

Heterodox Economics Newsletter

Issue 246 — May 07, 2019 — [web](#)¹ — [pdf](#)² — [Heterodox Economics Directory](#)³

During the last weeks I was primarily concerned with preparing talks for student-led conferences in [London](#)⁴ and [Vienna](#)⁵ as well as with conceptualizing new materials for my teaching duties at [University Duisburg-Essen](#)⁶, where I currently introduce undergrads in Political Science to basics in socioeconomic analysis. While I was drowning in what felt like a million of different slides, I repeatedly recognized that an often overlooked dimension in the discussion of pluralism and the merit of incorporating a diversity of conceptual perspectives in economics concerns the role of observational statements, i.e., statements derived from some data to describe or illustrate some empirical property of the phenomenon under consideration.

It is a well-known fact in the theory of science, that such observational statements are often coined by theoretical preconceptions (sometimes called the "theory-ladenness of observation"⁷) - a fact famously illustrated by Thomas S. Kuhn with reference to [this classic picture puzzle](#)⁸ in his *Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. It is quite easy to find examples for such a theory-ladenness - just think of GDP, which serves as a main indicator for assessing overall economic activity and at the same time rests on a series of conceptual (and partially contestable) assumptions, such as ignoring unpaid reproductive work within households and families or the practice to impute rents for self-owned housing to account for home-ownership. During its formative years, there also have been some heated debates among economists regarding the inclusion of military spending in the GDP, which for some contradicted GDP's intended function as a yardstick for assessing social progress (see [here](#)⁹ for more details).

An especially pertinent example is given by the case of inequality, which can not only be measured in very different ways but these different ways of measuring and visualizing typically also have some normative implications. Just think of the most widely used measure of inequality - the (relative) Gini index - which, for instance, registers no increases in inequality when all incomes increase by the same proportion (say by 2%), although absolute differences in income will actually increase in such a case. Hence, a

¹<http://www.heterodoxnews.com/n/htn246.html>

²<http://www.heterodoxnews.com/n/htn246.pdf>

³<http://heterodoxnews.com/hed>

⁴<https://www.gre.ac.uk/events/current-events/faculty-of-business/Still-Rethinking-The-Need-for-Pluralism-in-Economics-30-03-2019-1639033>

⁵<http://conference.plurale-oekonomik.at/>

⁶<https://www.uni-due.de/soziooekonomie/>

⁷<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/measurement-science/#TheLadMea>

⁸https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabbit\OT1\textendashduck_illusion

⁹<https://pubs.aeaweb.org/doi/pdfplus/10.1257/jep.33.1.147>

greater variety of measures for assessing trends in inequality from various perspectives to also take into the account absolute difference - as suggested by this recent and [highly informative paper](#)¹⁰ in the *Review of Income and Wealth* - seems to be highly promising route for getting a better grasp on the subject as well as for providing more nuanced and careful approaches to visualizing inequality.

When trying to put this general insight into practice I admittedly found [Jason Hickel's blog](#)¹¹ to be of great help, as Jason put a lot of effort in creating appealing and informative comparative illustrations of the underlying problem and thereby relates to an issue of key global importance, namely the global distribution of income over time. My own take on this subject was, however, more animal-based (in the spirit of Kuhn), by advancing the thesis that we should always strive to present the famous "[elephant curve](#)"¹² conjointly with the recently emerged "[giraffe curve](#)"¹³ to get a fuller and clearer picture of what's going on in terms of the development of global inequality.

In case you agree with me on this, I sincerely hope you will also find [the giraffe](#)¹⁴ to be useful in some instance!

All the best,
Jakob

PS: Of course, the data used to create elephant and giraffe are exactly the same - just the emphasis of the visualizations differs.

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¹⁰<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/roiw.12240>

¹¹<http://www.jasonhickel.org/blog/2019/3/17/two-hump-world>

¹²<http://heterodoxnews.com/HEN/attach/hen246/elephant.pdf>

¹³<http://heterodoxnews.com/HEN/attach/hen246/giraffe.pdf>

¹⁴<http://heterodoxnews.com/HEN/attach/hen246/giraffe.pdf>

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Call for Papers

19th World Economic History Congress Special Session on "Financial resources and institutions: The long-run evolution of financial markets" (Paris, July 2021)

25-30 July 2019 — Paris, France

The 19th World Economic History Congress will take place in Paris from July 25 to 30, 2021. The Organisers of the session "Financial resources and institutions: The long-run evolution of financial markets" welcome proposals of papers on this topic. To gauge interest on the session, a first round of paper proposals will be received until June 1 2019. The authors of accepted abstracts will be suggested as presenters in the session proposal, which will be presented to the Executive Committee of the IHEA on June 30.

The session is focused on financial resources and institutions. Financial markets are dynamic systems that provide the setting for the interaction between the supply and demand for funds to different time horizons. In doing so, they are relevant for economic growth, the pooling of savings, and the diversification of risks in the economy. In this session, we aim to understand their time-varying nature and evolution from two different and complementary perspectives. On the one hand, we understand money and credit, which are exchanged in financial markets, as resources that are subject to competition among agents and that evolve as a response to the needs of trade and changes in regulation. On the other hand, from an institutional perspective, financial markets are subject to imperfections, informational asymmetries, the evolution of participating agents, and the expansion beyond national boundaries.

Regarding the resource perspective, the session offers to cover three related lines of inquiry. First, how the definition of money and credit has changed throughout history, particularly as new agents gain in relevance. An example of this evolution is the transition from commodity money to convertible paper currency and then to a fiat currency. Throughout this process, both agents and regulators need to change and adapt. A second avenue for exploration has to do with the fact that the stock of financial resources is also dynamic. As a case in point, the appearance of sunspots, such as export booms allowed for trading houses to become lenders giving birth to the predecessors of com-

mercial banks. A final query has to do with the competition between private and public agents for scarce sources of funds which, in turn, has originated differentiated public and private debt instruments and, in some cases, caused the crowding out of the private sector from the market.

From an institutional perspective, the session will focus on the evolution of credit markets from the early notary credit to the more formal institutional credit offered by commercial banks. To characterise this process, particular emphasis is given to the role of information asymmetries, the protection of property rights, and the emergence of new regulatory institutions. Furthermore, the session will cover how the setup of financial markets is relevant in explaining how they integrate or disintegrate as evidenced in the synchronisation and decoupling across different asset classes and between markets beyond national boundaries.

To apply to the session, you must submit an abstract of no more than 400 words to yolandablasco@ub.edu¹⁵, german.forerol@uexternado.edu.co¹⁶ and/or lfzegarrab@pucp.pe¹⁷. Abstracts must be accompanied by a short CV of the authors.

Please find further information [here](#)¹⁸.

Submission deadline: 1 June 2019

2019 Historical Materialism Sixteenth Annual London Conference on "Claps of Thunder: Disaster Communism, Extinction Capitalism and How to Survive Tomorrow" (London, Nov. 2019)

7-10 November 2019 — London, UK

Humanity faces an unprecedented crisis in the conditions for its long-term survival. The planet has warmed before, but never this fast. Mass extinction is a regular geological event, but it is now happening faster than at any time since the Cretaceous-Paleogene extinction: a megaphase crisis in microphase time. And humanity has never before faced the comprehensive exhaustion of top-soil fecundity.

The emerging forms of authoritarian reaction are characteristically denialist about this catastrophe, from Trump's Sinophobic conspiracism to Bolsonaro's efforts to extirpate the landless workers' movement. But the dominant response of fossil fuel giants is that of the majority of capitalist sectors and liberal states: to embrace 'green' capitalism, carbon

¹⁵<mailto:yolandablasco@ub.edu>

¹⁶<mailto:german.forerol@uexternado.edu.co>

¹⁷<mailto:lfzegarrab@pucp.pe>

¹⁸<https://wehc2021.sciencesconf.org/?forward-action=index&forward-controller=index&lang=en>

markets, carbon taxes, and green technologies, whose total effect is to lock in carbon emissions. The Pentagon positions itself as an ally against climate change while securing the conditions for the efficient exploitation of oil and gas concealed under thawing Arctic ice. Environmental movements have coalesced and dispersed since the Seventies, but have hitherto lacked the structural, disruptive capacity, and perhaps also the strategy, to achieve the depth and scale of social transformation necessary to slam on the brakes of the crisis.

The roots of this ongoing disaster are social. The very evolution of fossil fuel use is linked a growth paradigm based upon the imperatives of capitalist accumulation ever since the beginning of the ‘industrial revolution.’ Advocates of ‘green capitalism’ have failed to offer a plausible solution to a catastrophe that is more imminent than ever. Any attempt to avert climate change requires a mobilisation of resources and a profound change in production and consumption forms that are incompatible with capitalist social relations of production. But even if such an attempt is launched tomorrow, we are likely to face a long-lasting legacy of damages to the earth system.

How does communism fare in a world thus despoiled? What alternatives to the various miserable endgames mapped out for us by capital can Marxists envision? What new configurations of agency, strategy and vision are necessary for human emancipation and survival? Beyond denialism, how do we avert the potential for new climate-driven security regimes, eco-Malthusian crackdowns on the poor, and murderous eco-fascism? This is the overarching theme for this year’s Historical Materialism Conference. We welcome papers on:

- Relationships between climate change, mass extinction and capitalism, and the consequences of ecological deterioration for the long-term reproduction of capitalism, the organisation of capitalist states, the viability of capitalist democracy, and new axes of imperialism.
- Potential for new modalities of racial capitalism, or a new form of ‘climate sovereign’ or ‘climate Leviathan’, to emerge around the militarisation of climate policy under the rubric of ‘natural security’.
- Commodification of climate change, as for example with the pursuit of carbon markets, ‘green capitalist’ technologies, and the opening of the Transpolar Sea Route and the military struggles for control over it.
- History of environmental struggles, from Bhopal to the Dakota Access Pipeline, the sometimes ambiguous role of the organised working-class therein, the salience of anti-racist and anti-colonial movements, and the ideological contest between various registers of ecological thought including eco-socialism, eco-Malthusianism, Deep Ecology, black ecology, the environmentalism of the poor, and eco-fascism.

- Popular militancy, denial, apathy, anger and ‘melancholia’ in the face of climate crisis, and the ideological or psychoanalytic bases thereof.
- Emerging forms of climate reaction, from libertarian strategies of denial/affirmation, to eco-fascist Arcadias based on racist genocide.
- Ecological and political viability of strategies of mitigation — from Green New Deals to geoengineering to ‘half-earth’ strategies — and the meaning of any plausible scenario of communist plenty in a de-carbonised future.
- The recent ecological reformulations of historical materialism, the relevance of Marxist categories for analysing the geological scales of ‘Deep Time’ on which the climate crisis is predicated, and the relationship between Marxism and the ‘hard sciences’.

The conference will also include streams on Marxist Feminism, Race and Capitalism, Work, and Sexuality and Political Economy (all to follow), but also open CfPs for paper/panel proposals that look at utopia and postcapitalist futures, the political struggles over sovereignty, the second wave of Arab uprisings and the capitalocene, Marxism and literature. In addition, the conference will, as always, be open to proposals not directly related to the main theme on all areas of Marxist and left-wing thought and politics, including political economy, political science and state theory, history and historiography, philosophy, law, cultural and aesthetic theory, science studies, and any other relevant discipline.

Please find the original call as well as a link to the submission portal [here](#).¹⁹

Submission deadline: 15 May 2019

2019 Regional Studies Association – Latin America Division Conference on “ Institutions, Governance and Regional Development: Rethinking Local Economic Development from the Peripheries” (Bogota, Sept.-Oct. 2019)

30 September - 1 October 2019 — Bogota, Colombia

The 2019 RSA Latin American Division Conference in Bogotá will focus on understanding the formal and informal institutional processes through which local economic development occurs. It will have a particular emphasis on peripheral regions and small and medium-sized cities, both in the global North and the South, as well as on how the

¹⁹<https://conference.historicalmaterialism.org/index.php/hmlondon/annual16/schedConf/cfp>

relationship between areas with large agglomerations, both domestic and globally, affect their opportunities for development.

Conference themes therefore include:

- Institutions and Local Economic Development
- Universities and Regional Development
- Uneven Development Dynamics in Peripheral Regions
- Extractivism, Biodiversity and Local Economic Development
- Rural-urban Linkages
- Place-leadership and Territorial Development
- Urban and Regional Politics and Governance
- Infrastructure and Regional Development
- Innovation and Cluster Policies in Peripheral Regions
- Global Value Chains and Global Production Networks
- Creative Districts and Displacement
- Post-Development and Post-Colonial Approaches to Local Economic Development
- Decentralisation and Urban and Regional Planning
- Class, Race, Gender and Local Economic Development
- Place-based and Place-sensitive Policies

The conference will have sessions in English, Spanish and Portuguese, and we welcome abstracts in these three languages.

Call for Abstracts

Please submit your abstract (up to 250-words and text only) through the **RSA conference portal**²⁰ . More details at <http://bit.ly/ladiv19>²¹

Submission deadline: 7 June 2019

²⁰<https://members.regionalstudies.org/lounge/Meetings/Meeting?ID=245>

²¹<http://bit.ly/ladiv19>

Special Sessions

We welcome submissions for Special Sessions (open or closed).

More details [here](#).²²

Submission deadline: 6 May 2019

Early Career Plenary Speaker Competition

The RSA has a deep-seated commitment to furthering and supporting the career development of Early Career Researchers (within 5 years after finishing their PhD).

More details on the competition is included in the Call for Abstracts [here](#).²³

Application deadline: 10May 2019

22nd Summer School on History of Economic Thought, Economic Philosophy and Economic History on "Applied economics and the development of new fields in modern economics" (Porto, June 2019)

DAS IST JETZT EINE STARK GEKÜRZTE FASSUNG, SOLL ICH DAS GESAMTE EMAIL ÜBERNEHMEN?

2-6 September 2019 — Porto, Portugal

The 22 ESHET Summer School is organized by the University of Porto (Portugal) and Phare (University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France), with the support of the ESHET (European Society for the History of Economic Thought) . The Summer School is open to PhD students and young scholars (PhD degree after January 2018) from the fields of History of Economic Thought, Economic Philosophy and Economic History. Approximately 25 proposals will be selected for presentation. Previous summer schools have taken place in Thessaly (2018), Como (2017), Cargese-Corsica (2016), Stuttgart-Hohenheim, (2015), Zaragoza, (2014), Ankara, (2013). The full list of the summer schools can be found in the ESHET [website](#)²⁴ .

Abstracts must be sent to [Pedro Teixeira](#)²⁵ .

²²<http://bit.ly/ladiv19>

²³<http://bit.ly/ladiv19>

²⁴<http://www.eshet.net/index.php?a=61>

²⁵<mailto:pedrotx@fep.up.pt>

Deadline for abstract submissions: 31 May 2019

3rd Development Economics Conference on "Social Institutions and the Economic Performance of Nations: A 21st Century Perspective" (Lincoln, June 2019)

17-19 Jun 2019 — Lincoln, UK

Since the first conference in 2015, DEC has been growing into a leading biennial conference on development economics. After the success of the 2 DEC, held in Lincoln in 2017, we expect this year's conference to attract a large number of established scholars as well as early career researchers and PhD students from the UK and overseas universities and institutes. Alongside the extensive conference programme featuring prominent keynote and invited speakers there will also be offered training sessions for PhD students and early career researchers.

The broad theme of DEC 2019 is framed along the lines of the late Douglas North's seminal contributions of the late last century to address issues arising out of the social and political turbulence affecting the global community in the 21 century. The conference will primarily aim to examine how these issues have been affecting the economic performance of nations at micro and macro levels.

Contributions from all areas of development economics are welcome, especially those subsumed under the broad conference theme. More specifically we seek contributions on the economic aspects of some of the following areas subsumed under the broad conference theme:

- Political and religious ideologies
- Social, cultural and legal institutions
- Class, caste and other societal hierarchy
- Constitutions, political institutions and governance
- Property rights, social contract and societal conflict resolution
- Mass media, freedom of expression and the 'power of influence'
- Social norms, institutional constraints and the rights of the individuals

The Keynote speech is held by Kaushik Basu (Cornell).

Selected papers will be considered for a Special Issue of the *Journal of Institutional Economics*.

Please find further information [here](#).²⁶ Proposals should be submitted via mail [here](#)²⁷.

Submission deadline: 12 May 2019

Deadline Reminder for Calls for Session Proposals for ASSA 2020 (San Diego, Jan. 2020)

3-5 January 2020 — San Diego, USA

DEADLINE REMINDERS

History of Economics Society (HES)

The ASSA offers historians of economic thought an opportunity to present high-quality historical research to a wider audience of professional economists. Given this, preference will be given to proposals that are most likely to interest the broader community.

Please remember proposals are invited for entire sessions, rather than single papers. Please submit session proposals, including (1) abstracts for each proposed paper, (2) key words, (3) the name, e-mail address and affiliation of each paper presenter and of the chair of the proposed session, to [Marcel Boumans](#)²⁸.

Submission deadline: 1 May 2019

Association for Evolutionary Economics (AFEE)

Please send your proposal as an email attachment to Christopher Brown (program chair) at [Christopher Brown](#).²⁹ The original call with further information regarding the submission process can be found [here](#)³⁰.

Submission deadline: 6 May 2019

EXTENDED DEADLINE

Union for Radical Political Economics (URPE)

²⁶<http://declincoln.blogs.lincoln.ac.uk>

²⁷<mailto:DEC2019@lincoln.ac.uk>

²⁸<mailto:m.j.boumans@uu.nl>

²⁹<mailto:crbrown@astate.edu>

³⁰https://afee.net/?page=conferences&side=afee__assa_2020_cfp

The deadline for URPE's Call for Papers for ASSA (2020)³¹ has been extended to **15 May 2019**.

International Workshop on "From Economic to Political Informality: Exploring the Link Between Shadow Practices, Policy Making and Development (Lund, Sept. 2019)

17-19 September 2019 — Lund, Sweden

While early works on informality mostly explored its economic aspects (shadow economies, informal sector), recent studies have unveiled the multi-faceted nature of informality. From ways to get things done at the top political level (Ledeneva 2013) to everyday resistance (Scott 1985, 2012), informality has been regarded as an integral part of governance structures and mechanisms (Polese et al. 2017). For this workshop, we give continuity to the classification of the four "flavours of informality" (Polese 2019) to regard informal practices as an act of deliberate, if unorganised, non-compliance with formal instructions. At the everyday level, these actions may remain isolated and sterile. However, once they are embraced regularly by a significant portion of a given population they may come to renegotiate, or even reject, policy measures that are regarded, consciously or unconsciously, as inappropriate for a given situation context.

Footing on these assumptions, with this event, we propose to shift attention away from informality perceived, especially at the everyday level, as a mere survival strategy to think in a different direction. When people produce similar, or even the same, patterns of behaviour, informality can acquire political significance and reshape the way policies are implemented in a given context. Starting from the above assumptions, our workshop has a three-fold goal.

First, it **will expand the scope of theoretical research on informality beyond its economic understanding at the national level**, something pointed out by studies by Dixit (2007), Helmke and Levitsky (2005) and Stone (2010) as necessary, but not yet systematically studied. We will look at the role of informal practices in the redefinition and renegotiation of business environments and how entrance and exit barriers are created, causing the reversal that state-led measures were intended to bring about.

Second, it **will apply this interpretative framework to look at the way policy-making, and development policies, are affected by informality** in the transitional world. This will eventually allow us to engage with worldwide debates from a comparative perspective. Our departure point is the post-socialist region, where informality has been widely studied. However, with this workshop, we intend to upscale the scope of our inquiry to Southeast Asia, Africa, Latin America.

³¹<http://www.heterodoxnews.com/n/htn245.html#art-17592186082130>

Third, inasmuch as this has been timidly attempted so far, our event represents a chance to **establish and develop a research group on informality** that can work on further conceptualizations of the relationship between informality, policy-making and development at a global scale. We anticipate some of the contributions to be invited into an edited volume (we have a preliminary agreement with Routledge). In addition, should we have enough papers with a profound theoretical engagement, we will consider pulling together a special issue of a journal.

As a result, we welcome contributions focusing on the following non-exhaustive list of topics:

1. Measuring informality: novel and mixed methods for the measurement of informal practices, their effects and the rationale behind the desire (active or passive) to engage with informal practices in different contexts and with different ends
2. Informality and policymaking: studies on the relationship between the formal and the informal; how informal practices affect policymaking at the top level (negotiations of laws and rules, power relations between parties, groups, economic actors); how individuals, groups and non-state actors react, oppose, renegotiate policy measures at the everyday level
3. Informality and international development: explorations on the role of informal practices in a North-South development context; how instructions by international and development organizations are filtered, renegotiated or opposed when going against the interests of powerful individuals, interest groups, lobbies; how individuals (especially the weak, the marginalized, the poor) react to measures that they do not perceive as necessary, useful or beneficial

Given our initial specialization, our starting point has been the post-socialist world. However, we would like to use this workshop to expand the upscale the scope of our inquiry to a global scale in an attempt to construct comparisons with other world countries and regions.

Technical information

- You will be notified by the 1 of June 2019 on whether your abstract has been accepted. Please note that the dates might slightly change (1-2 days later) but we will send the final dates along with the acceptance letter
- Meals and accommodation during the workshop is covered for all accepted speakers
- There is limited availability of funds to cover travel to and from Lund. If you expect to be unable to get support from your institution, please add this information in your abstract

How to apply

If interested, please send in a single word document named after your surname containing:

1. An abstract and your contact details (300 words)
2. A short biographical statement (300 words)
3. if you need financial support for your travel

to Sevara Usmanova at [Sevara Usmanova](mailto:Sevara.Usmanova@tlu.ee)³² and cc your message to ap@tlu.ee³³ and Rustamjon.Urinboyev@soclaw.lu.se³⁴

Submission deadline: 15 May 2019

Special Issue of the Bulletin of Political Economy on "Monetary Policies"

For the second number of the 2019 *Bulletin of Political Economy*, a special issue on monetary policies is planned which will focus on criticising the view of the modern theory of central banking according to which monetary policy should have as its benchmark rate a natural rate of interest determined by "productivity and thrift." The special issue will also discuss whether a benchmark rate for Central Banks can (or should) be advanced when following an alternative approach, as in the case of the proposal by Lavoie and Seccareccia to take Pasinetti's fair interest rate as the point of reference for monetary policy. Contributions by Enrico Bellino, Massimo Pivetti, Malcolm Sawyer and Mario Seccareccia are already planned. Other shorter contributions on these issues (no longer than 8000 words) may be submitted by sending them to [Enricosergio Levrero](mailto:Enricosergio.Levrero@uniroma3.it)³⁵. Acceptance for publication in this special issue or subsequent numbers of the Bulletin will be communicated by October 2019.

Submission deadline: 1 June 2019

³²<mailto:usmanova.c@gmail.com>

³³<mailto:ap@tlu.ee>

³⁴<mailto:Rustamjon.Urinboyev@soclaw.lu.se>

³⁵<mailto:enricosergio.levrero@uniroma3.it>

Special Issue of the Journal of Contextual Economics on "Lessons for Liberalism in the 21st Century from the Colloque Walter Lippmann"

Journal of Contextual Economics – Schmollers Jahrbuch is a forum for research analyzing economic life in relation to its social and physical environment, particularly for research interested in the interface between the economic order and other societal orders. This Call for Papers is motivated by the recent anniversary of the Colloque Walter Lippmann, an international interdisciplinary conference held 1938 in Paris that has often been portrayed as the birthplace of neoliberalism. While “neoliberalism” has meanwhile seen numerous other connotations, in 1938 the usage of the term addressed the open question of what parts of the liberal doctrine could be seen as permanent, and what other parts needed a reformulation to make liberalism viable in and for the 20th century. The records of the Colloque bring home the topicality and urgency for us today not only of this general question, but also of the specific topics of political economy and social philosophy discussed in 1938. The history, context and records have recently been reconstructed in J. Reinhoudt & S. Audier (2018): *The Walter Lippmann Colloquium. The Birth of Neo-Liberalism*, London: Palgrave Macmillan. The topics discussed in 1938 were based on these questions:

1. The decline of liberalism: Is it due to internal causes?
2. Is liberalism capable of fulfilling its social tasks?
3. If the decline of liberalism is not inevitable, what are its true causes?
4. If the decline of liberalism is not inevitable, what are the to draw from the analysis of its causes?
5. What future action is needed?

Instructions for authors can be found [here](#)³⁶. Please submit abstracts and manuscripts via our online submission system available [here](#)³⁷. Any additional questions about this call for papers or submissions should be addressed to Mr. Mark McAdam, Editorial Assistant, JCE: contact@schmollersjahrbuch.de³⁸

Please find the original call [here](#).³⁹

³⁶<https://www.duncker-humblot.de/zeitschriften/wirtschaftswissenschaft/journal-of-contextual-economics-schmollers-jahrbuch/c-445>

³⁷<https://ojs.duncker-humblot.de/ojs/index.php/schmjb>

³⁸<mailto:contact@schmollersjahrbuch.de>

³⁹https://www.duncker-humblot.de/_uploads_media/files/jce_call_for_papers_2019_mit_hyperlinks_neu_0449061_024123.pdf

Submission deadline: 1 May 2019

Special Issue of the *Revue d'Economie Politique* on "The role of workshops, seminars and conferences in the history of economic thought"

There are very few history of contemporary economics articles which make no mention, as a background, of an important conference, workshop or seminar. Yet, there are very few articles taking them as the central protagonist. Turning this pervasive background into an object of study is the purpose of a forthcoming special issue of the *Revue d'Economie Politique*⁴⁰, one of the major French economic journals, for which we solicit contributions.

It seems that economic ideas, models and practices are largely developed, challenged and disseminated through weekly seminars, seasonal workshops and annual or landmark conferences. The annual ASSA/AEA conference has been a focal point for US-based economists for more than a century, and their summers are now often spent attending NBER field summer schools. The methodology of economics, concepts of equilibrium, growth, interest rates and dynamics were debated in famous private gathering including the Vienna circle, Menger's seminar or Keynes's Cambridge circus. International and national economic policies are decided in famous venues such as the Bretton Woods conference, as well as political philosophies. Neoliberalism famously emerged from the Walter Lippman colloquium and consolidated through annual Mont Pelerin conferences. Expected utility theory was both stabilized and destabilized as the major postwar rational decision theory framework during a famous *Conférence sur le Risque* organized in Paris in 1952 by Maurice Allais. Decision theory, game-theoretic models, as well as all sorts of mathematical applications to micro and macroeconomics were dissected throughout a multi-week long Stanford summer workshop organized by the Institute for Mathematical Studies in Social Science (now Stanford Institute for Theoretical Economics) under the leadership of Mordecai Kurz since the 1970s. It took three Santa Fe seminars on *The Economy as an Evolving Complex System* in 1987, 1996 and 2001 to shape a new field, complexity economics. Macroeconomic models have been debated during the regular meetings of the Brookings panel and the Carnegie-Rochester and NBER workshops. Outside the United States, the Roy-Malinvaud seminar has long remained the reference for French economists, attracting many colleagues from all over the world. These are just a few examples.

In spite of such ubiquity, conferences, seminars and workshops have hardly be used as telescopes to study "science in action," the state of a debate or a field at a given moment of time, even less as threads to track the dissemination of an idea, a model or a practice or

⁴⁰<https://www.cairn.info/revue-d-economie-politique.htm>

the transformation of a field: notable exceptions include Till D uppe and Roy Weintraub (2014), who locate the birth of a new scientific culture in economics as well as a new set of tools in the 1949 *Activity Analysis* conference organized by the Cowles Commission, one that wasn't, at that time, perceived as a watershed. Aur lien Goutsmedt (2017) uses the 1978 macroeconomics conference organized by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston to contextualize Robert Lucas and Thomas Sargent's attack on Keynesian macroeconomics. Neither has the direct role played by gathering with various organizations, lengths, recurrence, etc., in the development of economics been investigated. Two exceptions is Ross Emmett's (2011) examination of the role played by the set of workshops established by 1950s and 1960s Chicago economists in the sharpening of their tools and approaches, and the quantitative analysis that Elliott Ash, Daniel Chen & Sureh Naidu (2018) run to analyze the effect of Henry Manne's law & economics training program for US federal judges on criminal sentences.

This leaves a sizeable range of questions unanswered. Contributions can be of qualitative and/or quantitative nature, focus on what these objects reveal or what they create, and deal with questions including but not limited to:

1. What are the purposes of workshops, conferences and seminars in economics? Are they primarily intellectual or institutional? Is it about communicating research and to whom? How much are workshops and conferences oriented toward academics, journalists, policy-makers? Is it about debating, structuring a community, recruiting, targeted at minorities, helping doctoral students master tools? Are they focused on laying out disagreement or reaching agreements, brainstorming new ideas or stabilizing paradigms? Do they play a special role in interdisciplinary ventures?
2. Is there any difference in format, purposes, uses and cultures across sciences (say economics as compared with physics, psychology, philosophy, etc.), across fields (does macroeconomics rely on workshops more than, say, development economics or public finance?), across places and types of institutions?
3. To what extent do organizational features of conferences, workshop and seminars matter: recurrence, closed or opened, size, formal or informal, turnover, share of juniors and seniors, share of academic vs non-academic, type of funding, location, set up, discussants, keynotes, etc.
4. How to evaluate the legacy of a conference, a workshop or seminar: which output is a relevant proxy? A volume, consistent set of papers, an agenda, a series of grants, some textbooks or curricula? Is it possible at all to track a workshop's influence, and how so

Paper proposals (one to two pages) should be sent to [Beatrice Cherrier](#)⁴¹ and [Aurelien Saidi](#)⁴² .

Submission deadline: 31 May 2019

World Interdisciplinary Network for Institutional Research (WINIR): "Global Capitalism and its National Varieties in an Era of Crisis" (London, Dec. 2019)

16-18 December 2019 — London, UK

After the fall of the Soviet Bloc in 1991 a number of prominent researchers explored the diverse forms of capitalism and their evolution. Much of this literature countered both mainstream and orthodox Marxist views that capitalism would tend to gravitate towards one form, such as the Western liberal-market model. But some arguments in support of the idea of ‘varieties of capitalism’ were strongly criticized. It was also suggested that the tendency of different capitalisms to converge had been under-estimated. Global policy reactions after the Great Financial Crash of 2008 seemed to reinforce this thesis. Some saw in the widespread imposition of so-called ‘neoliberal’ austerity policies evidence of intended and actual convergence.

But was this too an over-reaction? Do diverse forms of capitalism still persist, aided by historical path-dependence and enduring institutional complementarities? Can capitalisms escape their own cultures and histories? Although welfare states continue to be attacked, is there evidence that they remain better-developed in some countries? What is the latest evidence of convergence of financial systems or of corporate forms? What enduring divergencies can be found in systems of regulation? Is the extent of inequality within countries diverging or converging?

The [Fourth WINIR Symposium](#)⁴³ , hosted by the Institute for International Management at [Loughborough University London](#)⁴⁴ , will explore these and other closely related questions.

Keynotes lectures will be given by:

- [Ruth Aguilera](#)⁴⁵ (Northeastern University)

⁴¹<mailto:beatrice.cherrier@u-cergy.fr>

⁴²<mailto:aurelien.saidi@parisnanterre.fr>

⁴³https://winir.org/?page=events&side=symposium_2019

⁴⁴<https://www.lborolondon.ac.uk/>

⁴⁵<https://damore-mckim.northeastern.edu/people/ruth-v-aguilera/>

- Kathleen Thelen ⁴⁶ (MIT)
- Gregory Jackson ⁴⁷ (Free University of Berlin)
- Jonas Pontusson ⁴⁸ (University of Geneva)

The symposium will open on the afternoon of Monday 16 December and end in the afternoon of Wednesday 18 December.

Unlike WINIR Conferences, WINIR Symposia are focused events. Submissions must directly address the symposium theme and also be about institutions or institutional thought, in line with [WINIR's aims and research priorities](#)⁴⁹. Contributions from any academic discipline, theoretical approach or methodology are welcome.

All submissions are evaluated by the [WINIR Scientific Quality Committee](#)⁵⁰: Bas Van Bavel (Utrecht, history), Geoff Hodgson (Loughborough, economics), Uskali Mäki (Helsinki, philosophy), Katharina Pistor (Columbia, law), Sven Steinmo (EUI, Politics) Wolfgang Streeck (MPIfG, sociology), Linda Weiss (Sydney, politics).

Please find the original call [here](#)⁵¹ and a link to the submission portal [here](#)⁵².

Submission deadline: 30 May 2019

Call for Participants

Poznań Summer School in Heterodox Economics (Poznan, Aug. 2019)

7-11 October 2019 — Poznan, Poland

The School is intended for PhD Students and early-career researchers interested in heterodox approaches to studying complex economic phenomena. We provide an international learning environment for those interested in deepening their knowledge in heterodox economics or considering applying it to their own research area. Over five days, participants will have an opportunity of attending lectures, presenting their findings and

⁴⁶<https://polisci.mit.edu/people/kathleen-thelen>

⁴⁷<https://www.wiwiss.fu-berlin.de/fachbereich/bwl/management/jackson/team/gjackson/index.html>

⁴⁸<https://unige.ch/sciences-societe/speri/membres/jonas-pontusson/>

⁴⁹https://winir.org/?page=about&side=about_winir

⁵⁰https://winir.org/?page=about&side=scientific_quality_committee

⁵¹http://heterodoxnews.com/HEN/attach/hen246/WINIR-Symposium2019_CallForPapers.pdf

⁵²https://winir.org/?page=events&side=symposium_2019&sub=abstract_submission

ideas, as well as discussing them with highly competent faculty. They will also take part in workshops and seminars that will improve their analytical skills.

School fee

140 EUR/600 PLN. The fee covers lunches and coffee breaks. Budget accommodation (ca. 15 EUR/night) can be provided by organizers upon request.

Applications should be sent to: heterodox.school@projekty.ue.poznan.pl⁵³. For more information, please contact the Organizing Committee through email: heterodox.school@projekty.ue.poznan.pl or [facebook](#)⁵⁵.

The full programme with short description of topics and the application form can be found [here](#)⁵⁶. The original call can be found [here](#).⁵⁷

Application deadline: 15 May 2019

Summer School on Economic Crisis and Social Struggles in the European Union (Brescia, June 2019)

17-21 June 2019 — Brescia, Italy

This 5-days intensive course in Marxian economics and other heterodox approaches will equip participants with a critical understanding of the structural and ideological exploitative foundations of the European Union. Through a close discussion of the economic literature and the study of the solutions proposed at the political level, the summer school offers a unique opportunity to address the root causes of the crisis, its social consequences, the policies of economic recovery, and popular reactions. Lectures by international scholars will be given in the morning, while afternoons will be devoted to debate, workshops and seminars.

Courses

1. Marx: Exploitation, competition and crisis
2. The debate on economic crisis: Mainstream and heterodox approaches

⁵³<mailto:heterodox.school@projekty.ue.poznan.pl>

⁵⁴<mailto:heterodox.school@projekty.ue.poznan.pl>

⁵⁵<https://www.facebook.com/Pozna%C5%84-Summer-School-in-Heterodox-Economics-1026254334145256/>

⁵⁶<http://ue.poznan.pl/pl/universytet%2C%13/wydzialy%2C%18/faculty-of-economics%2C%3692/summer-schools%2C%9119/poznan-summer-school-in-heterodox-economics%2C%9214/>

⁵⁷http://heterodoxnews.com/HEN/attach/hen246/PSSHE_2019_cfa.pdf

3. Capital laws and human needs: How the European union will collapse

Admission

The Summer School is open to students (at the bachelor, master and PhD levels) and researchers in economics, political economy or, more generally, social sciences. No academic qualification or theoretical requirement is required. Participation is free of charge for selected participants. How to apply: The selection of participants will take place on the basis of the CV and a short letter of motivation to be sent to [Giulio Palermo](mailto:giulio.palermo@unibs.it).⁵⁸

Please direct further question to [Giulio Palermo](mailto:giulio.palermo@unibs.it).⁵⁹

Application deadline: 15 May 2019

Summer school on "Modern Monetary Theory and European Macroeconomics" (Maastricht, Aug. 2019)

29 July - 2 August 2019 — Maastricht, Netherlands

The course "Modern Monetary Theory and European Macroeconomics" taught by Dr. Dirk Ehnts from July 29 to August 2 introduces students to Modern Monetary Theory (MMT) through the use of a new textbook written by the lecturer. The balance sheets and transactions that are relevant for understanding modern money are examined, with a focus on the Eurozone. Explanations include the idea that banks can create bank deposits through their accounting software, that governments spend first and collect taxes later and that central banks use a set of interest rates as their main tool of policy instead of manipulating the money supply.

Please find further information and a link to apply [here](https://maastricht.dreamapply.com/courses/course/134-modern-monetary-theory-and-european-macroeconomics?search=14446).⁶⁰

Application deadline: 1 June 2019

Conference Papers, Reports, and Podcasts

⁵⁸<mailto:giulio.palermo@unibs.it>

⁵⁹<mailto:giulio.palermo@unibs.it>

⁶⁰<https://maastricht.dreamapply.com/courses/course/134-modern-monetary-theory-and-european-macroeconomics?search=14446>

Videos of the 1st International European MMT conference

First videos of the 1st International European MMT conference are now online. The videos of the conference, which took place in Berlin on February 1-2, 2019, are now available online via the website of organizing NGO Pufendorf-Gesellschaft e. V. which can be accessed [here](#)⁶¹.

Job Postings

Bayreuth University, Germany

Job title: Research Associate/PhD-position, Digitized Capitalism from a Labor-centred Perspective

The Chair of Economic Geography, Department of Geography, at Bayreuth University is recruiting a Research Associate at doctorate level (Wissenschaftliche/-r Mitarbeiter/-in). The position is to be filled by August 1st, 2019. The remuneration is according to remuneration group 13 TV-L. The working time is 75 per cent of the regular weekly working time of a full-time employee.

Your tasks include services in research and teaching, including courses in methods of empirical research in the BSc. [Geography](#) and MSc. [Urban and Regional Research programmes](#).⁶²

In addition, you will participate in designing a research project and an application for third-party funding that deals with how digitization reshapes the spatialities, socialities and materialities of work (e.g., in manufacturing) in contemporary capitalism, adopting a geographically comparative perspective (e.g., Germany and South Africa).

The position is limited in time (three years, with options to extend) according to the Wissenschaftszeitvertragsgesetz and serves to promote scientific qualification (doctrate level). The duration of the employment relationship depends on legal and personal requirements. In all other respects, the employment requirements of the Bavarian Higher Education Personnel Act (Bayerisches Hochschulpersonalgesetz) apply.

Applicants should have an excellent Master's degree in human geography with a focus on economic geography or related disciplines (e.g. sociology of work, industrial sociology). You should be particularly interested in critical, heterodox perspectives on the changing geographies of a digital capitalism, as well as in the further development of economic

⁶¹<https://www.pufendorf-gesellschaft.org/mmt19>

⁶²<https://www.geographie.uni-bayreuth.de/en/teaching/index.html>

geography research methods portfolio at the department. German language skills are an asset but not a requirement. Acquiring German skills in the course of employment is desirable.

We offer an exciting research environment in a newly established team at a university known for its innovative research agendas and study programmes. The future work of the team will focus on the major transformations of digitized capitalism along the themes of "Finance-Nature", "Work-Labor" and "Cargo-Commodities". For further information can be found [here](#)⁶³.

The town of Bayreuth, couched between Frankonian Switzerland and the Fichtel Mountains, offers a wide range of activities, especially for nature enthusiasts. The major city of Nuremberg can be reached via train in 45 minutes.

People with severe disabilities are given preferential employment if they are equally qualified. The University of Bayreuth is striving to increase the proportion of women among its staff and is therefore urging women to apply.

Please send your complete application (letter of application including 1-page research sketch on a potential PhD topic in line with the overall theme, CV, university and high school certificates) as a PDF (one file only!) to [Prof. Dr. Stefan Ouma](#).⁶⁴

Application deadline: 15 May 2019

King's College London, UK

Job title: Lecturer in International Political Economy (AEP)

The College wishes to appoint an Academic Education Pathway (AEP) Lecturer in International Political Economy (IPE), hosted by the Department of European & International Studies (EIS).

The appointee will hold a PhD (awarded or close to completion), be an excellent teacher, able to enthuse, educate and support our undergraduate and postgraduate students. Apart from general teaching in IPE, the appointee must be able to deliver research-informed teaching on the political economy of the EU and European political economy as well as on finance and financial crisis.

The appointee must be able to supervise Undergraduate and MA dissertations and be able to line-manage Graduate Teaching Assistants. The appointee will have published, or have the potential to publish, work of the highest quality with leading publishers.

⁶³<https://www.wigeo.uni-bayreuth.de/de/index.html>

⁶⁴<mailto:stefan.ouma@uni-bayreuth.de>

Please find the original posting as well as a link to apply [here](#)⁶⁵ .

Application deadline: 12 May 2019

Open University, UK

Job title: Lecturer in Economics

Change your career, change lives. The Open University is the UK's largest university, a world leader in flexible part-time education combining a mission to widen access to higher education with research excellence and transforming lives through education.

The role

The successful candidate will have obtained a very good honours degree and will usually have completed, or be near to completing, a doctorate in economics, or closely related field. Candidates without a PhD, but with equivalent and demonstrable experience of economics teaching and research, or relevant practitioner experience, will be considered.

The successful candidate will contribute to the development of an innovative new applied economics module aimed at preparing students for work as professional economists or in roles where economic techniques are used. Candidates should be able to demonstrate aptitude for the application of economics in industrial, professional or public sector settings. Previous experience of work as an economist in public or private sectors would be advantageous, but not essential. The post-holder will also have an opportunity to contribute to a wide range of undergraduate and graduate modules, so must be a flexible and adaptable in their approach to teaching.

Main duties include:

- Teaching
- Successfully contributing to the planning and development of Economics curricula;
- Contributing to the successful presentation and development of other modules and qualifications associated with the Discipline of Economics;
- Effectively contributing to other interdisciplinary curricula, as appropriate;
- Research and scholarship

⁶⁵https://my.corehr.com/pls/kingrecruit/erq_jobspec_version_4.display_form?p_company=1&p_internal_external=E&p_display_in_irish=N&p_process_type=&p_applicant_no=&p_form_profile_detail=&p_display_apply_ind=Y&p_refresh_search=Y&p_recruitment_id=012789

- Enhancing the Discipline’s and Faculty’s research and scholarship profile through high quality research publications;
- Working effectively and collaboratively to develop a shared research and scholarship culture;
- Consistently contributing in positive ways to the development of a collegial and engaged academic community in the Discipline, Faculty and University.

What you get in return

Benefits include a supportive and friendly working environment, 33 days holiday per annum pro rata plus Bank Holidays and Christmas closure days and an attractive pension proposition.

How to apply

Just complete the short application form and send this to us with a copy of your CV and Cover Letter (explaining how you meet the Person Spec) to Resourcing-Hub@open.ac.uk⁶⁶ . Please ensure you quote the vacancy reference number.

The original job positing as well as a link to apply can be found [here](#)⁶⁷ . The full summary of duties and person specification can be found within the Job-Related Information [here](#)⁶⁸ .

Application deadline: 14 May 2019 (12.00 noon)

University College London, UK

Job title: Post-doc in economic rent

The post holder will work on a new project funded by Horizon 2020 - Beyond 4.0 and the Thirty Percy Foundation. The post holder will analyse the effect of excessive economic rent and value extraction in modern capitalist systems. In particular in cities, resulting in a housing affordability crisis in many advanced economy cities. Tasks for the post-holder include a review of existing theories of rent and building on existing theories; Identifying and mapping economic rent in a range of different forms; Developing new policies to promote productive and sustainable wealth creation, focusing on reforms to national accounting, regulatory, fiscal and monetary policy frameworks. The project is

⁶⁶<mailto:Resourcing-Hub@open.ac.uk>

⁶⁷https://www.jobs.ac.uk/job/BR0913/lecturer-in-economics?utm_campaign=google_jobs_apply&utm_source=google_jobs_apply&utm_medium=organic

⁶⁸<http://www.open.ac.uk/about/employment/vacancies/lecturer-economics-15951#>

funded for two years in the first instance however further funding to support the post may become available.

If you have any content or topical questions regarding your application, or would like to discuss the position, please contact [Helen Crane](#)⁶⁹, Institute Manager, in the first instance. If you have any difficulty with the application process, please take a look at the [Frequently Asked Questions](#)⁷⁰. If you cannot find the answer, please contact iipp-admin@ucl.ac.uk⁷¹ and an appropriate person will respond as quickly as possible.

Please find the original posting as well as a link to the application portal [here](#)⁷².

Application deadline: 2 May 2019

University of Greenwich, UK

The Department of International Business and Economics at the University of Greenwich, London has three new academic openings. These provide a great opportunity for both early career and established academics to work with large research groups of [heterodox economists](#)⁷³ and [economic sociologists](#)⁷⁴.

The Faculty of Business based in the Old Royal Naval College at Greenwich – a UNESCO World Heritage site – has a strong commitment to diversity and internationalism. This is reflected in our focus on inclusive curricula and equality of opportunity for learners. The Department of International Business and Economics has a portfolio of Undergraduate and Postgraduate programmes in the areas of International Business and Economics. Our teaching is informed by the international research agenda developed within three faculty research centres, which IBE staff are affiliated to: Centre for Business Network Analysis (CBNA), [Greenwich Political Economy Research Centre \(GPERC\)](#)⁷⁵ and Centre for Research in Employment and Work (CREW). In addition the department has an interest in research in Business and Economics Education (BEE) through the developing MERIT Hub (Measuring Education's Real Impact from Innovative Teaching) with those interested in economics education supporting the University to evaluate teaching, learning and access initiatives. This new role will focus on developing effective learning environments and enhanced student support and guidance or quality enhancement within the department.

Job title: Lecturer in International Business

⁶⁹<mailto:iipp-manager@ucl.ac.uk>

⁷⁰<http://bit.ly/1oUfohQ>

⁷¹<mailto:iipp-admin@ucl.ac.uk>

⁷²https://atsv7.wcn.co.uk/search_engine/jobs.cgi?SID=amNvZGU9MTgwMTQxOCZ2dF90ZW1wbGF0ZT05NjUmb3duZXI9NTA0MTM

⁷³<https://www.gre.ac.uk/business/research/centres/gperc/gperc>

⁷⁴<https://www.gre.ac.uk/business/research/centres/cbna/>

⁷⁵<https://www.gre.ac.uk/business/research/centres/gperc>

The position offers opportunities for research and teaching at undergraduate and post-graduate levels in International Business and enables an ambitious candidate to play an important role in the shaping of the future development of the department's approach to its curriculum design. We are particularly looking for candidates that enjoy working with diverse cohorts of students and challenging them to fulfil their potential through developing inspiring course materials and learning activities within a blended learning environment and providing excellent student care.

Should you have any queries please contact the HR Recruitment Team on HR-Recruitment@gre.ac.uk

For informal discussions about the role contact the Head of Department: [Professor Denise Hawkes](#)⁷⁶

Please find further information as well as a link to apply [here](#)⁷⁷ .

Job title: Associate Professor in Economics

Applicants should be interested in promoting academic attainment through inclusive curricula and committed to developing student employability and ambition. We would particularly welcome candidates with expertise in the enhancement of pedagogic research and practice. They will lead curricula improvement through collaboration and consultation with students, colleagues, alumni, employers, and relevant professional bodies. They will actively support and promote continuing professional development of themselves and others (e.g. mentoring and training) in relation to pedagogy, the student experience and subject expertise. They will lead our engagement with established professional development networks in support of staff and students, including (e.g. RES/Economics Network/HEA), positively impacting on colleagues and students. This post holder will have line management responsibilities for the department and will be a member of the IBE SMT.

This role offers opportunities for pedagogical development and research, and leadership experience in a supportive, student-focused environment. We welcome applications from all members of the academic community and value diversity.

For an informal conversation about the role, contact the current Head of Department [Professor Denise Hawkes](#)⁷⁸ .

Please find further information as well as a link to apply [here](#)⁷⁹ .

Job title: Associate Professor in International Business

Applicants should be interested in promoting academic attainment through inclusive

⁷⁶<mailto:d.hawkes@gre.ac.uk>

⁷⁷<https://jobs.gre.ac.uk/vacancy.aspx?ref=2006>

⁷⁸<mailto:d.hawkes@gre.ac.uk>

⁷⁹<https://jobs.gre.ac.uk/vacancy.aspx?ref=2008>

curricula and committed to developing student employability and ambition. We would particularly welcome candidates with expertise in the enhancement of pedagogic research and practice. They will lead curricula improvement through collaboration and consultation with students, colleagues, alumni, employers, and relevant professional bodies. They will actively support and promote continuing professional development of themselves and others (e.g. mentoring and training) in relation to pedagogy, the student experience and subject expertise. They will lead our engagement with established professional development networks in support of staff and students, including (e.g. RES/Economics Network/HEA), positively impacting on colleagues and students. This post holder will have line management responsibilities for the department and will be a member of the IBE SMT.

This role offers opportunities for pedagogical development and research, and leadership experience in a supportive, student-focused environment. We welcome applications from all members of the academic community and value diversity. For an informal conversation about the role, contact the current Head of Department [Professor Denise Hawkes](#).⁸⁰

Please find further information as well as a link to apply [here](#)⁸¹.

Application deadline (for all three jobs): 27 May 2019

University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Job title: Post-doc position in history of economics

The Centre Walras-Pareto for the history of economic and political sciences advertises for a post-doc position which is on a 1 year contract initially that can be extended with 2x2 years to 5 years maximum. Fluency in French is required. The CWP is a vibrant community of researchers, one of the few specifically dedicated to the historical study of economic and political sciences worldwide. It is beautifully located at the board of Lake Geneva and knows excellent working conditions.

Further information as well as a link to the application form can be found [here](#)⁸² (only available in French).

Application deadline: 20 May 2019

⁸⁰<mailto:d.hawkes@gre.ac.uk>

⁸¹<https://jobs.gre.ac.uk/vacancy.aspx?ref=2007>

⁸²https://career5.successfactors.eu/career?career_ns=job_listing&company=universitdP&navBarLevel=JOB_SEARCH&rcm_site_locale=fr_FR&site=VjItZy84VGQ5U1B5c09CRGlJeTlzUHdlZz09&career_job_req_id=14546&selected_lang=fr_FR&jobAlertController_jobAlertId=&jobAlertController_jobAlertName=&_s.crb=JPlwP8PsSLjFeJAR%2frdZ1EdGb3g%3d

University of Oviedo, Spain

Job title: ESR position for a postgraduate student

At the University of Oviedo (Spain), there is an open ESR position for a postgraduate student with a background and/or interest in European industrial relations.

In the context of the research project SODITREC (Social Dialogue in the Transforming Economy), the Department of Sociology at the University of Oviedo invites applications for a ESR position in the research group led by Professor Holm-Detlev Köhler. The SODITREC project is funded by the European Commission (EC-VS-2019-0096).

The SODITREC Consortium brings together five public research institutions (UNIOVI-Spain; RUB-Germany; SNSPA-Romania; USFD-UK; SGH-Poland) and two associate partners (ETUI-Belgium; IGM-Germany). The SODITREC project will achieve impact by providing a comprehensive understanding of company-level social dialogue in the EU. It will contribute to knowledge relating to the strengthening of social dialogue in highly relevant economic transformations at EU company level. It will also make recommendations relating to industrial relations practices which are at the core of the EU corporate decision-making model.

Responsibilities

- Initiation and development of a PhD project in the framework of the overall SODITREC project, including two secondments at the German Metalworkers Union IG Metall and the Ruhr University Bochum. Supervisors: Prof. Holm-Detlev Köhler and Dr. Sergio González Begega.
- Participation in the doctoral program of the Department of Sociology at the University of Oviedo, which offers advanced methodological and substantive training as well as professional development.

Requirements

- MA in the area of social sciences, preferable in sociology, political science, industrial relations, social history or a related discipline.
- Candidates may not be in possession of a PhD.
- Motivation to pursue academic career and interest in theory-driven empirical research.
- Excellent knowledge of English and at least basic knowledge of Spanish.
- Interest in the field of industrial relations and employment studies.

The starting date for this position is July 1, 2019. Funding is available for 24 months, with a gross annual salary starting from approximately 28,000 Euro (following UNIOVI regulations for such positions). The contract is fixed-term, full time.

The PhD candidate will be integrated in the SODITREC research team. The job post will be based in UNIOVI-Spain. The SODITREC project is coordinated by Prof. Holm-Detlev Köhler (University of Oviedo).

Applicants should send their full application (in English) – including cover letter, CV, copies of relevant certificates and the contact details of two academic references – to [Prof Holm-Detlev Köhler](#).⁸³ For further inquiry, please send an email to Prof. Holm-Detlev Köhler.

Application deadline: 10 May 2019

Awards

Winner Announcement: HES Awards - Best Book, Dissertation, Distinguished Fellow

The History of Economics Society is very happy to announce the prize winners for this year's Distinguished Fellow, Joseph Dorfman Prize for best Dissertation, and the Joseph J. Spengler Prize for Best Book.

Distinguished Fellow

Dr. Susan Howson, University of Toronto

Joseph J. Spengler Prize for Best Book

Manuela Mosca, Università di Lecce, for her book *Monopoly Power and Competition: The Italian Marginalist Perspective*.

This defining and original book explores the history of monopoly power and of its relation to competition, focusing on the innovative contributions of the Italian Marginalists, Pareto, Pantaleoni, De Viti de Marco and Barone.

Manuela Mosca analyses their articulate vision of competition, and the structural and strategic entry barriers considered in their works to enrich existing literature on the history of the sources of market power. The book is not limited to the reconstruction of the elaboration of pure theory, it also highlights its policy implications and how this

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group applied their theories as cutting-edge experiments in analysing the labour market, socialism, the Great War and gender issues, against the background of the political situation of the period.

Monopoly Power and Competition is a vital resource for historians of economic thought, as it explores a relatively untouched area of microeconomics in historical perspective, and reveals the theories surrounding monopoly power and competition. Microeconomists and industrial organisation scholars would similarly benefit from the knowledge of the origins of many microeconomic tools and notions.

Joseph Dorman Prize for the Best Dissertation

Ola Innset, European University Institute, for *Reinventing Liberalism: Early Neoliberalism in Context, 1920 - 1947*.

The thesis is a close study of a transnational group of intellectuals, mainly economists, who met in Paris in 1938 and at Mont Pèlerin in 1947 with the explicit aim to create a new liberalism for the modern world. At times they would use neoliberalism as a description of the creed they were developing, later they would opt for classical liberalism, in a bid to highlight continuities in their approach to political philosophy. Was their liberalism classical or was it new? The verb to reinvent is used frequently in modern academe, but its meaning is somewhat unclear. In the history of political thought, however, and especially the history of liberalism, the term can become a useful tool for enquiry. One way or the other, all new creeds build on previous ones, but the intellectuals in question were involved in a conscious, explicit attempt to change liberalism. This involved restating certain aspects of what they perceived as “true liberalism” and updating these to a different social and historical context, while also purging liberalism of all they felt was wrong with it. The contextualization of the many layers of interpretation involved in making these arguments is the main topic of this thesis. The intellectuals in question argued that “economic planning” was what had led to the rise of dictatorships in Europe. They included the communist dictatorship in Russia and the fascist dictatorships in Germany and Italy as part of the same phenomenon, totalitarianism, and further claimed that democracies like the USA, Great Britain and France were headed in the same direction. In this way, other, tangential movements to reinvent liberalism under labels such as new liberalism or social liberalism also came under attack, as it was argued that they were taking society in a totalitarian direction through collectivism and economic planning. The latter concept was defined loosely as any government “intervention” in the economy or, more precisely, attempts at subverting the mechanisms of markets in order to improve on their outcomes, redistribute wealth or counter business cycles. This strong criticism of economic planning did not lead these thinkers to advocate a position of “laissez-faire”. On the contrary, the second major plank of their intellectual project was an attack on the ideas of laissez-faire liberalism, a creed they claimed was rigid and outdated. Their internal debates can be seen as an attempt to incorporate a theory of states into right-wing liberalism, and focused on how to use states to spread, protect and

foster what they still saw as a largely self-regulating mechanism. The first part of the thesis traces this dual argument to books, articles, lectures and correspondence by and between the intellectuals involved, from the German language socialist calculation debates in the 1920s, to the first meeting of the Mont Pelerin Society in 1947. The second part of the thesis uses some of the tools of micro history to conduct an in-depth study of this ten-day meeting in the Swiss alps. In the conclusion I argue that neoliberalism is best understood as a theory of modernity arising out of the historical conjuncture of Europe in the 1920s, 30s and 40s. This theory was based on a novel conceptualization of markets as mediators of modernity, the only mechanism through which order and prosperity could be achieved in a modern mass-society. Neoliberals took this new understanding of markets and combined it with an embrace of state power as legitimate within a theory of liberalism when put to use in concordance with what was believed to be logic of markets. The work may contribute to a deeper understanding of neoliberalism, whether this is seen as a philosophy inspiring a political movement, a political rationality, or some sort of combination of the two.

Journals

Accounting, Organizations and Society, 74

Lukas Goretzki and Martin Messner: Backstage and frontstage interactions in management accountants' identity work ⁸⁴

Jane Baxter, Martin Carlsson-Wall, Wai Fong Chua, and Kalle Kraus: Accounting and passionate interests: The case of a Swedish football club ⁸⁵

Chia-Chun Hsieh, Zhiming Ma, and Kirill E. Novoselov: Accounting conservatism, business strategy, and ambiguity⁸⁶

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Marcy L. Shepardson: Effects of individual task-specific experience in audit committee oversight of financial reporting outcomes⁸⁷

Brazilian Journal of Political Economy, 39 (2)

Luiz Carlos Bresser-Pereira: From classical developmentalism and post-Keynesian macroeconomics to new developmentalism⁸⁸

Luiz Carlos Bresser-Pereira: Do desenvolvimentismo clássico e da macroeconomia pós-keynesiana ao novo desenvolvimentismo⁸⁹

Raphael Padula e José Luís Fiori: Geopolítica e Desenvolvimento em Petty, Hamilton e List⁹⁰

Eduardo Lima Campos e Rubens Penha Cysne: An alert on the recent fall of the fiscal reaction in Brazil⁹¹

Mateus Ramalho Ribeiro da Fonseca, Eliane Cristina de Araújo and Elisangela Araújo: Não-linearidade entre câmbio e preços no Brasil e implicações para uma estratégia de desenvolvimento econômico⁹²

Gustavo Andrey Almeida Lopes Fernandes and Leonardo and Oliveira Manchini: How QUALIS CAPES influences Brazilian academic production? A stimulus or a barrier for advancement?⁹³

Pedro Fandiño and Celia Lessa Kerstenetzky: O paradoxo constitucional brasileiro: direitos sociais sob tributação regressiva⁹⁴

David Ramiro Troitiño and Karoline Faerber: Historical errors in the initial conception of the euro and its subsequent development⁹⁵

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Hernán Borrero and Nestor Garza: Growth and distribution endogenously determined: a theoretical model and empirical evidence⁹⁶

Leandro Heitich Fontoura: Choque de gestão petista? Repensando a relação do PT com a reforma gerencial⁹⁷

Cambridge Journal of Economics, 43 (3)

Yannick Slade-Caffarel: The nature of heterodox economics revisited⁹⁸

Leila E Davis, Joao Paulo A de Souza, and Gonzalo Hernandez: An empirical analysis of Minsky regimes in the US economy⁹⁹

Hiroshi Nishi: An empirical contribution to Minsky's financial fragility: evidence from non-financial sectors in Japan¹⁰⁰

Lefteris Tsoulfidis and Dimitris Paitaridis: Capital intensity, unproductive activities and the Great Recession in the US economy¹⁰¹

Carlos A Ibarra: Technical and structural change, and the fall in the manufacturing output-capital ratio in Mexico, 1990–2015¹⁰²

Bernd Brandl and Christian Lyhne Ibsen: Collective wage bargaining and the role of institutional stability: a cross-national comparison of macroeconomic performance¹⁰³

Lixin Sun: The structure and sustainability of China's debt¹⁰⁴

Giampaolo Garzarelli, Peter Lewin, and Bill Tulloh: Cyclical fluctuations and the structure of production¹⁰⁵

Cristiano Perugini, Jelena Žarković Rakić, and Marko Vladislavljević: Austerity and gender inequalities in Europe in times of crisis¹⁰⁶

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Mark Pernecky and Paul Wojick: The problematic nature and consequences of the effort to force Keynes into the conceptual cul-de-sac of Walrasian economics¹⁰⁷

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Duo Qin: Let's take the bias out of econometrics¹⁰⁹

Sheba Tejani: What's feminist about feminist economics?¹¹⁰

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Fabian Braesemann: How behavioural economics relates to psychology – some bibliographic evidence¹¹²

Leonardo Ivarola: Alternative consequences and asymmetry of results: their importance for policy decision making¹¹³

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Journal of Evolutionary Economics, 29 (1)

Giovanni Dosi and Andrea Roventini: More is different ... and complex! the case for agent-based macroeconomics¹¹⁴

Andrew G. Haldane and Arthur E. Turrell: Drawing on different disciplines: macroeconomic agent-based models¹¹⁵

Giovanni Dosi, Mauro Napoletano, Andrea Roventini and Tania Treibich: Debunking the granular origins of aggregate fluctuations: from real business cycles back to Keynes¹¹⁶

Stanislao Gualdi and Antoine Mandel: Endogenous growth in production networks¹¹⁷

Tommaso Ciarli, André Lorentz, Marco Valente and Maria Savona: Structural changes and growth regimes¹¹⁸

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Tiziana Assenza and Domenico Delli Gatti: The financial transmission of shocks in a simple hybrid macroeconomic agent based model¹²¹

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Jasmina Arifovic: Evolution of sunspot like behavior in the agent based economies of bank runs¹²⁴

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Isabelle Salle, Marc-Alexandre S negas and Murat Yildizođlu: How transparent about its inflation target should a central bank be?¹²⁵

Marco Raberto, Bulent Ozel, Linda Ponta, Andrea Teglio and Silvano Cincotti: From financial instability to green finance: the role of banking and credit market regulation in the Eurace model¹²⁶

Herbert Dawid, Philipp Harting, Sander van der Hoog and Michael Neugart: Macroeconomics with heterogeneous agent models: fostering transparency, reproducibility and replication¹²⁷

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Carolina Alves and Jan Toporowski: Growth of international finance and emerging economies: Elements for an alternative approach¹²⁸

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L via Carolina Machado Melo and Cleomar Gomes da Silva: An Analysis of the Interaction Between Monetary and Fiscal Policies in Brazil¹³¹

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Vincent Lyon-Callo, Yahya M. Madra, Maliha Safri, Chizu Sato & Boone W. Shear: Rethinking Marxism: Valences of Hope in Otherworldly Times¹³²

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Baraneh Emadian: The Quandary of Multiple States as an Internal and External Limit to Marxist Thought: From Poulantzas to Karatani¹³³

Lorenzo Veracini: Containment, Elimination, Endogeneity: Settler Colonialism in the Global Present¹³⁴

Symposium. Part 2: Gramsci in the Twenty-First Century: “Unclear Boundaries”

Joel Wainwright: Capital and Social Difference in Gramsci and Luxemburg¹³⁵

Francesca Antonini: Pessimism of the Intellect, Optimism of the Will: Gramsci’s Political Thought in the Last Miscellaneous Notebooks¹³⁶

Peter Ives: Gramsci and “Global English”¹³⁷

Book Symposium: Financial Institutions and Development in China, by Satyananda Gabriel

Ric McIntyre: Labor Politics, Finance, and Chinese State Capitalism¹³⁸

Craig Freedman: Keeping the Lid on the Financial Pressure Cooker: Scattered Thoughts on Satya Gabriel’s Insights into the Chinese Financial Structure¹³⁹

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Mathieu Dufour: Financial Reform with Chinese Characteristics¹⁴⁰

Satyananda Gabriel: Finance, Growth, and Transition in the PRC¹⁴¹

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Symposium: Negative Interest Rates

Thomas Palley, Louis-Philippe Rochon and Guillaume Vallet: The economics of negative interest rates¹⁴²

Steven Pressman: How low can we go? The limits of monetary policy¹⁴³

Thomas Palley: The fallacy of the natural rate of interest and zero lower bound economics: why negative interest rates may not remedy Keynesian unemployment¹⁴⁴

Fiona Maclachlan: Negative interest rates: a Keynesian perspective¹⁴⁵

Olivia Bullio Mattos, Felipe Da Roz, Fernanda Oliveira Ultremare and Guilherme Santos Mello: Unconventional monetary policy and negative interest rates: a post-Keynesian perspective on the liquidity trap and euthanasia of the rentier¹⁴⁶

Matheus R. Grasselli and Alexander Lipton: On the normality of negative interest rates¹⁴⁷

Sergio Rossi: The dangerous ineffectiveness of negative interest rates: the case of Switzerland¹⁴⁸

Domenica Tropeano: Negative interest rates in the Eurozone¹⁴⁹

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Yannis Panagopoulos and Ekaterini Tsouma: The effect of negative policy rates on the interest-rate pass-through mechanism in the Eurozone ¹⁵⁰

Articles

Srinivas Thiruvadhanthai: Hoarding, saving, and the paradox of thrift in a financial economy¹⁵¹

Nicholas Rowe: Reply to Srinivas Thiruvadhanthai ¹⁵²

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John E. Roemer: A theory of cooperation in games with an application to market socialism¹⁵³

Richard Bourke: Material incentives and Kantian optimisation: John E. Roemer on 'left-right' economics¹⁵⁴

Giacomo Corneo: Some institutional design for shareholder socialism¹⁵⁵

François Maniquet: Comments on John Roemer's first welfare theorem of market socialism*¹⁵⁶

Antoni Bosch-Domènech and Joaquim Silvestre: Experiment-inspired comments on John Roemer's theory of cooperation¹⁵⁷

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Special issue: The European Journal of the History of Economic Thought, 25 (5)

Special issue: "Marx at 200"

Herbert De Vriese: Not a man of solid principles. The relevance of Edgar Bauer's polemical portrait of Karl Marx in his 1843 novella *Es leben feste Grundsätze!*¹⁵⁸

Zacharias Zoubir: "Alienation" and critique in Marx's manuscripts of 1857–58 ("Grundrisse")¹⁵⁹

David Andrews: Error or absurdity? A non-cognitive approach to commodity fetishism¹⁶⁰

Regina Roth: Concepts in examining the legacy of Karl Marx¹⁶¹

Heinz D. Kurz: Will the MEGA2 edition be a watershed in interpreting Marx?¹⁶²

Izumi Omura: Re-examining the authorship of the Feuerbach chapter in *The German Ideology* on the basis of a hypothesis of dictation¹⁶³

Nicolas Eyguesier: Marx, primitive accumulation, and the impact of Sismondi¹⁶⁴

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Christian Gehrke: Marx's reproduction schemes and multi-sector growth models¹⁶⁵

Kenji Mori: New aspects of Marx's economic theory in MEGA: Marx's original six-sector model¹⁶⁶

Kenji Mori: The Books of Crisis and Tooke–Newmarch excerpts: a new aspect of Marx's crisis theory in MEGA¹⁶⁷

Susumu Takenaga: Marx on rent: new insights from the new MEGA¹⁶⁸

Saverio M. Fratini: Is Marx's absolute rent due to a monopoly price?¹⁶⁹

Carlo Benetti, Alain Béraud, Edith Klimovsky and Antoine Rebeyrol: Use values and exchange values in Marx's extended reproduction schemes¹⁷⁰

Rebeca Gomez Betancourt and Matari Pierre Manigat: James Steuart and the making of Karl Marx's monetary thought¹⁷¹

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Wilfried Parys: Labour values and energy values: some developments on the common substance of value since 1867¹⁷²

Rodolphe Dos Santos Ferreira and Ragip Ege: The employment contract with externalised costs: the avatars of Marxian exploitation¹⁷³

Michaël Assous and Antonin Pottier: Marx and Kalecki on aggregate instability and class struggle¹⁷⁴

Michael V. White: Searching for New Jerusalem: P.H. Wicksteed's "Jevonian" critique of Marx's Capital¹⁷⁵

Michel Bellet: The reception of Marx in France: La Revue Socialiste (1885–1914)¹⁷⁶

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Erik S. Reinert and Fernanda A. Reinert: 33 Economic Bestsellers published before 1750¹⁷⁷

Robert W. Dimand: Adam Smith on Portuguese wine and English cloth¹⁷⁸

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Carlos Eduardo Suprinyak and Thiago Dumont Oliveira: Economists, social scientists, and the reconstruction of the world order in interwar Britain¹⁷⁹

Carlo Cristiano and Paolo Paesani: Monetary policy and price stability in British post-war debate: restatement of evidence from economists' papers presented to the Radcliffe Committee¹⁸⁰

Angela Ambrosino and Stefano Fiori: Ideologies and beliefs in Douglass North's theory¹⁸¹

Esther-Mirjam Sent: Rationality and bounded rationality: you can't have one without the other¹⁸²

Carlo Zappia: Rationality under uncertainty: classic and current criticisms of the Bayesian viewpoint¹⁸³

Guilhem Lecouteux: Bayesian game theorists and non-Bayesian players¹⁸⁴

Nicolas Vallois and Dorian Jullien: A history of statistical methods in experimental economics¹⁸⁵

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Christian Gehrke: Joel Mokyr's A Culture of Growth: a book roundtable¹⁸⁶

The Review of Behavioral Economics, 6 (2)

Anthony S. Gillies and Mary L. Rigdon: Plausible Deniability and Cooperation in Trust Games¹⁸⁷

Gideon Yaniv, Doron Greenberg and Erez Siniver: Telling an Impossible Lie: Detecting Individual Cheating in a Die-under-the-Cup Task¹⁸⁸

Marco A. Palma and Zhicheng Phil Xu: Shadow of a Doubt: Moral Excuse in Charitable Giving¹⁸⁹

Mehdi Chowdhury: Self and Peer Assessment of Group Work in Higher Education: A Game Theoretic Analysis¹⁹⁰

Orestis Vravosinos and Kyriakos Konstantinou: Asymmetric Social Distance Effects in the Ultimatum Game¹⁹¹

Books and Book Series

Austro-Marxism: The Ideology of Unity: Volume II, Changing the World: The Politics of Austro-Marxism

by Mark E. Blum and William Smaldone (eds.) — 2018, Haymarket Books

During the first half of the twentieth century, Austrian socialist thinkers—chief among them Otto Bauer, Rudolf Hilferding, Karl Renner, and Max Adler—emerged from and helped transform Austrian Social Democracy into one of Europe's best organized and most effective political and social movements.

¹⁸⁶<https://www.tandfonline.com/action/doSecureKeyLogin?uuiid=19a9e091-2335-49b3-8f3a-897c922a1a0c&dateTime=201904250733&key=zSMeZT%2FLwbv7XZH6D%2BQ0pFLJVJsdKnUs9LYgxZmYTAw%3D&uri=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tandfonline.com%2Fdoi%2Ffull%2F10.1080%2F09672567.2018.1522861%3Fai%3D125%26ui%3D270qy%26af%3DH>

¹⁸⁷<http://dx.doi.org/10.1561/105.00000103>

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¹⁹⁰<http://dx.doi.org/10.1561/105.00000104>

¹⁹¹<http://dx.doi.org/10.1561/105.00000105>

Through its expertly selected and introduced original documents this wide-ranging volume offers English readers the most thorough effort to date to provide a representative sampling of the Austro-Marxists' key theoretical ideas. From their controversial thinking on the National Question, to their reflections on the Bolshevik revolution, through their attempts to understand the collapse of their gains under fascist pressure, this volume illustrates the conceptual richness of the entire school of thought.

Please find a link to the book [here](#)¹⁹² .

Discourse Analysis & Austerity: Critical Studies from Economics and Linguistics

by Kate Power, Tanweer Ali and Eva Lebdušková (eds.) — 2019, Routledge

In the immediate aftermath of the global financial crisis of 2008, governments around the developed world coordinated policy moves to stimulate economic activity and avert a depression. In subsequent years, however, cuts to public expenditure, or austerity, have become the dominant narrative in public debate on economic policy.

This unique collaboration between economists and linguists examines manifestations of the discourses of austerity as these have played out in media, policy and academic settings across Europe and the Americas. Adopting a critical perspective, it seeks to elucidate the discursive and argumentation strategies used to consolidate austerity as the dominant economic policy narrative of the twenty-first century.

Please find a link to the book [here](#).¹⁹³

GDAE Textbooks for Economics Courses and Teaching Supplements

GDAE's textbooks offer a new way to teach economics by providing instructors with tools to introduce critical social and environmental issues into their curricula.

The *In Context* textbooks present economic principles in a modern context of environmental, behavioral, and social issues. Supporting materials include lecture outlines and a test bank of over 3,000 questions, with an option to use a free online grading system. See below video for information about the recent 2018 and 2019 editions.

¹⁹²<https://www.haymarketbooks.org/books/1188-austro-marxism-the-ideology-of-unity-volume-ii>

¹⁹³<https://www.routledge.com/Discourse-Analysis-and-Austerity-Critical-Studies-from-Economics-and-Linguistics/Power-Ali-Lebduskova/p/book/9781138632547>

Our environmental economics text balances standard and ecological economics analyses with extensive coverage of current issues including climate change, agriculture, and nonrenewable resources. The Fourth Edition, with expanded and updated treatment of energy, climate change, water, population, and other topics, was released in Fall 2017.

Please find a link to the books [here](#)¹⁹⁴ .

Supplements to the books

Tufts University's Global Development and Environment Institute (GDAE) has been releasing some educational modules, with more to come. These modules are designed for use as stand-alone supplements in undergraduate or graduate-level courses, and are available as PDFs free of charge. The modules range from 25-60 pages, and most include discussion questions, glossary, references, and exercises. Instructor notes and exercise answers are available for many modules. Please contact the [GDAE](#)¹⁹⁵ with proof of instructor status to receive access to these materials. To receive updates about new modules, please [subscribe to the mailing list](#)¹⁹⁶ .

Institutional Economics - An Introduction

by Stefan Voigt — 2019, Cambridge University Press

Why is it that some countries become rich while others remain poor? Do markets require regulation to function efficiently? If markets offer an efficient way of exchanging goods, why do individuals even create firms? How are economic transactions organized in the absence of a state that could enforce contracts and guarantee property rights? Institutional economics has allowed social scientists to answer many fundamental questions about the organization and functioning of societies. This introduction to institutional economics is concise, yet easy to understand. It not only caters to students of economics but to anybody interested in this topical research area and its specific subfields. Both formal and informal institutions (such as customs, habits, and traditions) are discussed with respect to their causes and consequences, highlighting the important part they play for economic growth and development.

Please find a link to the book [here](#)¹⁹⁷ .

¹⁹⁴<http://www.ase.tufts.edu/gdae/publications/textbooks/index.html>

¹⁹⁵<mailto:gdae@tufts.edu>

¹⁹⁶http://www.ase.tufts.edu/gdae/mailling_list.html

¹⁹⁷<https://www.cambridge.org/es/academic/subjects/economics/economic-development-and-growth/institutional-economics-introduction?format=PB&isbn=9781108461085>

New Donors on the Postcolonial Crossroads: Eastern Europe and Western Aid

by Tomas Profant — 2019, Routledge

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Eastern European countries were said to be playing catch up with the West, and in the field of development cooperation, they were classified as 'new donors.' This book aims to problematize this distinction between old and new development donors, applying an East–West dimension to global Orientalism discourse.

The book uses a novel double postcolonial perspective, examining North–South relations and East–West relations simultaneously, and problematizing these distinctions. In particular, the book deploys an empirical analysis of a 'new' Eastern European donor (Slovakia), compared with an 'old' donor (Austria), in order to explore questions around hierarchization, depoliticization and the legitimization of development.

This book's innovative approach to the East–West dimension of global Orientalism will be of interest to researchers in postcolonial studies, Eastern European studies, and critical development studies.

Please find a link to the book [here](#)¹⁹⁸ .

People Must Live by Work: Direct Job Creation in America

by Steven Attewell — 2018, University of Pennsylvania Press

In *People Must Live by Work*, Steven Attewell presents the history of an idea—direct job creation—that transformed the role of government in ameliorating unemployment by hiring the unemployed en masse to prevent widespread destitution in economic crises. For ten years, between 1933 and 1943, direct job creation was put into practice, employing more than eight million Americans and making the federal government the largest single employer in the country. Yet in 2008, when the most dramatic economic crisis since the Depression occurred, the idea of direct job creation was nowhere to be found on the list of policies deemed feasible or advisable for government at any level.

People Must Live by Work traces the rise and fall of direct job creation policy—how it was put into practice, how it came within a hairbreadth of becoming a permanent feature of American economic and social administration, and why it has been largely forgotten or discounted today. Contrary to more conventional arguments, Attewell reveals that

¹⁹⁸<https://www.routledge.com/New-Donors-on-the-Postcolonial-Crossroads-Eastern-Europe-and-Western-Aid/Profant/p/book/9780429422485>

the New Deal ended the Great Depression before the United States entered World War II and its jobs programs continued to influence policy debates over the Employment Act of 1946. He examines the deliberations surrounding the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act that was signed into law in 1978 and demonstrates the ways in which direct job creation played a significant and polarizing role in dividing the economic establishment and the Democratic party in the 1970s. *People Must Live by Work* not only chronicles the ambition, constraints, and achievements of direct job creation policy in the past but also proposes a framework for understanding its enduring significance and promise for today.

Please find a link to the book [here](#)¹⁹⁹ .

Persistent Inequalities: Wage Disparity Under Capitalist Competition

by Howard Botwinick — 2019, Haymarket Books

Economists generally assume that wage differentials among similar workers will only endure when competition in the capital and/or labor market is restricted. However, using a classical Marxist analysis of real capitalist competition, Botwinick shows that substantial patterns of wage disparity can persist despite high levels of competition. Indeed, the author provocatively argues that competition and technical change often militate against wage equalization. In addition to providing the basis for a more unified analysis of race and gender inequality within labor markets, Botwinick's work has important implications for contemporary union strategies. Going against mainstream proponents of labor-management cooperation, the author calls for militant union organization that can once again take wages and working conditions out of capitalist competition.

Please find a link to the book [here](#)²⁰⁰ .

The Class Strikes Back: Self-Organised Workers' Struggles in the Twenty-First Century

by Dario Azzellini and Michael G. Kraft (eds.) — 2019, Haymarket Books

The Class Strikes Back examines a number of radical, twenty-first-century workers' struggles. These struggles are characterised by a different kind of unionism and solidarity, arising out of new kinds of labour conditions and responsive to new kinds of social and

¹⁹⁹<http://www.upenn.edu/pennpress/book/15862.html>

²⁰⁰<https://www.haymarketbooks.org/books/1200-persistent-inequalities>

economic marginalisation. The essays in the collection demonstrate the dramatic growth of syndicalist and autonomist formations and argue for their historical necessity. They show how workers seek to form and join democratic and independent unions that are fundamentally opposed to bureaucratic leadership, compromise, and concessions.

Specific case studies dealing with both the Global South and Global North assess the context of local histories and the spatially and temporally located balance of power, while embedding the struggle in a broader picture of resistance and the fight for emancipation.

Contributors are: Anne Alexander, Dario Azzellini, Mostafa Bassiouny, Antonios Broumas, Anna Curcio, Demet S. Dinler, Kostas Haritakis, Felix Hauf, Elias Ioakimoglou, Mithilesh Kumar, Kari Lydersen, Chiara Milan, Carlos Olaya, Hansi Oostinga, Ranabir Samaddar, Luke Sinwell, Elmar Wigand.

Please find a link to the book [here](#)²⁰¹ .

The Corporation, Law and Capitalism - A Radical Perspective on the Role of Law in the Global Political Economy

by Grietje Baars — 2019, Brill

In *The Corporation, Law and Capitalism*, Baars offers a radical Marxist perspective on the role of law in the global political economy. Closing a major gap in historical-materialist scholarship, they demonstrate how the corporation, capitalism's main engine from city-state and colonial times to the present multinational, is a masterpiece of legal technology. The symbiosis between law and capital becomes acutely apparent in the question of 'corporate accountability'. Baars provides a detailed analysis of corporate human rights and war crimes trials, from the Nuremberg industrialists' trials to current efforts. The book shows that precisely *because of law's relationship to capital*, law cannot prevent or remedy the 'externalities' produced by corporate capitalism. This realisation will generate the space required to formulate a different answer to 'the question of the corporation', and to global corporate capitalism more broadly, outside of the law.

Please find a link to the book [here](#)²⁰² .

The Dark Places of Business Enterprise. Reinstating Social Costs in Institutional Economics

by Pietro Frigato and Francisco J. Santos-Arteaga — 2019, Routledge

²⁰¹<https://www.haymarketbooks.org/books/1198-the-class-strikes-back>

²⁰²<https://brill.com/view/title/31854?lang=en>

This book considers Thorstein Veblen's central preoccupation with the dark places of business enterprise, an integral part of the old institutional economics. Combining the contributions made by Karl William Kapp and Philip Mirowski, it proposes the systematization of an adjoined institutional theory of social costs of business enterprise useful for the analysis of contemporary crises.

The Dark Places of Business Enterprise explores the research potential of the theory of social costs for the analysis of actual business behavior in the current globalized privatization regime. It begins with a detailed outline of Veblen's critique of business enterprise and market competition before illustrating the methodical enrichment of this approach through Kapp's work. Finally, it concludes by proposing the integration of the Veblenian-Kappian approach with Mirowski's theory of markets and business doubt manufacture. The resulting theory of social costs will shed light on the ubiquitous business control of society under the now dominant computer-based technological infrastructure.

This interdisciplinary foundation of the theory of social costs, encompassing knowledge from computer science and engineering to natural sciences, provides the tools required to analyze this great transformation.

Please find a link to the book [here](#).²⁰³

Heterodox Graduate Programs, Scholarships and Grants

History of Economic Society: New Initiatives Fund

New Initiatives Fund

The History of Economics Society was formally constituted in 1974 to promote interest in an inquiry into the history of economics and related parts of intellectual history; to facilitate communication and discourse among scholars working in the field of the history of economics; and to disseminate knowledge about the history of economics.

While the society's annual meeting will continue to be the principal means for accomplishing these goals, the History of Economics Society also administers a *New Initiatives Fund*. Competition for funding is open to HES members only. The Society issues two calls for New Initiatives Proposals each fiscal year.

The first has a deadline of December 1st, with decisions announced late in January. The second has a deadline of May 15th, with decisions announced early in July.

²⁰³<https://www.routledge.com/The-Dark-Places-of-Business-Enterprise-Reinstating-Social-Costs-in-Institutional/Frigato-Arteaga/p/book/9781138632257>

The Society allocates a total of \$35,000 per year in support of New Initiatives. Proposals may request any amount between zero and the annual allocation.

The primary selection criterion will be the quality of the proposal in light of the preferences and submission guidelines listed below. The HES will not consider proposals to fund individual travel for research projects or conference participation. Proposals that include funding for travel for multiple participants (e.g. workshops or exchanges) will be considered.

Proposals will be vetted by an Initiatives Committee appointed by the HES president; recommendations of this committee are then voted on by the full Executive Committee. Proposers are encouraged to discuss the ways in which the project could have a lasting impact on scholarship in the field, and support the mission of the HES, as specified above. The Initiatives Committee is particularly interested in:

1. Proposals that clearly have innovative elements, for example, for projects that involve or encourage newer research methodologies or the exploration of under-researched areas or themes.
2. Proposals to develop “public good” resources for historians of economics– digitizing archival material, for example, or creating searchable databases.
3. Proposals that create opportunities for interaction between HES members and scholars outside the HES who share our membership’s interest in the history of economics.
4. Proposals that have as a component support for younger scholars or scholars with inadequate access to research support.
5. Proposals that are well designed to encourage research and/or teaching initiatives.

Multi-year initiatives will be viewed more favorably if they have a plausible plan for developing their own sources of ongoing funding. Funding from the Society is not considered an ongoing commitment but may be renewed at the committee’s discretion.

Proposals should be submitted electronically as pdf files to the History of Economics Society Manager at hes@uwosh.edu²⁰⁴ .

Please find further information [here](#)²⁰⁵ .

Submission deadlines

²⁰⁴<mailto:hes@uwosh.edu>

²⁰⁵<https://historyofeconomics.org/about-the-society/new-initiatives/>

The first has a deadline of December 1st, with decisions announced late in January. The second has a deadline of May 15th, with decisions announced early in July.

Early-Career Scholars Research Fund

The History of Economics Society welcomes applications by early career scholars for research funding of up to 1,500 dollars. The program supports early career scholars that otherwise would not have funds to undertake research activities. Up to 4 awards will be made every year.

Early career scholars are those studying for a PhD or within 4 years after completion of PhD. Eligible expenses include travel and accommodation costs for visits to archives, for recording of oral histories, or for similar activities. Subsistence, purchase of equipment, fees/licenses/rights, digitization and transcription costs are typically not eligible.

The application must include a brief description of the project, details and full costings of expenses, mention of other funding applications submitted for the same activities. These materials should not exceed 750 words. In addition, the application must include a two page CV of the applicant and a letter of support from their supervisor. Submit proposals to hes@uwosh.edu²⁰⁶ .

Applicants should be aware that there may not be a specialist of their topic among the evaluation committee. Candidates should therefore provide a short but clear summary of the state of the art (with a few key references), a clear justification of why the research question the grant is addressing advances the existing literature, and detailed information about the evidence the applicant intends to gather in the research activities.

Decisions will be made by the Early Career Scholars (formerly Young Scholars) committee. Please find further information [here](#)²⁰⁷ .

Submission Deadline

There are two cycles annually, with a Dec. 1 and a May 15 deadline.

LL.M./M.Sc. in Comparative Law, Economics and Finance at the International University College of Turin

The IUC is now in its 11th year of offering our program in Comparative Law, Economics and Finance, which, as you know, is offered as a joint Master program with the University of Turin, the University of Eastern Piedmont and Collegio Carlo Alberto. Our

²⁰⁶ <mailto:hes@uwosh.edu>

²⁰⁷ <https://historyofeconomics.org/about-the-society/early-career-scholars-fund/>

students receive both our LLM and a 60-ECTS accredited Italian Master's degree from the University of Turin.

There are some scholarships available for next year to support students that demonstrate economic hardship as well as academic excellence. Particularly welcome are applications by students who seek a meaningful academic life with a commitment to change the world in the interest of solidarity and long-term sustainability. In recent years, IUC students have been very successful in their career - for instance, over 60 of them have won a PhD position with a three-year full living grant.

If you would like to make specific recommendations, please write to [Peppe Mastruzzo](#)²⁰⁸, and have the students indicate your recommendation on their application. Please, get also in touch with Peppe if you have any suggestions as to where to further advertise our program, or to notify him in advance if you post this message on any website.

Please find further information on the program [here](#)²⁰⁹ and a link to the application portal [here](#)²¹⁰.

Application deadline: 30 June 2019

MA in Economics at John Jay College, USA

The Master of Arts in Economics at John Jay is a new 36-credit graduate program that provides students with a comprehensive and rigorous education in applied, pluralist economics. It is one of a handful of graduate programs in the country that focuses primarily on issues of economic justice such as economic democracy, diversity, inequality, sustainability and community development. Students at John Jay will study the history of economics and economic thought, the economics of gender, environmental sustainability, local and international economic development, and global inequalities of income and wealth, while acquiring essential technical skills such as writing and data analysis valued by practitioners in the field.

Program graduates will be well prepared to seek employment and promotion in the private, public, and nonprofit sectors or to continue their education in PhD programs, law school, or in other academic and professional credentialing programs.

Please find further information on the program [here](#)²¹¹ and a link to the application portal [here](#)²¹².

²⁰⁸<mailto:direttore@iuctorino.it>

²⁰⁹<http://www.iuctorino.it/studies/master-clef/>

²¹⁰<http://www.iuctorino.it/studies/master-clef/clef-application/>

²¹¹<http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/master-arts-economics>

²¹²https://app.applyyourself.com/AYApplicantLogin/fl_ApplicantConnectLogin.asp?id=cunyjjaygr

Application deadline: 1 June 2019

Master of Arts programs at Berlin School of Economics and Law

MA in International Economics

The Master in International Economics provides students with a critical understanding of current debates in economics, including heterodox economics in particular. The programme has a strongly international approach and aims to integrate an understanding of theoretical controversies, historical developments and contemporary policy disputes. It also contains an interdisciplinary component reflecting the importance that social and political institutions play in shaping economic developments, and offers several options for specialisation. The programme is accredited and it will equip students with the skills to pursue internationally oriented careers with government and non-government organisations, research institutes, think tanks, trade unions, international organisations and international businesses, as well as to apply for PhD programmes. Courses are taught entirely in English.

For more information on the program please see the [website](#).²¹³ For further information on the application process as well as a link to the application form can be found [here](#)²¹⁴

MA in Political Economy of European Integration

The Master in Political Economy of European Integration offers an extraordinary, interdisciplinary Master programme, combining critical research in political sciences and sociology, law, and (heterodox) macroeconomics. The programme covers different dimensions of European integration such as environment and energy, labour and social reproduction, as well as money and trade, and offers several options for specialisation. The programme is accredited and enables students to participate professionally in the processes of European integration and to pursue international careers with European institutions and with governments as well as business organisations, trade unions, non-governmental organisations and institutions of policy formulation and research in the member states of the EU. Courses are taught entirely in English.

For more information on the program please see the [website](#).²¹⁵ For further information

²¹³<https://www.hwr-berlin.de/en/study/degree-programmes/detail/23-international-economics/>

²¹⁴<https://www.hwr-berlin.de/en/study/degree-programmes/application-detail/23-international-economics/>

²¹⁵<https://www.hwr-berlin.de/en/study/degree-programmes/detail/30-political-economy-of-european-integration/>

on the application process as well as a link to the application form can be found [here](#)²¹⁶

Application deadline for both programs: 30 May 2019 (international students), 15 June 2019 (German students)

Ph.D Dissertations in Heterodox Economics

The Oldest Trick in the Book: Moral Panics and the Political Economy of Scapegoating

This study examines the relationship between scapegoating and moral panics, theorising a model of panic-driven scapegoating—the proverbial ‘Oldest Trick in the Book’—from the results. It explores the nature and meaning of the relationship between the two using a variety of interdisciplinary tools from sociology and social psychology as its theoretical framework. In theorising a model of panic-driven crisis leveraging and scapegoating, this study examines three historical episodes where fear of an existential threat played a conspicuous role: the European Witch Hunts (approx. 1350-1750), the Red Scares and Cold War (approx. 1919-1989), and the War on Terror (2001-2013). It contends that these episodes involved the construction of moral panics and can be characterised by Witch Panic, Communist Panic and Terrorist Panic respectively, insofar as they involved an eponymous bogeyman who provided fuel to moral panic and all that followed. Furthermore, in far better resembling the parameters of the existential threat than those associated with it, this study contends that these episodes reflect a paradox whereby those responsible for stirring up the panics tend themselves to embody much or all of what they claimed to oppose in the process of creating problems to which they then style themselves the solution. Projecting their own malfeasance onto a convenient target in this way, this study argues, has been historically, and continues to be, a characteristic feature of scapegoating campaigns carried out under conditions of a moral panic to distract from the process of persecution—based on deception as a matter of definition. Following this line of argument, this study assesses the extent to which the pretexts invoked to rationalise the moral panic characterising each episode under examination points to a consistent pattern from which the contours of a model can be drawn.

Please find a link to the dissertation [here](#)²¹⁷.

²¹⁶<https://www.hwr-berlin.de/en/study/degree-programmes/application-detail/30-political-economy-of-european-integration/>

²¹⁷https://www.academia.edu/38880452/The_Oldest_Trick_in_the_Book_Moral_Panics_and_the_Political_Economy_of_Scapegoating_PhD_diss._398pp_

Newsletters

WEA Commentaries, 9 (1)

Maria Alejandra Madi: Karl Polanyi and social justice²¹⁸

Peter Swan: What can economics learn from medicine²¹⁹

Norbert Häring: How monetary union is sacrificed on the alter of competitiveness²²⁰

Juan Carlos Moreno-Brid: The Demise of Neoliberalism in Mexico today: if so, so what?²²¹

Calls for Support

Call for Applications for Editor(s), Forum for Social Economics

The Association for Social Economics seeks a new editor or editorial team for the *Forum for Social Economics* to begin in January 2020. The *Forum* is a refereed economics journal started in 1971 and published four times a year. The Association is looking for an individual or individuals who have a vision for the journal, and who seek to further develop it as an outlet for diverse heterodox social economic voices. Inquiries and proposals, which should include a letter of interest describing a vision for the journal as well as CV(s) of the potential editor(s), should be sent to ASE President [Julie Nelson](mailto:Julie.Nelson@umb.edu)²²²

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Application deadline: 31 August 2019

For Your Information

²¹⁸<https://worldeconomicsassociation.us3.list-manage.com/track/click?u=fc8acbfd9af76573d1ecc3b8a&id=26121b6cf5&e=e5445cb1bc>

²¹⁹<https://worldeconomicsassociation.us3.list-manage.com/track/click?u=fc8acbfd9af76573d1ecc3b8a&id=6ba4296400&e=e5445cb1bc>

²²⁰<https://worldeconomicsassociation.us3.list-manage.com/track/click?u=fc8acbfd9af76573d1ecc3b8a&id=80b98e5101&e=e5445cb1bc>

²²¹<https://worldeconomicsassociation.us3.list-manage.com/track/click?u=fc8acbfd9af76573d1ecc3b8a&id=6b5d99fec6&e=e5445cb1bc>

²²²<mailto:Julie.nelson@umb.edu>)

Petition on "Changer l'Europe, c'est possible" has reached 115000 signatories

The petition "Changer l'Europe, c'est possible", issued by Thomas Piketty et al., has reached 115,000 signatories and a manifesto on the goals of the petition has been published which can be found [here](#)²²³ (only available in French). Moreover, a debate will be held on 14 May 2019. More information on this event is available online [here](#)²²⁴.

²²³<https://livre.fnac.com/a13368059/Manon-Bouju-Changer-l-Europe-c-est-possible>

²²⁴<https://wid.world/event/debat-de-legalite-presentation-du-traite-de-democratisation-de-leurope/>