

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996395212003316
Autore	Freke John <b. 1669 or 70.>
Titolo	A poem on the safe arrival of the Spanish monarch, Charles III. to the British shoar [[electronic resource]] : With Great Britain's wishes for his prosperous voyage to his Royal Throne. // Written by Mr. John Freke, of Farington, in the county of Dorset
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[London], : Sold by the booksellers of London and Westminster, 1704
Descrizione fisica	1 sheet ([2] p.)
Soggetti	Spanish Succession, War of, 1701-1714 - 18th century Broadsides18th century.England
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Verse - "Arise, behold the royal fleet, whose name". Caption title. Imprint from colophon. Dated in ms. under title: "March. 21. 1703/4." Reproduction of original in: British Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0018

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910299631403321
Titolo	Hayek: A Collaborative Biography : Part XV: The Chicago School of Economics, Hayek's 'luck' and the 1974 Nobel Prize for Economic Science / / edited by Robert Leeson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Palgrave Macmillan, , 2018
ISBN	9783319952192 3319952196
Edizione	[1st ed. 2018.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (440 pages)
Collana	Archival Insights into the Evolution of Economics, , 2662-6209
Disciplina	330.157092
Soggetti	Economics - History Economic policy History of Economic Thought and Methodology Economic Policy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Part I: Hayek's Luck -- 1. 'I have been lucky in this game.' -Robert Leeson -- 2. The Tobacco, Obesity and Fossil Fuel Lobby - 'As Happy as Hell.' -Robert Leeson -- 3. 1-15: Residual reverence towards the Second Estate. -Robert Leeson -- 4. 16-20: Loyal 'intermediaries.' - Robert Leeson -- 5. 21-24: 'I desire to preserve correct relations in public.' Robert Leeson -- 6. 25: Suppression, the dogs that didn't bark, and the emerging Chicago School of Economics. -Robert Leeson -- 7. 31 Conclusions about Hayek's Nineteen Thirty One 'Prediction.' -Robert Leeson -- Part II: Myrdal and Machlup -- 8. The Saving/Investment Explanation of Business Cycles in Hayek and Myrdal: Similarities and Differences. -Adrián de León Arias -- 9. Machlup and Hayek: Filiation of Ideas and Ambition. Carol M. Connell -- Part III: The Chicago School of Economics -- 10. Friedman and Hayek's Converging Ideas on Freedom and the State. Birsen Filip -- 11. Chicago Economics in the Making, 1926-1940: A Further Look at United States Interwar Pluralism. Luca Fiorito and Sebastiano Nerozzi.
Sommario/riassunto	On 9 August 1974, Richard Nixon resigned to avoid impeachment; on

29 April 1975, the United States scuttled from their Embassy in Saigon - optics that were interpreted as defeats for the 'International Right'. Yet in 1975, Margaret Thatcher became leader of the Conservative Party; and in 1976 Ronald Reagan almost unseated a sitting Republican Party President. Pivotal to the 'turn to the Right' was Friedrich 'von' Hayek's 1974 Nobel Prize for Economic Science - awarded for having used Austrian Business Cycle Theory to predict the Great Depression: 'For him it is not a matter of a simple defence of a liberal system of society as may sometimes appear from the popularized versions of his thinking.' The evidence suggests that Hayek's fraudulent assertion was uncovered at the University of Chicago in the early 1930s - but not reported. The most likely explanation is self-censorship - for reasons of ideological correctness, fund raising and residual deference to the Second Estate. Four indirect tests suggest that 'free' market economists have - in other instances and presumably for fund-raising motives - suppressed embarrassing 'knowledge': which suggests that they were perfectly capable of suppressing 'knowledge' about Hayek's non-prediction of the Great Depression. With respect to the Nobel Prize and thus his ability to reach a wider audience, Hayek was fortunate in having two loyal 'intermediaries': Lionel Robbins and Fritz Machlup who were - and probably felt themselves to be - 'socially' inferior to 'von' Hayek. .

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