

Austrian Economics at Grove City College¹

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Introduction

In 1871, Carl Menger's *Principles of Economics* began the Austrian School of economics. Since Menger, generations of scholars have developed the Austrian tradition. In 1876, a small town in western Pennsylvania opened the doors of a new select school for young scholars eager to pursue faith and freedom. This school would become Grove City College. As the influence of the Austrian tradition spread, the educational values of the College provided fertile ground for the ideas of Austrian economics to flourish. The College's commitment to pursuing truth still stands, and it has played a vital role in developing the Austrian tradition into what it is today.

I. The Marginal Revolution

The roots of the Austrian tradition can be traced back to 1871 when Carl Menger published his *Principles of Economics*.² Menger's *Principles* is one of three works that improved on the existing economic orthodoxy of the late 19th century.³ Also published in 1871 was William Stanley Jevons' *The Theory of Political Economy*, and in 1874 Léon Walras published *Elements of Pure Economics*.⁴ Each man worked independently of the others. In fact, each work

2 Translated from *Grundsätze der Volkswirtschaftslehre*.

3 The work of Menger in the late 19th century challenged the school of economic thought that dominated the German-speaking world, the German Historical School. Menger took issue with the extreme historicism of the German scholars who denied the ability of economic science to produce universal principles that hold across time and space. CHRISTOPHER J. COYNE & PETER J. BOETTKE, *THE ESSENTIAL AUSTRIAN ECONOMICS* 2–3 (2020). Economic laws, according to Menger, do indeed hold true universally across these dimensions. Despite the hostility Menger's methodology faced from the German Historical School, his ideas fit comfortably within economic thought beyond the German-speaking world. RANDALL G. HOLCOMBE, *ADVANCED INTRODUCTION TO THE AUSTRIAN SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS* 106–07 (2nd ed. 2020).

4 Translated from *Éléments d'économie politique pure*.

was in a different language: Menger's in German, Walras' in French, and Jevons' in English.⁵ Despite being unaware of the works of the others, each contributed to ushering in the "marginal revolution" and forming the cornerstone of early Neoclassical economics.⁶

The marginal revolution presented an alternative to the labor theory of value of the Classical tradition.⁷ According to the prevailing economic thought at the time, the value of a good was derived from the labor required to produce it. The marginal utility analysis of Menger, Jevons, and Walras argued that value is independent of labor and instead is derived from the perceived usefulness of individuals. This method of analyzing commodities answered the age-old question of why diamonds, despite being unnecessary for sustaining human life, command a higher price than water.

The marginal revolutionaries solved the diamond-water paradox by distinguishing between units and classes of goods. Rather than examining the entire classes of diamonds and water, the revolutionaries asked why an additional (marginal) unit of diamond was more valuable than an additional unit of water. Given the abundance of water, its use value is

5 See William Jaffé, *Menger, Jevons and Walras De-Homogenized*, 14 *ECON. INQUIRY* 511 (1976). This classic paper highlights the original intents and theoretical designs of Menger, Jevons, and Walras, shedding a necessary light on the key differences and contributions that each author made to the subsequent development of economic thought.

6 PETER J. BOETTKE & CHRISTOPHER J. COYNE, *THE OXFORD HANDBOOK OF AUSTRIAN ECONOMICS* 1 (2015). The economics of the Austrian tradition and the Neoclassicals, although close intellectual cousins, remains distinct today. Over time, series of social-historical events have repeatedly vindicated the perspective of the Austrian tradition. Caleb Fuller, *150 Years of the Austrian School of Economics*, *ECONLIB* (Nov. 29, 2021), <https://www.econlib.org/library/columns/y2021/fulleraustrian.html>.

7 Notable Classical economists include Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, David Ricardo, John Stuart Mill, Jean-Baptist Say, and Frédéric Bastiat to name a few. COYNE & BOETTKE, *supra* note 3, at 2.

relatively low, and therefore the marginal use value of another unit of water is low. This is reflected in a low price. Diamonds, on the other hand, are relatively scarcer than water, making the use value and price of an additional unit higher. The marginal utility analysis was revolutionary in that it became the foundation of a new method to understand human action.⁸

The Austrian tradition began with the work of Menger. While as chair of political economy at the University of Vienna, his students built upon his work.⁹ The generations of Austrian scholars to follow would stretch Menger's influence well beyond Vienna.

II. The Growth of the Austrian Tradition¹⁰

After World War I, the Austrian tradition saw new intellectual leadership under Ludwig von Mises and F.A. Hayek. Mises enrolled at the University of Vienna in 1900 where he heard lectures from Eugen Böhm-Bawerk. Mises would go on to become a professor at the university, where he would teach Hayek.¹¹

In the 1930s, the devastation of the Great Depression was felt throughout the world. After moving to the

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ The most notable disciples of Menger are Eugen Böhm-Bawerk and Friedrich von Wieser, who would assume the chair of political economy. Those in the German Historical School labeled the ideas of Menger, Wieser, and Böhm-Bawerk the "Austrian School" because the three men were working out of Vienna. *Id.* at 3.

¹⁰ For a summary of the core propositions of Austrian economics, see Peter J. Boettke, *Austrian School of Economics*, in THE CONCISE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ECONOMICS 23, 23–27 (David R. Henderson ed., 2008). Austrian economic analysis begins with the beliefs of the individual and his actions within markets. From there it considers the subjectivity of value and costs, economic calculation, and the role of the entrepreneur in the competitive market. At the macro level, it considers the nonneutrality of money, the heterogeneity of goods that compose the capital structure, and the spontaneous rise of social institutions. *Id.*

¹¹ HOLCOMBE, *supra* note 3, at 107.

London School of Economics in 1931, Hayek worked on understanding business cycles through the Austrian lens. At this time, his business cycle theory offered a prominent alternative to the dominant macroeconomic ideas of John Maynard Keynes.¹² In the 1940s, Hayek's work provided a solid foundation to the Austrian view of how markets operate. Also around this time, Mises used the Austrian lens to argue for the impossibility of socialism.¹³ Hayek's work bolstered Mises' stance in the socialist calculation debate.¹⁴ In 1949, Mises published his magnum opus, *Human Action*, a comprehensive treatise of the Austrian approach to economic analysis.¹⁵ Just a few decades later, in 1974, Hayek won the Nobel Prize for his work in business cycles and monetary economics, thereby cementing the contributions of the Austrian tradition. Together the work of Mises and Hayek expanded the Austrian approach to cover monetary theory, business cycle theory, capital theory, political theory, legal theory, economic methodology, as well as the economics of government bureaucracies and intervention.

In 1940, after being pushed out of his native Austria

12 *Id.* at 108.

13 Mises' work builds upon that of his teacher, Böhm-Bawerk, who delivered a devastating critique of Marxism at the close of the 19th century. Fuller, *supra* note 6.

14 HOLCOMBE, *supra* note 3, at 108.

15 The effects of *Human Action* in economics continue today, more than 75 years after its publication. In their introduction to the *Scholar's Edition* (1998), Jeffrey M. Herbener, Hans-Hermann Hoppe, and Joseph T. Salerno place the impact of Mises' work beyond that achieved by other pioneers of economic thought: "Not even such milestones in the history of economic thought as Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, Alfred Marshall's *Principles*, Karl Marx's *Capital*, or John Maynard Keynes's *General Theory* can be said to have such enduring significance and embody such persuasive power that today's students and scholars, as much as those who read it when it first appeared, are so fully drawn into the author's way of thinking." LUDWIG VON MISES, *HUMAN ACTION: A TREATISE ON ECONOMICS, THE SCHOLAR'S EDITION V* (Jeffrey M. Herbener et al. eds., 1998).

by the Nazis, Mises arrived in the United States.¹⁶ He began teaching at New York University in 1944.¹⁷ There, Mises trained the next generation of Austrian scholars through whom the tradition persisted.

III. Laying a Foundation for Faith and Freedom

As the marginal revolutionaries made their contributions to the landscape of economic thought in Europe, a town nestled in the woods of western Pennsylvania sought to change the landscape of educational opportunity. With a surge of public schools taking root in Pennsylvania in the wake of the Free School Act of 1834, the town of Pine Grove hoped to maintain an education system of both public and private schools. In 1876, the town leaders elected the twenty-three-year-old Isaac Conrad Ketler to be the principal of the Pine Grove Normal Academy.¹⁸ By November of 1884, under the leadership of Ketler, the academy grew from an inaugural class of 26 young men and women to a student body of over five hundred. That same month, the court of Mercer County allowed the academy to be reclassified as a college.¹⁹ On the 21st of November, the town became home to Grove City College.

As president of the college, Ketler sought to ground the curriculum in Christian doctrine.²⁰ In the 1894-95 edition

16 Fuller, *supra* note 6.

17 JÖRG GUIDO HÜLSMANN, *MISES: THE LAST KNIGHT OF LIBERALISM 789–90* (2007). The positivism of American economics and Mises' political views made finding employment difficult. "In the land of the free—the very cradle of radical *laissez-faire* policies—the philosophy of the founding fathers of the American republic was all but dead in 1940... The contemporary American intellectual world was deeply anti-capitalistic. How could a man like Mises integrate himself into such an environment?" *Id.*

18 LEE EDWARDS, *FREEDOM'S COLLEGE: THE HISTORY OF GROVE CITY COLLEGE 7–8* (2000).

19 *Id.* at 13.

20 Peter M. Frank & Shawn Ritenour, *Economics Education at Grove City College 3* (March 2, 2023) (unpublished manuscript) (on file with

of the College *Bulletin*, Ketler stated,

It has always been the ambition of the President, under whose instruction this work is given, to make the department eminently disciplinary to the student and thoroughly to ground those who receive this instruction in those ethical and theistic principle which alone harmonize with the great doctrines of Evangelical Christianity.²¹

To meet this standard of Christian education, Ketler integrated studies of political economy into the College's curriculum.²²

From its earliest years,²³ students at Grove City College studied Francis Bowen's *The Principles of Political Economy*, Arthur Latham Perry's *Elements of Political Economy*, Adam Smith's *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, John Stuart Mill's *Principles of Political Economy*, and Francis A. Walker's *Money*.²⁴ At the heart of these works, and what made them attractive to Ketler, was the emphasis on economic law as a pillar of the created order. In a lecture on epistemology, Ketler stated that,

The a priori philosophy is the only philosophy which furnishes a ground for science and faith. Empiricism means that denial of both.... Few even among intelligent men and women appreciate the importance of a true theory of knowledge to science and faith.

authors).

21 GROVE CITY COLLEGE, BULLETIN 39 (1894-1895 ed. 1894).

22 Frank & Ritenour, *supra* note 20, at 3.

23 In fact, even during the days as Pine Grove Normal Academy, students studied Francis Wayland's *The Elements of Political Economy*. *Id.* at 4.

24 *Id.* at 4-7.

Few even of those who erroneously adopt an empirical theory recognize its incompatibility with the possibility of science.²⁵

However, as the cultural and political environment shifted the economics profession towards secularism,²⁶ the College's curriculum saw an ideological drift. The assigned readings no longer maintained an emphasis on the Christian principles underlying economics.²⁷ The College's economics tradition would eventually see a return to its roots thanks to the personal connections between the College and prominent Austrian scholars.

IV. The Mises, Pew, and Sennholz Years

In 1931, leaders of Grove City College elected J. Howard Pew to serve as the Chairman of the Board, a position he would hold until his passing in 1971. Pew graduated from the College in 1900 at the age of eighteen. At the age of thirty, he inherited the Sun Oil Company from his father. Pew found great entrepreneurial success as the company's president. Upon assuming the role at his alma mater, Pew served the College with singular dedication.²⁸ His devotion to the College and its values were evident in his commitment to the quality education students received, particularly *25 Thoughts Gleaned from President Ketler's Talk on Philosophy*, COLLEGIAN (Grove City, PA), Feb. 1891, at 1–2.

²⁶ MICHAEL A. BERNSTEIN, *A PERILOUS PROGRESS* 15–39 (2001). This was, in large part, a result of the influences of fascism in the 1930s, war and reconstruction in the 1940s, and the Cold War in the 1950s. During the Cold-War science period, the idea of a free pursuit of science was overtaken by national interests and fear of the country's enemies. Science as a practice was now “closer [to] the ideal of planned science than it was to that of the free, and individual, pursuit of knowledge.” ERWIN DEKKER, *THE VIENNESE STUDENTS OF CIVILIZATION: THE MEANING AND CONTEXT OF AUSTRIAN ECONOMICS RECONSIDERED* 169, 176 (2016).

²⁷ Frank & Ritenour, *supra* note 20, at 8.

²⁸ MARY SENNHOLZ, *FAITH AND FREEDOM: THE JOURNAL OF A GREAT AMERICAN*, J. HOWARD PEW 35 (1975).

in economics. Through his own interest in economic science, Pew developed a relationship with Mises that dated back to the late 1940s.²⁹ Mises was teaching at NYU at this time. During his twenty-four-year professorship, Mises only sponsored four candidates for dissertations, one of whom was Hans Sennholz.

After receiving his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Cologne in the spring of 1949, the young Sennholz immigrated from Germany to the United States.³⁰ Sennholz would intersect Mises at NYU, where he attended his seminars in economics. A few months later, Sennholz asked Mises to supervise his Ph.D. dissertation. While Sennholz pursued his doctorate under the tutelage of Mises, Pew and Mises continued their correspondence.

In 1950, Pew wrote to Mises, seeking his advice on understanding the principles of the free market:

[Do] you think I am justified in defining the free market as:

- (1) The free exchange of goods at prices which the public is willing to pay.
- (2) The free exchange of money with a value convertible into gold.
- (3) Free interest rates responsive only to the needs of commerce and finance.
- (4) Freedom from intervention by government or any other outside force.³¹

In his response, Mises commended Pew for his principles that “adequately circumscribe the free market” (Mises 29 Frank & Ritenour, *supra* note 20, at 10. After publishing *Human Action* in 1949, Mises sent a signed copy to Pew. In a letter to Mises, Pew described the work as “the finest presentation of what I consider to be the proper function of economics that I have ever read.” Letter from J. Howard Pew to Ludwig von Mises (Feb. 23, 1950) (on file with the Ludwig von Mises Collection at Grove City College).

30 HÜLSMANN, *supra* note 17, at 917.

31 Pew, *supra* note 29.

1950).³² As Sennholz continued his formal education under Mises and Pew his informal education, Grove City College's new president, John Stanley Harker, was preparing to bring the College into a new era.

During his first meeting with the College's trustees, Harker offered a blunt assessment of the state of the school. In his address, Harker called for a larger budget for hiring better faculty and strengthening the curriculum.³³ In 1956, Pew, in alignment with Harker's mission, urged the President to hire Sennholz as the College's chair of the economics department. At the time, Mises had made clear to both Pew and Sennholz that there is no place better suited for the Austrian economist than the College.³⁴

During his thirty-six years as a professor at the College, Sennholz developed the economics program to be thoroughly Austrian. When asked, Sennholz did not shy away from praising the superiority of the Austrian approach:

I used Menger's *Principles of Economics* for many years. The text is simple and clear. Sometimes, other professors would ask why I was using a one-hundred-year-old book for first-year economics. I would always say that

32 Letter from Ludwig von Mises to J. Howard Pew (Feb. 25, 1950) (on file with the Ludwig von Mises Collection at Grove City College). Mises' response also contained a slight reformulation of Pew's fourth point. Mises was concerned that bad actors might offer the objection "that government intervention is necessary for the preservation of domestic pence and the defense of society against the machinations of domestic gangsters and external foes." To safeguard against this, the revised fourth point reads, "Freedom from compulsion and coercion which would divert production and consumption from the lines enjoined by the endeavors of business to satisfy consumers' demand in the best possible and cheapest way, no matter whether much compulsion and coercion is practiced by the government or by other agencies." *Id.*

33 EDWARDS, *supra* note 18, at 134.

34 Frank & Ritenour, *supra* note 20, at 12.

economics is like philosophy; it has no age. We are dealing with principles of action and logic, and those do not change. In addition to Menger, I would also use books and essays by Mises.³⁵

The College's economics program thrived under the leadership of Sennholz. As chair of the department, he developed an economics major at the College and published twenty courses that were added to the curriculum. Additionally, he brought in faculty who would continue to strengthen the Austrian perspective. Likely due to the influence of Mises at NYU, Sennholz encouraged a strong pipeline of NYU graduates who would go on to teach at the College.³⁶ After the retirement of Sennholz³⁷ in 1992 and those of his contemporaries at the College, the economics program held fast to its free market ideals. However, it could no longer be said that the program was explicitly Austrian.³⁸

V. Grove City College and Economics Abroad

Despite its strength at the College during the Sennholz years, the Austrian tradition found no home in mainstream economics thanks to the rise of the "New Economics" of John Maynard Keynes, institutionalism, and mathematical market socialism in the mid-nineteenth century.³⁹ As a result

35 *Misesian for Life: An Interview with Hans F. Sennholz*, AUSTRIAN ECON. NEWSL., Spring 2002, at 8.

36 This pipeline included Robert G. Anderson, William H. Burdick, Robert H. Miller, and Paul J. Fair. Anderson and Fair were both GCC graduates.

37 It ought to be mentioned that Sennholz's retirement party drew a crowd of over 300 attendees.

38 Frank & Ritenour, *supra* note 20, at 15.

39 BOETTKE & COYNE, *supra* note 6, at 2. In the 1950s, the focus of economics had been shifted by an alliance of scientism and statism. As a result, from an Austrian perspective, economics was "too aggregative in perspective, too formalistic in presentation, too positivistic in scientific purpose, and too interventionist in practical importance." This

of the postwar state of social science in America, Austrian scholars, most notably Mises, lacked the support to build an academic base necessary to broaden their influence.⁴⁰ Adding to this difficulty, Mises passed away in 1973, and long before then, Hayek appeared to have lost interest in economic theory.⁴¹ The mantle of the Austrian tradition was now left to but a few, who faced a hostile intellectual landscape.

In the summer of 1974, the small town of South Royalton, Vermont, witnessed the beginning of the Austrian tradition's modern resurgence.⁴² Recognizing the need for the Austrian tradition, George Pearson, a 1964 graduate of Grove City College, proposed the idea of hosting a series of lectures on Austrian economics for young scholars. Presenting these lectures were the three leading scholars of the Austrian tradition of the day, Israel Kirzner,⁴³ Ludwig Lachmann, and Murray Rothbard. From this conference came a published volume of the lectures in 1976. Peter Boettke, a 1983 graduate of Grove City College who began teaching at George Mason University in 1998,⁴⁴ credits this volume as being the major introduction to the Austrian tradition for graduate students in the 1980s. "The success of the South Royalton conference demonstrates how small events can

shift was in large part due to the growing popularity of Keynesian and Samuelsonian economics. *Id.*

40 HÜLSMANN, *supra* note 17, 845.

41 Peter J. Boettke, *The Story of a Movement*, FOUND. FOR ECON. FREEDOM (May 1, 1995), <https://fee.org/articles/the-story-of-a-movement/>.

42 *Id.*

43 Kirzner was one of the four students to have his dissertation sponsored by Mises while at New York University. HÜLSMANN, *supra* note 17, at 917.

44 Boettke is now the Distinguished University Professor of Economics and Philosophy at George Mason University (GMU). There are many connections between GCC and GMU. In addition to many GCC alumni pursuing graduate studies at GMU, former department chairman and Distinguished Professor of Economics Walter Williams was a long-time trustee at GCC.

have a major impact.”⁴⁵

After the South Royalton lectures, the Austrian tradition’s influence spread. Israel Kirzner, with the assistance of Pearson, began an Austrian program in the economics department at NYU. In more recent history, Boettke has worked to engage the Austrian tradition with the mainstream lines of thought, highlighting its distinct and insightful approach.⁴⁶ The research into the intellectual history leading up to the marginal revolution by Alejandro Chafuen, who studied at Grove City College and conducted his dissertation under Sennholz, has now been translated into Chinese, Polish, Czech, Italian, Slovenian, and Spanish.⁴⁷ From 2008 to 2019, Lawrence Reed, a 1975 graduate of the College, served as the President of the Foundation for Economic Education, the oldest free market think tank in the nation.

Since the Sennholz years, Grove City College has continued to support the Austrian tradition. In 1997, then-President John H. Moore⁴⁸ hired Jeffrey Herbener who revived the Austrian tradition within the College’s eco-

45 Boettke, *supra* note 41.

46 Mario Rizzo, *South Royalton: Before, During, and After*, ONLINE LIBR. OF LIBERTY (June 6, 2024), <http://oll.libertyfund.org/publications/liberty-matters/2024-06-06-south-royalton-before-during-and-after>.

47 Alongside being a leading scholar in late-Scholastic economic thought, Chafuen served as President and CEO of Atlas Network from 1991-2018, and President of the Philadelphia Society from 2017-18. Currently, he is Senior Executive Fellow at the Acton Institute, Chairman of the Board of the Chase Foundation of Virginia, and a member of the Mont Pèlerin Society since 1980. *Our Team: Alejandro A. Chafuen, Ph.D.*, ACTON INST., <https://www.acton.org/about/staff/alejandro-chafuen> (last visited Nov. 20, 2025).

48 President Moore received his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Virginia, where he worked with the notable economist G. Warren Nutter. Alongside being a widely published economist, Moore worked for the National Science Foundation, Stanford University’s Hoover Institute, and George Mason University where he was director of its International Institute. EDWARDS, *supra* note 18, at 271.

nomics department.⁴⁹ In 2024, Herbener was named Peterson-Luddy Chair in Austrian Economics at the Mises Institute in recognition of his dedication to teaching the Austrian tradition.⁵⁰ As of 2025, he remains the chair of the economics department at the College. Under his leadership, decades of students have continued to study the Austrian tradition, reflecting the continued strength of Mises' influence on the College.

One way in which the College's emphasis of the Austrian tradition is evident is in its annual conference. Not long after his arrival to the College, Herbener began the Austrian Student Scholars Conference for young scholars around the world interested in the Austrian tradition to gather and promote their research.⁵¹ Additionally, the College is also home to a 20,000-page archive of Mises' academic papers, journal articles, and letters.⁵² The archive has been digitized since February of 2025.⁵³ The same year, it was announced that the College would offer a M.A. in Economics program with a distinct Austrian emphasis.

Alongside these programs and resources, students have access to the wealth of knowledge offered by their professors. Since 2020, Peter Frank, who graduated from the College in 1995 and later studied under Boettke, has served

49 Frank & Ritenour, *supra* note 20, at 15.

50 *Herbener Named to Prestigious Mises' Peterson-Luddy Chair*, GROVE CITY COLLEGE (Oct. 30, 2024), <https://www.gcc.edu/Home/News-Archive/News-Article/herbener-named-to-prestigious-mises-peterson-luddy-chair>.

51 Participation in this conference has become part of the capstone for students pursuing a B.A. in economics at GCC.

52 Prior to its digitization, the archive was used by German economist Jörg Guido Hülsmann to write a roughly 1,000-page biography of Mises titled *Mises: The Last Knight of Liberalism* (2007).

53 *Online Mises Archive is Boon to Austrian School Scholars*, GROVE CITY COLLEGE (Feb. 18, 2025), <https://www.gcc.edu/Home/News-Archive/News-Article/online-mises-archive-is-boon-to-austrian-school-scholars>.

as both Professor of Economics and the Provost and Vice President of Academic Affairs. Prior to this role, Frank studied and taught economics in Moldova as a Fulbright scholar.⁵⁴ In 2023, Professor of Economics Shawn Ritenour published his book *The Economics of Prosperity: Rethinking Economic Growth and Development*, continuing the Austrian approach to examining the institutions necessary for economic expansion. In 2025, Associate Professor of Economics Caleb Fuller, who graduated from the College in 2013 and went on to become a student of Boettke, published his co-authored book *Mere Economics* in which he makes accessible core tenants of economics and examines their connections to Christian principles. Also in 2025, the College welcomed Tegan Truitt, a 2021 graduate who studied under Boettke,⁵⁵ as Assistant Professor of Finance and Economics.

Conclusion

In an address to faculty, J. Howard Pew made clear what the focus of Grove City College ought to be:

If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble to dust; but if we work upon men's immortal minds, if we imbue them with high principles, with just fear of God and love of their fellow man, we can engrave on these tablets something which no time can efface and which will brighten and brighten to all eternity.⁵⁶

Grove City College students past and present bear the marks

54 Peter M. Frank '95 Selected as Provost, *Academic Affairs VP*, GROVE CITY COLLEGE (June 4, 2019), <https://www.gcc.edu/Home/Academics/Faculty-Directory/Faculty-Detail/peter-m-frank-95-selected-as-provost-academic-affairs-vp>.

55 While studying at GMU, Truitt was awarded the Israel M. Kirzner Award for Outstanding Dissertation in Austrian Economics.

56 SENNHOLZ, *supra* note 28, 148.

of an education founded upon the principles of faith and freedom. It is difficult to separate this mission of the College from the influence of the Austrian tradition.

What began as an intellectual revolution in Europe has given birth to generations of scholars pursuing truth through the Austrian perspective. Thanks to the influences of Ludwig von Mises and Hans Sennholz, Grove City College students today continue to study Austrian economics, and in doing so, are shown the beauty of God's created order on display within markets.

Economics helps makes sense of a seemingly senseless world.⁵⁷ It offers a lens through which generations of students have been equipped to discover truth. Upon returning to his alma mater as its new president, Bradley Lingo emphasized the importance of the pursuit of truth: "To discover truth is to discover Christ."⁵⁸ These words echo those of King David as he expressed the yearning of his soul for his Creator, "O God, you are my God; earnestly I seek you."⁵⁹ For the Christian scholar, there is no greater end to pursue than God. In a world where the truth may seem scarce and hard to find, the Austrian tradition 'mid the pines at Grove City College continues to equip students with the means necessary to pursue this end.

57 Institute for Faith and Freedom, *Meet the Scholars – Season 1, Episode 4 – Dr. Caleb Fuller '13*, YOUTUBE (Feb. 23, 2021), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ft27EwXg6Yc>.

58 Bradley Lingo, Grove City College President, *Our Aspirations for the Coming Year*, Opening Convocation Address at Grove City College (Aug. 27, 2025).

59 *Psalm 63:1*.

