Economic processes are often coined by the occurrence of unforeseen events: foreign countries may arbitrarily erect trade barriers, politicians can always introduce novel regulations, financial markets repeatedly break down and technological innovations can make stuff obsolete tomorrow, that yesterday was still conceived as an everlasting necessity. The occurrence of such unforeseen events in turn forces us to adapt spontaneously to new environments and such adaptions typically require making use of trial-and-error processes based on educated guesses about what can and can not work in such a novel context. This necessity to explore new ways and strategies for getting things done may have a lasting imprint on socio-economic processes even long after an immediate crisis or unforeseen event has passed. In such cases the adaptions made during a specific period manage to substantially affect dominant routines, which eventually leads to real change as ”change is always in the last resort a change in habits of thought”.

Currently, I can observe a series of such adaptions at my own institution, the University of Duisburg-Essen: a lot of admin stuff that was formerly strictly tied to printed forms, can now be done virtually, online-teaching has seen a rapid expansion going along with a rise on online teaching capabilities on the side of instructors and research workshops & conferences are forced to try new formats. While not all of these ’forced’ innovations work equally well, I sincerely hope that the current health crisis as well as the associated policies & adaptions will indeed lead to a more permanent ”change in the habits of thought” in a diverse set of areas - including, but surely not restricted to, the inner workings of universities and other academic institutions ;-)

All the best,
Jakob

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3 http://heterodoxnews.com/hed
Call for Papers

22nd Annual Conference of the Association for Heterodox Economics: The World Transformed: The Contributions of Heterodox Economics Globally (online, July 2020)

As announced previously, in light of the Covid-19 pandemic, the AHE conference originally scheduled to be held in Milton Keynes, UK on 3-5 July has been moved online. The conference will now take the form of a webinar series that will run throughout July. We envision a series of weekly events: in each one, a plenary will be followed by sessions comprising selected research papers linked to it. We also plan to run a few complementary events to strengthen the research community, such as a networking event and an awards ceremony.
We invite proposals on any topic within heterodox economics, including (but not restricted to): multiple and competing conceptions of heterodoxy across the globe; history of heterodox communities and scholars in national or global contexts; any global and/or local challenges faced by heterodoxy; and how heterodoxy informs policy in different contexts. Proposals on the following areas are particularly welcomed: heterodox approaches in development, heterodox economics and decolonial theory, and heterodox economics and climate change.

In addition, we welcome submissions on how heterodox approaches can understand the economic impacts of and responses to the Covid-19 pandemic. Heterodox approaches can make important contributions here, as they allow for deep analyses of how socioeconomic processes relate to class, gender, institutions, instability, uncertainty, exploitation, power asymmetries, distributional conflicts and ecological issues - issues that appear to be increasingly important in the wake of this global pandemic.

The AHE has established a reputation as a major forum for the discussion and development of interdisciplinary and pluralistic alternatives to mainstream economics. It is committed to strengthening the community of heterodox economists, and to the development of heterodox economic theories. We especially encourage submissions from scholars who are underrepresented in Economics, such as women, people of color, and people from the Global South.

Abstracts should be between 300 and 500 words and submitted as MS Word documents or PDF files to support@hetecon.net

**Submission Deadline: 15 May 2020**

**Bulletin of Political Economy: Special Issue on ”Monetary Policy and Structural Change”**

The Bulletin of Political Economy is hosting a special issue on ‘Monetary Policy and Structural Change’ with guest-editors Louis-Philippe Rochon and Guillaume Vallet.

Five articles, of approximately 8000 words each, will be published. The purpose of the special issue on monetary policy and structural change is to analyze the impact of monetary policy, meaning changes in the rate of interest but also changes in other tools (exchange rate, monetary base and so on), on economic/productive structures and on the way the real economy functions. In standard neoclassical theory, monetary policy has no permanent effect on the real economy, as money and policy are neutral in the long run. Even in Keynesian New Consensus models, the purpose of monetary policy in an inflation targeting regime is to eventually get to a neutral stance, at a natural rate of interest.
For some heterodox, however, monetary policy not only has short-term real effects, but it can also have important structural impacts on how the economy operates over time. Monetary policy is likely to entail hysteresis effect, triggering path dependency phenomena. This explains why a growing literature insists on the role of central banks towards climate change, or social inequalities (income distribution, gender, etc.) for instance. Likewise, since structural change refers to the lasting transformation of societies at large, several analyses in sociology, in history or in political science have focused on the role central banks play in the long run with respect to the functioning of democracy and of the whole social process underpinning the evolution of societies. Therefore, the purpose of this symposium is to explore how monetary policy and central bank policies overall can have lasting effects on economic activity, and the structure of such activities. This special issue welcomes contributions in economics but also from other social sciences.

For more information, please send emails to Louis-Philippe Rochon (Lprochon2003@Yahoo.com) and Guillaume Vallet (guillaume.vallet@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr). For more information about the journal visit the website.

Submission Deadline: 1 September 2020

**Cambridge Journal of Economics: Special Issue on “Financialisation in Developing Countries”**

The Special Issue aims to provide an assessment of the financialisation process in developing and emerging economies (DEEs). It invites contributions on the theoretical and empirical specificities of the manifestations, drivers and implications of this process in these economies. It encourages interdisciplinary work, both in theory and method, and is particularly interested in papers, which make a conceptual contribution to the literature.

An indicative, and by no means exhaustive, list of questions that might be addressed in the SI includes:

- How can financialisation in DEEs be conceptualised and theorized? What is the contribution of different disciplines in theorising financialisation in DEEs?
- What drives financialisation in DEEs? Is DEE financialisation largely driven by their relation with developed countries or are these autonomous processes?

**mailto:guillaume.vallet@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr**
• What are the distinct features of financialisation in DEEs? Can we use the experience of advanced economies as a starting point?

• What are the commonalities and differences between DEEs’ experiences with financialisation?

• How can financialisation be located empirically in DEEs? Can it be quantified? What methods are adequate to investigate financialisation in DEEs?

• How is financialisation related to the ‘productive’ international integration of DEEs?

• What is the role of the state in shaping financialisation in DEEs? Are there specific actors influencing the process?

• What are the implications of financialisation for development, structural change, employment and income distribution?

• What are the policy implications we can draw from the financialisation processes in DEEs?

Submission of Papers  Submissions should be made using the journal’s online submission system. Please find further information on the website.

During the submission process, authors should indicate that the manuscript is a candidate for the Special Issue titled Financialisation in developing and emerging economies: distinct manifestations, drivers and implications. Authors are also advised to include a note indicating this in a covering letter that can be uploaded during the submission process. All papers submitted will be considered using the CJE’s normal peer review process. Please refer to the Journal’s information for authors. In line with the general guidelines of the Cambridge Journal of Economics, manuscripts submitted for this Special Issue should seek to limit the usage and preferably avoid mathematical modelling.

Carolina Alves: cca30@cam.ac.uk
Bruno Bonizzi: b.bonizzi@herts.ac.uk
Annina Kaltenbrunner: A.Kaltenbrunner@leeds.ac.uk

Submission Deadline: 31 August 2020

7https://academic.oup.com/cje/pages/call-for-papers-financialisation
8mailto:cca30@cam.ac.uk
9mailto:b.bonizzi@herts.ac.uk
10mailto:A.Kaltenbrunner@leeds.ac.uk
Different types of inequalities and stereotyping related to gender, ethnical, racial, and class identities, among others, are some of the most pressing issues in the economics discipline and profession today. Indeed, recent work has shown that important barriers exist for women and other minorities to enter a traditionally white-and male-dominated profession such as economics. Other works have recently shown how minorities, particularly women, are held to higher standards of evaluation when submitting their papers for publication, and how stereotypes represent an important barrier for women entering economists’ job market.

Yet these works have focused mostly on the situation of these minorities in the United States and, in some cases, in Europe. There are no systematic studies of the situation of the economics profession and discipline in Latin America. The purpose of this special issue is to provide a first attempt to understand how stereotyping and discrimination of different types affect the organization of our discipline and profession in Latin America. Important work on inequality and stereotyping has been undertaken regarding the economy in the region. For example, there are important works on the labour condition, wage gaps, on the differences in education of women and other minorities, on women’s and other minorities access to the labor market, etc. However, this special issue will not directly address the problems of the economy. Instead, it will focus on the situation of different minorities within economics as a profession and a discipline. We are looking for papers that study these issues in the following ways (please note that this list is not exhaustive):

- How are teaching practices reproduce different types of inequalities such as gender, sex, ethnic, class, or racial inequalities? How do these teaching practices affect the types of problems we study and the kind of knowledge, expertise, and policy recommendations we produce?

- How does the way we organize our discipline in terms of faculty members, scientific committees, associations, juries, etc. reproduce social, gender, ethnic, class, and other stereotypes and inequalities? How does this particular way of organization affect the types of problems we study and the kind of knowledge, expertise, and policy recommendations we produce?

- What is the situation of professional economists that belong to different minorities in government agencies, in the private sector, or other institutions such as think tanks and ONG’s?

We welcome papers that seek to make visible the contributions of women and other
minorities in Latin America both to research in economics and to the formulation of economic policy and the process of policy decision making. We also welcome papers that study the situation of different minorities in disciplines other than economics in Latin America, and that deal with the issues described above. We invite these papers to adopt a compaincluding approach of the diversity situation between different disciplines, including economics.

Submission Process

Articles should be in English, with a maximum length of 10,000 words, including references. After the refereeing process, the accepted articles will be published as open access articles. There is no submission or publication fee. Articles should follow the instructions available in the journal’s website\textsuperscript{11}. All submissions must be made through the OJS Editorial Management System.\textsuperscript{12} For further information please contact Jimena Hurtado (jihurtad@uniandes.edu.co) or Erich Pinzón-Fuchs (erapinzonfu@unal.edu.co).

Submission Deadline: 30 June 2020


18-20 December 2020 — Kathmandu, Nepal

The Left in South Asia now has over one hundred years of experience. Freedom fighters crossed imperial borders to combine Marxism with other revolutionary ideologies with their own traditions of struggle, forming cells, groups and parties to combat empire. Memories of these anti-imperialist struggles continue to inspire today. Indeed, over one hundred years, communists in South Asia have organised millions of workers, peasants, women and other oppressed groups, building organisation and administration to parallel and even rival that of the state. They have sought and at times achieved governmental power at national and subnational levels through people’s wars, elections and even coups.

Yet, their experiences in and out of power appear to have resulted less in hopeful advances and more in a series of ambiguous impasses and even reversals. The Left has been unable to fulfil the promise of national self-determination leading to a socialist and internationalist sub-continent. Instead, fascists and chauvinists appear to hold governments hostage even where they do not hold governmental power. Those sections of the ruling classes that are not explicitly majoritarian have little to offer by way of alternatives to more neoliberal austerity, with no promise of productive and dignified employment.

\textsuperscript{11}http://fce.unal.edu.co/cuadernos/pautas.html

\textsuperscript{12}https://revistas.unal.edu.co/index.php/ceconomia
while reproducing exclusionary structures of ethnic, caste/racial and gender oppression. All this in the context of climate destruction so severe that it disrupts the glaciers, the rivers, the seas—the very monsoon—and with them, exacerbates the crisis of proletarian and peasant lives and livelihoods. Even breathing has a heavy cost in the smog-ridden cities of the sub-continent.

This conjuncture calls for a reappraisal of the theory and practice of the Left in South Asia, at once attuned to the specificities of its diverse peoples and lands, and yet open to the insights of comparative analysis. In this vein, we invite debates on, but not limited to, the following themes, focused not only on South Asia but also on the Global South in general:

- Left strategy between parliament and revolution
- Modes of production, capitalist transition and class analysis in the twenty-first century
- Changing forms of labour and exploitation, digital labour, immaterial labour
- Theorising the state, sovereignty and political order
- Imperialism and expansionism: geopolitics and accumulation on world and regional scales
- Labour and popular struggle
- Borders, (forced) migration and citizenship
- Climate and environmental crisis
- Caste and community
- Patriarchy: origins, reproduction, changing shapes
- Social reproduction
- Regionalism and the national question
- War, conflict and violence
- Fascism, majoritarianism, and populism
- Culture, cultural production, and cultural labour
- Religion as a site of struggle
- Contemporary strategies for narrowing down the class gap
• Implications of technological changes in the world power

• Lessons learned from the USSR, China, Cuba, North Korea, Chile, Greece, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, Indonesia, France, Brazil among other countries in relation to working mass strategies regarding the revolution and counter revolution

• Relevance of Marxism for liberating the working masses in the industrialised and least-industrialised countries and needs for updating it

Paper proposals of up to 250 words and/or self-organised panels (limited to 4 participants per panel) of up to 250 words per participant (in addition to a brief description of the panel) can be submitted using the link here13.

Submission Deadline: 30 June 2020

Revue de la régulation: Special Issue on "What does the Covid-19 crisis reveal about Economics and the Economy?"

The consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic remain difficult to appraise. In just a few weeks, some of the fundamental assumptions underpinning our societies have been challenged. The ensuing transformations and responses to the pandemic will have structural effects that will last for decades. This call for papers is jointly launched by the Régulation Review and the European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy (EAEPE). It aims to stimulate a debate that goes beyond current headlines and to develop analyses within the heterodox and pluralistic research community in economic and social sciences.

The call is open to empirical, analytical and theoretical papers on the economic, political and social issues of the COVID-19 pandemic. Contributions may, inter alia, address how the pandemic challenges the basic assumptions and presuppositions of the economic and social sciences. How does COVID-19 inform how we think about risk and uncertainty, state forms, and power? How has COVID-19 impacted on institutional regimes, global value chains, social relations with to nature, the concept of crisis and the ways we exit from a crisis? What impact has it had on economic policies, including those in relation to the socio-ecological emergency and the millions of direct and indirect victims of COVID-19?

Given the variety and scope of issues raised by COVID-19, this call is not limited to the above-mentioned issues. The core objective of the call is to enable the scientific community to read and write solid and structured contributions, that might cast a new light on a hugely demanding debate, at this critical moment.

13 https://hmsouthasia.com/##
Submitting Your Paper:

• papers submitted to regulation@revues.org\textsuperscript{14} and julien.vercueil@inalco.fr\textsuperscript{15} will be between 20,000 and 45,000 characters (format and style sheet downloadable at http://regulation.revues.org/4013?file=1\textsuperscript{16});

• papers can be written in French or in English (non-native speakers are asked to have a linguistic proofreading done); they must include an abstract in French (for articles submitted in this language) and an abstract in English of 250 words maximum; they are structured according to a detailed plan and they include a scientific bibliography following the format of the journal;

• papers are shorter than scientific articles and are thus subject to a fast-tracked reviewing process:

• Internal review by at least two members of the editorial board;

• External reviewers if needed only.

Submission Deadline: 31 August 2020

Revue de la régulation: Special Section on ”Analysing Changes in Latin America: Surprise of the 2010s”

The shift in international relations, the multiplication of social movements and the coming to power of new governments in Latin America are all incentives to look again at the way socio-economic regimes are characterised by institutionalist approaches across various disciplines in the social sciences. What were the flaws or the blind spots of earlier analyses? How can present-day regimes be characterised based on analysis of the various national developments and comparisons concerning participation in the international economy, employment relations, competition, the role of the state, or the difficulties of industrialisation and technical innovation.

For further information please visit the website\textsuperscript{17}.

\textsuperscript{14}mailto:regulation@revues.org?subject=CFP%3A%20Covid-19-%20what%20does%20the%20crisis%20reveal%20about%20Economics%20%26%20the%20Economy
\textsuperscript{15}mailto:julien.vercueil@inalco.fr?subject=CFP%3A%20Covid-19-%20what%20does%20the%20crisis%20reveal%20about%20Economics%20%26%20the%20Economy
\textsuperscript{16}http://regulation.revues.org/4013?file=1
\textsuperscript{17}https://journals.openedition.org/regulation/16567
Submission Deadline: 30 June 2020

The European Journal of Development Research: Special Issue on "The Development Impacts of COVID-19 at Home and Abroad: Politics and Implications of Government Action"

The unprecedented shock of COVID-19 has served to demonstrate the essential role of governments when the market-based economic system is jeopardised by circumstances that cannot be controlled by voluntary personal actions alone. At the same time, COVID-19 shows the consequences of globalization, whereby actions in one part of the world can have consequences for the entirety of humanity and actions by national governments may be of limited effect if they are taken outside of global unison. The interventions by governments are unprecedented, both in terms of the actions taken to curtail liberties and the scale of public investment. There are likely to be long-term consequences for the lives of everyone as we look to the future.

Government actions have been justified by the mantra “we are all in this together”. And yet, decisions over what actions are taken, where and how resources are expended, and how the impacts of these actions will be ultimately assessed are political. Whilst governments worldwide are claiming that their responses are ‘responsive and equitable’, it is reasonable to expect that the impacts of COVID-19 will turn out to be highly inequitable. Those who we might expect to be disproportionately impacted will be those whose voices are muted in policy processes; in past crises, these were the poor, women, racialized minorities, etc., both at home and abroad. Looking to the world post-COVID-19, we need to consider and give voice to marginalised groups, especially in an era of unprecedented public sector deficits, likely paralleled with dramatic increases in within- and between-countries inequalities.

It is the role of academic research, and in particular of those whose work focuses on marginalised people across the world, to draw attention to the impacts of events like COVID-19 and how governments respond. Thus, the European Journal of Development Research (EJDR) has decided to publish a special issue on the development impacts of COVID-19 that focuses on the need for government responses not to exacerbate prevailing marginalisation and inequalities. This issue will be in addition to the regular five EJDR issues published annually, with submissions being reviewed through an accelerated process so that this issue can be published at the latest by the end of 2020.
To ensure that the special issue encompasses diverse perspectives, we encourage proposals across a diversity of academic approaches, including from development studies, economics, political economy, political science, sociology and anthropology. We especially encourage authors from low and middle-income countries to contribute to the special issue. It is envisaged that the special issue will include analyses that employ diverse methods, including quantitative, qualitative and mixed approaches. More broad-based policy analyses and case studies are also welcome.

Some of the topics that might fit well in the special issue include:

- Implications for low and lower middle-income countries.
- Impacts of COVID-19 on the poor.
- COVID-19 and food security.
- Role of social protection in mitigating the impacts of COVID-19.
- Potential impacts through labour market dualization and casualization.
- Impacts on migration patterns and refugees and asylum seekers.
- Implications for the volume and focus of industrialized country aid to developing countries.
- COVID-19, trade and global integration.
- Long-term implications for public health in the context of development.
- Implications for global cooperation in development.
- What can we learn from those poorer countries that have been most successful at controlling the spread of COVID-19?

However, this list is only meant to be an overview and submissions on other topics are welcome.

Prospective authors are asked to submit a one-page abstract of their planned submission to Natalia Lorenzoni, EJDR Managing Editor (n.lorenzoni@outlook.com) as soon as possible.

**Call for Participants**
11th Minsky Summer Seminar 2020: Cancellation

After careful consideration and consultation, the 11th Minsky Summer Seminar, scheduled from June 7–13, 2020, has been canceled in light of concerns related to the ongoing COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic. We apologize for any inconveniences caused and thank you for your understanding.

For more information please visit the Institute’s website.22

14th EAEPE Summer School online: Pensions, social services and welfare: what future in the age of financialization?

13-15 July 2020 — online

On the behalf of all the organizing committee, I am very glad to share with you the call for the 14th EAEPE Summer School, which is traditionally held in Roma Tre and that this year, due to the Covid emergency, will be held online. In the morning sessions, we will host lecturers and seminars from Professors and Senior Researchers, while in the afternoon sessions there will be space for presentations for PhD students. We believe that the contents of the summer school may be of interest for heterodox economics audience. PhD students can apply by uploading their CV using the online submission form23. Advanced PhD students and early-career researchers who would like to present their work can submit their proposal or paper along with their CV using the online submission form. You can find all the details and important dates here24. Please, do not hesitate to contact the summer school25 in case further information are needed.

Application Deadline: 15 June 2020

Greenwich Political Economy Research Centre Webinar: What do economists have to say about the challenges of our time?

The scale of the COVID-19 crisis and its economic impact is unprecedented. Yet even before the public health crisis struck, there were serious questions about the ecological, financial and social sustainability of our economy.

22https://mx.technolutions.net/mps2/c/FgE/jM0HAA/t.313/sPiaPh_iQYq4MLTnK7HqwA/h3/wApNXDo5V2pfSZIaZRPVdiHdQO0FpkRMZK2F8VQ48F7MtXdpIzISvUXGThn2FIQA3qz7aY3-2FXEbJwzFH3Bzr-2FUCa-3D-3D/95ii
23https://eaepe.org/?page=events&side=summer_school&sub=submit_abstract
24https://eaepe.org/?page=events&side=summer_school&sub=eaepe_summer_school
25mailto:summerschool@eaepe.org
As economists from the Greenwich Political Economy Research Centre26 and the Institute of Political Economy, Governance, Finance and Accountability27 (PEGFA), we are hosting a series of webinars exploring the economic challenges of our time: from COVID-19 to the ecological, financial and social sustainability of modern capitalism.

Every Thursday at 3pm, a leading researcher from our research centre will run a free online seminar on their area of expertise, to help us make sense of these tumultuous times.

For further information please visit the website28.

**Rethinking Economic Development in a post-Covid World with Ha-Joon Chang**

20 May 2020 — online, starting time: 17:00 London

The Covid-19 pandemic has induced a massive shock to the economic system. While the crisis has impacted the entire world, given the already existing developmental challenges faced by the underdeveloped regions, the impact of the crisis is likely to be particularly severe. On one hand, the crisis has exposed the already existing vulnerabilities in the region, and, on the other hand, it has posed several new challenges.

What can underdeveloped countries expect after the Covid-19 pandemic? Will governments need to have a fundamental role in stimulating economic growth? Can underdeveloped countries grow in an international environment of low demand and stagnating international trade? Could this be the right time for underdeveloped countries to “climb the ladder” to industrial activities? How are the policies likely to differ across the developed and the developing regions? Are these policies likely to exacerbate the already existing regional disparities?

In order to engage with these issues, the Economic Development working group will host a webinar with Professor Ha-Joon Chang, University of Cambridge on May 20, 2020. The session will be in a Q and A format. We invite young scholars to submit questions related to the future of economic development in a post-Covid World that they wish to pose to Professor Chang. The topics include, although are not limited to, the opportunities and constraints in economic growth, industrial policy, intellectual property rights, institutions and public policy due the economic shock caused by the Covid-19.

26 https://www.gre.ac.uk/business/research/centres/gperc/gperc
27 https://www.gre.ac.uk/business/research/pegfa
28 https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/webinar-what-do-economists-have-to-say-about-the-challenges-of-our-time-tickets-104304194654
We will select a total of 10-15 questions from the list of submitted questions, which will then be addressed by Professor Chang during the webinar. Thereafter, we will also open the discussion to further queries. The last date for submitting your questions is May 12, 2020. We look forward to an enriching engagement!

Please find a link to submit your questions here and a link to the event here.

Summer School: Repoliticising Capitalism (Roskilde, August 2020)

27 July - 7 August 2020 — Roskilde University, Roskilde, Denmark

This is a reminder for the summer school Repoliticising Capitalism: contradictions, critique and alternatives at Roskilde University (DK), 27 July -7 August 2020. The university administration has confirmed that the course will take place, we’re just not quite sure yet whether it will be on campus or online. A decision on this should be clear by the end of May. The course carries 10ECTS and is open to MA and PhD participants. DL for registration is 15 June 2020. More details on the course website and below.

Course outline

The summer school brings together critical political economy scholars for an in-depth course on heterodox and political economy/economic sociology perspectives. The teaching team includes Catia Gregoratti (Lund University), Jesper Jespersen, Lotte Cooiman, Mikkel Flohr, Laura Horn and others.

The course offers a unique opportunity to directly engage with original economic texts/source material and to explore core dimensions of the critique of (neo)classical economic theory and contemporary perspectives on global capitalism. The focus of the course is explicitly pluralist, encouraging students to widen their horizon for critical thinking and methodological reflection.

The first part of the course ‘Economic Thought from Oikos to Economics’ traces the history of economic ideas with an emphasis on critical and heterodox approaches. The individual sessions will introduce students to carefully selected primary literature from classical, critical and heterodox strands of economic thought. The objective is to understand the varied historical effect of these theories on both the object of study and the

29 http://tiny.cc/739vnz
30 https://ysi.ineteconomics.org/project/5eaae62842465f09139d147c/event/
     5eaae72542465f09139d14fd
31 https://ruc.dk/sommerskole-repoliticising-capitalism-contradictions-critique-and-alternatives
discipline itself. This will provide the foundation for further elaboration on contemporary issues such as debt, unemployment, inequality, and growth.

The second part of the course ‘Contemporary Challenges, Critiques and Alternatives’ addresses present and pressing issues, through the lens of critical and heterodox political economy. This theoretical and applied pluralism will provide insights on issues such as e.g. digital capitalism, social reproduction, and climate crisis. Through the employment of recent critiques, the second section of the course hence offers potential pathways towards different conceptualisations and alternatives to “the economy” as we know it.

**Why do this summer school at Roskilde University?**

The ‘Repoliticizing Capitalism’ course at Roskilde University is the only one of its kind in Scandinavia. It offers a rare opportunity to engage with primary economic texts as well as leading scholars within heterodox economics and critical political economy. The course will contribute substantially to students’ understanding of economics, its history and usages. Moreover the specific focus on alternatives and critiques enables students to move beyond orthodox conceptualizations of the economy.

RUC is a critical university, with an explicit focus on creating experimental and innovative learning experiences and knowledge. It has a unique history of student activism and legacy of critical thought that still leaves an impression on the university environment. The summer school at RUC not only provides an opportunity to take part in a vibrant academic community, but you will also be presented with the possibility of directly engaging with professors, lecturers and researchers leading within their fields. RUC’s dedication to student participation, problem solving and innovative learning approaches will positively add to the credentials of any student. Located at the city of Roskilde and a 25-min train-ride from Copenhagen, the cultural, social, economic and political happenings are within the reach of RUC’s beautiful green campus.

**Course format**

The course takes place over a two week period and comprises a range of activities. Each week there are 4 days of teaching (seminars and workshops), and one afternoon of self-study.

The seminars presents a variety of critical approaches, drawing on the readings and the lecturers’ own work. The core element of the summer school is active learning-oriented workshops, in which the participants discuss the theoretical, methodological and empirical issues raised in the lectures. There will also be opportunities for participants to present their own work to the group. Self-study periods, facilitated by the enabling learning environment at the Roskilde university campus offer an opportunity for students to improve their knowledge and understanding of theoretical perspectives and current affairs. Social activities include film screenings, an evening discussing economics and science fiction, as well as a barbecue.
The course is taught in English.

**Admission and Fees**

The summer school is available for master students as well as PhDs (course requirements differ according to which level participants are, PhD requirements are available [here](https://events.ruc.dk/repoliticising)).

The course carries 10 ECTS; admission for international participants (EU/EEA) is 560€ both for master and PhD level. Master students enrolled at a Danish university do not have to pay fees, but need to provide a *forhåndsgodkendelse*/pre-approval from their university.

Accommodation needs to be organised by participants themselves, but we’re happy to help facilitate this. If you have any questions please contact Laura Horn ([lhorn@ruc.dk](mailto:lhorn@ruc.dk)).

**Application Deadline: 15 June 2020**

**Virtual Conference of the Levy Economics Institute of Bard College: ”The Legacy of Wynne Godley”**

13 May 2020 — online, starting time: 9am (New York), 2pm (London), 3pm (Rome)

He has been considered ”the most insightful macroeconomic forecaster of his generation,” gaining this reputation through his research on the British economy during his time as head of Cambridge’s Department of Applied Economics, and later on for his work on the US and world economy when he moved to the Levy Economics Institute. He provided a prescient alert to both the 2001 recession and the Great Recession of 2007, and gave warnings on the consequences of adopting the euro under the rules of the Maastricht Treaty. His books with Francis Cripps (*Macroeconomics*, OUP 1983) and Marc Lavoie (*Monetary Economics*, Palgrave Macmillan 2007) laid the foundations for the ”stock-flow consistent approach” to macroeconomics, which is being embraced by a growing number of scholars and practitioners to analyze the interactions of real and financial markets, and is providing a robust alternative to the mainstream approach based on microfoundations and market clearing.

On the 10th anniversary of his departure, we have brought together some of the people who worked with him to offer memories or provide insights based on his work. This virtual conference will take place on the Google Meet platform at Universita’ degli Studi di Cassino e del Lazio Meridionale. The con-

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32[https://events.ruc.dk/repoliticising](https://events.ruc.dk/repoliticising)
33[mailto:lhorn@ruc.dk](mailto:lhorn@ruc.dk)
ference will be recorded and individual videos will be made available online on the Levy Institute’s YouTube channel in the weeks following the event.

For a schedule of the event and further instructions on how to participate, please visit the conference website.

Webinar on Attribution Bias by Gender: Evidence from a Laboratory Experiment

18 May 2020 — online, 17:00 (UK Time Zone)

In order to get a deeper understanding of the underlying mechanism that explains gender gap, the Economic Development Working Group of the Young Scholars Initiative at the Institute for New Economic Thinking is launching a webinar on one of the topical areas of research - gender. In this meeting, we will host Professor James Fenske from the University of Warwick. He will discuss his recent paper on attribution bias by gender. The study presents evidence from a laboratory experiment by testing for the presence of attribution bias by gender through a principal-agent approach. It sheds light on whether a person’s gender has an effect on the way we interpret information about his or her ability. A lab experiment provides a controlled setting in which other factors are unlikely to influence participants’ behaviour.

For participating please visit the website.

Conference Papers, Reports, and Podcasts

New INET Podcast: Economics and Beyond, with Rob Johnson

A podcast conducted by the President of the Institute for New Economic Thinking, bringing you interviews with people who probably aren’t featured on an Econ 101 reading list, from musicians to activists to rebel economists. Follow the link below—or subscribe using Apple Podcasts/iTunes, Spotify, or your favorite podcast app (and make

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34 https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCmvJcmiTf1N4-5Z12tnBTEYA
35 https://www.levyinstitute.org/conferences/godley2020/
36 https://ysi.ineteconomics.org/project/5eb7f569ca80e35a26548c90/event/5eb85076ca80e35a26549e7b
37 http://portal.ineteconomics.org/e/601791/-with-rob-johnson-id1509092730/4c9gb8/469515765?h=JlHuunQ1IVSPkvTq1pDqF123pjKDAQhiC_oWJTWx6Y
38 http://portal.ineteconomics.org/e/601791/j57YSi--paSA1x1SmuDJcDtbUCFTg/4c9gbb/469515765?h=JlHuunQ1IVSPkvTq1pDqF123pjKDAQhiC_oWJTWx6Y
sure to leave a review!)—to listen to Rob Johnson discuss burning issues of our times with a wide variety of economists and non-economists. He launches the podcast this week with:

- Joseph Stiglitz, Nobel Award-winning economist, about what the pandemic has revealed about the U.S. economy’s shortcomings, and how a proper response to other crises—like climate change—could actually stimulate economic growth and innovation.

- Michael Spence, Nobel Award-winning economist, talks to Rob about how the U.S. government typically errs on the side of doing too little, too late, in response to major crises like the coronavirus pandemic. Spence and Rob compare and contrast how governments in the U.S., Europe, and Asia have responded to COVID-19.

- Jayati Ghosh, professor of economics in India’s Jawaharlal Nehru University, talks to Rob about the unique way the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting developing countries. They also discuss the developing global economic crisis, and the way young people in particular are responding.

- Roman Frydman, Professor of Economics at New York University, talks to Rob about how behavioral economists model uncertainty and his critique of the rational expectations hypothesis. Frydman also discusses the work and legacy of the late University of Chicago economist Frank Knight, whose students included Milton Friedman and James Buchanan.

- Gerald Horne, professor of History and African American Studies at the University of Houston and author of: Jazz and Justice: Racism and the Political Economy of the Music, talks to Rob about the economics of jazz music and musicians, including financial tensions between primarily black artists and white producers.

- Matt Soller, Research Director at the American Economic Liberties Project and author of: Goliath: The Hundred Year War Between Monopoly Power and Democracy, talks with Rob about how the pandemic is affecting the power of monopolies in our politics and economics, and the paths forward as supply chain issues are laid bare.

- John Ralston Saul, writer and political philosopher, talks to Rob about citizenry and society in light of COVID-19. They discuss models for civic engagement that could better tackle the pandemic, as well as other social problems, such as poverty and inequality.

Explore the podcast here. 39

39https://www.ineteconomics.org/perspectives/podcast
Job Postings

Indiana University School of Public Health (Bloomington, US)

Job title: Chair for department, Health & Wellness Design

The Indiana University School of Public Health–Bloomington (SPH-B) invites applications for the position of **Chair for a newly reorganized department, Health & Wellness Design**. This exciting opportunity is well suited to a visionary and a dynamic leader who will work with the school to achieve a revitalized vision of the department to promote health by design and then work with the university to bring that mission and ethos to fruition. In this context, *design* refers to all those macro-level elements humans create, from businesses, to parks, to transportation systems, to buildings and cities, to policies, to online spaces, and yet other elements still that can affect health. This forward-thinking individual will contribute multidisciplinary perspectives, conceptual and methodological diversity, research leadership, and mentoring strengths to the department’s efforts toward academic excellence in research, as well as teach approaches for human-centered design that contributes to disease prevention to improve public health in Indiana and beyond. The successful candidate is a leader who will elevate the department into rigorous science, attract new hires, and generate enthusiasm among his or her faculty. Located on the flagship campus of the Indiana University system, SPH-B has more than 200 faculty in five departments. Indiana University is a member of the prestigious Association of American Universities (AAU) and boasts numerous resources available to SPH-B faculty. This 12-month appointment would ideally start January 1, 2021, although the starting date is negotiable. For best consideration apply prior to August 1, 2020; however, applications will be accepted until the position is full.

**Responsibilities:**

The chair will provide inspirational and practical leadership for research, teaching, and service; manage the budget and secure financial resources to meet program objectives; actively assist with fundraising activities; represent the department on external committees and to groups; oversee the department’s undergraduate and graduate teaching programs; recruit and mentor outstanding faculty, staff, and graduate students; and facilitate productive interaction among faculty, staff, students, and alumni. The successful candidate will work closely with the dean to further the school’s goals and research mission.

**Qualifications:**

Candidates must hold a doctoral degree in public health or closely related field, ideally from an accredited school of public health or related educational institution. Candidates
must also demonstrate a record of scholarly achievement appropriate for a senior career level, including extramurally funded research as a principal investigator, current funding or strong potential to secure external funding, the ability to collaborate across disciplines, and a positive team spirit. The candidate is expected to be appointed as a tenured full professor, but need not be a full professor at the time of application. Finally, candidates are expected to reside in Bloomington, Indiana, to permit full engagement with the department, school, campus, and community.

Application Procedure:

Please provide:

1. a curriculum vitae,
2. cover letter including managerial and leadership philosophy, managerial and leadership experience, and managerial and leadership training in preparation to chair a department,
3. a research statement
4. a statement of teaching interests, and
5. a diversity statement.

Additionally, please provide a list of six references; references will be contacted if you are selected for an interview. Interested candidates should submit applications at: indiana.peopleadmin.com⁴⁰. Questions pertaining to the PeopleAdmin application procedure may be directed to malockha@indiana.edu⁴¹. Questions regarding the position may be directed to Carrie Docherty, Executive Associate Dean, cdochert@indiana.edu⁴², or David B. Allison, Dean, allison@iu.edu⁴³.

Application Deadline: 1 August 2020

University of Denver (Denver, US)

job title: Teaching Assistant Professor

The Department of Economics seeks to fill a non tenure-track position at the rank of Teaching Assistant Professor starting September 2020. We are seeking a heterodox

⁴⁰https://socialeconomics.us3.list-manage.com/track/click?u=e15a39cfff392ea8195f6303f& id=9fd3a8dd68&e=be8ce60873
⁴¹mailto:malockha@indiana.edu
⁴²mailto:cdochert@indiana.edu
⁴³mailto:allison@iu.edu
economist who shows excellent ability in teaching some elective courses that are solely for undergraduate students as well as courses for the University’s General Education curriculum. Candidates must also show excellent teaching ability in our introductory courses Macro- and Microeconomics I: History and Theories and/or Macro- and Microeconomics II: Theories and Policies. Teaching these courses requires familiarity with economic history, the history of economic thought, philosophy of social science, and heterodox as well as mainstream perspectives on economic theory and policy.

The Department of Economics is strongly committed to building a diverse and inclusive educational environment, which is in full accord with the value that DU places on Inclusive Excellence. Candidates must demonstrate ability to integrate content and issues relating to, and to work effectively with, ethnically/racially diverse populations. Additionally, they are encouraged to integrate service-learning, experiential learning, and other community engagement teaching methods into their courses.

The teaching load is eight 4-hour courses per academic year that is spread over three 10-week quarters. This position also requires the occupant to contribute to the life and operation of the Department through, for instance, participation in faculty meetings and providing services.

Essential Functions

- Teach eight 4-hour courses per year over three quarters (autumn, winter and spring) that reflect the candidates knowledge of general Economics commensurate with someone who has studied the subject at the doctoral level. These courses are at the undergraduate level, but there could be involvement in teaching in DU’s General Education curriculum as well.

- Advise undergraduate students.

- Serve as a good academic citizen within the Department, the Economics profession, DU and the community beyond by serving on various committees or community panels or forums.

Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities

- Ability to teach our introductory courses Macro- and Microeconomics I: History and Theories and/or Macro- and Microeconomics II: Theories and Policies.

- Ability to teach some elective courses that are solely for undergraduate students as well as courses for the university’s General Education curriculum.

- Knowledge of economic history, the history of economic thought, philosophy of social science, and heterodox as well as mainstream perspectives on economic theory and policy.
• Demonstrated ability to integrate content and issues relating to, and to work effectively with, ethnically/racially diverse populations.

• Ability to integrate service-learning, experiential learning, and other community engagement teaching methods into their courses.

**Required Qualifications**

• PhD or ABD in Economics or a related discipline.
  
  – If ABD, the degree must be completed no later than August 2021.

• At least 20 hours per week in one quarter (10 weeks)/semester (15 weeks) experience in teaching Economics at the college level, including that acquired as a teaching assistant with at least a half teaching position.

**Preferred Qualifications**

• Completion of PhD in Economics or a related discipline.

• Experience in teaching Economics as an instructor (rather than a teaching assistant) at the college level.

• Contribution to compositional and/or intellectual diversity and to the advancement of Inclusive Excellence through teaching, research and service.

Candidates must apply online through [jobs.du.edu](https://jobs.du.edu/cw/en-us/job/493049/www.jobs.du.edu) to be considered. Only applications submitted online will be accepted.

Please include the following documents with your application:

• Cover letter

• CV

• Teaching Statement (including evidence of teaching ability, if available)

• Inclusive Excellence Statement

• Names and contact information for three people who can provide letters of recommendation

For further information please visit the [official website](https://jobs.du.edu/cw/en-us/job/493049/teaching-assistant-professor-economics).
University of Gothenburg (Gothenberg, Sweden)

job title: Post-doc in Economic Ethics

The University of Gothenburg is looking to hire a 2-year postdoctoral researcher in economic ethics; that is, the application of moral or political philosophy to critical issues in business organizations or the economic system. The topic should be understood broadly so as to include subtopics like business ethics, professional ethics, ethics and economics, the political philosophy of markets, and the philosophy of economics. The post doc will join the Financial Ethics Research Group under the direction of Professor Joakim Sandberg. The group is funded by the University of Gothenburg, the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation, the Marcus and Amalia Wallenberg Foundation, and the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research (Mistra). For more information about the group, please visit this website.  

The position provides the postdoctoral researcher with an opportunity to solidify and develop his or her scientific skills through conducting research in economic ethics. He or she is expected to spend most of his or her employment on research. The research will be conducted in close collaboration with the rest of the research group, and he or she is expected to actively participate in group-related seminars, events and other activities. He or she is expected to carry out the vast majority of the research in Gothenburg and to participate in a regular and consistent manner in the department’s other relevant research activities. There is an additional possibility to assist in the educational development or teaching of a new M.A. programme in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics (PPE) that is being planned at the department. However, such additional duties will not exceed 20%.

Eligible for a postdoctoral position are those with a PhD or other foreign degree that is deemed equivalent to PhD. The subject of the doctoral thesis should be in a research area relevant to the subject description above. Since the postdoctoral position is intended to give junior researchers the opportunity to establish themselves in the field, we aim to employ applicants that graduated with PhDs within 3 years of the application deadline.

Most emphasis will be put on research proficiency as it is demonstrated in the applicant’s PhD thesis, other publications and project plan. Emphasis will also be put on a documented ability to cooperate and strong skills in planning and organizing research as well as disseminating research results. Furthermore, we give priority to applicants whose project plan and prior work can strengthen the research group overall. The recruitment process may include interviews (possibly by video link) and contacting references.

46https://flov.gu.se/english/research/research-programs/financial-ethics
For further information about the position, including instructions on how to apply, please visit the official website or contact Joakim Sandberg.

Application Deadline: 1 June 2020

Awards

Elinor Ostrom Prize: Announcement of Shortlist

The Elinor Ostrom Prize has been established in honour of the late Nobel laureate Elinor Ostrom (1933-2012), who was an enormously creative scholar and an outstanding pioneer of the interdisciplinary field of institutional research. Her most famous work focused on the problem of managing and maintaining common-pool resources, but she also applied her ideas to problems of political governance and climate change. Her theoretical work on rules is of paramount importance. In her last decade she became increasingly interested in how rule-systems (or institutions) evolve. A prize of £1000, funded by Millennium Economics Ltd. (the owner of the Journal of Institutional Economics), is awarded each year for the best full-length article published in Journal of Institutional Economics in the preceding calendar year. Each annual prize competition is judged by an international committee of experts in the field of institutional research.

For the 2020 Elinor Ostrom Prize the jury – comprising Elodie Bertrand, Federica Cargati, Christopher Coyne, David Dequech and Thrainn Eggertsson – reviewed all papers published in the Journal of Institutional Economics in 2019. The following four papers (the previous announcement only listed three) made the shortlist:


47 https://www.gu.se/english/about_the_university/job-opportunities/vacancies-details/?id=5703
48 mailto:joakim.sandberg@gu.se
49 https://winir.org/?page=journal&side=elinor_ostrom_prize
51 https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-institutional-economics/article/addressing-misperceptions-of-governing-the-commons/F73E61AA81B1AA06E6DC5EBA15D8E7E


The winner(s) will be revealed on 7 August 2020, the day of Elinor Ostrom’s birthday. For further information please visit the official website.

Journals

African Review of Economics and Finance 12 (1)

Franklin Obeng-Odoom: COVID-19, Inequality, and Social Stratification in Africa

Franklin Obeng-Odoom and Daniel W. Bromley: Interview with Professor Daniel W. Bromley, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Augustin Kwasi Fosu and Dede Woade Gafa: Progress on poverty in Africa: How have growth and inequality mattered?

Dorrit Posel, Daniela Casale and Erofili Grapsa: Household variation and inequality: The implications of equivalence scales in South Africa

Mouhamadou Falliou Ndiaye: Persistent inequality in Guinea-Bissau: The role of France, the CFA Franc, and long-term currency imperialism

Chibuzo N Nwoke: Rethinking the idea of independent development and self-reliance in Africa


https://winir.org/?page=journal&side=elinor_ostrom_prize


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Velenkosini Matsebula and Derek Yu: An analysis of financial inclusion in South Africa

Odile Mackett: The measurement of decent work in South Africa: A new attempt at studying quality of work

John Mukum Mbaku: Comment on 'Poverty in Africa: How have growth and inequality mattered?'

Augustin Kwasi Fosu and Dede Woade Gafa: Reflections on comment by John Mbaku on 'Poverty in Africa: How have growth and inequality mattered?'

Reginald Cline-Cole: Bouquets and brickbats along the road to development freedom and sovereignty: Commentary on 'Rethinking the idea of independent development and self-reliance in Africa'

Vishnu Padayachee: Extraordinary times: Frank Stilwell and the study of inequality

Edward Webster: Inequality, the pitfalls, and the promise of liberation in Africa

Abdallah Zouache: From inequality to stratification: Obeng-Odoom's contribution to the study of inequality in Africa

Brazilian Journal of Political Economy 40 (2)

Isaías Albertin de Moraes e Hermano Caixeta Ibrahim: The New developmentalist and productive sophistication

Thomas Goda e Jan Priewe: Determinants of real exchange rate movements in 15 emerging market economies

José Luís Oreiro: New Developmentalism: beyond competitive exchange rate
André Nassif, Lucilene Morandi, Eliane Araujo e Carmem Feijó: Structural change and productivity growth in Brazil: where do we stand?73

Luiz Carlos Bresser-Pereira, Luiz Fernando de Paula e Elias Jabbour: South Korea’s and China’s catching-up: a new-developmentalist analysis74

Nelson Marconi, Guilherme Magacho, João Guilherme Machado e Rafael de Azevedo Ramires Leão: Profit margins, exchange rates and structural change: empirical evidences for the period 1996-201775

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Alexandre de Freitas Barbosa: Developmentalist Brazil” (1945-1964) as a concept: historicizing and (re)periodizing development in Brazil77

Tiago Couto Porto: Coalitions for development: a new-developmentalist interpretation for the abandonment of industrial capitalist from PT political coalition78

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Gilson Schwartz: The Iconomics of New Developmentalism80

Luiz Carlos Bresser-Pereira: A armadilha da liberalização: Porque a América Latina parou nos anos 1980, enquanto o Leste da Ásia continuou a crescer81

Carlos Eduardo Santos Pinho: The responses of the authoritarian national developmentalism to the structural economic crisis (1973-1985)82

Capitalism Nature Socialism 31 (2)

Jules Boykoff & Christopher Gaffney: The Tokyo 2020 Games and the End of Olympic History83

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Ecological Economics 173

David Gawith, Ian Hodge,k, Morgan, Adam Daigneault: Climate change costs more than we think because people adapt less than we assume

Simona Demel, Alberto Longo, Petr Mariel: Trading off visual disamenity for renewable energy: Willingness to pay for seaweed farming for energy production

88 http://url310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=od18Fj12pFaByYdQ3bqjGQ0q8t9of2228V6AcSFNq2j78QeKei-2F-28mSd-28-28k20kCmP0K8ev9MufPvZ-2818F60KED0X0ycJmYs7YrgDXHxj2-28814-0-
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Simon Mair, Angela Druckman, Tim Jackson: A tale of two utopias: Work in a post-growth world

Martin Drechsler, Frank Wätzold: Biodiversity conservation in a dynamic world may lead to inefficiencies due to lock-in effects and path dependence

Alexandra C.H. Skelton, Leonidas Paroussos, Julian M. Allwood: Comparing energy and material efficiency rebound effects: an exploration of scenarios in the GEM-E3 macroeconomic model

Ranjula Bali Swain, Uma S. Kambhampati, Amin Karimu: Regulation, governance and the role of the informal sector in influencing environmental quality

B. Cavalletti, C. Di Fabio, E. Lagomarsino, P. Ramassa: Ecosystem accounting for marine protected areas: A proposed framework

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\textsuperscript{149}http://url310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYdqV3bjQMoq8at9of2228V6AcSFnqk2J8qKeii-2F-2BnSd-2B-2B28k0KmCP0k8ew9MuFpVx-2B18F60KED0X0yxocJrm7SyrgDXHxaj-2B28I40-2B28np6dzymnz79LWPl-2B28c4l-2F2-2F2xtScbqYECYeBv1hezdtC1-2F-2F2dVcHdMnel-1c-2B28rnm6eFSzTpyqyatyVyu-2F-2B2TQgi19vPA15lnhnmnevo-2E2BkGkxxk-2B28qAQgOqow7IuuGadvi10HcqC-2F2G2ezFZHmcf0bctCWv7ehi1Av2g9AT7Ztw1X24qrdSmbnIH-2F2HYR0yQvUwFw-2B28c8a2at-2B28PS0Evd5S4k2CwTezT7hrse8vmJk1Jl1QFp4u2M1a8ybdpdfBa104b9mVnmLny72T7EAb9P6lb6L0rYs10x0Pmmhgg-3D-3DLv5-47FurUHLKrk8L5QyWCIIFr-2B28y9yol1SHjb10l1424uasrhcInyMrzLgqMDSOR7GEUDUQ50MkmrPktTt-2B28ontNgMcckv6IDUtvJbqsgQVmbYyNQNktx11WfYufb75jras62bAMXnKxx-2B28c8poid-2B28nBwAI1rR2y9-2B289D9M6eJBtB028Fp0p1gjJDvo-2F251183VYXe9-2F2tjtJ1g7T8V59-2F2ocrUrzAu0103XfTc0JxGdFh-2B2dTkNkYufsd7matafeTsvGB11323D4xK1cpjczXMX4x63x3zkhKxeJx4n2w-2F2DXpvrthPVsHaNijtYHGMzS
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158 http://url310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaBy1DqV3ybGMOq8st9f02228V6AcSFNq2J8qKeii-2F-2BmSd-2B-2B2k20kicmC0KBevu9NmFfPvX-2B1BF60KEDOXm0ycJrM7Yrg0XHxaj2-2B8I40-2BpN6dxVymz3n79LPa-2B2c41-2FG-2FxItScbqBYCebeoADXEikqZ1cDY12B-2Bm-2BbD5sp2sidYpIMkKb2097YrBxkS19Ae-2FFjcPavX-2B-2B761i2C4aG8SpUL4g1ApOHd9-2Fzgsm88In6Mwz1qOlKw0r7S4D7rRFc3g8U0409ps1u0yg0E2k6wuzJbcNdAng0dxvalgKHKKRTdopQKGsaUBo5a3s0dVXy8XU4q2BxKesJ227nr-2F7K57HXYUQpA9r9u0u0PMJPZK0UWug717CgaiPlx8rgq-3D-3DXXE_470fufHlkKpx8L5QyWCIRf-2By9gYy9o1S9hBo1Le424uasRfhC1mmyzmlqGsdO87GUE-2B2Bx0YvqB-2F0a8wZTc146pUJbILO-2F0aqlzymzd7c7FS92ri1IrZVFQpsSRIEHnev01CB68Y12STj3i5Ixyu3LLGvAkmjvEMD21g-2BkkKmG7Ms-2FC7T755ALF-2BPf5kA-2FqncGmzymy4j10YxIMFmLW3JazlzEl60gfPXXZBwmdsk8aS2Baq71NG-2Bdkn-2Bsf3agggVecMtfqHmQ92rdsMAlpKawo9n8-2Fg9gjA3HdqvWrd5xW9G-2Bnfpz1H1I1iWxZ

159 https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.13169/worlrevipoliecon.10.4.0415

160 https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.13169/worlrevipoliecon.10.4.0449

161 https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.13169/worlrevipoliecon.10.4.0484

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Books and Book Series

Blood & Money: War, Slavery, and the State

by David McNally — Haymarket Books, 2020

In most accounts of the origins of money we are offered pleasant tales in which it arises to the mutual benefit of all parties as a result of barter. In this groundbreaking study David McNally reveals the true story of money’s origins and development as one of violence and human bondage. Money’s emergence and its transformation are shown to be intimately connected to the buying and selling of slaves and the waging of war. Blood and Money demonstrates the ways that money has “internalized” its violent origins, making clear that it has become a concentrated force of social power and domination. Where Adam Smith observed that monetary wealth represents “command over labor,” this paradigm shifting book amends his view to define money as comprising the command over persons and their bodies.

Please find a link to the book here. 167

Climate Justice and Community Renewal: Resistance and Grassroots Solutions

edited by Brian Tokar and Tamra Gilbertson — 2020, Routledge

163 https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.13169/worlrevipoliecon.10.4.0528
164 https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.13169/worlrevipoliecon.10.4.0531
165 https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.13169/worlrevipoliecon.10.4.0544
166 https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.13169/worlrevipoliecon.10.4.0555
167 https://www.haymarketbooks.org/books/1470-blood-and-money?mc_cid=42745ef005&mc_eid=9731fc9fd0
This book brings together the voices of people from five continents who live, work, and research on the front lines of climate resistance and renewal. The many contributors to this volume explore the impacts of extreme weather events in Africa, the Caribbean and on Pacific islands, experiences of life-long defenders of the land and forests in Brazil, India, Indonesia, and eastern Canada, and efforts to halt the expansion of fossil-fuel infrastructure from North America to South Africa. They offer various perspectives on how a just transition toward a fossil-free economy can take shape, as they share efforts to protect water resources, better feed their communities, and implement new approaches to urban policy and energy democracy. Climate Justice and Community Renewal uniquely highlights the accounts of people who are directly engaged in local climate struggles and community renewal efforts, including on-the-ground land defenders, community organizers, leaders of international campaigns, agroecologists, activist-scholars, and many others. It will appeal to students, researchers, activists, and all who appreciate the need for a truly justice-centered response to escalating climate disruptions.

Please find a link to the book here\textsuperscript{168}.

\textbf{Nine Lives of Neoliberalism}

edited by Dieter Plehwe, Quin Slobodian and Philip Mirowski — Verso, 2020

Neoliberalism is dead. Again. Yet the philosophy of the free market and the strong state has an uncanny capacity to survive, and even thrive, in times of crisis. Understanding neoliberalism’s longevity and its latest permutation requires a more detailed understanding of its origins and development.

This volume breaks with the caricature of neoliberalism as a simple, unvariegated belief in market fundamentalism and homo economicus. It shows how neoliberal thinkers perceived institutions from the family to the university, disagreed over issues from intellectual property rights and human behavior to social complexity and monetary order, and sought to win consent for their project through the creation of new honors, disciples, and networks. Far from a monolith, neoliberal thought is fractured and, occasionally, even at war with itself. We can begin to make sense of neoliberalism’s nine lives only by understanding its own tangled and complex history.

Please find a link to the book here (Open Access).\textsuperscript{169}


Small and Medium Powers in Global History: Trade, Conflicts, and Neutrality from the Eighteenth to the Twentieth Centuries

edited by Jari Eloranta, Eric Golson, Peter Hedberg and Maria Cristina Moreira — Routledge, 2018

This volume brings together a leading group of scholars to offer a new perspective on the history of conflicts and trade, focusing on the role of small and medium, or “weak”, and often neutral states. Existing historiography has often downplayed the importance of such states in world trade, during armed conflicts, and as important agents in the expanding trade and global connections of the last 250 years. The country studies demonstrate that these states played a much bigger role in world and bilateral trade than has previously been assumed, and that this role was augmented by the emergence of truly global conflicts and total war.

In addition to careful country or comparative studies, this book provides new data on trade and shipping during wars and examines the impact of this trade on the individual states’ economies. It spans the period from the late 18th century to the First and Second World Wars and the Cold War of the 20th century, a crucial period of change in the concept and practice of neutrality and trade, as well as periods of transition in the nature and technology of warfare.

This book will be of great interest to scholars of economic history, comparative history, international relations, and political science.

Please find a link to the book here. 170

The Age of Addiction: How Bad Habits Became Big Business

by David T. Courtwright — Harvard University Press, 2020

From a leading expert on addiction, a provocative, singularly authoritative history of how sophisticated global businesses have targeted the human brain’s reward centers, driving us to addictions ranging from oxycodone to Big Macs to Assassin’s Creed to Snapchat—with alarming social consequences.

We live in an age of addiction, from compulsive gaming and shopping to binge eating and opioid abuse. Sugar can be as habit-forming as cocaine, researchers tell us, and social media apps are hooking our kids. But what can we do to resist temptations that insidiously and deliberately rewire our brains? Nothing, David Courtwright says, unless

we understand the history and character of the global enterprises that create and cater to our bad habits.

The Age of Addiction chronicles the triumph of what Courtwright calls “limbic capitalism,” the growing network of competitive businesses targeting the brain pathways responsible for feeling, motivation, and long-term memory. We see its success in Purdue Pharma’s pain pills, in McDonald’s engineered burgers, and in Tencent video games from China. All capitalize on the ancient quest to discover, cultivate, and refine new and habituating pleasures. The business of satisfying desire assumed a more sinister aspect with the rise of long-distance trade, plantation slavery, anonymous cities, large corporations, and sophisticated marketing. Multinational industries, often with the help of complicit governments and criminal organizations, have multiplied and cheapened seductive forms of brain reward, from junk food to pornography. The internet has brought new addictions: in 2018, the World Health Organization added “gaming disorder” to its International Classification of Diseases.

Courtwright holds out hope that limbic capitalism can be contained by organized opposition from across the political spectrum. Progressives, nationalists, and traditionalists have made common cause against the purveyors of addiction before. They could do it again.

Please find a link to the book here.\textsuperscript{171}

\textbf{The Case for Economic Democracy}

by Andrew Cumbers — 2020, Politiybooks

The idea that the people have a right to shape political decisions through democratic means is widely accepted. The same cannot be said of the decisions that impact on our everyday economic life in the workplace and beyond. Andrew Cumbers shows why this is wrong, and why, in the context of the rising tide of populism and the perceived crisis of liberal democracy, economic democracy’s time has come. Four decades of market deregulation, financialisation, economic crisis and austerity has meant a loss of economic control and security for the majority of the world’s population. The solution must involve allowing people to ‘take back control’ of their economic lives. Cumbers goes beyond older traditions of economic democracy to develop an ambitious new framework that includes a traditional concern with workplace rights and collective bargaining, but shifts the focus to include consideration of individual economic rights and processes of public engagement and deliberation beyond the workplace. This topical and original book will be essential reading for anyone interested in radical solutions for our economic and political crises.

\textsuperscript{171}https://www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog.php?isbn=9780674737372
The Nature and Method of Economic Sciences: Evidence, Causality, and Ends

by Ricardo F. Crespo — Routledge, 2020

The Nature and Method of Economic Sciences: Evidence, Causality, and Ends argues that economic phenomena can be examined from five analytical levels: a statistical descriptive approach, a causal explanatory approach, a teleological explicative approach, a normative approach and, finally, the level of application.

The above viewpoints are undertaken by different but related economic sciences, including statistics and economic history, positive economics, normative economics, and the ‘art of political economy’. Typically, positive economics has analysed economic phenomena using the second approach, causally explaining and often trying to predict the future evolution of the economy. It has not been concerned with the ends selected by the individual or society, taking them as given. However, various new economic currents have emerged during the last 40 years, and some of these do assign a fundamental role to ends within economics. This book argues that the field of positive economics should adapt to deal with the issues that arise from this. The text attempts to discern the nature of economic phenomena, introducing the different approaches and corresponding economic sciences. It goes on to analyse the epistemological characteristics of these in the subsequent chapters, as well as their disciplinary interrelations.

This book is a valuable resource for students and scholars of the social sciences, philosophy, and the philosophy of economics. It will also be of interest to those researching political economy and the development of economic thought.

Please find a link to the book here. 

Heterodox Graduate Programs, Scholarships and Grants

\[172\text{https://politybooks.com/bookdetail/?isbn=9781509533848}\]
\[173\text{https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/9780429453236}\]
History of Economics Society (HES): Early-Career Scholars Research Funds

The History of Economics Society (HES) 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.

How to apply

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.edu.

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.

Process for reimbursement

Awardees will be reimbursed up to $1500 for research-related travel. You must submit receipts for expenses, including air travel, ground transportation, hotel expenses, and up to $50/day in food and misc. expenses for completed travel (for which we do not need a receipt). Hotel expenses may be restricted to a reasonable level as based on the US government’s travel allowance. Receipts may be submitted to HES’s treasurer, Spencer Banzhaf, at hsbanzhaf@gsu.edu. Our preferred method of payment is a check in USD. For that, we only need your mailing address. For international wire transfers we need your full name (as it appears on your bank account), your address (as your bank believes it to be), your bank name and location, and your IBAN. Transfers to Brazil may require additional paperwork.

Decisions will be made by the Early Career Scholars (formerly Young Scholars) committee. There are two cycles annually, with a Dec. 1 and a May 15 deadline. Applications should be sent to hes@uwosh.edu.

174 mailto:hsbanzhaf@gsu.edu
Calls for Support

Petition: Enable National Governments in the Eurozone to adjust spending to address the crisis

Below you find the link to a petition regarding the Eurozone’s monetary and fiscal wobbles, which can be solved by:

1. making PEPP permanent and thus removing influence of financial markets on national governments.

2. continue the activated general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact until the Eurozone has recovered fully.

Advantages: We need nothing new. The ECB decides on making PEPP permanent, which is quite likely (otherwise, spreads and austerity, end of the Euro). The European Commission needs to be pressured to not return to Maastricht too early. That can be done through political pressure, like signing our (Duisburg-based artist Vienne Chan is the official author) petition: https://www.openpetition.eu/petition/online/enable-national-governments-in-the-eurozone-to-adjust-spending-to-address-crisis