Hayek’s Contributions

1. Model of a Capital – Using Monetary Economy (1920s – 1941)

   Monetary Theory and the Trade Cycle [1929 – German] 1933
   Prices and Production 1931; 2nd ed. 1935
   Prices, Interest and Investment 1939 – papers from the 1930s.
   The Pure Theory of Capital 1941

2. Works on Socialism and Knowledge (Begun in the 1930s)

   “Economics and Knowledge” 1937
   “The Use of Knowledge in Society” 1945
   “The Meaning of Competition” 1946
   “The Market as a Discovery Procedure” 1967

3. The Abuse of Reason Project (1938-1944)

   “Freedom and the Economic System” 1938
   “The Counter-Revolution of Science” 1941
   “Scientism and the Study of Society” 1942-44
   The Road to Serfdom 1944
   “Individualism: True and False” 1946
   Arguments in “Scientism” led to The Sensory Order 1952

4. Political Philosophy (1955 – 1970s)

   The Constitution of Liberty 1960
   Law, Legislation and Liberty 1973-79

5. Evolution, Spontaneous Orders, and Complex Phenomena (1950s onwards)

   “Degrees of Explanation” 1955
   “Theory of Complex Phenomena” 1964
   “Epilogue” to Volume 3, LLL. 1979
   Assorted other papers.

6. The Denationalisation of Money 1976

7. The Interpretative Puzzle of The Fatal Conceit 1988
F.A. Hayek – A Chronology

1899 – Born in Vienna

1918 – after war service, enters University of Vienna, studies under Wieser

1922 – after first degree works in temporary office with von Mises; participates in Geistkreis with classmates Fritz Machlup, Oskar Morgenstern, Gottfried Haberler and others

1923 – finishes second degree; goes to US for 15 months, meets Wesley Clair Mitchell

1920s – back in Vienna, working at business cycle institute; member of Miseskreis; marries; qualifies to teach.

1931 – On Lionel Robbins’ invitation gives 4 lectures on Prices and Production at the LSE

1932-1950 – holds Tooke Chair at the LSE

1930s – engages in debates with Keynes and Piero Sraffa over theory of a monetary economy; Frank Knight over capital theory; Oskar Lange and others over socialism; writes about “Economics and Knowledge”

1940-1945 – LSE evacuates to Cambridge; Hayek does air raid duty with John Clapham – works on the Abuse of Reason project, describing how “scientism” took hold of the social sciences. At war’s end he helps bring Karl Popper to the LSE.

1944 – publishes The Road to Serfdom

1947 – founds the Mont Pèlerin Society

1950-1962 – on the Committee on Social Thought at the University of Chicago; publishes The Sensory Order (1952) and The Constitution of Liberty (1960); increasingly interested in the formation of complex adaptive spontaneous orders

1962-1992 – at the University of Freiburg (62-69), Salzburg (69-74), then Freiburg

1974 – awarded the Nobel Prize, jointly with Gunnar Myrdal

1970s – publishes the three volume work Law, Legislation and Liberty

1985 – Hayek’s health deteriorates; stops traveling and almost stops working


1992 – Hayek dies in Freiburg on March 23. He is buried in Vienna.