss. Chambers testified that several years earlier, before World War II, he had been a member of the Communist Party of the United States, and that through the Party he had met Hiss, a fellow Party member and a State Department employee. What's more, Chambers charged that Hiss routinely delivered to him secret U.S. government papers to be given to the Soviets.

At the time of Chambers' testimony, Hiss was president of the prestigious Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Chambers' charges shocked the liberal establishment, who viciously attacked Chambers for decades afterwards. Hiss denied ever being a Communist and denied even knowing Whittaker Chambers. Hiss made these denials in the wrong place, before the House Committee on Un-American

Activities. Thanks in part to the efforts of a congressman from California named Richard Nixon, Hiss was eventually convicted of perjuring himself in his testimony before the House committee and went to jail.

Until the fall of the Soviet Union, liberals and the left in general fiercely maintained Hiss was innocent. Then newly opened files in Russia and de-classified U.S. intelligence reports vindicated Chambers and proved Alger Hiss was as guilty as sin.

Witness, Chambers' account of his ordeal, is a powerful, wrenching book. Any conservative who reads the first section, Letter to My Children, should become a Chambers admirer for life.

7. Ronald Reagan by Dinesh D'Souza.

This political biography by an outstanding young author will be for future generations an essential study of Reagan written in his lifetime. D'Souza explains the Reagan the liberals (and many conservatives) never understood.

8. Advise and Consent by Allen Drury.

To me, this is the great American political novel. Drury was for many years a political reporter in Washington, D.C. He did not have to imagine the tensions that develop between the President and Congress, nor did he have to imagine the bitter political fighting and intrigues that take place behind the scenes; he had reported on them. I consider Advise and Consent essential reading for conservatives seeking to know how Washington really works.

9. The Theme Is Freedom by M. Stanton Evans.

Evans, a good friend, has written many successful books, but this is a stunning, path-breaking work. It is a frontal assault on Karl Marx and the economic determinism that underpins Marxism. In place of economic determinism, Evans offers what might be called theological determinism. He demonstrates that free countries are free largely because of religion, rather than despite religion, as liberals claim.

10. Capitalism and Freedom by Milton Friedman.

As befitting a Nobel laureate in economics and a former president of the American Economic Association, Dr. Friedman wrote many fine scholarly works. But you don't need a doctorate in economics to read Capitalism and Freedom. This is a jargon-free explanation of the principles of economic freedom, which Friedman demonstrates is a necessary condition for political freedom. Get and read this razor-sharp book.

11. Conscience of a Conservative by Barry Goldwater.

Published in 1960 and reproduced in the millions in 1964, when Goldwater ran for President, it is still read widely today. Some people suggest that, since the draft of the book was written by the late Brent Bozell (whose son, Brent Bozell III, is the head of the

media-watchdog organization, the Media Research Center), credit for the book belongs more to Bozell than Goldwater.

Bozell studied Goldwater's writings and listened carefully to his speeches. He wrote this book in close coordination with Goldwater.

Conscience of a Conservative is pure Barry Goldwater, circa 1960. Those who haven't read it should do so, not only for its masterly distillation of the principles of limited government, but also to gain an insight into Goldwater's great impact on politics in America. This book didn't win the 1964 election for Sen. Goldwater, but it launched the political education of many grassroots activists who eventually nominated and elected Ronald Reagan.

12. The Road to Serfdom and 13. The Fatal Conceit, both by F. A. Hayek.

Hayek lived into his nineties and died in 1992. Like Friedman, Hayek was a Nobel laureate in economics. While most of his writings are fairly technical, The Road to Serfdom is highly readable.

Written in England in 1944 while Hayek was an Austrian refugee from Nazi-occupied Europe, Road to Serfdom is pure gold for conservatives and well worth frequent reading. But it utterly frustrates liberal readers because it explains so clearly and powerfully why socialism can't work. Frank Meyer, whom I shall discuss later, read Road to Serfdom while he was associated with the Communist Party. 'The Party will have to answer this,' Meyer told his wife. The Party couldn't and didn't. Meyer set off on his journey up the road from serfdom.

The other Hayek book I specially recommend is The Fatal Conceit. Hayek packed this extraordinary book, published posthumously, with the wisdom he developed in a lifetime of brilliant thought. Here, for example, he warns against the intellectuals' impulse to redesign what they never could have designed in the first place: our civilization.

14. Economics in One Lesson by Henry Hazlitt.

If everybody learned economics from Hazlitt, it would not be called the dismal science. In this masterpiece of concision, Hazlitt elegantly and clearly presents the case for economic liberty. Hayek said of this book: 'I know of no other modern book from which the intelligent layman can learn so much about the basic truths of economics in so short a time.'

15. Dedication and Leadership by Douglas Hyde.

For many years Hyde was a leader of the Communist Party in Great Britain.

In 1948, the Communist stalwart shocked all Britain by resigning as editor of the daily paper of the British Communist Party and leaving the Party.

He became a Christian and wrote Dedication and Leadership as a guide to political skills for anti-communists, particularly Christians.

After reading it, you will understand why communism endured for so long. Much of its success, Hyde shows, was due to its use of philosophically neutral techniques of communication, recruitment, training, and organization.

I learned of *Dedication and Leadership* about 1968 from Eugene Methvin, who was for decades a senior editor at the *Readers Digest*. He gave me his old, marked-up paperback copy, which was nearly falling apart. I read and studied it until it did fall apart. Now I give away hundreds of copies to students at my schools each year.

16. *Modern Times* by Paul Johnson.

This is a brilliant and highly-readable discussion of the history of the 20th century, unburdened by the liberal world view. If you enjoy reading history, a taste you can and should acquire, *Modern Times* will be a great pleasure for you, as will other works by Paul Johnson. I find *The Quotable Paul Johnson* particularly valuable.

17. *The Conservative Mind* by Dr. Russell Kirk.

Professor Kirk was an intellectual disciple of Edmund Burke and an indefatigable identifier and defender of the permanent things in our culture. He left a great body of published works. Starting with Burke, *The Conservative Mind* surveys the major conservative thinkers of Western civilization. Published in 1953 and updated in subsequent editions, it re-established in America the intellectual respectability of conservative principles, setting the stage for the growth of the modern conservative movement.

18. *Liberty and Tyranny* by Mark Levin.

This is the newest addition to my list. A powerful and highly useful book, *Liberty and Tyranny -- A Conservative Manifesto* by Mark Levin was the number one best seller for months in 2009. No wonder it sold like hotcakes.

At a time when conservative principles are endangered like never before, Mark Levin has brilliantly written them down to educate us or remind us of their timeless value.

With so many leftist Democrats now in power and so many content-free Republicans aspiring to power for the wrong reasons, Mark Levin did America a big favor by writing this book. Now there's no excuse for any of us not to know who are the enemies of ordered liberty and why they are wrong, wrong, wrong.

I expect *Liberty and Tyranny* to remain in print for decades. Responsible parents will buy it for their bright children in their student years. Conservative activists will re-read it to re-charge their political batteries.

19. *The Rise of Radicalism* by Eugene Methvin.

Methvin examines what might be called the fundamentals of leftism: propaganda, confrontation, organization, and violence. The book may

be hard to find, but if you find it, buy it. This book will help you view the political process from an historical perspective.

20. Defense of Freedom and 20. What Is Conservatism?, both by Frank Meyer.

As mentioned earlier, Meyer was a former Communist, but he atoned for this by the many contributions he made to the anti-communist cause and to the conservative movement. The latter, I believe, owes an incalculable debt to him.

Before 1960, Meyer, who was at the time a senior editor of National Review, began arguing that there was no inherent contradiction between the two major streams of the right in America: free-market principles and traditional values.

He further argued that for the conservative movement to succeed, adherents of both lines of thought, natural allies on most issues, must be fused together. Supporters of a conservative economic policy, he taught, couldn't expect their policies to be enacted without the backing of social-issue conservatives. And it was equally true, he continued, that social-issue conservatives couldn't expect their policies to be enacted unless they allied with economic conservatives.

The presidential elections of 1980, 1984, 1988, and 2000 as well as several cycles of congressional elections beginning in 1994 were manifestations of the wisdom of Frank Meyer.

22. Atlas Shrugged by Ayn Rand.

This book has been described as a very long essay in the guise of a very long novel. It is one of the most devastating critiques ever written of big government and the liberal media. Rand's moral indignation is contagious; after reading her, most readers are forever immune to the enticements of socialism.

It must also be said, however, that the militantly atheistic Rand had an unrealistic view of human nature and little appreciation for cultural values. Most people, however mesmerized by her they may be in their youth, outgrow Rand's philosophy, which Burke might have described as a theoretical construct rather than an application of the accumulated wisdom of mankind.

After reading Atlas Shrugged, read also The Fatal Conceit, by F.A. Hayek. Hayek once told me, 'I am not religious, but I have a great respect for religion.' Hayek, along with Burke, who was a Christian, possessed an understanding of human nature much deeper and more realistic than Ayn Rand's.

23. Plunkitt of Tammany Hall by William Riordon.

Rarely is a political book as entertaining as it is informative. This is one of those rarities. Riordon provides a classic examination of the reality of big-city politics as it was practiced a century ago. Any principled person considering a career in politics should read

this book to understand what makes many self-interested, career politicians tick.

24. Knowledge and Decisions by Thomas Sowell.

In my view, Sowell ranks as the most consistently excellent writer on the public policy process today. Any column or book by Sowell is valuable. For this list I have chosen one of his most powerful and transforming works.

Hayek and his colleague, Ludwig von Mises, wrote long ago that government bureaucrats could never know enough to make wise decisions. Sowell elaborates on this theme in a marvelous book that changed my thinking about the way economic and political decisions are made.

Knowledge and Decisions was published in the early 1980s, when I worked in the Reagan White House; I bought ten hardback copies and lent them to Reaganites inside the Administration. (Not everyone was a Reaganite in the Reagan Administration.) Sometimes the book came back, and I lent it out again. By the time I left the White House staff in 1984, I had only two copies left, proving that even good Reaganites suffer from the 'I forgot to return your book' syndrome. But I can understand why people forgot to return this book.

25. The New Right: We're Ready To Lead by Richard Viguerie.

This book explains the rise of the New Right in the 1970s and how this important new element in the conservative movement deliberately, systematically, and successfully set out to increase the number and effectiveness of conservative activists in America.

26. Ideas Have Consequences by Richard Weaver.

Weaver was a professor of rhetoric at the University of Chicago. Ideas Have Consequences, like Weaver's other books, is small but deep. It brilliantly diagnoses what ails modern man, tracing the illness to its root, the flight from faith. According to Weaver's friend Russell Kirk, the publisher imposed the title, which Weaver hated, on this book.

My one problem with the book is that its title is used as an incantation by some conservative intellectuals who insist that being right, in the sense of being correct, is sufficient to win. To support their position, they utter the words: 'Ideas have consequences,' thinking that by so doing they have enlisted Richard Weaver on their side and thereby absolved themselves of any obligation to take effective actions.

Once you have read the book, you will know that Weaver didn't believe that ideas in and of themselves have consequences. He believed that skillful actions, when based on good ideas, have good consequences.

That is the list. I hope these books will inspire you as they have inspired me.

Too many conservative activists stop reading after they leave college. Soon, they drift away from their principles and lose their effectiveness. Don't let this happen to you. A good book will often lead you to another one, if you decide to keep learning.

The world is an interesting place. Read all about it. If you don't read, you can't lead. Continue your education all your life.

Read to learn the lessons of history.

Read to keep up with the issues.

Read to understand why others succeed.

Read to avoid mistakes others have made.

Read for your personal enjoyment.

Read to familiarize yourself with what interests others.

Read to increase your value to an employer.

Read to improve your vocabulary.

Read good writing to learn to write well yourself.

Read to share wisdom with others.

Read to lead.

And don't stop with books. They shouldn't be the only reading material for rising leaders.

Recommended Periodicals

While books provide a foundation, you should also read periodicals to keep up with ideas and events in the public policy process. Here are some good ones:

1. The American Spectator. This started as a student publication at the University of Indiana at Bloomington. It is funny and tends to be a bit irreverent. Its editor-in-chief, R. Emmett Tyrell, Jr. is a nationally syndicated columnist.

2. CAMPUS Magazine. Published by the Collegiate Network through the Intercollegiate Studies Institute, CAMPUS Magazine is widely distributed and written in a down-to-earth style. It focuses on fighting political correctness and leads students toward ISI's broader and deeper educational materials and programs.

3. Chronicles. Published by people associated with Rockford College, Chronicles tends to be what some call paleo-conservative, focusing largely on tradition and moral principles.

4. Conservative Chronicle. This prints a weekly compilation of columns on a variety of issues written by some of the most successful conservative writers. Also included are some of the best political cartoons you'll find anywhere.

5. FrontPageMagazine.com (formerly Heterodoxy). Published by former New Leftist David Horowitz, who attacks the Left where its internal contradictions are most vulnerable. Though it is not 100 percent conservative on traditional values, it is a useful publication. Horowitz has his sights clearly trained on the enemy and fires with considerable effect.

6. Human Events. A weekly newspaper published in Washington, D.C. It focuses on elective politics and legislative action. Timely, because it is a weekly. Solid on the principles of limited government, free enterprise, strong national defense and traditional values. Human Events was one of Ronald Reagan's favorite publications, along with National Review. He always read them. White House squishes reportedly tried to keep Reagan from reading Human Events, but at least during my time in the White House, Reaganites would smuggle copies to him. On my reading list since 1960.

7. The Freeman: Ideas on Liberty. Get it. Fundamental reading for students, young and old, who fight for limited government and free enterprise. I started reading it and other educational material from the Foundation for Economic Freedom (FEE) in 1961.

8. Intercollegiate Review. Also published by the excellent Intercollegiate Studies Institute, Intercollegiate Review has a strong intellectual content. Its contributors are usually academics, and they cover every issue of interest to conservative intellectuals. Deep and solid.

9. Investors Business Daily. This is in competition with the Wall Street Journal. Both its news and editorial sections are pro-free market.

10. National Review. Over the decades, by far the most influential opinion magazine. Founded by Bill Buckley, it's as timely as is possible for a twice-monthly publication. Conservatives benefit greatly from reading it. For smart people who loathe liberals. Tough and clever. Like Human Events, on my regular reading list since 1960.

11. The editorial page of the Wall Street Journal. If you read nothing else each day, read this. Don't worry about the news reporting outside the editorial pages. Those news reporters often seem like those in the New York Times and Washington Post. The very different editorial page focuses primarily on economic issues.

Very important: The Journal editorial-page staff understands that economic and social conservatives must be in alliance. A conservative friend of mine who is a Harvard graduate says that if you read the editorial page of the Wall Street Journal for a year, you'll understand economics as well as any Ivy Leaguer. Considering the politics of most Ivy League professors, I believe this to be an understatement.

12. Washington Times National Weekly Edition. If you don't have the opportunity to read the daily edition of the Washington Times, subscribe to this, a distillation of the most useful political coverage of their excellent daily newspaper.

13. The Weekly Standard. Its two sparkplugs are Bill Kristol and Fred Barnes. It often has useful writing about the hottest current controversies.

Additionally, dozens of conservative organizations publish highly useful magazines and newsletters. Since you can't read them all, focus on the publications of organizations involved in the issues most interesting to you. Get their material and study it.

Obtaining the Recommended Books

Many of these books are still in currently available editions; the term is 'in print.' You can find used copies of the 'out-of-print' titles through these sites:

www.abebooks.com www.amazon.com
www.alibris.com www.barnesandnoble.com
www.bookfinder.com

Other Sources, Alphabetical by Book Title:

Advise and Consent, Allen Drury, Doubleday Book (out of print)

Atlas Shrugged, Ayn Rand, Laissez Faire Books, Inc., 938 Howard Street, Suite 202, San Francisco, CA 94103, (800) 326-0996, www.laissezfairebooks.com

Capitalism and Freedom, Milton Friedman, University of Chicago Press, 1427 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637, (773) 702-7700, www.press.uchicago.edu

Conscience of a Conservative, Barry Goldwater, Regnery Publishing.

The Conservative Mind, Russell Kirk, Regnery Publishing, 1 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20001

Dedication and Leadership, Douglas Hyde, University of Notre Dame Press, 310 Flanner Hall, Notre Dame, IN 46556, (574) 631-6346, www.undpress.nd.edu

Economics in One Lesson, Henry Hazlitt, Laissez Faire Books, Inc., 938 Howard Street, Suite 202, San Francisco, CA 94103, (800) 326-0996, www.laissezfairebooks.com

The Fatal Conceit, F. A. Hayek, Laissez Faire Books, Inc., 938 Howard Street, Suite 202, San Francisco, CA 94103, (800) 326-0996, www.laissezfairebooks.com

Ideas Have Consequences, Richard Weaver, University of Chicago Press, 1427 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637, (773) 702-7700, www.press.uchicago.edu

In Defense of Freedom, Frank Meyer, Liberty Fund, Inc., 8335 Allison Pointe Trail, Suite 300, Indianapolis, IN 46250, (800) 955-8335, www.libertyfund.org

Knowledge and Decisions, Thomas Sowell, Laissez Faire Books, Inc., 938 Howard Street, Suite 202, San Francisco, CA 94103, (800) 326-0996, www.laissezfairebooks.com

The Law, Frederic Bastiat, Laissez Faire Books, Inc., 938 Howard Street, Suite 202, San Francisco, CA 94103, (800) 326-0996, www.laissezfairebooks.com

Liberty and Tyranny, Mark Levin, Threshold Editions, a Division of Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, www.SimonandSchuster.com

Modern Times, Paul Johnson, Harper Collins Publishers, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022, (212) 207-7000 (must order through a bookstore or on-line book dealer)

The New Right: We're Ready To Lead, Richard Viguerie, American Target Advertising (out of print)

Plunkitt of Tammany Hall, William Riordon, Signet Classic Penguin Putnam Inc., 345 Hudson Street, New York, NY 10014, (800) 788-6262

Ronald Reagan, Dinesh D'Souza, Free Press, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York., NY 10020 (out of print)

The Rise of Radicalism, Eugene Methvin, Arlington House, New Rochelle, NY 1973 (out of print)

The Road to Serfdom, F. A. Hayek, University of Chicago Press, 1427 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637, (773) 702-7700, www.press.uchicago.edu

Selected Writings and Speeches of Edmund Burke, Dr. Peter Stanlis, Regnery (out of print)

The Seven Fat Years, Robert Bartley, Free Press (out of print)

Suicide of the West, James Burnham, Foundation for Economic Education (out of print)

The Theme Is Freedom, M. Stanton Evans, Regnery (out of print)

What Is Conservatism? Frank Meyer, Holt, Rinehart, Winston, 1965 (out of print)

Witness, Whittaker Chambers, Regnery Publishing, 1 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 216-0600

Up from Liberalism, William F. Buckley, Jr., National Book Network, 4501 Forbes Boulevard, Lanham, MD 20706, (301) 459-3366
(out of print)

How To Get Subscriptions To These Recommended Periodicals

The American Spectator, 1 year in print or online for \$19.95, 1 year in both print and online for \$29.00, (800) 524-3469, www.spectator.org
CAMPUS Magazine, Free online, (800) 526-7022, www.campusmagazine.org

Chronicles, 1 year for \$19.00, (800) 877-5459,
www.chroniclesmagazine.org

Conservative Chronicle, 1 year for \$55.00, (800) 888-3039,
www.conservativechronicle.com

FrontPageMagazine.com (formerly Heterodoxy), www.frontpagemag.com

Human Events, 35 weeks for \$39.95 or 70 weeks for \$69.95, (800) 787-7557, www.humaneventsonline.com

The Freeman: Ideas on Liberty, Student rate \$15.00 (US), (800) 960-4FEE, www.fee.org

Intercollegiate Review, Free for ISI members or 2 years (4 issues) for \$10.00, (800) 526-7022,
www.isi.org/journals/intercollegiate_review.html

Investor's Business Daily, 1 year for \$235.00, (800) 306-9744,
www.investors.com

National Review, 52 print issues for \$59.95, Full-year online for \$21.95,
(815) 734-1232, www.nationalreview.com

Wall Street Journal, Print and online for \$99.00, Online only for \$79.00,
(800) 975-2204, <http://opinionjournal.com>

Washington Times National Weekly Edition, \$45.24 (1 year), (800) 420-6397, www.americasnewspaper.com

The Weekly Standard, LI Special: 48 mailed issues for \$54.00, 48 electronic issues for \$39.96, (800) 283-2014, www.weeklystandard.com

August 2009