F. A. Hayek ([1899–1992]) was among the most important economists and political philosophers of the twentieth century. He is widely regarded as the principal intellectual force behind the triumph of global capitalism, an “anti-Marx” who did more than any other recent thinker to elucidate the theoretical foundations of the free market economy. His account of the role played by market prices in transmitting economic knowledge constituted a devastating critique of the socialist ideal of central economic planning, and his famous book *The Road to Serfdom* was a prophetic statement of the dangers which socialism posed to a free and open society. He also made significant contributions to fields as diverse as the philosophy of law, the theory of complex systems, and cognitive science. The essays in this volume, by an international team of contributors, provide a critical introduction to all aspects of Hayek’s thought.

**Edward Feser** is Philosophy Instructor in the Social Sciences Division, Pasadena City College. He is author of *On Nozick* ([2003]) and *Philosophy of Mind: A Short Introduction* ([2005]).
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**Eric Mack** is a professor of philosophy at Tulane University and a faculty member of Tulane’s Murphy Institute of Political Economy. His primary scholarly interests are in moral individualism and the foundation of natural rights, property rights and distributive justice, the scope of justifiable coercion by the state, natural law theories, and the history of classical liberal political theory.

**Anthony O’Hear** is Weston Professor of Philosophy at the University of Buckingham, director of the Royal Institute of Philosophy, and editor of *Philosophy*. He is the author of many books and articles on philosophy, including *Karl Popper* (1980), *Beyond Evolution* (1997), and *Philosophy in the New Century* (2001).

**Roger Scruton** has taught philosophy at Birkbeck College, London, Boston University, and more recently at the Institute for the Psychological Sciences in Arlington, Virginia, and is currently teaching a course at Princeton. His works range from academic
philosophy, including the aesthetics of music, to fiction and political and cultural commentary. His most recent publications are Death Devoted Heart: Sex and the Sacred in Wagner’s Tristan and Isolde (2003) and Gentle Regrets: Thoughts from a Life (2005).

Jeremy Shearmur was educated at the London School of Economics where he also worked as assistant to Karl Popper for eight years. He subsequently held positions at Edinburgh, Manchester, the Centre for Policy Studies, and George Mason University, and is currently Reader in Philosophy in the School of Humanities, Faculty of Arts, Australian National University. He published The Political Thought of Karl Popper and Hayek and After in 1996.

Robert Skidelsky is Professor of Political Economy (Department of Economics) at Warwick University. His three-volume biography of John Maynard Keynes was published in 1983, 1992, and 2000. A single-volume abridgment appeared in 2002. He was made a life peer in 1991, and elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1994. He is chairman of the Centre for Global Studies, and is currently working on a book on globalization and international relations, to be followed by a history of Britain in the twentieth century.

Aeon J. Skoble is Associate Professor of Philosophy at Bridgewater State College in Massachusetts. He is co-editor of Political Philosophy: Essential Selections (1999), The Simpsons and Philosophy (2001), and Woody Allen and Philosophy (2004), and author of the forthcoming Freedom, Authority, and Social Order (2006). He writes on moral and political philosophy for both scholarly and popular journals.
1899 Hayek is born on May 8 in Vienna to August and Felicitas von Hayek.
1914 Archduke Ferdinand of Austria assassinated; the First World War begins.
1917 Hayek begins service in the Austrian army on the Italian front; Lenin takes power after the Russian Revolution.
1918 Hayek enters the University of Vienna.
1921–23 Hayek earns doctorates in Law and Political Economy, and begins working with Mises in the Office of Accounts in Vienna.
1923–24 Hayek does postgraduate research at New York University.
1926 Hayek marries Helene von Fritsch, with whom he will have two children.
1927 With Mises, Hayek founds the Austrian Institute for Business Cycle Research in Vienna.
1929 Hayek is appointed Privatdozent in Economics and Statistics at the University of Vienna; Monetary Theory and the Trade Cycle is published.
1931 Hayek lectures at the London School of Economics, where he will be offered a permanent position a year later; Prices and Production is published.
1935 Collectivist Economic Planning: Critical Studies on the Possibilities of Socialism, a volume edited by Hayek, is published.
1936 Keynes publishes his General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money.
Chronology

1938  Hitler annexes Austria; Hayek becomes a naturalized British subject.
1939  The Second World War begins; the LSE is evacuated to Cambridge.
1941  *The Pure Theory of Capital* is published.
1944  *The Road to Serfdom* is published and Hayek soon becomes an international celebrity; he is admitted to the British Academy.
1945  Labour takes power in Britain; Popper joins the staff of the LSE.
1947  Hayek founds the Mont Pèlerin Society.
1948  *Individualism and Economic Order* is published.
1950  Hayek joins the Committee on Social Thought at the University of Chicago; after divorcing his first wife, he marries Helene Bitterlich.
1952  *The Counter-Revolution of Science* and *The Sensory Order* are published.
1960  *The Constitution of Liberty* is published.
1962  Hayek leaves Chicago to become Professor of Political Economy at the University of Freiburg im Breisgau in West Germany.
1967  *Studies in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics* is published.
1968  Hayek retires from teaching and takes up an honorary professorship at the University of Salzburg in Austria.
1973  *Rules and Order*, the first volume of a trilogy on *Law, Legislation, and Liberty*, is published.
1974  Hayek is awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics.
1979  Margaret Thatcher becomes Prime Minister in Britain; *The Political Order of a Free People*, the third volume of *Law, Legislation, and Liberty*, is published.
1980  Ronald Reagan is elected US President.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>The fall of the Berlin Wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>The Soviet Union is dissolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Hayek dies in Freiburg on March 23.</td>
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