In 1871 the Austrian economist Carl Menger published an economics textbook, *Principles of Economics*, which became the founding document of the Austrian tradition in economics. Menger’s name is typically associated with two other founders of the so-called Marginal Revolution, William Stanley Jevons and Léon Walras, and indeed in the first half century of the School’s existence it was simply one strand of what would become the mainstream approach in microeconomics. Starting sometime in the 1930s, however, the Austrians began to diverge from the mainstream in a variety of ways, and was itself marginalized. In the 1970s a revival of interest in the Austrian approach began, one that sought both to identify the key elements of tradition in the works of the past, and to extend it through applications to current problems and concerns. This revival followed the awarding in 1974 of the Nobel Prize in economics to Friedrich A. Hayek, one of the figures most identified with the Austrian movement. His contemporary relevance is hinted at in the three newspaper articles that you have read before this class.

The course will examine the emergence of the Austrian tradition, emphasizing the historical context in which it arose and the distinct ideas that are associated with it. Hayek’s specific contributions, in both economics and beyond, will be highlighted.

Course Structure and Requirements:

The course will principally be run as a seminar, where we discuss common readings. Caldwell will sometimes lecture, and may lead the discussion on certain topics; student seminar leaders will lead the rest. When students lead the seminar discussion, typically two will be chosen as co-leaders. Whatever the format, the basic requirement is to have read and thought about the material before class, and even if the format is a lecture, to be ready and able to discuss it. To encourage you, before certain classes students will be asked to prepare a 1-2 page typed “response” to the assigned reading, and will turn these in at the end of the class. The “responses” should provide us with a good starting point for our class discussions.

The syllabus should be considered provisional, and the order of topics may change. The number of topics ultimately covered will depend on how quickly we move through the material. Pete Boettke, a professor at George Mason University, will visit the class on November 11, and other faculty and guests may visit or take part in the class from time to time.
Grades will be based on the following: 30% for the assigned “response” papers, for performance leading the seminar presentations, and for general seminar participation; 30% for performance on a take home exam, which students will have one week to write; and 40% for a term paper. For a seminar to be a success, everyone must attend class and participate. If you cannot commit to this, this is not the class for you. Any absence not approved in advance by me is graded as a zero, as is any failure to turn in the reading response. I will attempt to keep you informed about your performance/participation grade during the semester through Blackboard.

The term paper should be 15 to 20 pages, typed, plus a bibliography. You must have your topic chosen by an agreed upon date in September, an outline and initial bibliography turned in by an agreed upon date in October, and the final draft of the paper is due November 18. I will read them over Thanksgiving and choose four for classroom presentations, which will take up the last two sessions of class. A list of acceptable topics is included at the end of the syllabus; the set of possible topics is infinite.

Students are warned that the Duke Community Standard’s prohibition on plagiarism is in effect, enforced, and taken very seriously. Each student is responsible for knowing what constitutes a violation. I should perhaps add that I am not as stupid as I look, and though I have not read everything, I know others who have. It would be an exceptionally unwise student who tried to pass someone else’s work off as his or her own.

Students will purchase the two texts indicated below. PDFs of other material (articles and book excerpts) will either be posted on Blackboard or their availability online will be noted.

Texts:


Course Outline

0. Readings Before the First Day of Class

Susan Lee, “Sex, Drugs, Rock ‘n’ Roll,” *Wall Street Journal*, 02/12/03

http://www.opinionjournal.com/ac/?id=110003062


http://online.wsj.com/article/SB116355956112023480-search.html

Virginia Postrel, “Friedrich the Great,” *Boston Globe*, 01/11/04

1. Background and Overview
   a. Some background on the history of economic thought before the Austrians
   b. The Marginal Revolution
   c. The Austrian School, then and now

Readings:
Israel Kirzner, “Austrian School of Economics,” New Palgrave online via Perkins
Bruce Caldwell, introductory chapter of Hayek’s Challenge (henceforth HC)

2. Menger’s Principles

Readings:
Carl Menger, Principles of Economics, Preface, Chapter 1, pp. 94-109 of Chapter 2, pp. 121-141 of Chapter 3, Chapters 4, 5, & 8, and, Mises Institute (henceforth MI): www.mises.org
Israel Kirzner, The Entrepreneurial Role in Menger’s System,” Atlantic Economic Journal, Sept. 1978 – Blackboard
Caldwell, HC – chapter 1

3. The Investigations and the Methodenstreit

Readings:
Gustav Schmoller’s Review of Menger’s Principles – HC, Appendix A
Carl Menger, Investigations, excerpts, MI
Gustav Schmoller, “Political Economy and Its Method” 1894 – Blackboard
Caldwell, HC – chapter 3

4. Monetary Theory, Capital Theory, and the Debate with Keynes
Readings:
Hayek, *Monetary Theory and the Trade Cycle*, chapter 1 – MI
Caldwell, HC, chapter 7
Caldwell, “Editors introduction,” *Contra Keynes and Cambridge* – Blackboard
Roger Garrison, *Time and Money*, chapter 1, Garrison website
http://www.auburn.edu/~garriro/tamchap1.htm
Chapters 3 & 4, Blackboard
Hansjoerg Klausinger, “Editor’s Introduction,” *Business Cycles I* – Blackboard
Israel Kirzner, “The Theory of Capital” – MI
Hayek, “The Pretence of Knowledge” – MI

5. The Socialist Calculation Debate(s)

Readings:
Caldwell, HC – chapter 5
Ludwig von Mises: “Economic Calculation in the Socialist Commonwealth” – MI
Hayek, “The Present State of the Debate” – Chapter 5 of *Collectivist Economic Planning* – MI
Israel Kirzner, “The Economic Calculation Debate: Lessons for Austrians” - MI

6. Economics and the Knowledge Problem

Readings:
Hayek “Economics and Knowledge” – Chapter 2, *IEO* – MI
HC, Chapter 10
Hayek, “The Use of Knowledge in Society” – Chapter 4, *IEO* – MI
Hayek, “The Meaning of Competition” – Chapter 5, *IEO* – MI

7. The Abuse of Reason Project

Readings:
Caldwell, “Editor’s Introduction,” *Studies on the Abuse and Decline of Reason* – Blackboard
Hayek, “Scientism and the Study of Society,” excerpts - Blackboard

8. *The Road to Serfdom* and Beyond

Readings:
Caldwell, videoclip “The Road to the Road to Serfdom” – Caldwell website
Hayek, The Road to Serfdom, excerpts.
Hayek’s later political philosophy: To be determined.
(Possibilities: LLL chapter on Social Justice; Cof L on Merit? Lukes. Robbins.)

9. Mises and Kirzner on Method, the Market Process and the Entrepreneur

Readings:
Ludwig von Mises, Human Action, chapters 1, 2 & 4 – MI
Mises, “Profit and Loss” – MI

10. Spontaneous Orders, Complex Phenomena, and Hayek’s Challenge to Economics

Readings:
Hayek, “The Theory of Complex Phenomena,”
Hayek something from LLL on SO
Caldwell, HC, last chapter.

11. Class Reports

Possible Paper Topics

The Austrian economists defend their approach as value free. Others claim it is just apologetics for markets. Describe and assess the debate.

Herman Finer wrote Road to Reaction as an explicit attack on The Road to Serfdom, and nearly provoked a libel suit. Explicate and assess his arguments, given your knowledge of Hayek’s work.

Does Hayek believe that once you have a little bit of socialism, you must end up in a totalitarian state? Analyze the various interpretations of Hayek’s thesis, and arguments on various sides, then draw your conclusions.

Evaluate the Methodenstreit. Was either side right? Was it a waste of intellectual energy (Schumpeter), or are both sides necessary in science (Marshall)?

Write a paper on Hayek and Friedman, or Hayek and Buchanan, noting contrasts and complementarities in their ideas.
What was Hayek’s relationship with the philosopher Karl Popper, as revealed in their correspondence in the Hayek archives.

German readers – do some work in either the Menger or the Hayek archives in which Hayek corresponds in German. Work on something significant.

Using Garrison’s framework, explicate the difference between labor, monetary, and capital-based macroeconomics, and the Keynes-Hayek debate.

How do Hayek and Mises differ on methodology. Review Greg Ransom’s thesis. Does it make sense? Or is Boettke right that the way to read Mises is through Hayek’s glasses, and vice versa?

What was Hayek’s contribution to psychology? To what extent does it diverge from, and to what extent does it anticipate, more recent work?

What was Hayek’s contribution to complexity theory? To what extent does it diverge from, and to what extent does it anticipate, more recent work?

Read and write a critical review of Mises’ Human Action, or Hayek’s Law, Legislation, and Liberty, or The Constitution of Liberty. (These are all huge, weighty books.) Respond to the books on some level.

Take a current policy issue and research and assess the Austrian stance, and show how it differs from mainstream views. Which is more convincing as an approach to the topic?

Provide an Austrian assessment of Cass Sunstein’s and Richard Thaler’s views in Nudge. How would those authors respond?

Propose a topic to me.