

Nace el primer Master Oficial español en Economía de la Escuela Austriaca

El pasado mes de febrero de 2007, la Consejería de Educación de la Comunidad de Madrid aprobó el nuevo Master Oficial en Economía de la Escuela Austriaca, que el Departamento de Economía Aplicada I de la Universidad Rey Juan Carlos (URJC) de Madrid impartirá a partir del próximo curso académico 2007-2008. Este nuevo programa de postgrado nace con un carácter marcadamente interuniversitario, ya que a partir del curso 2008-2009 será impartido conjuntamente por la URJC y la Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, en virtud de la firma de un convenio de colaboración entre ambas instituciones.

El programa del Master Oficial en Economía de la Escuela Austriaca, tiene como objetivo proporcionar a los alumnos las herramientas y métodos propios de esta escuela, así como los conocimientos para la aplicación de los mismos al análisis de los problemas económicos.

Enraizado en la tradición de Carl Menger y Ludwig von Mises, así como Murray Rothbard, Israel M. Kirzner y F.A. Hayek, el Master oficial en Economía de la Escuela Austriaca ofrece un estudio de la Economía lógico y riguroso, concediendo un papel esencial a la *libertad de iniciativa empresarial* —acción humana—, a la *libertad de mercado* y a la *propiedad privada*, como motores del progreso económico de los pueblos.

Más que un campo particular dentro de la Economía, la Escuela Austriaca es un enfoque completamente diferente que disiente del mainstream en cuanto al método, la teoría y la política. En la perspectiva austriaca, se observa a los agentes económicos como sujetos protagonistas de los procesos económicos y sociales. Los individuos son actores *únicos, conscientes y libres*, y no datos homogéneos que puedan manipularse a través de métodos estadísticos.

El programa de estudio cubre los principales temas contenidos en el campo de la Teoría Microeconómica (teoría genético-causal de los precios, procesos de mercado y eficiencia dinámica de las instituciones, innovación y tecnología en los procesos de mercado...), Teoría Macroeconómica y Finanzas (enfoque del ciclo monetario endógeno, crisis cambiarias y bancarias y su efecto sobre el ciclo económico, teoría de la expansión crediticia y monetaria y Macroeconomía), y Política Económica (análisis económico de la planificación y del intervencionismo: teoría de la imposibilidad del Socialismo).

El alcance ambicioso de estos contenidos ofrece una «alternativa europea» a los estudiantes del Viejo Continente y a los investigadores de habla hispana, que no deseen desplazarse a Estados Unidos a profundizar en un temario de Economía Austriaca riguroso, impartido por docentes e investigadores de reconocido prestigio internacional pertenecientes a dos de las más importantes universidades madrileñas.

Universidad de Verano del Instituto Juan de Mariana

Entre los días 28 y 30 de Septiembre de 2006 el Instituto Juan de Mariana logró cumplir uno de sus objetivos más importantes con la celebración de la primera «Universidad de Verano Instituto Juan de Mariana» en el Parlamento de Canarias (Santa Cruz de Tenerife).

La Universidad se inauguró con la presencia del Presidente del Parlamento de Canarias, Gabriel Mato y del Presidente del Instituto Juan de Mariana, Gabriel Calzada, quien agradeció al Sr. Mato que acogiese unas jornadas alejadas de la corrección política y marcadamente liberales con profundas raíces en la escolástica tardía española y plena vigencia en la Escuela Austriaca de Economía. El cierre de las jornadas tuvo su punto álgido con la intervención de Carlos Rodríguez Braun, cuya conferencia versó sobre «El liberalismo, entre el talante y la lógica». Además de Carlos Rodríguez Braun y Gabriel Calzada, intervinieron José Ignacio del Castillo, Francisco Capella Gómez-Acebo, Gorka Echevarría, Juan Ramón Rallo, María Blanco, Daniel Rodríguez Herrera, Jesús Gómez Ruiz, Albert Esplugas, Gonzalo Melián Marro, Ángel Llanos y Antonio Alarcó Hernández.

Los 10 alumnos becados por el Instituto, los asistentes venidos desde la península y el público local, pudieron disfrutar de 18 clases magistrales que repasaron una amplia temática socio-económica. Además, la narración en vivo de cada una de las conferencias, gracias al *live blogging*, permitió el seguimiento del evento desde www.liberalismo.org.

A partir de ahora nuestros esfuerzos se centran en la segunda edición de la Universidad de Verano. Estamos trabajando para poder ofrecer un mayor número de becas y conferencias así como un abanico más amplio de temas. Trataremos de que los aciertos que permitieron el éxito de la primera edición constituyan la base sobre la que organizar las próximas universidades y que los errores nos sirvan para mejorar y permitir que nuestra Universidad de Verano se convierta en un importante impulsor de una masa crítica liberal en nuestra sociedad.

Se publica el libro «Rusia: Inercias y Nuevas Perspectivas»

Unión Editorial publicó a finales del año 2006 el libro «Rusia: Inercias y Nuevas Perspectivas», editado por los profesores Angel Rodríguez, Jorge Turmo y Oscar Vara. Se trata de un volumen que recoge las ponencias presentadas en el Simposio «Rusia en Europa» que organizó el Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales «Francisco de Vitoria». Entre los participantes destacan los subdirectores de esta revista, Angel Rodríguez y Oscar Vara, y los artículos de Enrique Palazuelos, Ivan Samson, Rafael Rubio de Urquía y Dalmacio Negro, entre otros. La perspectiva adoptada en la mayoría de los artículos hace especial énfasis en la importancia de las dinámicas sociales y culturales en la explicación de los fenómenos económicos complejos. Esta perspectiva contrasta notablemente con las insuficiencias mostradas por la escuela neoclásica en el análisis de la transición económica rusa.

Presentación en Viena del primer libro en lengua alemana publicado por Jesús Huerta de Soto

El lunes 26 de marzo tuvo lugar en el Ministerio de Ciencia e Investigación (Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft und Forschung) de la República de Austria, la presentación del libro del profesor Huerta de Soto *Die Österreichische Schule der Nationalökonomie: Markt und unternehmerische kreativität*, que fue publicado por el Hayek Institut de la capital austriaca. Al acto asistieron unas doscientas personas, entre representantes del gobierno austriaco, embajadores (de España, China, Grecia, Mongolia), profesores, alumnos y periodistas, siendo clausurado por el ministro de ciencia e investigación Dr. Joham Hahn que disertó sobre *Was Schaft Wolstand?* (¿Qué crea el Bienestar?). A continuación se reproducen las palabras pronunciadas por el profesor Huerta de Soto.

THE ESSENCE OF THE AUSTRIAN SCHOOL
BY JESÚS HUERTA DE SOTO
(Budesministerium für Wissenschaft und Forschung,
Vienna, March 26, 2007)

Federal Minister for Science and Research, ambassadors of Spain, China, Greece, Mongolia), President, General Secretary and members of the Board of Directors of the Hayek Institute, authorities, professors, students and members of the University of Vienna, ladies and gentlemen, i thank all of you for your presence at this event.

It is for me a great pleasure and honor to be here in Vienna today, where the great masters of the Austrian School, Carl Menger, Eugen von Böhm-Bawerk and Ludwig von Mises, taught. I am also very happy to have the opportunity to introduce you to my first book published in the German language. It is entitled precisely «The Austrian School: The Market and Entrepreneurial Creativity.» This book is the result of the great effort of my two German-speaking assistant professors at the King Juan Carlos University of madrid, Ingolf Gunter Krumm and Philipp Bagus, who completed the German translation, which has been so handsomely published by the Friedrich August von Hayek Institute of Vienna.

Most probably one of the main contributions of this great country of Austria to the rest of the world consists of the development of a very original, modern, extremely fruitful and alternative approach to economic science which is currently known all over the intellectual world as the «Austrian School of Economics». I believe all austrians should take great pride in the fact that a school of economics with their country's name is taught not only at many universities in the spanish speaking world, the United States and the rest of Europe, where my own works are already required textbooks, but also in many countries in the rest of the world where a constantly increasing number of young scholars are spreading the Austrian point of view against the fading tide of twentieth-century mainstream economics. Happily, the inferiority complex of continental european economists toward the anglo-saxon intellectual world is disappearing, and they are beginning to rediscover that the future of economic science lies in our own intellectual roots and continental traditions.

According to Ludwig von Mises «what distinguishes the Austrian School and will lend it immortal fame is precisely the fact that it created a theory of economic action and not of economic equilibrium or non action».

The neoclassical paradigm has prevailed thus far in economic science, but it is now stagnating, due to its highly unrealistic assumptions, its static nature, and its formal reductionism. The focus of the Austrian research program is strikingly different: economists of the Austrian School concentrate their analysis on the dynamic processes of social cooperation which characterize the market. They devote close attention to the central role played in these processes by entrepreneurship and by the different institutions that make life in society possible.

The Austrian perspective contrasts starkly with the economic analysis shared, in different versions, by neo- and post-keynesians, on the one hand, and the Chicago School, on the other. Keynesians hold that the economy is in a state of equilibrium plagued by market failures, while the Chicago theorists believe it is in a Pareto-efficient state of equilibrium, and thus free of market failures. Despite the ideological contradiction between these two versions of equilibrium Analysis, Austrians see in them the same lack of understanding about the real workings of the market.

The market is an entrepreneurial process of creativity and coordination, a process which, by definition, can never reach any Pareto optimum. However, because the market fosters creativity and coordination, it is dynamically efficient, as long as the following condition is met: institutional state coercion, in the form of interventionism or socialism, must not hinder the free exercise of entrepreneurship nor make it difficult for any human being to freely reap the fruits of his creative action. This

condition requires full respect for private property, within the framework of the rule of law, and a government of strictly limited powers.

One of the main contributions of the Austrian school has been the demonstration that it is impossible to organize society based on coercive commands and regulations, as socialists and interventionists constantly attempt to do. The reason this cannot be done is because a planning agency cannot possibly obtain the first-hand market information necessary to achieve coordination with its commands.

As a result of this insight, only Austrian economists were able to predict the collapse of the economies of the former Eastern bloc, as well as the dead-end crisis of the welfare state. These predictions contrast sharply with the inability of general-equilibrium theorists (like Lange, Taylor, Samuelson, Dickinson, and others) to even perceive the insoluble economic-calculation problem socialism poses.

It is unsurprising that they failed to recognize the problem. In their models, they start from the assumption that all the information necessary to solve the corresponding system of simultaneous equations is «already given» and available to the planner at all times. In short, the real problem which the spontaneous order of the market resolves each day, in a context of continual change, creativity, and coordination, is considered already solved from the very beginning in the mathematical models of general-equilibrium theorists.

However, they were not the only ones unable to fully grasp the Austrian challenge to the mainstream. Even the equilibrium theorists of the Chicago School (like Knight, Friedman, Stigler, Rosen, and Coase) also failed to grasp it. In fact, a few years ago, at a Mont Pelerin Society General Meeting held here in Vienna, Sherwin Rosen stated the following: «The collapse of central planning in the past decade has come as a surprise to most of us» (Rosen 1997, 139-152). And Ronald Coase himself said the following words: «Nothing I'd read or known suggested that the collapse was going to occur» (Coase 1997, 45).

The Austrian theory of capital, money, and economic cycles is another of the school's key contributions. It could be summarized in this way: in the banking system currently in force worldwide under the supervision of central banks, and in a context of nationalized money and legal-tender laws, bankers enjoy the privilege of operating with a fractional reserve. This privilege regularly leads to the expansionary granting of loans unbacked by an actual increase in voluntary saving. The inexorable result of this credit expansion is the unsustainable «lengthening» of the processes of productive investment, which tend to become disproportionately capital-intensive.

A speculative bubble forms and gives rise to grave, real errors in capital-goods investments. The intensification of the inflationary process

through credit expansion will inexorably and spontaneously reverse. This reversal will trigger an economic crisis or recession in which investment mistakes will be exposed, unemployment will climb, and the need to liquidate and reallocate the resources invested in error will arise.

Economic crises are not exogenous, as the Chicago School and real-shocks theorists like Kydland and Prescott think. Nor are they inherent in the market economy, as keynesians and the other market-failure theorists assert. Instead, economic cycles stem from a problem of erroneous institutional design: the existence of a privileged fractional-reserve banking system. The solution lies in the following: the privatization of money and a return to a pure gold standard; the establishment of a 100-percent reserve requirement on demand deposits, as with any other deposit of a fungible good, such as wheat or oil; and the elimination of central banks, which in modern market economies are the only socialist planning agencies in the monetary sphere that remain operative.

It is not surprising that the only theorists to predict the Great Depression of 1929 were Austrians, namely Ludwig von Mises and Friedrich Hayek. They foresaw it as a consequence of the monetary and financial excesses committed after the establishment of the United States Federal Reserve in 1913, and especially during the roaring twenties. (Incidentally, during those years, not only Keynes, but also the monetarists led by Fisher, believed the economy had entered a new bonanza period that would never end).

Austrian economists also predicted the stagflation which emerged after the incorrectly named Oil Crisis of 1973 that almost entirely destroyed the keynesian theoretical analysis. Moreover, austrians have repeatedly warned about the credit bubble and «irrational exuberance» characteristic of the again so-called «New Economy» period, which began 15 years ago. (see Huerta de Soto 2006.)

The development of the theory of entrepreneurship has been another of the Austrian School's main contributions. «Entrepreneurship» refers to the human capacity to recognize the opportunities for subjective profit that arise in one's environment and to act accordingly to take advantage of them.

When people act in this way, they set in motion a creative process by which pre-existing maladjustments are coordinated. This process lies at the heart of the spontaneous order of the market, as Hayek and Kirzner have shown.

Intimately related to the above is the dynamic concept of competition, understood as a process of rivalry, creativity and discovery in which entrepreneurs compete with each another to be the first to find and seize profit opportunities. This concept is diametrically opposed to the

neoclassical model of «perfect» competition, in which, paradoxically, everyone does the same thing and sells at the same price; in other words, in the neoclassical model of perfect competition, nobody competes.

We should also note that Austrians criticize the unjustified application of the methodology used in natural sciences and physics to the field of economics, an error Hayek refers to as «scientism». The Austrian School has developed an aprioristic-deductive methodology which appropriately links the formal realm of theory with the empirical realm of history.

Austrians reject the use of mathematics in economics, since mathematics is a formal language which has emerged in response to the demands of physics and formal logic. In these areas, constancy is assumed, and entrepreneurial creativity and the passage of subjective, non-spatialized time are entirely absent. For the Austrians, only the verbal languages that human beings creatively evolve in the course of their daily entrepreneurial tasks provide a suitable vehicle for scientifically analyzing the real-world facts that pertain to spontaneous market orders, which are never in equilibrium.

In addition, Austrian economists regard the prediction of specific economic events as the task of the entrepreneur and not of the economic scientist. At most, economists can make qualitative or theoretical «predictions», «pattern predictions», to use Hayek's terminology, concerning the discoordinating effects of economic interventionism in any of its forms. However, they cannot, as economic scientists, make predictions which apply to precise circumstances of time and place.

In short, for Austrians, the fundamental economic problem is not a technical one, of how to maximize an objective, constant, and «known» function subject to constraints which are also considered «known» and constant. On the contrary, the fundamental economic problem is strictly «economic» in the Austrian sense: it arises when many ends and means compete with each other, and when knowledge about them is not given nor constant, but dispersed throughout the minds of countless real human beings who are constantly creating it anew.

In this situation, one cannot know all of the existing possibilities and alternatives, much less those that will be created in the future, nor the relative intensity with which each is desired. Therefore, it is not surprising that a growing number of prominent mainstream neoclassical economists, like Mark Blaug, have shown great courage and have ultimately declared their apostasy from the general-equilibrium model and the neoclassical-keynesian synthesis. Blaug concludes: «I have come slowly and extremely reluctantly to the view that they [the Austrian School] are right and that we have all been wrong» (Blaug and de Marchi 1991, 508).

Austrian theorists view the Chicago School's defense of the free market as particularly erroneous: a «perfect» market in the neoclassical

sense is a contradiction in terms. The market must be defended not because it is «perfect» or Pareto efficient, but because it is a process of discovery, creativity, and coordination which is never in equilibrium. Furthermore, it is the only possible alternative, and it cannot be improved (but only worsened) through government regulations.

It is generally agreed that the 1871 publication of *Principles of Economics*, by Carl Menger (1840-1921), gave birth to the Austrian School of Economics. Nevertheless, Menger actually adopted a tradition of thought which originated in continental Europe and can be traced back to the Spanish theorists from the School of Salamanca, of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries. Thus, we could say that in a strict sense, the Austrian School should also be called the «Spanish School» (Huerta de Soto 2000).

The scholastics of the Spanish Golden Age had already formulated the following basic principles of the austrian school: First, the subjective theory of value (articulated by Diego de Covarrubias y Leyva); Second, the idea that prices determine costs and not vice versa (as discovered by Luis Saravia de la Calle); Third, the dynamic nature of the market and the impossibility of obtaining the information which relates to equilibrium (as explained by Juan de Lugo and Juan de Salas); Fourth, the dynamic concept of competition, understood as a process of rivalry among sellers (which is a contribution of Castillo de Bovadilla and Luis de Molina); Fifth, the principle of time preference (rediscovered by Martín de Azpilcueta); Sixth, the distorting effect of inflation on the real economy (explained by Juan de Mariana, Diego de Covarrubias, and Martín de Azpilcueta); Seventh, the critical analysis of fractional-reserve banking (included in the writings of Luis Saravia de la Calle and Martín de Azpilcueta); Eighth, the fact that bank deposits form part of the money supply (discovered by Luis de Molina and Juan de Lugo); Ninth, the insight of Juan de Mariana that a lack of information makes it impossible to organize society through coercive commands; and Tenth, the liberal tradition that all unjustified intervention in the market violates natural law.

Menger's primary contributions include the subjective theory of value, the discovery of the law of marginal utility, the theory of the spontaneous emergence of institutions, the conception of the production process as a series of successive temporal stages, and the criticism of historicism in the *methodenstreit* against Schmoller and the rest of the German «socialists of the chair».

Menger's most brilliant pupil, Eugen von Böhm-Bawerk (1851-1914), developed these contributions and applied them to both the theory of interest (which holds that interest is determined by the subjective valuation of time preference, and never by the marginal productivity of capital) and the theory of capital, understood as the estimated value, in terms of free-market prices, of the Capital goods which embody the intermediate

stages in any production process. Moreover, Böhm-Bawerk demolished the marxist theory of exploitation, as well as Marshall's theory of price determination, which held that utility and costs jointly determine prices. (Marshall was right about utility, but mistaken about costs.)

Ludwig von Mises (1881-1973) was the leading member of the third generation of Austrian economists and without a doubt the most important member of all of them. Mises was responsible for the school's most vital practical contributions: the theory of the impossibility of socialism, the theory of economic cycles, the theory of entrepreneurship, the criticism of interventionism, and the systematization of the austrian methodology. He also gave us the best-known treatise on austrian economics, *Human Action*, which has appeared in numerous editions and in all languages (for instance at least 7 editions only in my own country, Spain).

Mises's foremost disciple was Friedrich a. Hayek (1899-1992), winner of the 1974 Nobel Prize in economics. Hayek further developed all of Mises's contributions, demolished keynesian economic theory, and was the key theorist of the spontaneous market order in the Twentieth century.

Closer to our time, the chief austrian economists have been Murray n. Rothbard (1926-1995), the author of over twenty books and hundreds of articles on theory and history who provided the driving force behind the theory of anarcho-capitalism; and Israel M. Kirzner (1930-), a professor of economics at New York university who has perfected the Austrian theory of entrepreneurship.

But our greatest cause for optimism about the future of the Austrian School as the main intellectual background for this new globalized world of the 21st Century, based on entrepreneurship and creativity, is the growing number of young scholars, who in their uncompromising search for scientific truth, are abandoning the keynesian and monetarist theories of the old mainstream, and embracing the Austrian School of Economics all over the world.

For this reason, i would consider it in Austria's national interest to foster knowledge and research in the field of the Austrian School of Economics, so that at the country's universities, this approach steadily replaces the old keynesian, neoclassical and monetarist teachings, which are included like a potpourri in the university text books currently used, most of them of American origin.

It is true that it is often difficult to be a prophet in one's own land, but let us hope that this new tide soon also reaches the German-speaking world and especially this wonderful country of Austria, where the Austrian School was born. And if my book helps even just a bit to accomplish this important task i will consider that all my effort has been worthwhile.

Thank you very much.

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Albert Esplugas, ganador del I Premio Liberal Fin de Carrera del Instituto Juan de Mariana

Uno de los objetivos esenciales del Instituto Juan de Mariana es el de promover que los más jóvenes tomen la iniciativa de desarrollar investigaciones sólidas en torno a los fundamentos del liberalismo que les sirvan tanto a ellos como a nosotros para crecer intelectualmente.

Con esta finalidad en perspectiva, el pasado mes de octubre de 2006 convocamos el primer Premio Liberal Fin de Carrera, dirigido a todos aquellos estudiantes que terminaran sus estudios y quisieran presentar un trabajo sobre su materia.

Tras meses de duras deliberaciones entre los diversos trabajos recibidos, el premio se concedió a Albert Esplugas Boter, por su excelente ensayo sobre «La comunicación en una sociedad liberal».

Como el propio autor afirma, con su trabajo ha tratado de estudiar «los fundamentos de una sociedad libre basada en la propiedad privada y las relaciones voluntarias» a través de «argumentos éticos y económicos» que permitan describir «el modelo ideal al que habría que tender», criticando para ello «aquellas acciones estatales que interfieren en las acciones de los individuos y apartan la realidad vigente del modelo expuesto».

El ensayo se divide en siete partes que van desde el análisis de la libertad de expresión como manifestación de la propiedad privada, a un análisis de la propiedad intelectual, de las subvenciones al cine o del status de Internet.

Un resumen más extenso puede leerse en:

<http://www.juandemariana.org/pagina/85/>

Albert Esplugas será premiado con 1.000 euros y la publicación de su trabajo, del que todos esperamos que sirva para difundir las ideas liberales también hacia el campo de la comunicación. ¡Muchas felicidades Albert!

Dos de los asistentes
al seminario *Ludwig von Mises*
de la Universidad Rey Juan Carlos
son galardonados por la Mont Pèlerin
Society con el Premio
Hayek de Ensayo de 2006

El Concurso Hayek de Ensayo del año 2006 se ha caracterizado por un gran éxito de participación. La contestación a la última convocatoria de este premio, ha sido la más importante de toda su historia: 66 trabajos en lengua inglesa y 15 en la recién creada versión española de este premio. Los participantes en el concurso escribieron acerca de los vínculos existentes entre el libre comercio y un orden mundial pacífico y los premios se decidieron y entregaron en la Reunión General de la Mont Pèlerin Society que tuvo lugar en noviembre de 2006 en la Universidad Francisco Marroquín de Guatemala.

Dentro de la versión española del Premio Hayek de Ensayo, los vencedores fueron Adrián Ravier (Argentina) —que obtuvo el primer premio—, Constanza Mazzina (Argentina) —el segundo— y, finalmente, Juan Ramón Rallo (España) que obtuvo el tercero.

Dos de los premiados, Adrián Ravier y Juan Ramón Rallo, son destacados participantes del seminario de doctorado *Ludwig von Mises*, que el profesor Jesús Huerta de Soto imparte dentro del programa de postgrado en Economía de la Escuela Austriaca del Departamento de Economía Aplicada I de la Universidad Rey Juan Carlos. Sin duda alguna estos premios suponen un gran motivo de satisfacción, y representan un gran estímulo para seguir trabajando en los contenidos que, año tras año, se tratan en este seminario caracterizado por la fuerte atracción que ejerce sobre estudiantes e investigadores interesados en profundizar en los procesos de mercado.

Estimados Adrián y Juan Ramón, ¡enhorabuena por vuestro premio!

Publicación en un sólo volumen
del libro de F.A. Hayek
Derecho, legislación y libertad

Unión Editorial, bajo la dirección de Juan Marcos de la Fuente ha publicado, dentro de la serie «Clásicos de la Libertad», y en un sólo volumen, las tres partes que integran la obra clásica de Hayek *Derecho, legislación y libertad*, hasta ahora sólo disponibles por separado y en formatos distintos. La traducción, originariamente realizada por Luis Reig Albiol, ha sido revisada en su totalidad por Juan Marcos de la Fuente habiéndose logrado una calidad de impresión y tipográfica muy difícil de encontrar entre las editoriales de nuestro país. Damos la enhorabuena a Unión Editorial por haber logrado culminar un proyecto tan ambicioso como necesario para impulsar el conocimiento de Hayek entre los estudios e investigadores de todos los países de habla hispana.

Publicación, por primera vez en español, de toda la obra metodológica de Carl Menger

Todo un hito en la historia de la Escuela Austriaca en nuestro país ha supuesto la publicación, por primera vez en español, de toda la obra metodológica de Carl Menger con el título de *El método de las ciencias sociales*. El libro ha sido realizado al cuidado de Dario Antiseri y Juan Marcos de la Fuente, publicándose dentro de la colección «Clásicos de la Libertad» de Unión Editorial.

Tras una Introducción de Dario Antiseri se incluyen, en primer lugar, las *Investigaciones sobre el método de las ciencias sociales y la economía política en particular* (1883); en segundo lugar, *los errores del historicismo en la economía política alemana* (1884); y en tercer lugar, *los Elementos de una clasificación de las ciencias económicas* (1889). La obra está recibiendo reseñas muy favorables, entre las que destaca la preparada por el prof. Huerta de Soto para la prestigiosa *Revista de libros de economía y empresa* que reproducirá en el próximo número de *Procesos de Mercado*.