

Heterodox Economics Newsletter

Issue 195 — April 11, 2016 — [web](#)¹ — [pdf](#)² — [Heterodox Economics Directory](#)³

Before turning to more important stuff, I wanted to remind you that the completely new, 6th edition of the [Heterodox Economics Directory](#)⁴ is still open for feedback and additional suggestions. So please, take a minute to check whether the descriptions of those institutions, journals and universities you are affiliated with are still up-to-date and adequately representing your work. In case you have suggestions for updates, corrections or additional content simply [send us an email](#)⁵ .

In this Newsletter you will also find [a note on a recently published book by Anwar Shaikh](#)⁶ titled *Capitalism: Competition, Conflict, Crises*. I have been looking forward to this book as I hoped that Anwar's opus magnum might fill some of the voids left by other recent publications on Capitalism in the 21st century. Curious as I am, I did some inquiries with reference to my high hopes and managed to acquire this informal praise by an early, eminent reviewer, which I would like to share with you:

"Thomas Piketty's 'Capitalism in the Twenty-First Century' and Anwar Shaikh's 'Capitalism: Competition Conflict Crisis', should, I believe, be regarded as complements. Piketty's book is flawed mainly because, in order to communicate with the mainstream, his principal analytical structure is the neoclassical aggregate production function. Many commentators have pointed out that this cannot catch the principal characteristics of the real world long-term happenings he is trying to illuminate, nor necessarily produce inferences which match his empirical findings. But his painstaking gathering and careful clarification of data, and his humane policy recommendations, place him squarely amongst the good guys. Shaikh's analytical structures are much deeper and more relevant for an understanding of the complex organisms that are ancient and modern capitalism. His empirical research is extremely thorough and analytically sophisticated. I wrote in my endorsement of the book 'In an extraordinary blend of original theory and careful empirical work, we have possibly the most comprehensive structure since Marx's "Capital", within which to understand and analyse the many inter-related processes that constitute modern advanced capitalism. [The book provides] a platform on which to erect appropriate policies to tackle the revealed malfunctionings and undesirable social outcomes'."

Geoffrey Harcourt, Professur emeritus Cambridge and Adelaide

¹<http://www.heterodoxnews.com/n/htn195.html>

²<http://www.heterodoxnews.com/n/htn195.pdf>

³<http://heterodoxnews.com/hed>

⁴<http://www.heterodoxnews.com/hed>

⁵<mailto:newsletter@heterodoxnews.com>

⁶<http://www.heterodoxnews.com/n/htn195.html#art-17592186062777>

Having said that, it is nearly superfluous to add that I have already ordered my copy of this ambitious tome ;-)

Best,

Jakob

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Call for Papers

ASHE/NEA Summer Conference on "Freedom and Justice" (Washington D.C., 2016)

8-10 August, 2016 — Washinton D.C., US

The National Economic Association (NEA) and the American Society of Hispanic Economists (ASHE) announce and invite paper submissions for our 3rd Annual "**Freedom and Justice**" Conference. The conference is co-sponsored by Howard University, the AFL-CIO, and the Washington Center for Equitable Growth.

This year's keynote speaker will be Mark Hugo, Director of Hispanic Research, PEW Research Center.

The conference calls attention to the words of A. Philip Randolph and Betita Martinez, activists and civil rights leaders who linked racial justice with economic justice for all. The conference will provide a forum for discussion of ongoing racial-ethnic economic disparities and policy recommendations designed to counter them.

We are especially interested in papers/panels submissions on the following topics:

1. The effects of unions and union density on African-American and Latino wages, access to health insurance, and pensions
2. Income Mobility and Race-Ethnicity

3. Immigration
4. Impact of Inequality on Economic Growth
5. Inequality between Racial-Ethnic Groups
6. Inequality and African American and Latino educational attainment.

Papers/Panels which examine inequality for Native and Asian Americans are also encouraged.

We invite scholars to explore these and other questions at our interdisciplinary summer conference.

Abstracts of approximately 200 words should be sent as Word attachments to nbanks@bucknell.edu⁷. Only e-mail submissions will be considered. Conference presentations must be no longer than 15 minutes.

The abstract submission deadline is May 1, 2015. Abstracts must include presenter's name, title, affiliation, physical mailing address, e-mail address, phone number(s), and any audio/visual requests. We invite submissions for individual papers as well as for panels. Presenters will be notified of status by May 10th.

The Conference registration fee is \$125.00. The conference registration and hotel information will be on-line and available once submissions have been accepted.

Annual Conference of the Development Studies Association on "Politics in Development" (Oxford, 2016)

12-14 September, 2016 — University of Oxford, UK

The 2016 annual conference of the [Development Studies Association](#)⁸ (DSA) will be hosted by the [Oxford Department of International Development](#)⁹ (ODID) at the University of Oxford from 12 to 14 September. The conference will take place in the historic Examination Schools in the centre of the city, with accommodation provided in nearby colleges.

We warmly invite all interested researchers to join us in Oxford for the DSA2016 conference. There will be three days of scintillating keynotes, plenary sessions and parallel panels, interspersed with a dinner, drinks reception and book launch and exhibits. We

⁷<mailto:nbanks@bucknell.edu>

⁸<http://www.devstud.org.uk/>

⁹<http://www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/>

expect over 400 academics and practitioners to participate in this exciting programme. The conference is titled **Politics in Development**, and a brief [theme](#)¹⁰ describes a possible focus for some of the panels and papers. While papers directly addressing the conference theme are particularly encouraged, proposals on any issue relevant to the understanding of international development are welcomed.

Whereas previously DSA has sought panel proposals complete with their constituent papers, this year we are adopting another widely-used model, where convenors propose a panel title and abstract, and then there's an open call for paper proposals from all-comers. The aim is to open up the conference process to allow for the creation of new networks, putting people in touch with each other who have related research interests. Papers are expected to be proposed to specific panels, but standalone papers will also be welcomed.

The conference convenors are keen to involve the wider community of colleagues working in the realm of policy and practice and thus welcome panel sessions being **organised in other formats** that generate exciting discussion and exchange of ideas. This should be stated in the panel abstract.

The [call for papers](#)¹¹ is now open. The deadline for submissions is 23:59 UK time, on 25th April. Please browse the list of [accepted panels](#)¹² and read the [call page](#)¹³ for instructions, before submitting your paper proposal.

Organisers

The Development Studies Association (DSA) is the largest and most coherent national platform for people studying, teaching and researching development issues. We encourage all with interest in development studies or wishing to attend the conference to join the association via our [website](#)¹⁴.

The Oxford Department of International Development (ODID) is the focus at Oxford for teaching and research on international development: the understanding of change and inequality in developing countries, and the interaction of these countries with the rest of the world. [Read more](#)¹⁵.

Conference convenors

Nandini Gooptu (Oxford Department of International Development, DSA Council Member), Oliver Owen (Oxford Department of International Development), Indrajit Roy (Oxford Department of International Development), Diego Sanchez-Ancochea (Oxford

¹⁰<http://www.nomadit.co.uk/dsa/dsa2016/theme.shtml>

¹¹<http://www.nomadit.co.uk/dsa/dsa2016/cfp.shtml>

¹²<http://www.nomadit.co.uk/dsa/dsa2016/panels.php5>

¹³<http://www.nomadit.co.uk/dsa/dsa2016/cfp.shtml>

¹⁴<http://www.devstud.org.uk/>

¹⁵<http://www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/>

Department of International Development); David Hulme (University of Manchester, DSA President), Sarah White (University of Bath, DSA Council member)

Association for Social Economics @ ASSA (Chicago, 2017)

6-8 January, 2017 — ASSA, Chicago, Illinois, USA

THEME: Human Development and Poverty Reduction

The Association for Social Economics (ASE) is one of the founding members of the Allied Social Sciences Associations that holds its annual meetings together with the American Economic Association (AEA) in January each year. In January 2017, the AEA-ASSA meetings will be held in Chicago. ASE will organize seven sessions, plus a Presidential breakfast during the conference and a keynote address the night before the start of the conference. The keynote will be given by Kaushik Basu, Senior Vice President for Development Economics at the World Bank.

Researchers interested in social economics have traditionally worked on topics that matter for how vulnerable groups fare in society and are affected by public policy. Issues related to the eradication of extreme poverty and investments in human development remain vital today in both developed and developing countries. For the ASE sessions at the 2017 ASSA meetings, we welcome proposals for papers/sessions on all aspects of social economics, but are especially interested in papers related to human development and poverty reduction. Possible topics include but are not limited to:

- Poverty: How should poverty be measured? How should the impact on poverty of programs and policies be assessed? Is the nature of extreme poverty different from poverty? Which types of new and innovative programs appear especially promising to help reduce poverty and multiple forms of deprivation? To what extent is the persistence of extreme poverty an ethical issue? What does social justice have to say about the persistence of extreme poverty?
- Education: How should education attainment and achievement be measured? How much progress has been achieved and what remains to be done to improve outcomes, especially for disadvantaged students? Which interventions should be prioritized to improve equity and inclusion in education? What have been the results of recent program and policy experiments in the area of education? What have we learned about specific vulnerable groups, such as children with disabilities, orphans, ethnic minorities, rural girls, etc.? What needs to be done in contexts of conflict and adversity?
- Health and nutrition: What are the challenges faced by the poor to access health care? How can universal health care be promoted in developing countries? What

are the consequences of catastrophic health events for the poor? Which types of interventions can help to improve health outcomes, especially for young children? What can be done to improve nutrition for children?

- Social protection and labor: Do the poor benefit from social protection programs? What should be done about youth unemployment and underemployment? What are the results of recent experiments in these areas? Which social protection and employment programs appear to be most promising? How do threats such as climate change affect the resilience of communities?
- Cross-cutting themes: How should we think about human development and poverty reduction in a cross-sectoral way? What can we learn from empirical research on cross-sectoral topics such as early childhood development or child marriage? What is the role of nonprofits, whether secular or faith-based, in improving human development outcomes, whether for education, health?

Proposals for papers as well as complete sessions are welcome. **The submission deadline is May 1, 2016. The online form will be active soon.** Individuals whose papers are accepted for presentation must either be or become members of the Association for Social Economics by July 1, 2016, in order for the paper to be included in the program. **To submit a paper or session, please click here.**¹⁶

Membership information can be found at www.socialeconomics.org¹⁷. Papers presented at the ASSA meetings are eligible for the Warren Samuels Prize, awarded to the best paper that advances the goals of social economics and has widespread appeal. A selection of the papers (or shorter policy-oriented versions of the papers) will be published in a special issue of *Forum for Social Economics*, one of the association's journal. Although this is not required, researchers are encouraged to share their paper at the time of submission, as this will increase the likelihood of acceptance in the program and publication in the special journal issue.

For any question, please send an email to Quentin Wodon at qwodon@worldbank.org¹⁸.

Call for Book Chapter Proposals: "Intergenerational Responsibility in the 21 Century"

Vernon Press, a small independent publisher committed to excellence in scholarship, invites chapter proposals for a forthcoming collected volume on 'Intergenerational Re-

¹⁶http://socialeconomics.org/?page=conferences&side=assa&sub=proposal_submission

¹⁷<http://www.socialeconomics.org/>

¹⁸<mailto:qwodon@worldbank.org>

sponsibility in the 21 Century' edited by Julia M. Puaschunder (Harvard University and The New School Department of Economics). The main theme is intergenerational equity – the fairness to provide an at least as favorable standard of living as experienced today – and contemporary trends in intergenerational responsibility in the public and private sectors. We welcome contributions to the study of intergenerational equity from across the social sciences, including behavioral sciences, cultural studies, economics, humanities, science and technology, and international development. Contributions offering novel perspectives on intergenerational leadership, documenting alternative approaches and methods for advanced studies or of direct relevance to contemporary debates and implications for public policy are particularly encouraged.

Sample topics

Aging population; Climate change; Complex intertemporal networks; Corporate Social Responsibility; Leadership management; Intergenerational equity; Intergenerational leadership; Intergenerational network design; Intergenerational relations; Intertemporal discounting; Migration; Overindebtedness; Overlapping generations; Pension reform; Policy implications of intergenerational fairness; Social glue; Social network theory / analysis

Chapter proposal guidelines

- The book chapter should be the product of original research and scholarship. It may reflect an original idea or the application of an existing theory to a new setting.
- The contribution should be in an area in which writers are experts in courtesy of extensive study, research and/or professional experience. The chapter should be of a sufficiently high academic standard to stand the test of peer review.
- The chapter should strive to make a contribution to the field, add upon existing research, or fill a market niche. In all cases, it should be of interest to a sufficiently large community of researchers and practitioners to justify publication. Submissions must be original contributions and not under consideration for publication at another outlet at the same time.

Submission procedure

Please send a short book chapter proposal (5 pages maximum) or extended abstract to submissions@vernonpress.com¹⁹ by May 31, 2016 – preferably including a list of references planned to be covered.

After initial assessment, authors will be invited to submit a 5,000-8,000 words chapter by December 15, 2016 for double blind review without containing any reference to the author(s) and in compliance with Vernon Press submission guidelines.

¹⁹<mailto:submissions@vernonpress.com>

- Guest editor Julia M. Puauschunder can be contacted at: Julia.Puauschunder@newschool.edu²⁰
- **Deadlines Abstract / Short Proposal Due: May 31, 2016**
- Acceptance Notification: June 20, 2016
- Finalized Full Chapter Due: December 15, 2016

About the publisher

Vernon Press is an independent publisher of scholarly books with a focus on Economics and Sociology. Our mission is to serve the community of academic and professional scholars by providing a visible, quality platform for the dissemination of emergent ideas. We work closely with authors, academic associations, distributors and library information specialists to identify and develop high quality, high impact titles.

For more information, visit www.vernonpress.com²¹

ESPAnet Poland - Stream: Social and Technological Innovation in Ageing Policies in the European Union (Warsaw, 2016)

22-24 September, 2016 — University of Warsaw, Poland

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS: The 3rd International Conference of ESPAnet-Poland

Stream: "1. Social and Technological Innovation in Ageing Policies in the European Union"

Stream convenors: Andrzej Klimczuk (Warsaw School of Economics, Poland) Łukasz Tomczyk, Ph.D (Pedagogical University of Cracow, Poland)

Language: English

Stream description: In recent years, more and more emphasis is placed on the search for innovative responses to the challenges of ageing populations. Increasingly, the legitimacy of creating local solutions, products, and services is emphasized to meet the social needs of older adults as well as for the maintenance of intergenerational solidarity. The aim of the session is to discuss the programming, promotion, and implementation of innovative policies, programs, and projects related to ageing. In particular, we draw attention to the search for best practices, testing of innovative models, and dilemmas in the fields of management, financing, implementing and maintaining the sustainability of these new programs. The session welcomes papers that will provide both theoretical and empirical findings. Selected topics that we would like to underline include, but are not limited to:

²⁰<mailto:Julia.Puauschunder@newschool.edu>

²¹<http://www.vernonpress.com/>

- Social innovations based on diversity of ageing policy concepts (such as healthy ageing, active ageing, creative ageing, and ageing in place).
- Preventive approaches in ageing policies as well as older-person centered and integrated care.
- An integrated public policies for older adults and intergenerational programs for delivering social and care services.
- Governance and ageing policies, including multilevel and multisectoral approaches to age-friendly cities and communities.
- Strategies for scaling social innovations for ageing societies.
- Digital social innovation, ICT solutions, social and service robotics, smart solutions, gerontechnology, and welfare technology for independent living for older adults.

Papers presented in the thematic session will have a chance to be published in the planned volumes of the “Czech-Polish-Slovak Studies in Andragogy and Social Gerontology” series (see [here](#)²²).

Each abstract should contain:

- Contact details (name and surname, institutional affiliation, e-mail address)
- Information on the selected stream
- Title of the proposed paper
- Abstract: 200-250 words.

Submissions should be sent to ESPANET2016@UW.EDU.PL²³ , Deadline for submissions in **May 15th 2016**.

More information can be found on the conference’s website (see [here](#)²⁴ and [here](#)²⁵).

International Conference on “A Great Transformation? Global Perspectives on Contemporary Capitalisms” (Linz, 2017)

10-13 January, 2017 — Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

Concept, questions, speakers, and issues of the conference

Ever since the global economic area opened up in the 1990s – and most recently, in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis – Karl Polanyi’s economic and cultural history of capitalism, published as *The Great Transformation* in 1944, has been attracting renewed attention. Given his deft analysis of the liberal creed or how he refers to labor, land, and money as fictitious commodities, Polanyi’s critique of capitalism has never disappeared

²²<https://gerontolodzy.wordpress.com>

²³<mailto:ESPANET2016@UW.EDU.PL>

²⁴<http://www.espanetpolska2016.org/-english---home.html>

²⁵<http://www.espanetpolska2016.org/stream-themes-and-call-for-abstracts.html>

from the discussion. However, the unleashing of the market – and more specifically, of financial markets – has resulted in his ideas being widely received among sociologists, political scientists, and economists from all over the world. Polanyi’s analyses of the relationship between economy and society, and between economy/market and politics/state – along with his perspectives on civil society movements – all seem to be custom-made for capturing the crises, changes, and transformations of contemporary capitalisms. Meanwhile, Polanyi’s ideas and models have been profusely revised, pursued, developed, and checked for appropriateness when analyzing developments in the Global North and South. Moreover, a wealth of answers has emerged to the question of how his particular analysis of society may have inspired sociology, political science, and economics.

The conference *A Great Transformation? Global Perspectives on Contemporary Capitalisms* seeks to continue this discussion, identify new salient points and study the following questions: How do developments in contemporary capitalisms in the Global North and South constitute a great transformation, i.e. an epochal change in which the relationship between politics/state and economy/market undergoes fundamental changes at the global, international, transnational, and national levels? Have there been parallel, contradictory or interwoven developments and what form do these take? How are they shaped by social inequalities arising from gender, ethnicity and class, by power and dominance, and by conflict and resistance? How can all these developments be considered in light of Karl Polanyi’s *The Great Transformation*? How do other analyses of and theories on capitalism rooted in sociology, political science, and economics contribute to social analysis and criticism? Where do they interlink with Polanyi’s perspective and where do they take different paths? All these questions will be thoroughly discussed at this interdisciplinary international conference.

The conference will start with an opening speech by Michael Burawoy, University of California, Berkeley/USA, and conclude with his on-stage conversation with Kari Polanyi Levitt, McGill University, Montreal/Canada. **Keynote speakers** will be **José Luis Coraggio**, Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, Buenos Aires/Argentina and **Beverly Silver**, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore/USA.

With this call for papers, we are inviting potential participants to submit proposals related to Karl Polanyi’s work, under one of the following three headings:

Beginning with Polanyi

Under this heading, we will use Polanyi’s models and analyses as starting points for discussing the question of how to theoretically, epistemologically, and empirically utilize them when analyzing contemporary capitalisms. We welcome proposals that address one or more of the following issues:

- (De-)commodification and fictitious commodities

- Economy and society: the liberal creed
- Movements and counter-movements
- Marketization, exploitation and alienation
- Exchange, markets and justice

Meeting Polanyi

Under this heading, we will discuss Polanyi's theory in conjunction with other approaches. As all these concepts are embedded in specific scientific, historical and regional contexts, we will examine their validity as theoretical perspectives and tools for analyzing contemporary capitalisms. We welcome proposals that address one or more of the following issues:

- Regulation theory meets Polanyi
- Marxian theory meets Polanyi
- Critical theory meets Polanyi
- Critical development theory and world systems analysis meet Polanyi
- Social movement theory meets Polanyi

After Polanyi

Under this heading, we will take a look at social problems that call for a contemporary analysis of capitalism. We will show how these challenges can be accepted and how Polanyi's work contributes to meeting said challenges. We welcome proposals that address one or more of the following issues:

- Commodification and de-commodification of ecological and social reproduction
- Fictitious commodities: marketization of knowledge and science
- Politics of crisis: the enduring strength of neoliberalism and the welfare debate
- Conceptions of capitalist crises and pathways towards transformation
- De-growth and democracy

Addressees and conference language

With this call for papers, we are inviting scholars from all parts of the world and all

branches of sociology, political science, and economics – including those working in such transdisciplinary research areas as feminist or intersectionality studies – to submit proposals under the three headings outlined above. The conference will be held in English.

Schedules for submitting abstracts and full papers

We welcome abstracts limited to a maximum of 500 words (including the title, outline of the contents, at least three but no more than five keywords, author's name, affiliation, and full address). We are endeavoring to provide financial support to applicants whose universities, research institutes, etc. are unable to fund travel costs and who have no opportunity to apply for funds elsewhere. Applicants who wish to make use of this offer are asked to state this in their abstract.

Important

- Deadline for submitting abstracts: 30 April 2016
- Notification of acceptance: 30 June 2016
- Deadline for submitting full papers: 30 November 2016
- Please send your abstracts and full papers to great.transformation@jku.at²⁶

Organizers and hosts of the conference

- DFG-Kollegforscher_innengruppe „Landnahme, Beschleunigung, Aktivierung. Dynamik und (De-)Stabilisierung moderner Wachstumsgesellschaften“, Friedrich-Schiller-University, Jena/Germany (Klaus Dörre)
- Institute for Comprehensive Analysis of the Economy, Johannes Kepler University, Linz/Austria (Jakob Kapeller)
- Institute of Political Science, University of Vienna/Austria (Ulrich Brand, Birgit Sauer, Dieter Segert)
- Institute of Sociology, Johannes Kepler University, Linz/Austria (Roland Atzmüller, Brigitte Aulenbacher, Fabienne Décieux, Karin Fischer; conference administration: Heidemarie Schütz)

More details are available at the [conference website](#)²⁷ .

²⁶<mailto:great.transformation@jku.at>

²⁷<http://www.jku.at/conferences/content/e290365>

International Conference on "Economics, Economic Policies and Sustainable Growth in the Wake of the Crisis" (Ancona, 2016)

8-10 September 2016 — Università Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona, Italy

The Department of Economic and Social Sciences of the Università Politecnica delle Marche is organizing a 3-day International Conference with a focus on the consequences of the Great Recession. The aim of the conference is to examine, from different analytical and empirical perspectives, the effects of the crisis on the economy and on economic theory, as well as to introduce possible alternatives on how to reshape the economy in order to obtain equitable prosperity, sustainable growth, and investment and jobs recovery.

INVITED SPEAKERS: Leonardo Becchetti (Università di Roma, Tor Vergata) Silvano Cincotti (Università di Genova) David Colander (Middlebury College) Roberto Danovaro (Università Politecnica delle Marche) Marco Del Negro (Federal Reserve Bank, New York) Domenico Delli Gatti (Università Cattolica, Milano) Jean-Paul Fitoussi (TBC Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris) Duncan Foley (New School University, New York) Alan Kirman (University of Aix-Marseille III) Bruce Greenwald (Columbia University, New York) Mariana Mazzucato (TBC, University of Sussex) Paul Ormerod (University College London) Barkley Rosser jr. (James Madison University) Joseph E. Stiglitz (TBC, Columbia University, New York)

POSSIBLE TOPICS:

- Economic theory in light of the crisis
- Expectations in economics and finance
- Financial stability and financial markets regulation in the wake of the crisis
- Monetary and fiscal policy after the crisis
- Labour market and employment
- Inequality and crises
- Growth and crisis in the global economy
- Policy for strong, inclusive, and sustainable growth
- Macroeconomic models

DEADLINES:

- Long abstract: **June 1**
- Session proposal: **June 15**
- Registration: **July 20**
- Late registration: **August 20**
- Paper submission: **September 1**

PUBLICATIONS: A number of presented papers will be considered for the following publications: Macroeconomic Dynamics - Special Issue Industrial and Corporate Change - Special Section

More information is available on the [conference's website](#)²⁸.

International Conference on "The General Theory and Victoria Chick at 80" (London, 2016)

11 July, 2016 — University College London, UK

The conference is being organised in collaboration with The Post-Keynesian Economics Study Group and the Association for Heterodox Economics to celebrate and reflect on the lasting contributions of *The General Theory* and Victoria Chick to macroeconomics.

The event will take place at University College London on Monday 11 July, including a party with buffet supper in the evening. The event may include some presentations on Sunday 10 July depending on the number of paper offers.

Contributions (an oral presentation and/or a paper) are invited on the relevance of Keynes's and Chick's macroeconomics to critical issues in methodology, theory, policy and economics education. For example:

- Condition of present theory of banking and financialisation
- Private debt, public debt and/or foreign debt
- (Global) financial (in)stability
- International financial architecture
- Liquidity preference (and loanable funds)

²⁸<http://crisis2016.univpm.it>

- Monetary policy
- Methodology: macroeconomics, open systems, equilibrium and uncertainty
- Short run/long run analysis can they be separated?
- Austerity: Europe, UK
- How/why Keynes's theory was lost
- Subversion/assimilation of Keynes's thought
- Conditions for progress in economics teaching.

Please reply by May 15 (earlier if possible) to gtily@tuc.org.uk²⁹ with a copy to jesperj@ruc.dk³⁰, highlighting whichever of the following apply:

- paper/presentation offer – abstract attached
- plan to attend with no presentation
- plan/do not plan to attend party
- have/do not have institutional support

We are likely to ask presenters and participants who have institutional support for a fee of around £100 to cover conference expenses. Victoria has asked us to specify 'no gifts please'.

We hope to see you there.

Sheila Dow (Stirling and Victoria), Jesper Jespersen (Roskilde) & Geoff Tily (TUC)

Marxist-Feminist Conference (Vienna, 2016)

In March 2015 over 500 women and men participated in the first international Marxist-Feminist conference. Some of the themes were: Revisiting and rethinking Marxist-Feminist theory, Intersectionality from a Marxist-Feminist perspective, Hegemonic Feminism as a servant of neoliberalism, the position of women in the care economy, globalisation, education and feminist theory in the global south, human-nature relationships. Speakers included: Frigga Haug, Gayatri C. Spivak, Saskia Sassen, Nira Yuval-Davis, Cynthia Cockburn, Erica Burman, Shahrzad Mojab, Tucker Pamella Farley, and many others.

²⁹<mailto:gtily@tuc.org.uk>

³⁰<mailto:jesperj@ruc.dk>

The second conference, taking place in Vienna, will take up some of these themes again as well as discussing new ones. Below we present a preliminary programme. It represents the themes and panels that are already being organised. We invite you to submit either papers to these themes or themes for which you want to organise a workshop or a panel discussion.

Please provide an abstract for papers you want to present and/or panels you want to organise. The deadline for submissions is the **30th of April**. Please send your submissions to [Diana Mulinari](mailto:diana.mulinari@genus.lu.se)³¹ or [Nora Räthzel](mailto:nora.rathzel@umu.se)³².

Further information can be found [here](#)³³.

Research Area Calls for the Annual EAEPE Conference: "Industrialisation, socio-economic transformation and Institutions" (Manchester, 2016)

3-5 November, 2016 — Manchester, UK

The 28 EAEPE Annual Conference will take place in Manchester on 3-5 November 2016. The conference theme is inspired by the historical legacy of the Industrial Revolution that has made Manchester a pre-eminent industrial metropolis of the world. The theme invites contributors to consider social and economic implications of industrialisation, deindustrialisation and transformation with particular attention to those institutions that flourish and decline around industries and manufacturing.

Following the usual EAEPE format, all scholars are invited to submit a paper on either the conference theme or one of the 22 EAEPE Research Areas. Abstracts (300-750 words) should be submitted electronically via eaepe.org³⁴ and should include the following: the name(s), email address, and affiliation of the authors, along with the name and code of the closest relevant Research Area (see website). Following a notification of acceptance, a full paper will be invited.

Administrative queries can be sent to: eaepe2016@mmu.ac.uk³⁵

Following **Important Dates** are the same for each Research Panel:

- January 31, 2016: abstract submission opens

³¹<mailto:diana.mulinari@genus.lu.se>

³²<mailto:nora.rathzel@umu.se>

³³<http://www.historicalmaterialism.org/news/distributed/marxist-feminist-conference-cfp>

³⁴<http://eaepe.org/>

³⁵<mailto:eaepe2016@mmu.ac.uk>

- May 15, 2016: abstract submission deadline
- June 18, 2016: notification of acceptance; registration opens
- July 31, 2016: early registration closes
- September 14, 2016: late registration closes (for authors to be included in the scientific programme).
- October 01, 2016: full papers submission deadline.

Subcalls for this year’s EAEPE-conference:

Call for Papers for the **Research Area [A]: ”Methodology of Economics”**

Methodology of Economics Research Area (Research Area A) invites paper proposals for the conference. The proposals should be in line with the themes of the Research Area (see below). We welcome proposals on all topics in line with the agenda of the Research Area, but are particularly interested in receiving proposals on:

1. Interdisciplinarity and pluralism in economics
2. Methodology of institutional economics
3. Methodological analysis of the ongoing debates over macroeconomics
4. Methodological analysis of behavioral economics and ”nudge” policies

The abstract should clearly mention (i) the title of the paper, (ii) name of the author(s) and full address of the corresponding author and his/her email address, (iii) the aim and the main argument of the paper, and (iv) keywords and the relevant JEL codes. The abstract should be 300-750 words.

Please submit your abstract through the [online submission system](#)³⁶ and please indicate that your paper is intended for the **Methodology of Economics Research Area [Research Area A]**.

Session Proposals are welcome. Please inform the Methodology of Economics Research Area Coordinators **Uskali Mäki** (uskali.maki@helsinki.fi³⁷) and **N. Emrah Aydinonat** (emrah.aydinonat@helsinki.fi³⁸) if you would like to propose a session.

Please contact us if you have any questions:

³⁶http://eaepe.org/?page=events&side=annual_conference&sub=eaepe2016_abstract_submission

³⁷<mailto:uskali.maki@helsinki.fi>

³⁸<mailto:emrah.aydinonat@helsinki.fi>

- Uskali Mäki (uskali.maki [at] [helsinki.fi](mailto:uskali.maki@helsinki.fi)³⁹)
- N. Emrah Aydinonat (emrah.aydinonat [at] [helsinki.fi](mailto:emrah.aydinonat@helsinki.fi)⁴⁰)

Call for papers for **Research Area [C] - "Institutional Change" on Money, finance and institutional change.**

The aim of the session is to discuss how money and finance affect institutional change and how policy may prevent the negative consequences, of such change. The absence of an economic recovery in most countries, the failure of monetary expansion and the persistent risk of speculative bubbles suggest that these are dramatically important issues and that the pursuit of a relevant (public) regulatory framework is not a mere academic formality depending on current intellectual opportunities. It is a matter of viability-survival for society.

Monetary and financial issues are often viewed as specific topics, typically dealt with by economists who are specialized in that field of inquiry. This suggests that independent investigations can be carried out which deal either with the real, the monetary or the financial features of the economy. It also leads to accounts of the present crisis based on a distinction between real and financial determinants and, most often, on the claim that the main cause of the crisis was a distortion of finance relative to the real economy.

A different perspective is that we live in a monetary production economy, which means that money is a key institution and that the real-monetary distinction may be conceptually useful but does not reflect an actual separation. Following this perspective, the distinction between money, credit and finance turns out to be rather blurred as well. Under these circumstances, it is more plausible to conceive of the crisis by taking into account the crucial role that money plays and how it affects the instability of the economy.

While the first two perspectives focus on the role money plays in relation to the production and distribution of output or the accumulation of capital, a third perspective focuses on the destabilizing effect and the social costs that the commodification of money, credit and finance has for society as well as for the economy. This issue, originally pointed out by K. Polanyi, has been discussed less than that of another (fictitious) commodity, labor. The three perspectives raise some interesting issues. They are listed here as possible topics for the papers

- What are the monetary characteristics of market-based capitalist economies?
- How do money and finance affect economic growth today?

³⁹<http://helsinki.fi>

⁴⁰<http://helsinki.fi>

- How do money and finance affect the stability of the economy?
- Are micro and macro aspects of financial instability a distortion or a key feature of the economy?
- How do the contributions of authors such as Marx, Veblen, Polanyi, Hilferding, Keynes and Minsky relate to each other with regard to money and finance?
- How does the institutionalist tradition deal with the peculiarity of money and finance?
- What are the social costs of money manager capitalism?
- How can we conceive of an evolutionary-institutionalist economic policy with regard to monetary and financial issues?
- Can we depict money and finance as the unprivatizable spine of a private-interest economy?
- Are market-based micro-regulation models relevant with regard to financialization, self-regulation and vested interests?
- Can money – and credit – be decommodified and how?
- Can Polanyi’s fictitious commodities - money, labor and land – be organized for the common good?

Papers that discuss these issue either in general terms or with regard to recent and less recent events are welcome.

For further questions relating to this session please write to Paolo Ramazzotti (ramazzotti@unimc.it⁴¹).

Please submit your abstract through the [online submission system](#)⁴² and choose [C] Institutional Change.

Call for Papers for the **Research Area [E1]: ”Industrial Policy and Development”**

For this year’s EAEPE Conference in Manchester the research area ’Industrial Policy and Development’ invites papers or sessions that offer insights to the discussion on industrial development with special emphasis on the importance of structural and insti-

⁴¹<mailto:ramazzotti@unimc.it>

⁴²http://eaepe.org/?page=events&side=annual_conference&sub=eaepe2016_abstract_submission

tutional transformation both for developed and developing countries and regions. How this transformation can be marshalled and what is the role of industrial policy in that direction? What are the main challenges to be taken into account?

Industrial development is not referring only to the manufacturing sector but to the entire supply chain, including agricultural activities and services, as there are strong interdependencies and complementarities among these productive domains. However, the role of the manufacturing sector in the process of structural change deserves special attention as it boosts technologically-driven productivity growth and has strong interdependencies with other high value – added sectors and especially services in the economy.

In addition to the general topics that fall within the description of our research area [Research Area \[E1\]](#)⁴³ and trying to keep in line also with the main conference theme, we invite papers or sessions that address issues related to the following topics:

- What is the appropriate role of government in stimulating industrialization?
- New challenges inviting to rethink about industrial policy:
 - Implementation of industrial policy in a Global Value Chain context.
 - Emergence of new global economic players (BRICS).
 - Environmental challenges.
 - Digitisation of industrial production.
 - The dominance of the financial sector over 'real' economy.
- The sector dimension of industrial policy: are there specific areas to become engines of growth especially under the crisis circumstances (e.g. creative industries, low tech industries, high tech industries, renewable resources, KIBS etc.)?
- Implementation of industrial policy. Experience in different economic contexts.

Please submit your abstract through the [online submission system](#)⁴⁴ and select **RA[E1]**, by **May 15**.

Contact

Ioanna Kastelli⁴⁵

National Technical University of Athens, Greece

⁴³http://eaepe.org/?page=research_areas&side=e1_industrial_policy_and_development

⁴⁴http://eaepe.org/?page=events&side=annual_conference&sub=eaepe2016_abstract_submission

⁴⁵<http://www.liee-ntua.gr/en/>

iokast@chemeng.ntua.gr⁴⁶

Lukasz Mamica⁴⁷

Cracow University of Economics, Poland
mamical@uek.krakow.pl⁴⁸

Call for Papers for **Research Area [I] - Comparative Political Economy**

Economic development implies structural change as its natural consequence. Demand for the products for one branch of industry switches to another after a time. Technical progress changes relative positions of industries. New industries emerge, but not necessarily in the same places as the ones which are replaced. Increasing international trade and competition make industries in some regions fail when they become less performing than in other regions. Activity of multinationals and delocalization of activities around the world makes national and regional industrial landscapes change, and their role in global value chains modified. In some regions services prevail more and more over industries. The impact of these processes on social issues such as inequality, unemployment etc., may be very important. Transition of some economies to market economy implied their opening and exposure to global competition, changing prospects of different industries.

Complex relationships between productive structures, institutions and regional features invite comparative research. Examples of decline of industries followed (or not) by restructuring and re-industrialization are numerous and diversified in economic history. How the processes following decline of coal mining regions in France and Belgium compare to problems which Polish Silesian mines encounter? Are experiences of Italian small enterprises and their competition with Asian providers transferable to other countries? In what former Eastern Germany is specific in its post-transition evolution? In what degree culture makes difference for the manner structural change is operated? Why in Scandinavian countries industrial change does not impact trade unionism, while in other countries it does?

We invite all researchers who are interested in comparative analysis of:

- Spontaneous and regulated change of industrial structures of countries and regions
- External and internal factors making difference in evolution of productive structures

⁴⁶<mailto:iokast@chemeng.ntua.gr>

⁴⁷<http://www.ae.krakow.pl/%7Egap/main.php?up=4&id=157>

⁴⁸<mailto:%20%20mamical@uek.krakow.pl>

- Role of formal institutions and of culture and habits in restructuring of industries and services
- Regional features: factor, enabler and outcome of industrial change
- Role of agents (multinationals, companies, SMEs, public authorities) in re-industrialisation
- Social implications of structural change in different institutional context.
- Varieties of Inequality and disparity between countries
- Comparative Labour market performances

to participate in this Special Session.

Please submit your abstract through the [online submission system](#)⁴⁹ and choose [I] **Research Area I** (before 15 May 2016).

- Maria Lissowska (lisso@sgh.waw.pl⁵⁰)
- Pasquale Tridico (tridico@uniroma3.it⁵¹)
- Caroline Vincensini (vincensini@ens-cachan.fr⁵²)

Call for Papers for the **Research Area [J] on "Monetary Economics, Finance and Financial Institutions"**.

This research area provides a pluralistic and interdisciplinary forum for the analysis of financial markets and their role in economy, culture and society. All aspects of finance in this respect are taken into consideration. Given the current economic situation, this research area pays particular attention to post-crisis dynamics and how present financial markets work, what their function in contemporary capitalist systems actually is and how systemic risks are produced and managed.

For the 2016 EAEPE Annual Conference, we ask for submissions on questions posed by new instruments and cultures of finance and how they shape, stabilize or interrupt economic and political systems. Repercussions of the recent financial crisis show a broadened interest in finance beyond Economics. Disciplines such as anthropology, sociology, critical management or cultural studies but also civil society actors like NGOs, activists and artists took part in debates about a better financial architecture. In order to enrich

⁴⁹http://eaepe.org/?page=events&side=annual_conference&sub=eaepe2016_abstract_submission

⁵⁰<mailto:lisso@sgh.waw.pl>

⁵¹<mailto:%20tridico@uniroma3.it>

⁵²<mailto:%20vincensini@ens-cachan.fr>

the theoretical and policy vocabulary of (heterodox) economics this research area wants to reach out to interdisciplinary perspectives on ‘Monetary Economics, Finance and Financial Institutions’. Thus, this Research Area wants to relate (but is by no means limited) to the following concerns:

- How does present economic culture affect, change and stabilize financial hierarchies and political power?
- How does financial expertise and new public or private financial Institutions impact democratic decision-making or the very concept of democracy?
- How does post-crisis financial regulation affect the performance and business models of financial institutions and the financial field more generally?
- How are unconventional central bank policies legitimated in relation to economic theory, democratic accountability and income and wealth inequality?
- What is the new role of central banking and how does it restrict and enable future expectations for areas beyond finance?
- What are the implications of new securitization and investment practices on current financial architecture and the low growth and interest rate environment?
- In which respects does digitalization in finance change financial practices like credit creation, payment systems, wealth management or maturity transformation?
- What are present modes of algorithmic knowledge and execution in finance and how does its rate of acceleration affect regulation, economic theory, banking and other financial institutions?
- What kind of new influential financial intermediaries evolve in the present financial and cultural post crisis setting and what kind of peer-to-peer credit creation alternatives are most promising?

We welcome submissions of individual papers or panels. Panel submissions are thought to contain 4 to 5 contributions, chair and discussant. Submissions should be handed in through the [EAEPE website](#)⁵³.

For further questions relating to the conference or this call please write to the coordinators of this Research Area: Benjamin Wilhelm (benjamin.wilhelm@sowi.uni-giessen.de⁵⁴) or Ian Crowther (ian.crowther@mbs.ac.uk⁵⁵).

⁵³<http://eaepe.org>

⁵⁴<mailto:benjamin.wilhelm@sowi.uni-giessen.de>

⁵⁵<mailto:ian.crowther@mbs.ac.uk>

Call for Papers for the **Research Area [L] - Labour Economics**

Nearly everywhere in recent times, the labour market has been undergoing deep transformations in its performance, its structure and its institutions. These transformations are strictly tied with the evolution of the productive structure, and particularly with the changing features of industrialisation. Therefore this year's general theme is particularly important for the labour market research area.

The traits of industrialisation that have most affected the variables of the labour markets are: the still growing process of globalization, giving way to offshoring and changes in the international division of labour; the process of innovation and technical change, with its asymmetry among countries and evolution of skill requirements; and the changing relationship between industrial capitalism and financial capitalism. Nevertheless, other features may be detected which deeply affect the evolution of the labour markets.

Failure of regulating and governing those processes may turn out in worsening the "labour standards" and cutting down the level of economic activity and the growth of employment. Therefore, a deep analysis of the relationship between labour market dynamics and industrialisation is needed as a basis for selecting appropriate lines of industrial policy aimed at obtaining a beneficial impact on the labour market.

In this light, papers concerned with the following topics would be particularly appreciated for this research area session, although other issues are also welcome:

- Labour market conditions and industrial location decisions;
- Wage devaluation, labour standards and "social dumping";
- Variety of work contracts, flexibilisation, labour mobility, lay-off policies
- Unemployment insurance, minimum income, basic income
- Active labour policy, labour services
- Industrial relations, collective bargaining, "minimum wage", role of trade unions
- Technical progress, labour productivity, unemployment, working time policies
- Wage dispersion and biased technical progress
- Job destruction and job creation, vocational training and new skills
- Work organization, new production processes and workers participation
- Income and wealth inequality, factor shares

- Profits: industrial and financial investments

Please submit your abstract through the [online submission system](#)⁵⁶ and choose **[L] Research Area "Labour Economics"**

Call for Papers for **Research Area [P]: "Economic History"**

The Economic History research area of the European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy (EAEPE) is pleased to announce its call for panels and papers to the 28th annual conference in Manchester this year. The Economic History section is dedicated to providing a forum for the presentation of a plurality of theoretical and methodological approaches, as well as substantive concerns, in the area of historical scholarship in political economy.

In light of this year's conference theme, the Economic History Research Area is especially keen to solicit proposals for papers and panels (re)examining the history of socio-economic transformation brought about by processes of industrialisation during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries (we would also expressly mention interest in proto- and late industrialisation). We would like to particularly encourage approaches that examine the effects upon, generation of, and evolution of institutions in/on processes of industrialisation. Moreover, we are especially happy to consider panels and papers that reflect on the philosophical relation between history and theory in the production of historical economic narratives. In that vein, the research coordinators would suggest several basic guiding questions for panels and papers (although we would emphasize that potential contributors should not feel limited to these suggestions):

- What role can social, economic, and political theories play in producing historical knowledge about industrialisation, socio-economic transformation, institutions, and political economies more generally
 - Is theory primarily useful for generating hypotheses about the history of social transformation in political economies?
 - Can theoretical insights help to generate substantially new historical narratives (e.g. by changing our perspective on already established "facts," and their relationship to one another)
 - Can the gap between historical specificity and theoretical abstraction be bridged through process theoretical, dialectical, or performative accounts?
 - For what purpose should history be interrogated, and to what end can history be mobilised, for the theoretical investigation of economic evolution and

⁵⁶http://eaepe.org/?page=events&side=annual_conference&sub=eaepe2016_abstract_submission

development?

- Should the role of economic history principally be concerned with testing theory?
- Can historical accounts produce novel theoretical insights (e.g. by highlighting the dynamic, processual, or transformative qualities of socio-economic systems)?
- Research into industrialisation has often considered England/Britain as the historical pioneer of industrialisation.
 - To what extent has the historically contingent constellation of social forces present during British industrialisation influenced our understanding of fundamental socio-economic transformation and the role of institutions in political economic evolution?
 - To what degree are our conceptions of “economy,” “the economic” and “markets” formed in relation to the English experience of industrialisation?
 - Studies of late industrialisation often employ a comparative perspective to study Continental and extra-European industrialisation. What role can “international” factors play in changing our understanding of industrialisation?
 - Do fundamental economic categories—for example, capital, labour, finance, money—need to be rethought following critical evaluation of British industrialisation?
 - To what degree has existing scholarship misjudged processes of industrialisation because of a Eurocentric focus?

In addition to the conference themes, we would also encourage submissions for prospective panels and papers from all substantive areas of historical political economy. The research area is not limited in its interest of time periods, and welcomes proposals dealing with political economy issues from temporal periods as distant as antiquity, and as contemporary as the Global Financial Crisis. Moreover, the research coordinators do not discriminate between research that has engaged in primary historical research, or is limited to theoretical reflection on existing secondary sources. Panel proposals should include between 4 and 5 paper proposals, a chair and a discussant. Paper abstracts should be between 300-400 words in length. All proposals should be submitted over the [EAEPE website](http://eaepe.org)⁵⁷.

Questions, queries or comments can be addressed to Matthieu Hughes (matthieu.hughes@gmail.com)⁵⁸

⁵⁷<http://eaepe.org>

⁵⁸<mailto:matthieu.hughes@gmail.com>

), Ioanna Sapfo Pepelasis (ipepelasis@aueb.gr⁵⁹) or Anna Spadavecchia (a.spadavecchia@henley.ac.uk⁶⁰).

Call for Papers for the **Research Area [X]: "Networks"**

Since technologies are becoming more and more complex, the locus of innovation resides not only within the firm, but also outside, at the interfaces between firms, universities, research laboratories etc. Many innovations require collective efforts of highly specialized organizations, involving different partners to act cooperatively.

Even though the research area [X] "Networks" is open to all kind of network-related issues we would like to turn our attention this year on **R&D cooperation and innovation networks**. In other words, we address networks in which economic actors' main rationale for cooperation is information exchange, knowledge transfer, learning and innovation.

Previous empirical research clearly indicates that an actor's strategic network positioning is positively related with firm performance. We are convinced that an in-depth understanding of the structure and dynamics of networks is crucial for explaining the innovation performance of the actors involved. Against this backdrop the **lack of research** on the formation and termination dynamics of R&D cooperation linkages, structural evolution of entire innovation network and related innovation outcomes of network incumbents is astonishing.

Accordingly, **the major objective** of this research area is to contribute to an in-depth understanding of cooperation and network dynamics along multiple analytical levels. At the same time we are curious to understand how structuration and network change processes affect firm innovativeness over time. Our considerations suggest that a number of interesting and important theoretical questions fall within the ambit of this call. We particularly encourage papers that ask questions such as the following:

- How and why do networks evolve, what are the endogenous and exogenous forces behind these change processes?
- How do structural network characteristic – at different analytical levels – emerge, solidify and eventually dissolve over time?
- What are the most beneficial positions in terms of firm level innovation outcomes in dynamic evolving innovation system, how do these positions change over time?
- How do R&D tie formation and tie termination processes affect the innovative performance of the actors involved?

⁵⁹<mailto:ipepelasis@aueb.gr>

⁶⁰<mailto:a.spadavecchia@henley.ac.uk>

Please submit your abstract through the [online submission system](#)⁶¹ and choose **Research Area [X] Networks**.

URPE Session & Paper Proposals for the ASSA 2017 (Chicago, 2017)

6-8 January, 2017 — Chicago, US

URPE invites proposals for complete sessions and individual papers for the URPE at [ASSA annual meeting](#)⁶². URPE welcomes proposals on radical political economic theory and applied analysis from a wide variety of theoretical perspectives.

The **deadline** for proposed papers and sessions is **May 1, 2016**. At that time individual and panel proposals will be checked to ensure that everyone is current with their URPE dues or the proposals will be set aside.

Proposals for **complete sessions** are encouraged and should include the session title, a brief description of each paper, and the names, institutional affiliations, and email addresses of the chair, discussants, and presenters. Proposals for sessions should contain four papers. If you are proposing a complete session, please arrange to have discussants for your papers and a chair for your session. As the organizer of this session, you are responsible for conveying administrative information to session members, including confirmation that the session has been accepted, the time and location, and the deadlines for distributing papers.

Proposals for **individual papers** should include the title, the abstract, and the author's name, institutional affiliation, and email. Individual papers that are accepted will be assigned to sessions and each session will have an assigned organizer. Individuals whose papers are accepted may also be asked to serve as a discussant in a different session at the meetings.

We regret that high quality individual papers may be turned down due to the inability to place them in a session with papers with similar themes. The number of sessions we can have is limited by ASSA, and we regret that high quality session proposals may also have to be turned down.

You should receive word from URPE about the decision on your session or paper by late June. The date and time of sessions are assigned by the AEA in late August.

Please note that anyone who presents a paper (but not the chairs or discussants) must be a member of URPE **at the time of submission of the paper or panel proposal**.

⁶¹http://eaepe.org/?page=events&side=annual_conference&sub=eaepe2016_abstract_submission

⁶²<https://www.aeaweb.org/conference/>

Membership information is available by clicking [here](#).⁶³

Applications should be submitted online beginning April 1 at this link for individual papers: [URPE@ASSA Individual Submissions](#)⁶⁴ or here for complete session submissions: [URPE@ASSA Complete Session Submissions](#)⁶⁵. If you have questions or problems with the online submission, please contact [Matías Vernengo](#)⁶⁶.

Proposals submitted after the May 1 deadline will not be considered.

URPE at the annual convention of the Southern Economic Association (Washington D.C., 2016)

19-21 November 2016 — JW Marriott, Washington D.C.

URPE is organizing sessions at this year's Southern Economics Association Annual Convention. Please submit paper and/or session proposals to Scott Carter at urpeatsea@urpe.org⁶⁷.

Scott Carter
Associate Professor of Economics
The University of Tulsa
Oklahoma USA

World Economics Association Conference: "Capital Accumulation, Production and Employment: Can We Bend the Arc of Global Capital Toward Justice?" (2016)

15 May – 15 July, 2016 — Online Conference, Discussion Forum

Conference leaders: Gerson Lima and Jack Reardon

Call for papers

This conference will focus on various aspects of global accumulation, production and employment from the broader perspective of examining their interlinkages with other economic, social, and political processes. Concerns with social inclusion extend well

⁶³http://urpe.org/?page=about_urpe&side=join_urpe_renew_urpe_annual_membership

⁶⁴<https://form.jotform.com/urpe/assa-2017-individual-paper-submissi>

⁶⁵<https://form.jotform.com/urpe/assa-2017-complete-session-submissi>

⁶⁶<mailto:mv012@bucknell.edu>

⁶⁷<mailto:urpeatsea@urpe.org>

beyond issues of justice and fairness, since the degree of economic inequality also affects social cohesion and political stability, and can also have negative implications for economic growth and democratic institutions.

The broad themes to be covered are noted below; in addition, specific issues that could be taken up in both theoretical and empirical papers are mentioned, but these should be seen only as indicative suggestions. Papers falling within the broad topic of the conference, but on issues not specifically mentioned, are most welcome. We welcome contributions from all social scientists, policy makers, and students.

We invite papers on themes and topics including, but not limited to:

1. Finance, investment and production

- Growth models and investment patterns
- Finance and changes in the pattern of production and employment
- The role of central banks and treasury policies in the current investment scenario
- The debate on secular stagnation

2. Investment trends and the competition among countries for business

- Investment flows in the context of global value chains
- The role of global trade competition in investment and innovation strategies
- Trends in investment strategies and labor-saving technologies
- The new mercantilism: nation states and competition for business
- The debate on the fourth industrial revolution

3. Challenges to working conditions

- The global labor marketplace: offshoring, outsourcing, crowdsourcing.
- Working conditions and unequal income distribution
- Automation and technological unemployment
- Policies to fix the problem of technological unemployment
- Employment and income policies

4. Economics and democracy

- The failure of the mainstream economics' policy framework in coping with job creation and welfare
- Fundamentals of an economic theory that could democratically assure full employment
- Capitalism, financial power and democracy
- Economics and democracy in the economics curriculum

Submissions:

- Deadline for Paper Submissions: 1 May, 2016
- Discussion Forum: 15 May – 15 July, 2016

Paperback book of conference papers will be published later in the year.

When submitting the paper, please also include the name(s), email address(es), and affiliated institutions or organizations.

Please send your submissions to: wealconference2016@gmail.com⁶⁸

Further information can be found at the [conference website](#)⁶⁹ .

Call for Participants

Conference on "Gender Budgeting: Feminist Policy Change" (Glasgow, 2016)

19-20 May, 2016 — WiSE Research Centre, Glasgow Caledonian University, UK

Conference Topic: Gender Budgeting: Feminist Policy Change in UK – Reflections on devolution and austerity

At WISE research centre, Glasgow Caledonian University, we have a long-standing research interest in gender budgeting in Scotland, UK and internationally. We are planning a 2-day conference on the advocacy, adoption and advances of gender budgeting in the devolved governments within the UK and developments in the Republic of Ireland.

⁶⁸<mailto:wealconference2016@gmail.com>

⁶⁹<http://worldeconomicsassociation.us3.list-manage.com/track/click?u=f88acbfd9af76573d1ecc3b8a&id=f01780287a&e=de278ce9bd>

We are interested in the perspectives of policy makers from within government, alongside the experiences of civil society activists and analysis by academics and advisers on the pitfalls and promise of gender budgeting. There is significant diversity across the UK in the approach to gender analysis in the budget process and that is what we are aiming to explore through dialogue, exchange and learning at this event.

We hope the audience will include policymakers, activists, analysts, and other interested specialists from across the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

The conference is free of charge, however the number of places is limited. If you wish to attend, please register at [eventbrite](#)⁷⁰.

Conference Programme

Thursday 19 May, 09.30-4.30

- **Session 1: Setting the scene**

09.30 – Arrival and welcome

Opening remarks and welcome – SG minister – tbc

10:00 – **Gender budgeting and devolution: divergent responses to shared austerity**

Conference Keynote: Professor Diane Elson, WiSE Visiting Professor and Chair of UKWBG

- **Session 2 Gender Budgeting and Devolution: Institutional Engagement**

11.45-1.30

Contributors include representatives from government, equality and human rights commissions from Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

Open Forum - informal exchanges from across the countries: meeting colleagues, sampling materials, making connections over lunch

- **Session 3 Gender Budgeting and Devolution – Civil Society Action**

2.00-4.30

Perspectives from civil society activists and women's budget groups in Scotland, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Wales, England, and UK.

Friday 20 May, 09.30-1.30

⁷⁰https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/gender-budgeting-feminist-policy-change-tickets-23996221344?utm_source=eb_email&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=order_confirmation_email&utm_term=eventname&ref=emailordconf

- **Session 4 –Reflecting on Gender Budgeting as a tool for gender equality**
09.35-11.30
Perspectives on gender budgeting as feminist policy change in context of austerity, political change, and challenges for gender equality policy.
- **Session 5:Gender equality and devolution: strength in divergence?**
11.45 – 1.15
Speakers and Contributors include representatives from governments, equality and human rights bodies, women’s budget groups and other civil society organisations, academic and practitioner networks, researchers from WISE Research Centre.

Critical Summer University Kassel

25-29 July, 2016 — University of Kassel, Germany

This summer school dedicated to the '**critique of domination**' will take place at the University of Kassel on 25-29 July 2016. The school is open to anyone interested in critical perspectives in the social sciences and covers a broad range of topics and perspectives. There will be English-language crash courses and workshops throughout the week on cities and urban protest, new trade unionism, the human rights of migrants and refugees, corporate research, civil wars in the 21st century, the limits of development aid, critical realism and class theory.

Further information will follow soon and will be available [here](#)⁷¹ .

Next sessions of the INET YSI Online Seminar in History of Economic Thought and Philosophy of Economics

Wed 20th of **April** 16h UTC (for corresponding times around the world see [this site](#)⁷²)

*The Influence of Mechanics and Cybernetics on 20th Century Economics*⁷³

Gabriel Oliva, *Universidade de São Paulo*

The Road to Servomechanisms: The Influence of Cybernetics on Hayek, from the Sensory

⁷¹<http://herrkrit.com/english/>

⁷²<http://www.timeanddate.com/time/map/>

⁷³<http://www.ineteconomics.org/community/events/the-influence-of-mechanics-and-cybernetics-on-20th-century-economics>

Order to the Social Order

Discussant: Jack Birner, *Università degli Studi di Trento*

Mark Kirstein, *Technische Universität Dresden*

From the Ergodic Hypothesis in Physics to the Ergodic Axiom in Economics

Discussant: J. Barkley Rosser, *James Madison University*

May

Economic Institutions and the “Scientification” of Economics in the Mid-20th Century: US and France⁷⁴

Alexander Arnold, *New York University*

Beyond Physics Envy? Thinking Through the Relationship Between Economics and the Natural Sciences in Postwar France

Discussant: Richard Arena, *Université de Nice Sophia-Antipolis* (TBC)

Camila Orozco Espinel, *École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales*

How Walras Made Room in the United States: Econometric Society and Cowles Commission Demarcation from Institutionalism (1930-1960)

Discussant: Tiago Mata, *University College London*

June

Economic Development and the Boundaries of Economics⁷⁵

Luke Messac, *University of Pennsylvania*

What is an Economy? Debating Production Boundaries and Women’s Work in African National Income Accounting

Discussant: Gerardo Serra, *University of Sussex*

Maria Dahl, *King’s College London*

A Western Idea of Development: What shaped the idea of development in Indian Political Economy, 1870-1914

Discussant: Manu Goswami, *New York University*

The sessions can be attend directly on a web browser (with or without microphone and camera) via the go-to-meeting website, with no further installation (a standalone program is offered for free download optionally), using [this link](#)⁷⁶ at the time of the session. For papers and abstracts see the event pages accessible from the [program](#)

⁷⁴<http://www.ineteconomics.org/community/events/economic-institutions-and-the-scientification-of-economics-in-the-mid-20th-century-us-and-france>

⁷⁵<http://www.ineteconomics.org/community/events/economic-development-and-the-boundaries-of-economics>

⁷⁶<https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/815086087>

Post-Keynesian Crossborder Conference on "Inequality, Finance and Secular Stagnation" (Toronto, 2016)

13-14 May, 2016 — The Fields Institute, Toronto, Canada

The economic and financial crisis began in October 2007, and set in motion a number of events that contributed to the largest economic recession since the Great Depression of 1929. This workshop will explore the causes and policy solutions to this on-going crisis, by emphasizing a dissenting and critical view of current economic policies. The participants in this workshop place institutions and income inequality at the heart of their analysis of economic growth.

Co-organised by Louis-Philippe Rochon and Tom Michl. Hosted by the Fields Institute.

Sponsored by the International Journal of Political Economy, The Review of Keynesian Economics, and the Review of Political Economy

Location and Time

- The Fields Institute⁷⁸ , Room 230
- 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
- Anyone who wants to attend should register (see [website](#)⁷⁹).

To view the schedule in PDF, click [here](#)⁸⁰ .

For more information or if you wish to attend, please contact Louis-Philippe Rochon at Lprochon2003@yahoo.com⁸¹ or visit the [conference website](#)⁸² .

⁷⁷<http://www.ineteconomics.org/community/young-scholars/working-groups/history-of-economic-thought/news/schedule-announced-for-monthly-history-of-economic-thought-webinar>

⁷⁸<http://www.fields.utoronto.ca/describe/host-institutions/fields-institute>

⁷⁹<http://www.fields.utoronto.ca/activities/workshop-inequality-finance-and-secular-stagnation>

⁸⁰<http://www.fields.utoronto.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/Conference%20Programme%20-%20March%2024%2C%202016%20update.pdf>

⁸¹<mailto:Lprochon2003@yahoo.com>

⁸²<http://www.fields.utoronto.ca/activities/workshop-inequality-finance-and-secular-stagnation>

Summer Course on Modern Monetary Theory (Maastricht, 2016)

18-22 July, 2016 — Maastricht University, Netherlands

This course provides a new methodological approach to money and macroeconomics. Realizing that abstract equilibrium models lack descriptions of fundamental issues of a modern monetary economy, the focus of this course lies on the (stylized) balance sheets of the main actors. Money, after all, is born on the balance sheets of the central bank or commercial bank. The course aims to explain how the two monetary circuits – central bank deposits and bank deposits – are intertwined. It is also shown how government spending injects money into the economy. We discuss real world problems with a focus on the economic crisis in the eurozone. Specific issues discussed are quantitative easing, the TARGET2 system and the way the European Central Bank works.

Teacher: Dirk Ehnts⁸³

More information is available [here](#)⁸⁴.

Summer School on "Europe's Many Crises: View from a Mountain"

10-24 July, 2016 — Giant Mountains (Krkonoše), Czech Republic

Our summer school promises to offer you two weeks of fun in the company of similarly minded peers, taught by leading experts in the field. The project takes place in the Giant Mountains in the heart of the Czech Republic's oldest National Park; isolated from the every-day attraction of cities, but close enough to one of the most beautiful: Prague, which you can visit during the weekend break.

We will host the ECJ President Koen Lenaerts as our key-note speaker, Koen Lenaerts will also preside over a moot court competition, which concludes the summer school every year. The programme includes a number of other guests coming from some leading universities in Europe and the United States. We will discuss refugees, European security and the threat of terrorism, the future of the Eurozone, Brexit, TTIP etc. . . .

Since the summer school is set in a mountain chalet, which is rather far from the amusements of a city (it is in the first, most protected part of the National Park), we always get a very nice atmosphere that you do not usually experience in summer schools, where

⁸³<http://www.berlin.bard.edu/people/faculty-and-instructional-staff/dirk-ehnts/>

⁸⁴<http://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/web/Main/ProspectiveStudents/MaastrichtSummerSchool/CourseOffer/CourseOfferBySubject/ModernMonetaryTheoryAndEuropeanMacroeconomics.htm?bbid=452342>

people are busy with exploring the surroundings and are spread around in many places. At our summer school students get to know each other relatively quickly (also because we do not have more than 25 of them), which is immediately translated into a nice atmosphere in the class. And it even happens that you discuss the latest ECJ's cases with an AG in the sauna (open every evening)

Jan Komárek (LSE) and the Organising Team from Prague

General Information

- **Date:** From 10 July 2016 (16:00) to 24 July 2016 (10:00)
- **Venue:** Patejdlova Bouda, Giant Mountains, Czech Republic
- **Topic:** The many crises of the European Union
- **Distinguished Lecturers:** Koen Lenaerts, President of the European Court of Justice
- **Guest Lecturers:** Ana Beduschi (Exeter), Marija Bartl (Amsterdam/Harvard), Marco Dani (Trento), Irena Kalhousová (LSE), Mareike Kleine (LSE), Kubo Mačák (Exeter), Paul Linden Retek (Yale), Jonathan White (LSE), Mike Wilkinson (LSE)
- **Course Fee:** € 500 (incl. accommodation and full board)

Would you like to know what [programme](#)⁸⁵ is waiting for you during the two weeks spent in the magical setting of the Giant Mountains?

Are you interested in who will lead you through the academic programme of the summer school? Please meet our [lecturers](#)⁸⁶ .

Do you wonder where the summer school will be held? Well, it is going to be in the [Patejdlova bouda](#)⁸⁷ chalet in the heart of the Giant Mountains.

In the mountains? But [how can I get there](#)⁸⁸ ?

Do you have any questions regarding the summer school? Please do not hesitate to contact us using our e-mail address summer@society.cz⁸⁹ or our [contact form](#)⁹⁰ . Or you can have a look at [frequently asked questions](#)⁹¹ .

⁸⁵<http://summer.society.cz/en/cls-summer-school-2016/programme/>

⁸⁶<http://summer.society.cz/en/cls-summer-school-2016/lecturers/>

⁸⁷<http://summer.society.cz/en/cls-summer-school-2016/venue/>

⁸⁸<http://summer.society.cz/en/cls-summer-school-2016/travel/>

⁸⁹<mailto:summer@society.cz>

⁹⁰<http://summer.society.cz/en/about-us/contacts/>

⁹¹<http://summer.society.cz/en/cls-summer-school-2016/faq/>

Have you made your decision to apply for the summer school? That's great news! Please let us know about your interest using the [application form](#)⁹² .

Awards

Kurt Rothschild Award for Economic Journalism and Research

In remembrance of the considerable achievements of the Austrian Professor of Economics Kurt Rothschild, whose dedication for science, policies and society has left a sustainable mark in these areas and for the first time, in 2016 the [Karl-Renner-Institut](#)⁹³ and the [Social Democratic parliamentary club](#)⁹⁴ award the Kurt Rothschild Award for Economic Journalism and Research.

The prize recognizes scientific, editorial or journalistic contributions of the author or authors, which are pluralistic in method and theory. Submissions need to be available in print or online in the German-speaking area (e.g.: in form of papers, columns, on blogs or in books).

The **submission deadline** ends on Friday, **29th April, 2016**.

Further information on the award and the terms of participation are available in German on <http://kurt-rothschild-preis.at>⁹⁵ .

Richard Higgott Journal Article Prize: Call for Submissions

Following the success of last year's initiative, this is to announce the **2016 Australian International Political Economy Network (AIPEN) — Richard Higgott Journal Article Prize** for the best article published in the broad field of International Political Economy (IPE) by an Australia-based academic.

For some time, it has been noticeable that, outside individual academic journals or associations, independent recognition of IPE scholarship in journal article form has been lacking. While there are independent and esteemed prize awards for academic book publishing, e.g. the British International Studies Association (BISA) International Political Economy Group Book Prize, the recognition of something similar for journal article accomplishment has been neglected.

⁹²<http://summer.society.cz/en/cls-summer-school-2016/application-form/>

⁹³<http://www.renner-institut.at/english/>

⁹⁴<https://klub.spoe.at/>

⁹⁵<http://kurt-rothschild-preis.at>

Further details and guidelines on nominations, which include *self*-nominations, are available [here](#)⁹⁶ .

Journals

real-world economics review, 74

Thomas Palley: [I⁹⁷ nequality, the financial crisis and stagnation](#)⁹⁸

Lars Pålsson Syll: [Deductivism – the fundamental flaw of mainstream economics](#)⁹⁹

Frank Stilwell: [Heterodox economics or political economy?](#)¹⁰⁰

Robert R. Locke: [History as a source of economic policy](#)¹⁰¹

Alejandro Nadal: [The natural capital metaphor and economic theory](#)¹⁰²

Steven Klees: [Inferences from regression analysis: are they valid?](#)¹⁰³

Gary Flomenhoft: [Escaping the Polanyi matrix](#)¹⁰⁴

Bernard C. Beaudreau: [The petition against the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Bill: What 1,028 economists overlooked](#)¹⁰⁵

⁹⁶<http://ppesydney.net/2016-nominations-call-for-the-australian-international-political-economy-network-richard-higgott-journal-article-prize/>

⁹⁷http://p.feedblitz.com/t3.asp?/973841/39898994/5146247_/www.paecon.net/PAERreview/issue74/Palley74.pdf

⁹⁸http://p.feedblitz.com/t3.asp?/973841/39898994/5146247_/www.paecon.net/PAERreview/issue74/Palley74.pdf

⁹⁹http://p.feedblitz.com/t3.asp?/973841/39898994/5146247_/www.paecon.net/PAERreview/issue74/Syll1174.pdf

¹⁰⁰http://p.feedblitz.com/t3.asp?/973841/39898994/5146247_/www.paecon.net/PAERreview/issue74/Stilwell74.pdf

¹⁰¹http://p.feedblitz.com/t3.asp?/973841/39898994/5146247_/www.paecon.net/PAERreview/issue74/Locke74.pdf

¹⁰²http://p.feedblitz.com/t3.asp?/973841/39898994/5146247_/www.paecon.net/PAERreview/issue74/Nadal74.pdf

¹⁰³http://p.feedblitz.com/t3.asp?/973841/39898994/5146247_/www.paecon.net/PAERreview/issue74/Klees74.pdf

¹⁰⁴http://p.feedblitz.com/t3.asp?/973841/39898994/5146247_/www.paecon.net/PAERreview/issue74/Flomenhoft74.pdf

¹⁰⁵http://p.feedblitz.com/t3.asp?/973841/39898994/5146247_/www.paecon.net/PAERreview/issue74/Beaudreau74.pdf

Accounting, Organizations and Society, 48

Anna Alon, Peggy D. Dwyer: SEC's acceptance of IFRS-based financial reporting: An examination based in institutional theory¹⁰⁶

Yin Xu, Xiaoqun Xu: Taxation and state-building: The tax reform under the Nationalist Government in China, 1928–1949¹⁰⁷

Isabella Grabner, Gerhard Speckbacher: The cost of creativity: A control perspective¹⁰⁸

William F. Wright: Client business models, process business risks and the risk of material misstatement of revenue¹⁰⁹

Ecological Economics, 125

Paul Hudson, W. J. Wouter Botzen, Luc Feyen, Jeroen C. J. H. Aerts: Incentivising flood risk adaptation through risk based insurance premiums: Trade-offs between affordability and risk reduction¹¹⁰

Octavio Fernández-Amador, Joseph F. Francois, Patrick Tomberger: Carbon dioxide emissions and international trade at the turn of the millennium¹¹¹

Fabienne Femenia, Elodie Letort: How to significantly reduce pesticide use: An empirical evaluation of the impacts of pesticide taxation associated with a change in cropping practice¹¹²

Genovait Liobikien, Justina Mandravickait, Jurga Bernatoniene: Theory of planned behavior approach to understand the green purchasing behavior in the EU: A cross-

¹⁰⁶http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=GatewayURL&_method=citationSearch&_urlVersion=4&_origin=SDVIALERTHTML&_version=1&_piikey=S0361-3682%2815%2930001-5&md5=bee0959108550deabcc22046094dbb87

¹⁰⁷http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=GatewayURL&_method=citationSearch&_urlVersion=4&_origin=SDVIALERTHTML&_version=1&_piikey=S0361-3682%2815%2900096-3&md5=bf71cd0581560adc493d5f814b8bf788

¹⁰⁸http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=GatewayURL&_method=citationSearch&_urlVersion=4&_origin=SDVIALERTHTML&_version=1&_piikey=S0361-3682%2815%2900105-1&md5=1e91f3ce817d7f4e280e2bc09b8fef97

¹⁰⁹http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=GatewayURL&_method=citationSearch&_urlVersion=4&_origin=SDVIALERTHTML&_version=1&_piikey=S0361-3682%2815%2930004-0&md5=a50278bca5e507377eed9cfcc01053c7

¹¹⁰<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2016.01.015>

¹¹¹<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2016.01.005>

¹¹²<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2016.02.007>

cultural study¹¹³ P.

Zhou, M. Wang: Carbon dioxide emissions allocation: A review¹¹⁴

David Font Vivanco, Will McDowall, Jaume Freire-González, René Kemp, Ester van der Voet: The foundations of the environmental rebound effect and its contribution towards a general framework¹¹⁵

Hassan Benchekroun, Ngo Van Long: Status concern and the exploitation of common pool renewable resources¹¹⁶

Yaella Depietri, Giorgos Kallis, Francesc Baró, Claudio Cattaneo: The urban political ecology of ecosystem services: The case of Barcelona¹¹⁷

Lorrae van Kerkhoff, Helen Berry: Serving the public good: Empirical links between governance and research investment in the context of global environmental change¹¹⁸

European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies: Intervention, 13 (1)

Louis-Philippe Rochon: Forum: Interview with Edward J. Nell: ‘A great deal of neoclassical theory is set in cloud-cuckoo-land’¹¹⁹

Leanne Ussher: International monetary policy with commodity buffer stocks¹²⁰

Stefan Ederer and Torsten Niechoj: Editorial to the special forum¹²¹

Philip Arestis: Can the Report of the ‘Five Presidents’ save the euro?¹²²

Andrea Terzi: A T-shirt model of savings, debt, and private spending: lessons for the euro area¹²³

¹¹³<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2016.02.008>

¹¹⁴<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2016.03.001>

¹¹⁵<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2016.02.006>

¹¹⁶<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2016.02.005>

¹¹⁷<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2016.03.003>

¹¹⁸<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2015.06.005>

¹¹⁹<http://www.elgaronline.com/abstract/journals/ejeep/13-1/ejeep.2016.01.01.xml>

¹²⁰<http://www.elgaronline.com/abstract/journals/ejeep/13-1/ejeep.2016.01.02.xml>

¹²¹<http://www.elgaronline.com/view/journals/ejeep/13-1/ejeep.2016.01.03.xml>

¹²²<http://www.elgaronline.com/abstract/journals/ejeep/13-1/ejeep.2016.01.04.xml>

¹²³<http://www.elgaronline.com/abstract/journals/ejeep/13-1/ejeep.2016.01.05.xml>

Achim Truger: Reviving fiscal policy in Europe: towards an implementation of the golden rule of public investment ¹²⁴

Jörg Bibow: Making the euro viable: the Euro Treasury Plan ¹²⁵

Werner Raza, Bernhard Tröster and Rudi von Arnim: The blind spots of trade impact assessment: macroeconomic adjustment costs and the social costs of regulatory change ¹²⁶

Reiner Franke and Boyan Yanovski: On the long-run equilibrium value of Tobin's average Q ¹²⁷

Sebastian Leitner: Drivers of wealth inequality in euro area countries: the effect of inheritance and gifts on household gross and net wealth distribution analysed by applying the Shapley value approach to decomposition ¹²⁸

Forum for Social Economics, 45 (1)

Wolfram Elsner: Welcome to the History of Thought Issue of the Forum, 1-2016¹²⁹

Edward J. O'Boyle & Patrick J. Welch: Tracing the Origins of Personalist Economics to Aristotle and Aquinas¹³⁰

Motohiro Okada: Vilfredo Pareto on Labor: A Critical Re-examination¹³¹

Rafi Amir-ud-Din & Asad Zaman: Failures of the "Invisible Hand"¹³²

Anup Dash: An Epistemological Reflection on Social and Solidarity Economy¹³³

Frederic Beach Jennings Jr.: Atoms, Bits, and Wits: A New Economics for the Twenty-First Century—Part II¹³⁴

¹²⁴<http://www.elgaronline.com/abstract/journals/ejeep/13-1/ejeep.2016.01.06.xml>

¹²⁵<http://www.elgaronline.com/abstract/journals/ejeep/13-1/ejeep.2016.01.07.xml>

¹²⁶<http://www.elgaronline.com/view/journals/ejeep/13-1/ejeep.2016.01.08.xml>

¹²⁷<http://www.elgaronline.com/abstract/journals/ejeep/13-1/ejeep.2016.01.09.xml>

¹²⁸<http://www.elgaronline.com/abstract/journals/ejeep/13-1/ejeep.2016.01.10.xml>

¹²⁹<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07360932.2016.1156291?ai=akg&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹³⁰<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07360932.2015.1016083?ai=akg&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹³¹<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07360932.2015.1036764?ai=akg&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹³²<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07360932.2015.1019536?ai=akg&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹³³<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07360932.2014.995194?ai=akg&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹³⁴<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/07360932.2014.933117?ai=akg&ui=270qy&af=H>

International Critical Thought, 6 (1)

Cheng Enfu & Xie Chang'an: American Democracy, World Peace and the China Model—A Critical Analysis of Francis Fukuyama's "At the 'End of History' Still Stands Democracy"¹³⁵

Roland Boer: Concerning the "Warm Stream" within Marxism¹³⁶

James Parisot: What Is, and What Is Not, A Capitalist Empire¹³⁷

Shaukat Ansari: Is Under-Consumption Responsible for Persistent Stagnation in the US Manufacturing Sector? Econometric Evidence and Implications for State Policy, 1965–2008¹³⁸

Ismael Hossein-zadeh: Keynesian versus Marxian Explanations of the Financial Crisis¹³⁹

Agostina Costantino: The Dark Side of the Boom: Land Grabbing in Dependent Countries in the Twenty-First Century¹⁴⁰

Franklin Obeng-Odoom: Oil in the West African Transform Margin: Dangers and Possibilities¹⁴¹

Thomas Powell: Gun Lust: An Investigation into America's Sordid Gun Addiction¹⁴²

Ma Jiahong: Review and Prospect of Chinese Study on Rosa Luxemburg¹⁴³

International Journal of Pluralism and Economics Education, 6 (3)

Timothée Parrique: Planting the seed of change: a student-led introduction course to economics¹⁴⁴

¹³⁵<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21598282.2016.1142243?ai=31e&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹³⁶<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21598282.2016.1142384?ai=31e&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹³⁷<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21598282.2016.1142387?ai=31e&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹³⁸<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21598282.2016.1142389?ai=31e&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹³⁹<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21598282.2016.1142390?ai=31e&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹⁴⁰<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21598282.2016.1142386?ai=31e&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹⁴¹<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21598282.2016.1142385?ai=31e&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹⁴²<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21598282.2016.1142388?ai=31e&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹⁴³<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21598282.2016.1142255?ai=31e&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹⁴⁴<http://www.inderscience.com/link.php?id=74353>

Manosi Chaudhuri; Sonakshi Govil: Organisational citizenship behaviour and employee engagement at a leading Indian public sector oil company¹⁴⁵

Marc Pilkington: Where did the money go? Endogenous money creation for international fraudulent purposes: the case of the 2015 Moldovan banking scandal¹⁴⁶

Discussion Paper: Roundtable dialogue on pluralism¹⁴⁷

Journal of Agrarian Change, 16 (2)

Patrick Clark: Can the State Foster Food Sovereignty? Insights from the Case of Ecuador¹⁴⁸

Gearoid Millar: Knowledge and Control in the Contemporary Land Rush: Making Local Land Legible and Corporate Power Applicable in Rural Sierra Leone¹⁴⁹

Benjamin J. Marley: The Coal Crisis in Appalachia: Agrarian Transformation, Commodity Frontiers and the Geographies of Capital¹⁵⁰

Shami Ghosh: Rural Economies and Transitions to Capitalism: Germany and England Compared (c.1200–c.1800)¹⁵¹

Nga Dao: Political Responses to Dam-Induced Resettlement in Northern Uplands Vietnam¹⁵²

Marc Wuyts, Blandina Kilama: Planning for Agricultural Change and Economic Transformation in Tanzania?¹⁵³

Review of Keynesian Economics, 4 (2)

Yun K. Kim: Macroeconomic effects of household debt: an empirical analysis¹⁵⁴

¹⁴⁵<http://www.inderscience.com/link.php?id=74354>

¹⁴⁶<http://www.inderscience.com/link.php?id=74355>

¹⁴⁷<http://www.inderscience.com/browse/getEditorial.php?articleID=4562>

¹⁴⁸<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/joac.12094>

¹⁴⁹<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/joac.12102>

¹⁵⁰<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/joac.12104>

¹⁵¹<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/joac.12096>

¹⁵²<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/joac.12106>

¹⁵³<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/joac.12111>

¹⁵⁴<http://www.elgaronline.com/view/journals/roke/4-2/roke.2016.02.01.xml>

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¹⁵⁵<http://www.elgaronline.com/view/journals/roke/4-2/roke.2016.02.02.xml>

¹⁵⁶<http://www.elgaronline.com/abstract/journals/roke/4-2/roke.2016.02.03.xml>

¹⁵⁷<http://www.elgaronline.com/abstract/journals/roke/4-2/roke.2016.02.04.xml>

¹⁵⁸<http://www.elgaronline.com/abstract/journals/roke/4-2/roke.2016.02.05.xml>

¹⁵⁹<http://www.elgaronline.com/abstract/journals/roke/4-2/roke.2016.02.06.xml>

¹⁶⁰<http://www.elgaronline.com/abstract/journals/roke/4-2/roke.2016.02.07.xml>

¹⁶¹<http://www.elgaronline.com/abstract/journals/roke/4-2/roke.2016.02.08.xml>

¹⁶²<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00346764.2016.1150731?ai=14r&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹⁶³<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00346764.2016.1135598?ai=14r&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹⁶⁴<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00346764.2015.1125632?ai=14r&ui=270qy&af=H>

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Serdar Sayan: [Serving as a referee for your own paper: A dream come true or...?](#)¹⁶⁶

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Books and Book Series

Austro-Marxism: The Ideology of Unity

Edited by Mark E. Blum and William Smaldone — 2016, Brill

Book Series: "Austro-Marxist Theory and Strategy. Volume 1"

This volume offers the essential theoretical thought of the Austro-Marxist thinkers Otto Bauer, Max Adler, Karl Renner, Friedrich Adler, Rudolf Hilferding, and Otto Neurath over the span of their Austrian Social-Democratic careers, from the decades before World War I until the mid-1930s. Austro-Marxist theoretical perspectives were conceived as social scientific tools for the issues that faced the development of socialism in their time. The relevance of their thought for the contemporary world inheres in this understanding.

Link to the book can found [here](#)¹⁶⁹ .

Capitalism: Competition, Conflict, Crises

By Anwar Shaikh — Oxford University Press

Neoclassical economical theory uses aspects of perfect functioning of markets as part of its basic assumptions and introduces imperfections as analysis proceeds forward. Many types of heterodox economics insist on dealing with imperfect competition but project backwards to a previous perfect state.

In Capitalism, Anwar Shaikh demonstrates that most of the central propositions of economic analysis can be derived without any reference to hyperrationality, optimization, perfect competition, perfect information, representative agents or so-called rational expectations. These include the laws of demand and supply, the determination of wage and

¹⁶⁶<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00346764.2015.1067757?ai=14r&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹⁶⁷<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00346764.2016.1150730?ai=14r&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹⁶⁸<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00346764.2016.1135604?ai=14r&ui=270qy&af=H>

¹⁶⁹<http://www.brill.com/products/book/austro-marxism-ideology-unity>

profit rates, technological change, relative prices, interest rates, bond and equity prices, exchange rates, terms and balance of trade, growth, unemployment, inflation, and long booms culminating in recurrent general crises.

In every case, Shaikh's theory is applied to modern empirical patterns and contrasted with neoclassical, Keynesian, and Post Keynesian approaches to the same issues. The object of analysis is the economics of capitalism, and economic thought on the subject is addressed in that light. This is how the classical economists, as well as Keynes and Kalecki, approached the issue. Anyone interested in capitalism and economics in general can gain a wealth of knowledge from this ground-breaking text.

A link to the book can be found [here](#)¹⁷⁰ .

Finding Time The Economics of Work-Life Conflict

By Heather Boushey — 2016, Harvard University Press

Employers today are demanding more and more of employees' time. And from campaign barbecues to the blogosphere, workers across the United States are raising the same worried question: How can I get ahead at my job while making sure my family doesn't fall behind?

Heather Boushey argues that resolving work-life conflicts is as vital for individuals and families as it is essential for realizing the country's productive potential. The federal government, however, largely ignores the connection between individual work-life conflicts and more sustainable economic growth. The consequence: business and government treat the most important things in life—health, children, elders—as matters for workers to care about entirely on their own time and dime. That might have worked in the past, but only thanks to a hidden subsidy: the American Wife, a behind-the-scenes, stay-at-home fixer of what economists call market failures. When women left the home—out of desire and necessity—the old system fell apart. Families and the larger economy have yet to recover.

But change is possible. *Finding Time* presents detailed innovations to help Americans find the time they need and help businesses attract more productive workers. A policy wonk with working-class roots and a deep understanding of the stresses faced by families up and down the income ladder, Heather Boushey demonstrates with clarity and compassion that economic efficiency and equity do not have to be enemies. They can be reconciled if we have the vision to forge a new social contract for business, government, and private citizens.

¹⁷⁰<https://global.oup.com/academic/product/capitalism-9780199390632?cc=at&lang=en#>

Link to the book is available [here](#)¹⁷¹ .

Gender, Development and Globalization Economics as if All People Mattered, 2nd Edition

By Lourdes Beneria, Günseli Berik, Maria Floro — 2015, Routledge

Gender, Development, and Globalization is the leading primer on global feminist economics and development. Lourdes Benería, a pioneer in the field of feminist economics, is joined in this second edition by Günseli Berik and Maria Floro to update the text to reflect the major theoretical, empirical, and methodological contributions and global developments in the last decade. Its interdisciplinary investigation remains accessible to a broad audience interested in an analytical treatment of the impact of globalization processes on development and wellbeing in general and on social and gender equality in particular.

The revision will continue to provide a wide-ranging discussion of the strategies and policies that hold the most promise in promoting equitable and sustainable development. The authors make the case for feminist economics as a useful framework to address major contemporary global challenges, such as inequalities between the global South and North as well as within single countries; persistent poverty; and increasing vulnerability to financial crises, food crises, and climate change. The authors' approach is grounded in the intellectual current of feminism and human development, drawing on Amartya Sen's capability approach and focused on the importance of the care economy, increasing pressures faced by women, and the failures of neoliberal reforms to bring about sustainable development, reduction in poverty, inequality, and vulnerability to economic crisis.

Link to the book is available [here](#)¹⁷² .

Rethinking Economic Policy for Social Justice: The radical potential of human rights

Rethinking Economic Policy for Social Justice shows how human rights have the potential to transform economic thinking and policy-making with far-reaching consequences for social justice. The authors make the case for a new normative and analytical framework, based on a broader range of objectives which have the potential to increase the substantive freedoms and choices people enjoy in the course of their lives and not on not upon narrow goals such as the growth of gross domestic product. The book covers

¹⁷¹<http://www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog.php?isbn=9780674660168>

¹⁷²<https://www.routledge.com/products/9780415537490>

a range of issues including inequality, fiscal and monetary policy, international development assistance, financial markets, globalization, and economic instability. This new approach allows for a complex interaction between individual rights, collective rights and collective action, as well as encompassing a legal framework which offers formal mechanisms through which unjust policy can be protested.

This highly original and accessible book will be essential reading for human rights advocates, economists, policy-makers and those working on questions of social justice.

Link to the book is available [here](#)¹⁷³.

The China Triangle: Latin America's China Boom and the Fate of the Washington Consensus

By Kevin P. Gallagher — 2016, Oxford University Press

Since 1980, China has evolved from a poor and mostly rural society into one of the largest economies in the world. As it grew into a major industrial power, it demanded enormous amounts of steel for new factories and cities, copper for electronic wires, petroleum for cars and manufacturing plants, and soybeans and cattle to feed its workers. By the 1990s, many Latin American countries were riding China's coattails and beginning to prosper from the new demand. Ever since China entered the World Trade Organization at the turn of the century, Latin America supplied China with more and more of the primary commodities it needs and more. That in turn has produced one the most impressive periods of economic growth on the continent in fifty years. And it was more evenly spread too - a region infamous for its extreme inequality saw it decline by a couple of percentage points over the course of the era.

In *The China Triangle*, Kevin P. Gallagher traces the development of the China-Latin America trade over time and covers how it has affected the centuries-old (and highly unequal) US-Latin American relationship. He argues that despite these opportunities Latin American nations have little to show for riding the coattails of the 'China Boom' and now face significant challenges in the next decades as China's economy slows down and shifts more toward consumption and services. While the Latin American region saw significant economic growth due to China's rise over the past decades, Latin Americans saved very little of the windfall profits it earned even as the region saw a significant hollowing of its industrial base. What is more, commodity-led growth during the China boom reignited social and environmental conflicts across the region.

Scholars and reporters have covered the Chinese expansion into East Asia, Southeast Asia, Australasia, Africa, the US, and Europe. Yet China's penetration Latin America

¹⁷³<https://www.routledge.com/products/9781138829152>

is as little understood as it is significant—especially for America given its longstanding ties to the region. Gallagher provides a clear overview of China’s growing economic ties with Latin America and points to ways that Latin American nations, China, and even the United States can act in order to make the next decades of China-Latin America economic activity more prosperous for all involved.

Link to the book is available [here](#)¹⁷⁴ .

The City: London and the Global Power of Finance

By Tony Norfield — 2016, Verso Books

The City, as London’s financial centre is known, is the world’s biggest international banking and foreign exchange market, shaping the development of global capital. It is also, as this groundbreaking book reveals, a crucial part of the mechanism of power in the world economy.

Based on the author’s twenty years’ experience of City dealing rooms, *The City* is an in-depth look at world markets and revenues that exposes how this mechanism works. All big international companies—not just the banks—utilise this system, and *The City* shows how the operations of the City of London are critical both for British capitalism and for world finance.

Tony Norfield details, with shocking and insightful research, the role of the US dollar in global trading, the network of Britishlinked tax havens, the flows of finance around the world and the system of power built upon financial securities. Why do just fifty companies now have control of a large share of world economic production? *The City* explains how this situation came about, examining the history of the world economy from the postwar period to the present day.If you imagine you don’t like “finance” but have no problem with the capitalist market system, think again: it turns out the two cannot be separated.

Link to the book is available [here](#)¹⁷⁵ .

The New Rulers of the World

By John Pilger — 2016, Verso Books

¹⁷⁴<https://global.oup.com/academic/product/the-china-triangle-9780190246730?q=The%20China%20Triangle&lang=en&cc=at>

¹⁷⁵<http://www.versobooks.com/books/2103-the-city>

Pilger tackles the injustices and double standards inherent in the politics of globalization and exposes the terrible truth behind the power and wealth of states and corporations. John Pilger is one of the world's renowned investigative journalists and documentary filmmakers. In this classic book, with an updated introduction, he reveals the secrets and illusions of modern imperialism. Beginning with Indonesia, he shows how General Suharto's bloody seizure of power in the 1960s was part of a western design to impose a "global economy" on Asia. A million Indonesians died as the price for being the World Bank's "model pupil." In a shocking chapter on Iraq, he delineates the true nature of the West's war against the people of that country. And he dissects, piece by piece, the propaganda of the 'war on terror' to expose its Orwellian truth. Finally, he looks behind the picture-postcard image of his homeland, Australia, to illuminate an enduring legacy of imperialism: the subjugation of the First Australians.

Now with a new introduction, this remains one of the most shocking investigations of contemporary power.

Link to the book is available [here](#)¹⁷⁶ .

Unleashing Usury: How Finance Opened the Door to Capitalism Then Swallowed It Whole

By Richard Westra — 2016, Clarity Press

Richard Westra argues that changes across the capitalist world at the turn of the 21st century put into play a global financial system which operates as a reincarnation of ancient usury. The book reexamines the historical record to show how activities of antediluvian money lending brought Western civilization to the brink of collapse. Usury corrupted princes and kings by indulging their conspicuous consumption. It forced them to bleed their populations to fuel their possessive lust. And it fomented vicious cycles of indebtedness in the wars it compelled. Money lending to merchants spread the commercial economy that intervened between producers and consumers driving populations into debt and dispossessing them of their land. What saved Western civilization was the rise of capitalism. Capitalism tamed the activities of money lending, and endowed them with socially redeeming value. The cost of borrowing was rationally set in money markets. Bank credit was offered in anticipation of incomes generated by its determinate use. All in all, capitalism tethered finance to expanding production of material goods and increased social wealth. But, as the 20th century drew to a close, with capital no longer scarce as exemplified by the aimless bloating of varying categories of funds, finance again turned to its dark side. With the disarticulating of production through globalization, there existed no possibility for bloating funds to ever be converted into real capital with determinate, socially redeeming use. Instead, systemic rule changes

¹⁷⁶<http://www.versobooks.com/books/2153-the-new-rulers-of-the-world>

empowered big banks, big investment firms and finance wings of giant corporations to unleash vast oceans of funds in a global orgy of money games. However, the global financial system of casino play can only operate akin to ancient usury. Wealth for the few is expanded by expropriation and Himalayan levels of debt befalling the many! Like usurers of old the new Merchants of Venice are indifferent to how lent funds are used. And loan repayment is set arbitrarily, often exacting such a high cost that the borrower is ruined or forced to strive for the ruin of others. Big government becomes the hand-maiden sweeping as much debt under the public rug as it can. Yet there is only so much in pounds of flesh left on the bones of humanity. Greece is really just the hors d'oeuvre.

Link to the book is available [here](#)¹⁷⁷ .

Book Reviews

Power and Neoclassical Economics: A Return to Political Economy in the Teaching of Economics (2016)

- By Adam Ozanne. London, UK: Palgrave, 2016; ISBN: 978-1-137-55372-0; 101 pages.
- *Reviewed by* Andrew Mearman, University of Leeds.
- Published in the Heterodox Economics Newsletter, Issue 195, April 11, 2016
- [Download the review](#)¹⁷⁸ .

Heterodox Graduate Programs, Scholarships and Grants

Economic Policies in the age of Globalisation (EPOG) - Master's course and scholarships

Call for application (for the Master 2 in Paris - 1 year programme - 2016/2017)

The main objective of the EPOG Master's course is to give birth to a new generation of international experts, able to define and assess economic policies and evolve within different political, social and regional contexts. Towards this objective the EPOG Master's

¹⁷⁷<http://www.claritypress.com/Westra-III.html>

¹⁷⁸<http://www.heterodoxnews.com/HEN/attach/hen195/Mearman-Ozanne-review.pdf>

Program goes beyond the reach of standard economic theory to include various **heterodox approaches** that may have more to say about the challenges facing national policy makers in a globalized context.

The programme relies on **8 prestigious universities**:

- University Paris 13,
- University of Turin,
- Kingston University,
- Berlin School of Economics and Law,
- University of Witwatersrand (South Africa)
- Federal University of Rio de Janeiro,
- University of Massachusetts (Amherst),
- Seoul National University.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The very best students from all over the world will be eligible for **scholarships (10000 euros)**, awarded for the academic year by the "Sorbonne Paris Cité" University, based on our selection (see www.epog.eu¹⁷⁹). Other external scholarships are also suggested on the EPOG website.

WHEN TO APPLY?

Deadline for students who are applying for Erasmus Mundus scholarships will be the **June 3, 2016**.

However, be aware that:

- For the MIEM scholarships, the deadline is **May 2** (both application on the EPOG platform and a specific form must be filled);
- The application process is quite long and that students needing a visa must start as early as possible their application process (and in particular, we recommend applicants to fill the "Campus France" form – see below – possibly before May).

The course will start in September 2016.

¹⁷⁹<http://www.cepn-paris13.fr/epog/wp-content/plugins/newsletter/statistics/link.php?r=MTEzOzIyO2h0dHA6Ly93d3cuZXBvZy5ldTs%3D>

Further information can be found here: www.epog.eu¹⁸⁰

ISRF Flexible Grants

The Independent Social Research Foundation wishes to support independent-minded researchers to do interdisciplinary work which is unlikely to be funded by existing funding bodies. It is interested in original research ideas which take new approaches, and suggest new solutions, to real world social problems. The Foundation intends to make a small number of awards to support independent-minded researchers from different disciplines who wish to work together towards conceptual innovation in Political Economy - which the ISRF here extends to include the social scientific study of economies across the whole range of the social sciences - to be held from a start date no later than the end of December 2017.

The awards are intended as enabling one or more short periods of face-to-face joint group work such as workshops, working-in-pairs, or short academic visits, for a period of up to 12 months. The amount of an award depends on the nature of the work proposed and individual circumstances – the ISRF expects applications for grants up to a maximum of £5,000.

Deadline for application is May 6. Further information can be found [here](#)¹⁸¹.

Two fully funded PhD positions at CORPNET, University of Amsterdam

We're a multidisciplinary team, bringing together political science, computer science, network science, sociology, and based at the Amsterdam Insitute for Social Science Research. We're interested in networks of corporate control. See <http://corpnet.uva.nl>¹⁸²

For the first position, we are looking for somebody with experience in longitudinal / dynamic network analysis . For the second position, we are looking for somebody with corporate governance expertise, ideally from a networked perspective.

Follow the links below for more information, or see <http://corpnet.uva.nl>¹⁸³.

Closing date 1 May. Starting date (no later than) 1 september 2016.

¹⁸⁰<http://www.cepn-paris13.fr/epog/wp-content/plugins/newsletter/statistics/link.php?r=MTEzOzIyO2h0dHA6Ly93d3cuZXBvZy5ldTs%3D>

¹⁸¹<http://isrf.org/funding-opportunities/grant-competitions/fg3/>

¹⁸²<http://corpnet.uva.nl>

¹⁸³<http://corpnet.uva.nl>

Contact Eelke Heemskerk (e.m.heemskerk@uva.nl¹⁸⁴) for more information.

Corporate Network Governance: Power, Ownership and Control in Contemporary Global Capitalism (CORPNET)

CORPNET seeks to do what has so far eluded existing scholarship: to fully explore the global network of corporate ownership and control as a complex system. Using cutting-edge network science methods, the project explores for the first time the largest database on ownership and control covering over 100 million firms. Exploiting the longitudinal richness of the new data in combination with state-of-the-art methods and techniques makes it possible to model and empirically test generating mechanisms that drive network formation.

PhD Project: What Drives Network Formation?¹⁸⁵

This subproject studies the generating mechanisms that drive the formation of corporate governance networks. The project builds a conceptual framework that tries to explain the formation and (dis)continuation of corporate board overlap through the strategies of the actors involved. It takes a bipartite approach and starts from the notion that the generating strategies of actors do not only take place at the firm-by-firm level but are essentially located at the firm-by-person level. The methodological approach is temporal modelling (for example, stochastic actor-oriented or temporal exponential random graph models), and the project will have to develop methods and algorithms to apply modelling on a very large scale

PhD Project: Corporate Control in Contemporary Global Capitalism¹⁸⁶

This project engages in a fundamental discussion on the relationship between corporate control, ownership and corporate power. In a world of dispersed and fragmented ownership, corporate directors and managers are the more powerful actors. In a world of (re)concentrated ownership however, directors lose power and influence. The question, then, is the extent to which new concentrated owners such as states and large asset managers, and the corporate elite of directors are separable entities. This is an important question with regard to financial intermediaries and for venture capital, but also for the re-emergence of the state as corporate owner in the global economy. Where and how do the network ties of ownership and of managerial control reinforce each other? Are ownership ties an additional tool for the corporate elite to strengthen their grip on big

¹⁸⁴<mailto:e.m.heemskerk@uva.nl>

¹⁸⁵https://www.uva.nl/en/about-the-uva/working-at-the-uva/vacancies/nav/type/phd-position/item/16-129_phd-candidate-in-longitudinal-corporate-network-analysis.html

¹⁸⁶https://www.uva.nl/en/about-the-uva/working-at-the-uva/vacancies/nav/type/phd-position/item/16-130_phd-candidate-on-corporate-control-in-contemporary-global-capitalism.html

business? Or can we discern opposing groups of corporate managers and directors on the one hand and the (new) owners of corporate capital on the other?

URPE Dissertation Fellowship

The Union for Radical Political Economics invites doctoral candidates in any discipline with an approved dissertation proposal in the area of radical political economics to apply for the URPE Dissertation Fellowship. The URPE dissertation fellow will receive \$5,000 to support their dissertation writing during the 2016-17 academic year. Applicants are asked to submit:

1. A cover letter describing their background in radical political economics and explaining how the fellowship would contribute to the completion of their dissertation;
2. Curriculum Vitae;
3. Their approved dissertation proposal;
4. Two letters of reference (one of which should be from the dissertation committee chair).

Questions and application material should be submitted by email to urpe@urpe.org¹⁸⁷. Letters of reference should be submitted directly by the letter writer.

Deadline for submissions is May 31, 2016. The recipient will be announced by July 1, 2016

More information can be found [here](#)¹⁸⁸.

Ph.D Dissertations in Heterodox Economics

Deniz Kellecioglu: What is required for (r)evolutions? - the case of economics

Title: What is required for (r)evolutions? - the case of economics

Author: Deniz Kellecioglu

Email: deniz.kellecioglu@gmail.com¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁷<mailto:urpe@urpe.org>

¹⁸⁸http://urpe.org/?page=urpe_activities&side=urpe_dissertation_fellowship

¹⁸⁹<mailto:deniz.kellecioglu@gmail.com>

Institution: Istanbul Bilgi University
Date completed: 10 February 2016
Advisor: Koray Akay [koray.akay@bilgi.edu.tr¹⁹⁰]

Abstract

This thesis consists of four parts, all of which concern one topic: (r)evolutions in economics. Part I, entitled *Problem context*, involves an analytical and critical description of the dominant discourse in economics, juxtaposed with an overview of the contemporary world economy and humanity.

The main findings are as follows:

- The dominant economic discourse provides the intellectual backbone to a world economy in which severe economic imbalances are re-generated and widened, mainly in the forms of extreme poverty, extreme wealth and associated inequality.
- The dominant economic discourse provides the intellectual backbone to an elite-oriented, subjugated humanity, mainly by encouraging ethical behaviour based on destructive selfishness and competition.
- The economic and human imbalances re-generate severe power imbalances so that societies suffer from lower quality of democracy, well-being and further human polarisations, as well as more plutocracy and economic inequality.
- The three subjugatory channels generate societies that oscillate within a vicious cycle of development towards even more subjugatory and destructive imbalances in terms of economy, ethics and power. Moreover, since the outcomes seem to be quickly worsening, (r)evolutions are imperative. The final conclusion to Part I is, therefore: (r)evolutionise economics, the sooner the better.

PART II, entitled *Solution orientation: How to (r)evolutionise economics?*, employs two lines of enquiry in order to assemble inferences on what possible requirements are necessary to actually (r)evolutionise economics. The first involves a philosophical appraisal, which attempts to outline important perspectives, approaches and accounts to transform an academic field such as economics. The second line of enquiry involves a historical appraisal, which attempts to outline the economic history of an acknowledged (r)evolution in economics: the neoclassical economics take-over during the 1970s. The findings lead us to conclude that there are five overarching criteria that need to be fulfilled in order to realise a (r)evolution in economics: critical juncture; dissimilarity; sensibility; scholar validation; and most importantly, elite appropriation. In relation, Part II concludes that an academic field such as economics cannot be changed simply by intra-scientific support, but must be coupled with extra-scientific factors since economics is significantly value-, interest- and ideologyladen.

¹⁹⁰<mailto:koray.akay@bilgi.edu.tr>

Part III, entitled *Solution assessment: To (r)evolutionise economics today!*, appraises the criteria from Part II within the context of the contemporary state of economics. It comprises of five sections, corresponding to the five criteria identified in Part II. Each criterion is assessed through relevant research findings and, when applicable, economic indicators and other statistics. The first criterion ‘Critical Juncture’ is fulfilled because the GFC and its aftermath form a major economic crisis, and a significant crisis in economics. Furthermore, it is widely seen that the dominant economics has not, and cannot, (re)solve the continued repercussions of the GFC. The ‘Dissimilarity’ criterion was also found to have been fulfilled, given the number of well-researched alternative discourses. The ‘Sensibility’ criterion was found to be only partly fulfilled given, for instance, the limited success in dissemination and exposure while failing to make a significant impact on the mantra that ‘There is No Alternative.’ However, sensibility is a particular challenge in the face of elite appropriation, which involves obstructing exposure to alternative ideas, as well as the existence of prevailing cognitive maps, to the audience. The fourth criterion, ‘Scholar validation’, has also been only partly fulfilled, since dissimilar discourses continue to face major hurdles in the face of entrenched scholarship structures and mechanisms favouring the dominant discourse, such as university education, funding, citations, journal rankings, etc. However, we were able to show the growing interactions and collaboration among heterodox economists, as well as the existence of dissenting economics students. The final criterion, elite appropriation, has certainly not been fulfilled. The dominant elites continue to support the dominant discourse in various ways, particularly in terms of funding, but also through the processes of domination (political power, corporate power, ethical power and through the economics profession).

Part IV provides the aggregated *conclusions, recommendations and a discussion* based on the previous three Parts. The accounts in Part III lead to a revised analytical framework for (r)evolutions in economics, consisting of a new set of criteria. This is because our contemporary circumstances and objectives stand in contrast to the (r)evolutionary project that materialised in the 1970s. This time, we are attempting to emancipate economics from the dominant discourse that was established over that period and which has generated many of the problems elaborated upon in this thesis. In particular, the contemporary (r)evolutionary project needs to involve a process in which economics, the economy and democratic power, as well as cognitive maps, are emancipated from elite appropriation. It is for this reason two further criteria are added: plutocrat disempowerment and emancipation. Note, however, that they are all overlapping, and that reflections upon each one of them may also be applicable to other criteria. i. Critical juncture ii. Dissimilarity iii. Sensibility iv. Scholar validation v. Plutocrat disempowerment vi. Elite appropriation vii. Emancipation. Since the GFC has not meant an actualised critical juncture, it is recommended that one be established. There are a large number of crises around the world today, which are all, more or less, linked together to form one massive, overarching crisis, i.e. there is a global crisis, consisting of numerous different crises (economy, ethics, and power, but also the environment, conflicts, etc) to remedy. However, in light of sensibility, it may be worthwhile showcasing such various dimensions of a holistic crisis at the regional, national or even local levels,

so as to garner sufficient attention to the issues at hand. In brief, for the following three criteria (Dissimilarity, Sensibility, and Scholar Validation), it is suggested that it is essential to transcend interests, values and ideology so as to shift cognitive frameworks towards alternative, or rather emancipatory, ethics, economics and economy. In this endeavour, it is again crucial to implement one line of argumentation against the current economic system and economic discourse, while a complementary line of argumentation for alternative economic systems and dissimilar discourses. The more the subjugatory structures and mechanisms are made visible, the better for the (r)evolutionary project, as our findings suggest that power is most effective when invisible. Our fifth criterion this time around is plutocrat disempowerment. The findings in Part I and II show that our contemporary world consists of widespread plutocracies; societies significantly ruled by the wealthy or dominant economic elites. This state of affairs has been generated as an outcome of the economic elite-oriented (r)evolution of the 1970s. Elite appropriation processes since then have continuously been allowed to go so far as to create the powerful plutocrat classes of today. Therefore, given the problem context at hand, it is necessary to disempower the plutocrats in order to have a chance of bringing about a (r)evolution in economics today. This is, of course, the most difficult challenge of the (r)evolutionary project. Dominant economic elites have managed to generate an excessive form of capitalism, in which capital is almost entirely equal to power. This means economic inequality is likely continue to widen even further, in the absence of (r)evolutions, to the extent that the outcome can only be described as fascism. This governance structure would be based on elitism and its specific polarising values, interests and ideas. In other words, excessive capitalism leads to plutocracy which is equal to the absence of real democracy — a situation which is likely to proceed towards fascism, or other totalitarian governance forms, given the presence of human polarisations. Note that the intellectual backbone to excessive capitalism (which leads to fascism) is also capital-, corporate- and elitist-oriented. Therefore, we may conclude that the dominant economic discourse helps to generate ever more totalitarian governance systems, including fascism. The circle is complete. The way out is through emancipation of individuals and institutions. Power imbalances can be remedied by material and immaterial emancipation. The dominant discourse has forwarded the idea that freedom occurs through market mechanisms. But this idea is not being realised, mainly due to two chains of events. Firstly this is done by ignoring unequal points of departure, from which inequalities are exacerbated; and secondly by ignoring the risk of elite appropriation, in which markets are not free, but instead subjugated under capital power. In this manner, the economic discourse stands on a false premise: that freedom will be produced proportional to the expansion of free markets. But ‘free’ markets require ‘free agents’, and in order to become free, one needs to be emancipated. Emancipation is the process of taking someone or something from the state of being subjugated to the state of being free. As such, emancipation precedes freedom. (R)evolutions involve the start of a change process going from subjugation and embarking on transitional pathways toward freedom.

Link to the thesis is available [here](#)¹⁹¹ .

Newsletters

Binzagr Institute for Sustainable Prosperity

Link to the Newsletter is available [here](#)¹⁹² .

Global Economic Governance Initiative

Link to the Newsletter is available [here](#)¹⁹³ .

Calls for Support

Translating the Complete Works of Rosa Luxemburg

The effort to issue The Complete Works of Rosa Luxemburg (issued by Verso Books) has reached a critical phase, and we appeal for your help in enabling future volumes to be published.

The Complete Works was inaugurated in March 2011 with the 600-page Letters of Rosa Luxemburg, the largest collection of her correspondence ever published in English. Volume I of the Complete Works, entitled Economic Writings 1, was published in 2013 and contains the first full English translation of one of her most important books, Introduction to Political Economy, as well as eight newly-discovered manuscripts on anthropology, economic history, and the theory of crises. Volume II, entitled Economic Writings 2, was published in 2015 and contains a new translation of The Accumulation of Capital and the Anti-Critique.

We are now raising funds to cover the costs of translation of her Political Writings, beginning with three volumes (Vols. 3, 4 and 5) devoted to “On Revolution.” They will

¹⁹¹<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B8u2Y540jXPHN2FMSVNI0TZQU1ZqTnlsY3hPWm9WSF1VRDU0/view?usp=sharing>

¹⁹²<http://us9.campaign-archive2.com/?u=83e3e436e1729a8ada363869b&id=693603058d>

¹⁹³<http://campaign.r20.constantcontact.com/render?m=1109340385094&ca=d6e518da-d165-4cc6-8f54-7ef3df7b09e1>

contain all of her writings on the 1905-06 Russian Revolution, 1917 Russian Revolution, and 1918-19 German Revolution. These reveal Luxemburg at her finest—as a fierce supporter of revolutionary democracy, with a sensitive grasp of spontaneous freedom struggles as well as of non-hierarchical forms of organization. Many of these writings—a large number of them translated from Polish—have never appeared in print since their initial publication, and most have never before appeared in English.

The Complete Works will make her entire body of work available for the first time in any language. All of the writings will be newly translated, with the highest level of scholarly editing. But we cannot continue to commission translations without your support. We need to raise an additional \$35,000 to help pay for the translation costs of the next three volumes.

We urge you to make a contribution to the Rosa Luxemburg page of the Toledo Fund, at https://toledo.nationbuilder.com/complete_works_rosa_luxemburg¹⁹⁴

—The Editorial Board, Rosa Luxemburg Complete Works

For Your Information

New BA in economics with a focus on social responsibility

Starting in the winter term 2016/17 the newly founded Cusanus Hochschule - University in Bernkastel-Kues (Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany) offers a new BA-program in economics with special focus on social responsibility.

A novel program in economics, deliberately transcending traditional disciplinary boundaries:

- An introduction into economics taking current problems as its starting point
- A pluralism of perspectives from different schools of thought in economics and social science
- Placing economic thinking into its historical context
- Providing an understanding of the institutional structure of economic processes
- Looking at different concepts of social responsibility and their consequences for economic processes

¹⁹⁴https://toledo.nationbuilder.com/complete_works_rosa_luxemburg

- Critically applying theoretical knowledge by working on your own project and reflecting them
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A study of economics with a double twist: Knowledge about the economy and about economics as a science.

The novel BA program is based on the idea that thinking about the economy and acting in the economy cannot be separated. This is reflected by topics like: How do economic models influence the behaviour of financial markets? Which schools of thought in economics are behind the big economic policy debates today? How do real crises affect the creation of new economic theories? When do ideas crystallize into institutions? How can people today assume responsibility for the good life? Which social and political preconditions and which ideas may help them to do so?

A program for whom? For anyone who has serious questions about how social responsibility and the economy can go together and wants to discuss these questions in a lively academic community.

Questions which might motivate you: You want to know more about the role the economy and economic institutions play in today's globalised world – and want to benefit from the insights of several schools of thought? You are interested in the big questions of our time like social justice and the good life? You want to look beyond the narrow confines of today's mainstream economic thinking? You want to learn more about assuming responsibility in today's economy – politically, institutionally and personally? In doing so, you want to combine theory and practical experience? You are active in your job or as a volunteer and want to integrate your experiences and questions into your studies? You want to develop personally during your studies? You are seeking an exchange of ideas in small groups and a lively discussion with your teachers?

For details, please visit our [website](http://www.cusanus-hochschule.de/)¹⁹⁵ .

¹⁹⁵<http://www.cusanus-hochschule.de/>