

July 10, 2014

What with the dismal record of schools operated by governments, a for-profit educational enterprise has always looked to be a promising business. That was before this administration and the animus it has brought towards private market solutions. [WSJ Editors](#) tell the story of the collapse of Corinthian Colleges.

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The above makes this a good place for a post from the [Mises Economics Blog](#) on intellectuals' hostility towards free markets.

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*In other words, intellectuals are often out of place in entrepreneurial societies. The growth of the intellectual class is not a response to consumer demand, but to the expansion of higher education. Passing through the higher education system does not necessarily confer valuable skills, but it often does convince graduates that work in the market is beneath them: ...*

And here comes Kevin Williamson trying to explain why profit has become a dirty word.

*People intensely dislike profits. The belief that turning a profit is tantamount to operating some sort of con is disturbingly common. ...*

*... The crude version of exchange — which is, unhappily, the common version — is inclined to suspect that there is an objectively correct price for a good, and that profit comes from duping somebody into paying more than the correct price for it. That error is fundamental to Marxism and other anti-capitalist philosophies, and it is implicit in such social phenomena as the anti-advertising movement, "Buy Nothing Day," and similar political tendencies. ...*

*... The Left often tries to explain its objection to free prices and wages in terms of asymmetrical economic power, and that analysis is not without some practical meaning: If you have been unemployed for six months, have \$20,000 in debt, and are down to your last \$4, then you are in a pretty poor negotiating position vis-à-vis most potential employers. But what is true at the anecdotal level is not true at the aggregate level: ...*

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Glenn Reynolds writes about the "New Class."

*Life is hard. It's harder still when an entire class of people with their hands out stands between you and success.*

*Unfortunately, that's increasingly the problem, all around the world. A recent New York Times piece tells the story of a Greek woman's efforts to survive that country's financial collapse. After losing her job, she tried to start a pastry business, only to find the regulatory environment impossible. Among other things, they wanted her to pay the business's first two years of taxes up front, before it had taken in a cent. When the business failed, her lesson was this: "I, like thousands of others trying to start businesses, learned that I would be at the mercy of public employees who interpreted the laws so they could profit themselves."*

*This phenomenon isn't limited to Greece, or even to capitalistic societies. Dissident Soviet-era thinker Milovan Djilas coined the term "the New Class" to describe the people who actually ran the Soviet Union: Not workers or capitalists or proletarians, but managers, bureaucrats, technocrats,*

and assorted hangers-on. This group, Djilas wrote, had assumed the power that mattered in the "workers' paradise," and transformed itself into a new kind of aristocracy, even while pretending, ever less convincingly, to do so in the name of the workers. Capitalists own capital, workers own their labor, but what the New Class owned was political control over other people's capital and labor. Those Greek bureaucrats' power didn't come from making things. It came from being able to make people -- like our pastry chef -- jump through hoops before they could make things. ...

**The College Fix** with a post that help explains why colleges have so many ignorant graduates.

Young America's Foundation has surveyed the required reading programs for incoming college freshmen nationwide and found that, over the past three years, none of the colleges have assigned a conservative-leaning book.

None of them.

Young America's Foundation surveyed the top 50 schools as noted by Forbes, and "found that many of the 'required' books only offered left-wing perspectives on topics such as race, feminism, socialism, inequality, and wealth redistribution."

Here's a sample:

**Americanah** by Chimamanda Nogzi Adichie (required at Duke University and Pomona College in 2014) This is a fictional story of a young Nigerian woman and man who immigrate to the United States. Throughout the book, the author delves heavily into concepts of race. Yet, at the same time, she criticizes everyone but the protagonists for their prejudices.

**The Sixth Extinction** by Elizabeth Kolbert (required at Lafayette College in 2014) This book argues that humanity is causing a sixth mass extinction due to global warming and advocates environmental sustainability.

And because we need some humor, here's **Andy Malcolm** with the late night kind.

Conan: Michelle Obama says she wants Americans to elect a woman president "as soon as possible." So even she's had enough of President Obama.

Meyers: A new report says "Brooklyn" is now one of the country's most popular baby names. Still the least popular baby name, "Staten Island."

Conan: I'm halfway through Hillary Clinton's book. I don't want to ruin the ending, but I bet she kills this guy "Bill."

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## WSJ - Editorial

### Obama's Letters to Corinthian

#### *How to destroy a for-profit college company without due process.*

The Obama Administration has targeted for-profit colleges as if they are enemy combatants. And now it has succeeded in putting out of business Santa Ana-based Corinthian Colleges for a dilatory response to document requests. Does the White House plan to liquidate the IRS too?

A month ago the Department of Education imposed a 21-day hold on Corinthian's access to federal student aid because it "failed to address concerns about its practices, including falsifying job placement data used in marketing claims to prospective students." The funding freeze triggered a liquidity crisis, which has culminated in Corinthian's decision to wind down or sell its 97 U.S. campuses.

Like the for-profit college industry, Corinthian draws roughly 80% of its revenues from federal student aid. Yet this is a function of its demographics. For-profit schools educate a larger share of low-income, minorities, veterans and single mothers than do nonprofit and public colleges. Eighty percent of their students lack parental financial support.

The Obama Administration's five-year lashing of "predatory" for-profits has deterred many new students from enrolling in these schools. Corinthian's system-wide student body has shrunk to 72,000 from 112,000 in 2010, and the company had laid off 1,350 employees in the last year. Then there are investigations by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Department of Justice, Securities and Exchange Commission and more than a dozen state Attorneys General over sundry alleged violations, which have added regulatory uncertainty and legal costs. Keep in mind that Corinthian has been found guilty of nothing.

Most of the investigations involve trumped-up charges of misleading job placement rates, which federal law requires for-profits—but not public and nonprofit colleges—to document and disclose. But here's the rub: There's no standard definition of "job placement."

Federal law leaves states and accrediting agencies to prescribe how for-profits calculate job-placement rates. Yet they all have different rules, and most are open to interpretation. Seizing on the confusion, prosecutors have charged Corinthian with misrepresenting its rates. California AG Kamala Harris's suit criticizes Corinthian for "company-wide placement verification issues, including a lack of any definitions or standard procedures." Yet internal Corinthian memos revealed a strategy "to close or sell campuses that are not meeting placement outcomes."

In 2010 DOE sought to clear up the muddle by asking the National Center for Education Statistics to develop a placement rate methodology. But NCES issued a 20-page report in 2011 explaining the task's infeasibility due to "the challenges of using institutional tracking of students" which include "the reporting burden on institutions" as well as "the potential for inconsistent documentation and reporting."

For example, how can colleges obtain credible records verifying a student's placement in their field of training? W-2s can't. Nor can student surveys. Only about 27% of graduates from Syracuse's College of Visual and Performing Arts in 2012 responded to an alumni job survey. Yet DOE is hanging Corinthian for its inability to do what the department's own statisticians can't figure out how to do.

In January DOE sent Corinthian a letter denying new program applications and demanding documentation *within 30 days* of every public job-placement disclosure for every Corinthian program at every campus from 2010 through 2013. The data sweepers also asked for "a list of *all* students placed by name and Social Security number, the students' most recent telephone numbers and cell phone numbers, graduation dates and academic programs, job titles, start dates, employers' names and contact information" (our emphasis).

Corinthian unlike federal agencies such as, say, the IRS doesn't have a central document management system. Corinthian says it assigned an additional 100 employees to verify job-placement and other information for its hundreds of thousands of students. DOE followed up with letters in April and May expanding its investigation. The company pleaded for more time, but it might have been better off claiming its computers crashed and asking for clemency.

Last month DOE froze all student aid for Corinthian because it had failed "to turn over the documents." This extraordinary violation of due process is akin to a judge issuing the death penalty while a case is in discovery. Last week the Department signed off on a plan by Corinthian to sell 85 schools and close 12 others. DOE will establish an "independent monitor" with "full and complete access" to personnel, budgets, student records, computer databases and "internal and external complaints about Corinthian." Naturally, the department is requiring Corinthian to write a blank check to pay this grim reaper.

Students enrolled in colleges that are to be shut down will be allowed to finish their degrees, transfer or withdraw with a full refund. However, these students may not be able to find the same programs at nearby community colleges or for-profit schools. Students are the collateral damage but the real target of this war on Corinthian are investors in an industry that Democrats don't like: They can destroy you even before they have any evidence.

## Mises Economic Blog

### [The Intellectuals' Hostility to the Market Economy](#)

by Matt McCaffrey

Further to Joe Salerno's post on "[Hayek and the Intellectuals](#)," it's worth adding that Hayek was not alone in thinking of the intellectual class as naturally hostile to the market economy. In particular, there are many similarities between Hayek's ideas and those found in Schumpeter's "Sociology of the Intellectuals."

Schumpeter famously argued in [Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy](#) (1942; three years before Hayek's essay) that the entrepreneurial economy creates wealth and improves social conditions to such an extent that it eventually undermines itself and is replaced with socialism. Entrepreneurs are so successful that people take them for granted; in fact, people resent entrepreneurship and innovation, because the constant transformation of the economy gives them feelings of instability and uncertainty.

[T]he ever-rising standards of life and particularly the leisure that modern capitalism provides for the fully employed workman...well, there is no need for me to finish the sentence or to elaborate one of the truest, oldest and most stodgy of all arguments which unfortunately is but too true. Secular improvement that is taken for granted and coupled with individual insecurity that is acutely resented is of course the best recipe for breeding social unrest.

However, this “hostility” to the market economy is insufficient to produce a full-blown transition to socialism. In addition, “For [a revolutionary] atmosphere to develop it is necessary that there be groups to whose interest it is to work up and organize resentment, to nurse it, to voice it and to lead it.” Enter the intellectuals.

The intellectuals are a paradoxical product of the market economy, because “unlike any other type of society, capitalism inevitably and by virtue of the very logic of its civilization creates, educates and subsidizes a vested interest in social unrest.” Like Hayek, Schumpeter described intellectuals broadly as “people who wield the power of the spoken and the written word.” More narrowly, “one of the touches that distinguish them from other people who do the same is the absence of direct responsibility for practical affairs.” That is, intellectuals do not participate in the market (at least not in the areas they write about), and do not generally rely on satisfying consumers to earn a living. Add to this their naturally critical attitude—which Schumpeter argues is the product of the essential rationality of the market economy—and it is easy to see why intellectuals would be hostile to the market.

In other words, intellectuals are often out of place in entrepreneurial societies. The growth of the intellectual class is not a response to consumer demand, but to the expansion of higher education. Passing through the higher education system does not necessarily confer valuable skills, but it often does convince graduates that work in the market is beneath them:

The man who has gone through a college or university easily becomes psychically unemployable in manual occupations without necessarily acquiring employability in, say, professional work. His failure to do so may be due either to lack of natural ability—perfectly compatible with passing academic tests—or to inadequate teaching; and both cases will, absolutely and relatively, occur more frequently as ever larger numbers are drafted into higher education and as the required amount of teaching increases irrespective of how many teachers and scholars nature chooses to turn out.

If higher education takes little or no account of the supply and demand for useful skills, it will produce graduates who naturally gravitate to the intellectual class, bringing with them feelings of estrangement and dissatisfaction:

All those who are unemployed or unsatisfactorily employed or unemployable drift into the vocations in which standards are least definite or in which aptitudes and acquirements of a different order count. They swell the host of intellectuals in the strict sense of the term whose numbers hence increase disproportionately. They enter it in a thoroughly discontented frame of mind. Discontent breeds resentment. And it often rationalizes itself into that social criticism which as we have seen before is in any case the intellectual spectator’s typical attitude toward men, classes and institutions especially in a rationalist and utilitarian civilization.

A swelling intellectual class then molds public opinion, swaying it in favour of socialism. Fortunately though, good ideas can still win out over the protests of the intellectuals, and the socialist future is not inevitable, as Schumpeter thought. But although his grand theory of economic evolution has its [quirks](#), it makes for interesting reading nonetheless. Whatever its faults, it’s a thought-provoking account of how the intellectual class functions, and why it seems so consistently to foment opposition to the institutions of the market economy.

## National Review

### The Profit Police

*Make the Left do their math and show their work.*

by Kevin D. Williamson

People intensely dislike profits. The belief that turning a profit is tantamount to operating some sort of con is disturbingly common. In their paper "Is Profit Evil? Associations of Profit with Social Harm," Amit Bhattacharjee, Jason Dana, and Jonathan Baron asked research subjects to guess at the profitability of certain firms (e.g., Visa, Barnes & Noble) and certain classes of firms (e.g., oil companies, professional sports teams), and to estimate the social value of those companies and enterprises. The findings were not qualitatively surprising — the bias against profit in popular thinking is well-established — but they are quantitatively surprising: The correlation between perceived profitability and perceived social value was negative .62 for individual companies and negative .67 for classes of companies. (The always-insightful Bryan Caplan's thoughts on the matter are here.) Identical economic tasks were judged very differently when the actor in question was identified as a nonprofit rather than a for-profit firm. It is worth noting that the anti-profit bias generally persists across party identification and political affiliation.

There are a few obvious potential explanations for why this might be. It could be popular culture, in which the word "corporation" is practically a synonym for evil, in spite of the fact that the power of individual corporations is in rapid decline. (It seems likely to me that the corporation as currently organized will not exist in 50 years. More here.) It could be envy; anything ancient enough to make the list of Seven Deadly Sins and to form the basis of a hundred thousand cautionary myths is bound to have some explanatory power. But we should consider the possibility that it is simply the result of an intellectual error.

Properly understood, all economic values are subjective. Some items have useful applications, but the relative value of those applications is itself subjective; there's nutritional value in a pound of cauliflower, and there's nutritional value to an ounce of Beluga caviar, and the difference in the price between the two is based on no objective criterion. Even scarcity does not explain the difference: There are more diamonds in this world than there are autographed photos of Anthony Weiner, but try giving your wife the latter for your anniversary and you'll get a short and possibly violent lesson in the subjectivity of value. In fact, it is the subjectivity of value that makes exchange possible — if our values and preferences were perfectly aligned, we'd never trade anything for anything else, because we'd all value every item and service at precisely the same level, and there would therefore be no incentive to engage in commerce. That our preferences should be non-uniform ought not be surprising — our lives are non-uniform, too. If I operate an apple orchard, I am probably not going to buy apples from you at any price, unless perhaps they are a different sort of apple than the ones I grow. The rancher and the fisherman each assigns a different value to beef and fish than does his opposite number. Disagreement is fundamental.

The crude version of exchange — which is, unhappily, the common version — is inclined to suspect that there is an objectively correct price for a good, and that profit comes from duping somebody into paying more than the correct price for it. That error is fundamental to Marxism and other anti-capitalist philosophies, and it is implicit in such social phenomena as the anti-advertising movement, "Buy Nothing Day," and similar political tendencies. But that bias does relatively little harm in the heads of greying Marxists, peddlers of "profit is a crime" banalities, and Occupy riff-raff. Where it is truly destructive is in the disorganized thoughts of the large majority of ordinary people with no particularly strong political commitments or economic orientation. Consider these phrases: "An honest day's work for an honest day's pay," "just wages," "fair price," "obscene profits," "price gouging," "excessive executive compensation." For any of those phrases to have any intellectual

content, then there must be a price that is in some non-subjective sense the correct one. But if economic values are subjective — and they are — then “an honest day’s work for an honest day’s pay” can only mean one thing, that being the payment of an agreed-upon wage for an agreed-upon performance of labor, with “honest” referring only to the fulfillment of the agreement and saying nothing substantive about the terms of the agreement itself.

The Left often tries to explain its objection to free prices and wages in terms of asymmetrical economic power, and that analysis is not without some practical meaning: If you have been unemployed for six months, have \$20,000 in debt, and are down to your last \$4, then you are in a pretty poor negotiating position vis-à-vis most potential employers. But what is true at the anecdotal level is not true at the aggregate level: In spite of a lot of lamentably flat-earth commentary to the contrary, large, powerful firms such as McDonald’s and Walmart are effectively unable to raise prices, and firms such as Goldman Sachs and Wells Fargo are unable to dictate wages. While individual circumstances obviously vary, every potential buyer and seller, and every potential employer and employee, has precisely the same power in the market: veto power. McDonald’s would love to charge you \$50 for a hamburger, and Goldman Sachs would love to pay a lot of people a lot less than it does. Neither firm can get away with that, because potential buyers and potential workers will walk away — that’s the upside of having lots of buyers and sellers in the marketplace.

Why this never occurs to, say, would-be health-care reformers is puzzling: In a market in which licensing rules and other regulations ensure that most states have only a handful of major policy sellers in the health-insurance market, and in which the outmoded model of employer-based health insurance means that there are a limited number of buyers, you’d think that the most popular policy would be radically increasing the number of buyers and sellers — and you’d be wrong. What we get instead is extraordinarily primitive thinking about the role of profit in the health-insurance business (an evil, and a deduction from the sum of the public good), price-fixing schemes, and the like. All of which is based upon the idea — the superstition — that there exists a right price or a right profit for this or any other good.

In the entire history of economic thought, nobody has ever been able to demonstrate that there is an objectively “right” price for anything separate and apart from the subjective valuation that happens in the marketplace. Progressives like speeches about diversity, but they loathe the actual diversity of views and desires, especially the idea that prices should be sorted out according to the billions of subjective valuations in the marketplace through a process that nobody is in charge of. (In Dante’s Hell, the engraving reads: “Abandon Hope All Ye Who Enter Here.” In Ezra Klein’s Hell, the engraving reads: “Nobody In Charge.”) Implicit in this belief is that most people — consumers and workers alike — are too stupid or too weak for us to allow them to act on their own subjective valuations, that we are compelled by . . . justice, efficiency, expert opinion, whatever . . . to substitute our own judgment for theirs. And then all you need is two government studies and a rent-a-philosopher writing in the *New York Times* to proclaim that there is some real-world basis for your own preferences as compared to those of the rabble on whose behalf you have just deputized yourself to organize the world. The language of “social justice” is largely a sort of moral minstrel show designed to distract from the real argument, which is: “You’re too stupid to be entrusted with your own life.” Something close to the entirety of the progressive agenda (apart from sexual license), from wage rules to health care to “investments” in modish fantasy projects to industrial policy, assumes that that metaphysically correct price is out there, simply waiting for the right people with the right ideas in service of the right policy to discover them, or at least to approximate them.

We should not continue to let them get away with that, whether we charitably consider it sloppy thinking or less charitably judge it to be outright intellectual fraud. You can have the Congressional

Budget Office model your magical, metaphysical prices however you like, but what's happening is nothing more than the sneaky insertion of a set of unsubstantiated moral principles disguised as math into an issue without any more inherent moral aspect to it than the fact that some lumps of carbon are cheap by the ton while others are tens of millions of dollars an ounce simply because they have a prettier crystal lattice.

If the Left is going to argue that profit is a scandal, then we should at least make them do the math and show their work.

## USA Today

### Bled dry by the New Class

#### *Bureaucrats push pencils at the expense of real workers*

by Glenn Reynolds

Life is hard. It's harder still when an entire class of people with their hands out stands between you and success.

Unfortunately, that's increasingly the problem, all around the world. A recent *New York Times* [piece](#) tells the story of a Greek woman's efforts to survive that country's financial collapse. After losing her job, she tried to start a pastry business, only to find the regulatory environment impossible. Among other things, they wanted her to pay the business's first two years of taxes up front, before it had taken in a cent. When the business failed, her lesson was this: "I, like thousands of others trying to start businesses, learned that I would be at the mercy of public employees who interpreted the laws so they could profit themselves."

This phenomenon isn't limited to Greece, or even to capitalistic societies. Dissident Soviet-era thinker [Milovan Djilas](#) coined the term "[the New Class](#)" to describe the people who actually ran the Soviet Union: Not workers or capitalists or proletarians, but managers, [bureaucrats](#), technocrats, and assorted hangers-on. This group, Djilas wrote, had assumed the power that mattered in the "workers' paradise," and transformed itself into a new kind of aristocracy, even while pretending, ever less convincingly, to do so in the name of the workers. Capitalists own capital, workers own their labor, but what the New Class owned was political control over other people's capital and labor. Those Greek bureaucrats' power didn't come from making things. It came from being able to make people -- like our pastry chef -- jump through hoops before *they* could make things.

In the Soviet Union, the situation was even worse. The problem was that what was good for the New Class -- rules, programs, and ever-expanding bureaucracy -- wasn't good for the workers, who mostly wanted [enough meat](#), and maybe someday a new washing machine that worked. But despite the system's formal dedication to equality, the resources, prestige and a variety of legal privileges flowed to the New Class, not to those the New Class was supposedly intended to help. But sadly the New Class isn't limited to the Soviet Union or Greece.

Here in the United States, a lot of programs officially aimed at the poor look suspiciously like subsidies to the New Class, too. Among "means-tested" programs, Food Stamps, now officially called SNAP, cover about [46 million people](#) up to 125% of the poverty line ([set at about \\$16,000 for a single mother and child](#)). Other programs, such as the [Earned Income Tax credit](#), cover people at slightly higher incomes, up to 200% of the poverty line. When federal spending on the dozens of programs are added up and state and local contributions included, the budget for assistance is about [\\$1 trillion](#).

If we simply handed those people, perhaps 60 million of them, their share of the cash, that would be more than \$16,500 each. A single mom and her baby would get over \$33,000, twice as much as a poverty wage. A family of four would land more than \$66,000, \$15,000 more than the [average family income](#).

So where's the money going? To people who aren't poor, such as doctors paid through Medicaid or landlords paid through Section 8. And to tens of thousands of members of the New Class, people like social workers, administrators and lawyers who run more than [120 different means tested federal programs](#).

It's not just poverty spending, of course. Higher education spending goes more and more to [administrators](#), not to faculties, and, for that matter, NASA seems more interested in feeding its [bureaucracy](#) than in going to [Mars](#), or even back to the [Moon](#).

But the New Class isn't just in the government, and it isn't just about money. Along with the government employees are numerous others in related positions, all of which have something to do with facilitating political control: journalism, academia, the entertainment media. These people tend to have a degree of class solidarity; that's why the news [media](#) overwhelmingly tend to define social problems in terms of government solutions, why [academia](#) favors a pro-government-power narrative, and why [Hollywood](#) productions have businessmen as villains far more often than bureaucrats.

This class solidarity tends to encourage more work for the New Class. And the New Class tends to expand its reach, while simultaneously retarding growth and prosperity, until economic reality asserts itself.

The problem for our society is that whenever political control of other people's money and labor is allowed, it will tend to breed a class of people who use that control to establish comfortable positions at others' expense. This is an [aristocracy](#) in all but name, one without the tempering effect of *noblesse oblige*.

*Glenn Harlan Reynolds, a University of Tennessee law professor, is the author of [The New School: How the Information Age Will Save American Education from Itself](#).*

## **The College Fix**

### **[Study Finds Zero Conservative Books, Many Liberal Ones, on Freshmen Reading Lists](#)**

Young America's Foundation has [surveyed](#) the required reading programs for incoming college freshmen nationwide and found that, over the past three years, none of the colleges have assigned a conservative-leaning book.

None of them.

Young America's Foundation surveyed the top 50 schools as noted by *Forbes*, and "found that many of the 'required' books only offered left-wing perspectives on topics such as race, feminism, socialism, inequality, and wealth redistribution."

Here's a sample:

[\*\*Americanah\*\*](#) by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie (required at Duke University and Pomona College in 2014) This is a fictional story of a young Nigerian woman and man who immigrate to the United States. Throughout the book, the author delves heavily into concepts of race. Yet, at the same time, she criticizes everyone but the protagonists for their prejudices.

[\*\*The Sixth Extinction\*\*](#) by Elizabeth Kolbert (required at Lafayette College in 2014) This book argues that humanity is causing a sixth mass extinction due to global warming and advocates environmental sustainability.

[\*\*Home\*\*](#) by Toni Morrison (required at UNC Chapel Hill 2013) The novel delves into the life of a man trying to find his way home in segregated America. It is filled with many leftist themes including identity and post-traumatic stress associated with race.

[\*\*Half the Sky: Turning Oppression into Opportunity for Women Worldwide\*\*](#) by Nicholas Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn (required at Wellesley College 2013 and Vanderbilt University 2012) This book describes the “injustice” that women from around the world experience and what you, as a reader, can do to stop it. It discusses the need for liberal humanists to reach out to conservative evangelicals and join forces in embracing multicultural concepts.

[\*\*Eating Animals\*\*](#) by Jonathan Safran Foer (required at Duke University 2011) A book delving into the modern food industry, mass production, and vegetarian world. This book also goes into some anti-free market concepts.

“Young America’s Foundation believes young people should be exposed to a true liberal education—one that includes both liberal and conservative ideas, but there appears to be no balance in these readings that are required by colleges and universities,” YAF [states](#). “From the moment students enroll in college through graduation day, they are exposed to liberal themes—and few, if any, will read a conservative book or heard from a conservative professor.”

We might add, *behavior modification* is the goal. The way students view the world, the way they vote, leftists strive to shape that from the minute students arrive on campus, and as Young America’s Foundation points out, even before they do through these freshmen summer reading programs.

## **IBD**

### [\*\*Late Night Humor\*\*](#)

by Andrew Malcolm

Meyers: A new rumor says the next iPhone will feature an all-glass exterior. Because, why should just the front be cracked?

Conan: I’m halfway through Hillary Clinton’s book. I don’t want to ruin the ending, but I bet she kills this guy “Bill.”

Meyers: In the World Cup, last week the U.S. was eliminated by Belgium. And next week, Belgium will be eliminated by drones.

Meyers: if you’re sick of all the fake injuries at the World Cup, get ready for some real ones. Annual running of the bulls in Pamplona.

Meyers: An 81-year-old British woman sky-dived to help raise money for a local hospital. She didn't raise a lot of money, but the hospital did get a new patient.

[Headline in The Onion:](#)

Environmental study finds Chicago's air is now 75% bullets

Conan: World Cup goalies like Germany's are extremely good. Many fans predict mostly very low-scoring games now. No more of those 1-0 blowouts.

Conan: A judge has ordered the government to tell people why they've been put on the national "No-Fly List." And the government must be more specific than, "You look a little Taliban-y."

Fallon: Target Field in Minnesota says it will have self-serve beer machines at the All-Star Game next week. Big deal, my dad had a self-serve beer machine 30 years ago. It was called "Jimmy." "Jimmy, go get me a beer!"

Conan: Michelle Obama says she wants Americans to elect a woman president "as soon as possible." So even she's had enough of President Obama.

Conan: A U.S. soccer fan in Brazil attracted a lot of attention for dressing up like Teddy Roosevelt and going by the name, Teddy Goalsevelt. Much less popular, however, was Germany's No. 1 soccer fan, Adolf Kickler.

Conan: The U.S. lost to Germany, but because FIFA rules dictate that teams get one point for a tie, 3 points for a win and zero points for a loss, AND both the U.S. and Portugal had a score of 4 and because the U.S. team had a higher goal differential, the U.S. still advanced. And that, ladies and gentlemen, in a nutshell, is why Americans don't follow soccer.

Fallon: I saw that this year's movie box office revenue is down 20% from last summer. I'm not sure why that is, but I bet you there's a documentary on Netflix about it.

Meyers: A Ugandan police officer claims he was forced to shoot an aggressive tortoise that attacked him while he was drinking tea at home. In his defense, the officer had to act quickly, or move over a few feet and weigh his options for another hour.

Conan: Seven million people watched 'The Game of Thrones' season finale. To break that down, that's one viewer per Game of Thrones character.

Meyers: Starbucks has a new program paying workers to take online classes through Arizona State. Starbucks workers replied: "We already did that. That's why we work at Starbucks."

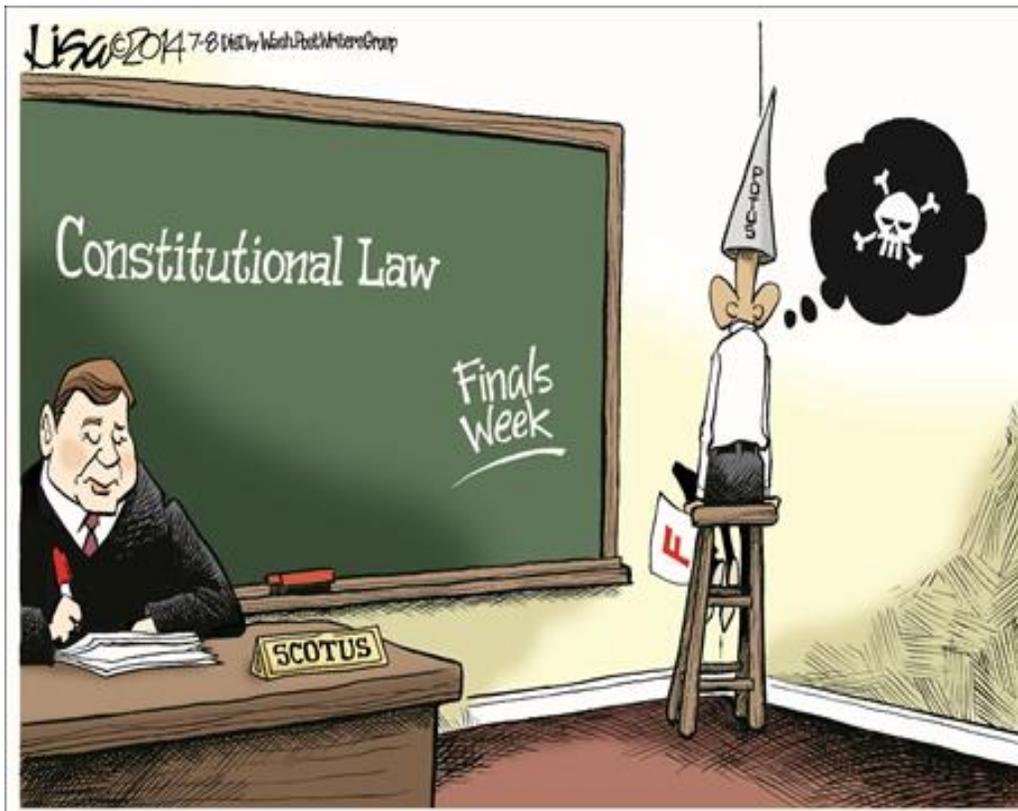
Meyers: Kim Kardashian and Kanye West have rejected \$11 million for the rights to their wedding pictures. Which can only mean one thing: Someone offered them \$12 million.

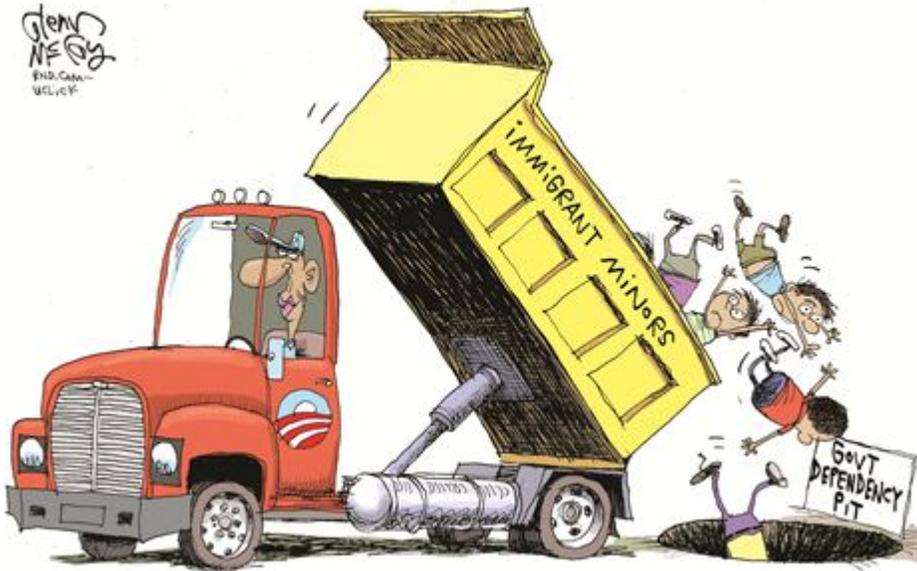
Meyers: The FDA has approved human testing of bananas engineered for higher vitamin content. Monkeys complain, "The one time we want to be tested."

Conan: Several protesters at the World Cup got into trouble for burning American flags. It's a shame, really, because children in China worked very hard to make those flags.

Meyers: A new report says "Brooklyn" is now one of the country's most popular baby names. Still the least popular baby name, "Staten Island."

Conan: Iranian President Hassan Rouhani tweeted a picture of himself the other day all alone watching the World Cup game on television. Then, he watched his favorite show, "It's Always Sunni in Philadelphia."





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Dear I.R.S.,  
I don't know  
why you can't  
find my  
check...

...Maybe it's  
in a file with  
Lois Lerner's  
e-mails...

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