The name of Sir Edwin Chadwick (1800–1890) adorns any list of pio-
neers in the engineering of sanitation, public health, and water resources. 
Knighted by Queen Victoria in 1889 for these accomplishments, only a 
year before his death, Chadwick retains a place of honor in the engineering 
and social aspects of public health, Poor Law reform, and administration. 
Far less known are his incredible economic excursions into utilitarianism. 
These inventions, promulgated over his long life and career, include nothing 
less than an invention of some of the essential tools of modern microeco-
nomics applied to economic policies. Consider some singularly important 
and contemporary questions:

- Do air bags and seat belts create moral hazard; that is, by lowering 
  the cost of reckless driving do the regulations create a danger to self 
  and public?;
- Are government regulations of mining conditions or elimination of 
  greenhouse gases best handled by regulations (a regulatory body) or 
  by establishing liability provisions?;
- Is the state licensing of physicians or florists (a restrictive regulation 
  in the state of Louisiana in the United States) necessary to protect 
  consumers of such products and services?;
- Should Amtrak be regulated or owned by the federal government in 
  the United States or, alternatively, should it be owned by the gov-
  ernment but leased out to private enterprise for particular periods?;
- How should ‘overuse’ of the communally provided police and 
  criminal justice system be curtailed and/or streamlined?;
- What is the effect of immigration, legal and illegal, on national 
  productivity?

It would be absurd to say that Edwin Chadwick answered these par-
ticular questions, but he did provide a clear economic framework with 
which to answer them, within the often-turbulent domestic economic 
environment of nineteenth-century England. Problems of moral hazard, 
asymmetric information, liability placement, ‘natural monopoly,’ and 
labor productivity were, it turns out from reading Chadwick, as much
recognized problems in his day as in ours. But we do not wish to ‘reincarnate’ Chadwick as a ‘modern’ but rather plan to let him speak for himself and to leave it up to the reader to decide ‘how modern’ he was. However, we note that parallel to the contemporary questions and issues mentioned above, Chadwick analyzed:

- How insurance ‘clubs’ in which children of the poor could be covered created a moral hazard for the lives of the children themselves (see Chapter 5);
- How accidents on the railways and in the production of other services could be prevented or mitigated by appropriate assignment of liability-creating incentives for prevention (Chapter 2);
- The manner in which asymmetric information impeded the appropriate functioning of urban markets for funerals of all classes (Chapter 5);
- A new means for regulating national transport industries (in Chadwick’s case, railways) that left operation to private enterprise but ultimate control to the government (see Chapter 4);
- A trenchant analysis of the inefficiencies and ineffectiveness of the police and criminal justice systems, one with particular relevance to today’s problems (see Chapter 7);
- An argument supporting open Irish immigration as increasing England’s productivity, one which has relevance for contemporary issues regarding Hispanic (Mexican) immigration to the United States (see Chapter 6).

These and other brilliant insights and a coda on how they might relate to problems in the twenty-first century are the subject of this book.

Chadwick is most certainly not an elusive and unknown thinker in some areas. Prior research however has focused almost exclusively on his role in social, administrative, and sanitation reforms. Excellent works on these topics include Marston (1925), Lewis (1950), Finer (1952) and, more recently, Brundage’s England’s ‘Prussian Minister’: Edwin Chadwick and the Politics of Government Growth, 1832–1854 (1988). It is no exaggeration to note that Chadwick is an almost singular progenitor of public health in the UK and elsewhere. The one hundredth anniversary of his death (1990) and the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first Public Health Act (1848) was an occasion for serious and deserved plaudits for him in the United States (Krieger and Birn 1998) and abroad (Hamlin 1998). His prowess in sanitation engineering has also been duly noted (Hamlin 1992). These excellent works appropriately feature Chadwick’s role as one of the two or three most important policymakers of nineteenth-century England.
Preface

Common Pool: The Nineteenth Century Analysis of Edwin Chadwick,’ Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization, 50 (2003): 271–94.) We are grateful to these co-authors and the journals for use of some of the materials included here and express deep appreciation to Bob Hébert and Bob Tollison for that as well as for reading and commenting on earlier drafts of this book. Matthew McCaffrey was a great aid in editing our work as were Tara Gorvine and Christine Gowen of Edward Elgar. We are also indebted to Professor Nick Tyler, Chadwick Professor of Engineering at University College London and to Special Collections Librarian Dan Mitchell for information regarding Chadwick’s voluminous papers (more than 250 file boxes) housed at University College London. Investigations into Chadwick’s incredible productivity and the mass of his writings reveal and, in all likelihood will continue to reveal, new and startling concepts and approaches to economic and social issues. Indeed, his contract bidding scheme for the provision of public goods in public-private collaborations for such goods as water provision (Hanke and Walters 2011) remain in use in many countries today, including France. Hence, the reason for putting Chadwick’s ideas on economics between two covers for the first time.

Finally, our research on Chadwick casts light on a long-standing debate among intellectual historians; at least, those interested in the history of economic theories and ideas. Does tool development have ‘a life of its own’ in that there is a steady progression in the value of economic analysis when applied to economic problems? Or does environment play a crucial role in the development of economic theory, as argued by famous historians of economics from the past such as Wesley Clair Mitchell? Put more directly, did Chadwick empirically observe economic and social problems engendered by the Industrial Revolution and urbanization in England, only then developing tools to analyze and deal with them? Or did he simply apply tools already extant to deal with pressing economic and social matters? We comment on this issue as our discussion progresses.

Fundamentally we argue that Chadwick’s message to the world is that economic policies relating to actual or presumed failures in markets – in the nineteenth or twenty-first centuries – are all seeded with the same problems and that best evidence must be mounted to support or reject regulation or market interferences. Chadwick’s famous contemporaries – political economists David Ricardo, John Ramsey McCulloch, Robert Malthus, and James Mill – almost completely eschewed the empiricism that was Chadwick’s trademark. They certainly did not devise the solutions to the kinds of actual or potential market failure that so intrigued him. That is because Chadwick, while certainly acquainted with Adam Smith and his direct intellectual progeny, was possibly, along with his good friend John
Stuart Mill, the chief acolyte of Jeremy Bentham. Chadwick (and to a lesser extent John Stuart Mill) pushed utilitarianism to its logical limits, although Chadwick’s desired abrogation of property rights in order to achieve utilitarian ends far exceeded that of John Stuart Mill. Chadwick actually wanted to realize the goals of utilitarianism. These issues, ever fresh, concerning the role of government in a market-oriented society deserve a new reading. The problems faced by highly developed first-world countries are, given technological advances, remarkably similar. Chadwick, armed as he was with proto-modern economic tools, was able to offer unique and inventive solutions that still deserve close attention.

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