

# Heterodox Economics Newsletter

Issue 291 — January 24, 2022 — [web](#)<sup>1</sup> — [pdf](#)<sup>2</sup> — [Heterodox Economics Directory](#)<sup>3</sup>

After some months, in which we mainly promoted online-events, more and more Calls for Papers and events came up during the past weeks that proactively announce offline-events. While surely these announcements are somewhat bold, for me they are a sign of hope. After all – and notwithstanding the lessons learned from being forced into an online-working-mode – Corona is here to stay, so we are probably well-advised to experiment with how to organize the comeback of scientific meetings under appropriate conditions.

Another sign of hope these days comes from a [new survey on ‘scientific consensus’ in economics](#)<sup>4</sup>, which shows that the average economist has shifted towards more heterodox policy propositions in recent years: it is now a “strong consensus” that inequality is detrimental for stability and growth, that climate change is a real danger for humanity, that the real-world impact of the minimum wage is different from its textbook-description, and that fiscal policy is a suitable tool for stabilizing the economy and fostering long run growth. These changes not only indicate that the empirical turn may make an occasional difference in the long run (this seems to be the case for the minimum wage), but also that the average economist is willing to embrace a more pragmatic attitude towards policy issues, willing to go with what is necessary or what works (instead of insisting to further reorganize economic processes to better align with textbook descriptions).

Now, if somebody would add, these changes only represent a minimal amount of sanity emerging in the mainstream, which was highly overdue anyway and, hence, enthusiasm is somewhat misplaced, I will not disagree. Still, things could always be worse and, relentlessly optimistic as I am, I am happy to embrace every change in the right direction ;-)

Notwithstanding this good news, a more detailed look at the outcomes points towards a hard-headed, but still sizeable, minority that holds stronger, more traditional views; for instance, about a third of surveyed economists still believe increasing the minimum wage will increase unemployment, while 15% still believe that climate change does not pose risks to the U.S. economy. Such ‘radical minorities’ are not to be ignored as indicated by the German case: in [a recent paper](#)<sup>5</sup>, we show that although the policy views of the

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.heterodoxnews.com/n/htn291.html>

<sup>2</sup><http://www.heterodoxnews.com/n/htn291.pdf>

<sup>3</sup><http://heterodoxnews.com/hed>

<sup>4</sup>[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwiUzI\\_klsb1AhUGRPEDHcB5AQYQFnoECAQQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.aeaweb.org%2Fconference%2F2022%2Fpreliminary%2Fpaper%2FHBhGyFD7&usg=AOvVaw2jKcKwKqz061LdD6yuNipU](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwiUzI_klsb1AhUGRPEDHcB5AQYQFnoECAQQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.aeaweb.org%2Fconference%2F2022%2Fpreliminary%2Fpaper%2FHBhGyFD7&usg=AOvVaw2jKcKwKqz061LdD6yuNipU)

<sup>5</sup><https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09692290.2021.1904269>

average economist in Germany and the U.S. do not differ much, selection-mechanisms into policy work quite differently, showing a bias in Germany that favors exactly such hard-headed minorities, which partly explains Germany’s more hawkish economic policy stance.

Finally, a fun fact: Out of 46 policy propositions, there is only one where “no consensus” was achieved. This ‘most divisive issue’ related to the question of hysteresis or, more generally, Kaldor-Verdoorn effects. Specifically, the survey proposed that “changes in aggregate demand affect real GDP in the short run, but not in the long run”, which received mixed answers. Seems like, we should do more research on this topic to bring some more clarity and consensus into the discipline ;-)

All the best & keep up the good work,

Jakob

## Contents

<b>Call for Papers</b>	<b>4</b>
49th Annual Meeting of the History of Economics Society (Minneapolis, June 2022)	5
2023 Congress of the French Association of Economic History (Lyon, 30-31 March 2023)	5
21st Conference of the International Association for the Economics of Participation (IAFEP) (Montpellier, July 6-8, 2022)	7
33rd CIRIEC International Congress (Valencia, June 2022)	8
7th Annual Conference on the History of Recent Social Science (HISRESS) (June 2022, Toronto)	10
ASE @ ASSA meetings 2023 (New Orleans, January 2023)	11
CURA Conference 2022: Towards the ‘post-pandemic’ City? (online, June 2022)	13
Conference on “Building bridges Around David Graeber’s legacy” (Lyon, July 2022)	15
Conference on “Giving Credit to Dictatorship: Authoritarian Regimes and Financial Capitalism in the Twentieth Century” (Lisbon, Nov. 2022)	18
ESPAnet 2022 conference: Stream on “Citizen Social Science and Social Innovation: New Practices for the Local Evidence-Based Social Policies” (Vienna, 14-16 September 2022)	19
Earth Systems Governance Conference: Panel on Panel on “Incorporating Climate Justice in the Mining-Clean Energy Nexus: Towards a Pluralist Political Economy Agenda” (Toronto, October 2022)	21
Frontiers in Environmental Science: Special Issue on “Institutional Adaptation and Transformation in Climate Change”	22

Genesis: Special Issue on "(In)equalities, (In)justices: The value of women" . . .	24
Review of Evolutionary Political Economy: Special Issue on "Envisioning Post-Capitalist Utopias via Simulation" . . . . .	26
Socialist Futures: Past and Present Debates over Post-Capitalist Governance (Florence, May 2022) . . . . .	28
The Erasmus Journal for Philosophy and Economics: Special Issue on "The philosophy and economics of measuring discrimination and inequality" . .	29
Workshop on "Rankings and the structure of the economic sciences" (Linz/online, July 2022) . . . . .	30
<b>Call for Participants</b>	<b>32</b>
2nd Summer School on Economic Behaviours: Models, Measurements, and Policies (Como, June 2022) . . . . .	32
IPKN Roundtable: New Forms of Money and the Structure of the Financial System . . . . .	33
International Women's Day Conference in Economics, Finance and Management (Hybrid, March 8-9 2022) . . . . .	34
NEA webinar: 100 Years of African American Economists (January 2022, online)	35
PEGFA Webinar: Does technological innovation affect inequalities? (online, January 2022) . . . . .	35
SCRIPTS Summer Academy: Challenging Inequalities (Essen, July 2022) . . .	36
Summer Institute for The History of Economic Thought (Durham, North Carolina, June 2022) . . . . .	37
Workshop: Transforming Homo Economicus: The Use of Other Social Sciences in US Economics, 1918–2018 (Paris, June 2022) . . . . .	38
<b>Conference Papers, Reports, and Podcasts</b>	<b>38</b>
Moscow Lectures in Monetary Theory and Policy . . . . .	39
<b>Job Postings</b>	<b>39</b>
Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany . . . . .	39
St. Francis College, US . . . . .	40
University of Manchester, UK . . . . .	42
University of Oxford, UK . . . . .	43
Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw), Austria . . . . .	44
Witten/Herdecke University, Germany . . . . .	45
<b>Awards</b>	<b>47</b>
Call for Nominations: HES Distinguished Fellow Award . . . . .	47
Call for Nominations: The Craufurd Goodwin Best Article . . . . .	48
Update: AFIT-AFEE 17th Annual Student Scholars Award Competition . . .	49
<b>Journals</b>	<b>49</b>
Brazilian Journal of Political Economy 42 (1) . . . . .	49

Cambridge Journal of Economics 46 (1) . . . . .	51
Economy and Society 51 (1) . . . . .	51
Industrial and Corporate Change 30 (5) . . . . .	53
International Critical Thought 11 (4) . . . . .	53
International Journal of Pluralism and Economics Education 12 (2) . . . . .	55
Journal of Agrarian Change 22 (1): Special Issue on "The Political Economy of Contract Farming" . . . . .	56
Journal of Contextual Economics – Schmollers Jahrbuch 140 (3): Special Is- sue on "Freedom and History in Economics: Essays in Honor of Deirdre Nansen McCloskey" . . . . .	57
Metronomica 73 (1) . . . . .	58
PSL Quarterly Review 74 (299) . . . . .	59
<b>Books and Book Series</b>	<b>60</b>
An Introduction to Macroeconomics . . . . .	60
Capital Theory and Political Economy: Prices, Income Distribution and Stability	60
Career and Family: Women's Century-Long Journey Toward Equity . . . . .	61
Crowdfunding and the Democratization of Finance . . . . .	62
Economic and Monetary Sovereignty in 21st Century Africa . . . . .	62
Economic and Social Upgrading in Global Value Chains - Comparative Anal- yses, Macroeconomic Effects, the Role of Institutions and Strategies for the Global South . . . . .	63
Microfoundations of Evolutionary Economics . . . . .	63
Milton Friedman & Economic Debate in the United States: 1932-1972 . . . . .	64
Paths of Development in the Southern Cone: Deindustrialization and Repr- marization and their Social and Environmental Consequences . . . . .	65
Rent . . . . .	65
The Sharing Economy in Europe: Developments, Practices, and Contradictions	66
Trade Wars are Class Wars . . . . .	66
<b>Heterodox Graduate Programs, Scholarships and Grants</b>	<b>67</b>
EPOG 2 International Master's course . . . . .	67
Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree on Economic Policies for the Global Transition (EPOG+) . . . . .	68
Open University Business School, UK . . . . .	69
Université de Genève's Master in Political Economy of Capitalism . . . . .	70
<b>Websites</b>	<b>71</b>
John F. Henry Website . . . . .	71

## Call for Papers

## 49th Annual Meeting of the History of Economics Society (Minneapolis, June 2022)

16-19 June 2022 — Minneapolis, MN

The Annual Conference of the [History of Economics Society](#)<sup>6</sup> is one of the most important international gatherings of historians of economics. The conference provides an opportunity to meet with friends and colleagues, to learn about new research in the field, and to talk with journal and book editors and bloggers.

Our 49th Annual Meeting will take place June 16 to 19 at the [University of St. Thomas](#)<sup>7</sup> in Minneapolis, MN.

[Submit your paper or session proposal here](#)<sup>8</sup> (Conference registration opens January 15, 2022)

For more information please visit [the official website](#).<sup>9</sup>

**Submission Deadline: 15 April 2022**

## 2023 Congress of the French Association of Economic History (Lyon, 30-31 March 2023)

30-31 March 2023 — Lyon, France

**Conference Theme: The emergence of new markets**

Economic history has already examined the opening of new markets in the perspective of more general research on the notion of markets and their concrete functioning. The exploration of the appearance of new products, technical innovations, and the evolution of consumption, transportation, and distribution modes contributed to our understanding of how new markets are created, conquered and maintained over time.

The next AFHE Congress aims to focus attention on this very moment of emergence, its causes, manifestations and consequences, from antiquity to the present day.

In the wake of the reflections already carried out by historians on the definitions of "market and markets", we propose to study this moment of emergence through the prism of all the realities covered by the word "market": a place, concrete and abstract,

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<sup>6</sup><https://historyofeconomics.org>

<sup>7</sup><https://www.stthomas.edu/>

<sup>8</sup><https://forms.gle/DDQWgjCQvkRaPuhbA>

<sup>9</sup><https://historyofeconomics.org/hes2022/>

of exchange between supply and demand of a good or a service, which can be organized, official, free, or even "black", or in the "gray area"; a game between producers, consumers and the regulator who frames the activity of exchange, gives the authorizations, makes the standards; a commercial outlet concerning geographical areas of various scales; an institution supporting transactions...

This meeting aims to take stock, in the long term, of the novelties brought by recent research in this field. The questions it will try to answer are numerous. What are the criteria for defining a "new market"? What do we mean by "opening" new markets? This may concern the geographical dimension - newly traversed spaces, a change of scale such as the passage from the local to the global -, the appearance of a new product that conquers a new clientele (such as silk, tea, *indienne*, the automobile...), the change of trade routes, etc. concerning markets of various kinds (financial, labor, agricultural, industrial, artistic...). What are the factors that contribute or not to this opening? The birth of a new market can thus be explained by a technical, commercial or financial innovation, which favours the marketing of a new product; by the opening of new trade and circulation routes or thanks to the transport revolutions; by new distribution methods (open or covered markets, stores, supermarkets, peddling, mail order); by the evolution of demographics, standards of living and consumption habits (tastes, fashions, cultures). It can also be the "fait du prince": privatization of public goods, delivery of marketing authorizations, customs regulations... Or it can be linked to the development of an economic philosophy that favors or frames the dynamics in the background (mercantilism, liberalism, protectionism...) or to a strategy of geopolitical conquest.

All these questions can be considered in different ways. The papers can focus on the various factors involved in the chain of causalities that preside over the emergence of a new market, or that impede this process. It can be a particular moment of rupture, or the actors of the new markets (producers, consumers, merchants, regulators) and the modalities of their action, or the study of changes in circulation, in infrastructures and techniques, or the role of innovations... To study the emergence of new markets involves a paradox that must be overcome. Initially, innovation often implies a situation of monopoly, with profits that its holders first seek to preserve, which brings us back to the question of price setting and standards. It is only in a second phase that exclusivity is challenged and a process of construction tending towards the market is put in place. It is this moment of change, which sees the emergence of a new market, that we intend to question. The long-term approach should make it possible to cross the points of view, to identify continuities or, on the contrary, to underline specificities in these phenomena of rupture, over the ages. With the same concern for comparison, the geographical scope of the survey will not be limited to European history, and contributions may cover other cultural areas.

### **Submission Process**

Proposals (must include a title, an explicit problematic, a short bibliography and a

brief biographical note (word or pdf format, 4,000 characters maximum, including 1,000 characters maximum for the biographical note). The proposals will be subject to an expertise process by the members of the AFHE steering committee.

Proposals should be sent to the following address [AFHE.congres2023@gmail.com](mailto:AFHE.congres2023@gmail.com)<sup>10</sup> (with 'submission to AFHE 2023' as subject of the message).

The papers should last approximately 20 minutes and can be presented in French or in English.

### **Prize for the best young researcher paper**

The steering committee of the **French Association of Economic History** will reward the best paper of a young researcher (i.e. in master or doctorate with a defense planned after March 31, 2022 at the time of submission) with a value of 500 €.

### **Other details**

Finally, we would like to draw your attention to the fact that transportation and accommodation costs (excluding lunches and dinners provided for in the program) are the responsibility of the selected communicants, but can be partly subsidized depending on the case.

**Submission deadline: February 28, 2022.**

## **21st Conference of the International Association for the Economics of Participation (IAFEP) (Montpellier, July 6-8, 2022)**

6-8 July 2022 — Montpellier, France

**Conference Theme: The impact of participatory economic organizations on local development**

The International Association for the Economics of Participation (IAFEP) gathers scholars dedicated to exploring the economics of democratic and participatory organizations, such as labor-managed firms, cooperatives and firms with broad-based employee share-ownership, profit sharing and worker participation schemes, as well as democratic non-profit, community and social enterprises. The IAFEP Conferences, which take place every two years, provide an international forum for presentations and discussions of current research on the economics of participation. The 2022 IAFEP Conference will be held in Montpellier (France). This year's conference will focus on the impact of participatory economic organizations on local development. The advantages of global-

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<sup>10</sup><mailto:AFHE.congres2023@gmail.com>

ization have been partially reconsidered in the recent years, for conjunctural reasons with supply chain crisis due to Covid-19, but also for structural reasons including the environmental cost of transportation and increasing inter-regional inequalities. In this context, we want to question the connection between locally committed firms and the economics of participation. Are firms more likely to generate local development when workers are more involved in terms of profit-sharing and/or decision-making? What kind of local development is encouraged by economic participation? Are firms less likely to be relocated or closed down? Are stakeholders likely to be more involved at the local level? Is there a correlation between economic participation and political participation? What are the expected consequences on the environment? And on inequality, both intra and inter-regional? Can participatory economics play a role against social exclusion? A special session will also be organized on employee participation and diversity. Hansmann's theoretical work in the 1990s raised the issue of the cost of diversity for workplace democracy. A broader approach has emerged in recent empirical work: while the cost of decision-making is still an important question, researchers are also analyzing the effect of employee participation on gender and race inequalities, the representation of different "minorities" in position of powers, the dynamics leading to the inclusion or exclusion of different categories of workers, etc. This seems like a promising field for research as results so far are still scarce and contrasted. This conference session on employee participation and diversity will lead to the publication of a special issue of the Journal of Participation and Employee Ownership with the best papers of the conference participants.

**Submission Procedure** Extended Abstracts (max. 1000 words) in English should be sent by e-mail to Nathalie Magne at [nathalie.magne@univ-montp3.fr](mailto:nathalie.magne@univ-montp3.fr) by March 14, 2022. Abstracts should include full details of institutional affiliations and e-mail addresses. Proposals for complete sessions should include a brief description of the theme of the session and an abstract for each paper. Authors will be notified by April 29, 2022 whether their papers are accepted for presentation. Complete drafts should reach us by June 15, 2020 in order to be handed out to Conference participants.

Please see [here](#)<sup>11</sup> for further information.

**Submission Deadline: 14 March 2022**

## **33rd CIRIEC International Congress (Valencia, June 2022)**

**Conference Theme: "New global dynamics in the post-Covid era: Challenges for the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy."**

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<sup>11</sup><http://www.iafep.org/2022-conference/>

The world has been facing a deep crisis for the past two years, linked to the Covid pandemic but also to accelerating techno-economic, social and environmental dynamics that were already well underway. Both phenomena, pandemic and major dynamics are irreversibly changing the world as we know it, generating impacts on an unprecedented scale. Public, social and cooperative enterprises, with their own values and missions, are providing highly innovative responses to these new issues and challenges.

The works of this [33rd CIRIEC Congress](https://www.ciriec.uliege.be/en/event-ciriec/33rd-ciriec-international-congress-valencia-spain-13-15-june-2022/) <sup>12</sup> have a triple objective: firstly, to analyse these new technical-economic, social and environmental dynamics from the point of view of the opportunities they offer to the public economy and the social economy. Secondly, it aims to analyse the impact of the Covid crisis and of these dynamics on the social economy and the public sector in general. The third objective of the Congress is to analyse the concrete responses of public, social and cooperative enterprises to the social and health crisis and to these major dynamics, with particular reference to the new impetus given to the role of the State, both Welfare State and entrepreneurial, in this new Covid-era. Areas such as health and social services, employment, pensions, urban planning, housing, sustainable mobility, depopulation, ecological transition, essential services like water, energy and transport, as well as the digital transition, will be addressed through different papers and communications in the various sessions of the congress. New governance modes, in particular new partnerships between the public and the social economy, will also be the focus of attention. The organisers invite researchers from universities and specialised research centres to participate in the congress by submitting proposals for papers in the framework of the congress general theme or sub-themes:

1. New global dynamics of the public economy and the social economy in the post-Covid era
2. Support the welfare state: social and health services, employment and pensions
3. The new entrepreneurial state and the new modes of governance
4. Co-construction of local and territorial development: urban planning, depopulation, housing and sustainable mobility
5. Fair ecological transition and circular economy
6. New partnerships between the public economy and the social economy and new public policies
7. The social economy and the public economy in the face of growing inequalities.
8. Essential public services: energy, transport and water

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<sup>12</sup><https://www.ciriec.uliege.be/en/event-ciriec/33rd-ciriec-international-congress-valencia-spain-13-15-june-2022/>

9. Innovations and innovation systems of the public, social and cooperative economy
10. Organizational and action changes in the social economy and the public economy in the digital age

### **Submission Process**

Abstracts should be between 250 and 400 words and include a bibliography. They may be written in Spanish, English, French or German. These proposals should be sent as an attachment to [ciriec@uv.es](mailto:ciriec@uv.es). The subject line should read "CIRIEC 2022-ABS-Name of author". For example "CIRIEC 2022-ABS-Carmen Marcuello".

For more information please visit [the official website](#).<sup>13</sup>

**Submission Deadline: 31 January 2022**

## **7th Annual Conference on the History of Recent Social Science (HISRESS) (June 2022, Toronto)**

17-18 June 2022 — Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

After a two-year pandemic delay, this two-day conference of the [Society for the History of Recent Social Science \(HISRESS\)](#)<sup>14</sup> will bring together researchers working on the history of post-World War II social science will bring together researchers working on the history of post-World War II social science. It will provide a forum for the latest research on the cross-disciplinary history of the post-war social sciences, including but not limited to anthropology, economics, psychology, political science, and sociology as well as related fields like area studies, communication studies, history, international relations, law, and linguistics. The conference aims to build upon the recent emergence of work and conversation on cross-disciplinary themes in the postwar history of the social sciences.

Submissions are welcome in such areas including, but not restricted to:

- The interchange of social science concepts and figures among the academy and wider intellectual and popular spheres
- Comparative institutional histories of departments and programs

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<sup>13</sup><https://www.ciriec.uliege.be/en/event-ciriec/33rd-ciriec-international-congress-valencia-spain-13-15-june-2022/>

<sup>14</sup><https://hisress.org>

- Border disputes and boundary work between disciplines as well as academic cultures
- Themes and concepts developed in the history and sociology of natural and physical science, reconceptualized for the social science context
- Professional and applied training programs and schools, and the quasi-disciplinary fields (like business administration) that typically housed them
- The role of social science in post-colonial state-building governance
- Social science adaptations to the changing media landscape
- The role and prominence of disciplinary memory in a comparative context
- Engagements with matters of gender, sexuality, race, religion, nationality, disability and other markers of identity and difference

The two-day conference will be organized as a series of one-hour, single-paper sessions attended by all participants. Ample time will be set aside for intellectual exchange between presenters and attendees, as all participants are expected to read pre-circulated papers in advance. Proposals should contain no more than 1000 words, indicating the originality of the paper.

The organizing committee consists of Jamie Cohen-Cole (George Washington University), Philippe Fontaine (École normale supérieure Paris-Saclay), Jeff Pooley (Muhlenberg College), Mark Solovey (University of Toronto), and Marga Vicedo (University of Toronto). All proposals and requests for information should be sent to [submissions@hisress.org](mailto:submissions@hisress.org)<sup>15</sup>.

**Submission Deadline: 4 February 2022**

## **ASE @ ASSA meetings 2023 (New Orleans, January 2023)**

January 6-8, 2023 — LA - Hilton Riverside, New Orleans

**Conference Theme: The Inseparability of Economics, Politics and Social Stratification in Understanding Moral Political Economy**

The framing of economics as a “science,” presents the innuendo of a purity devoid of politics. Yet, from Marxist to Public Choice ideologies, economics, politics and social stratification (as measured by class, race, gender, nativity, etc.) has never been separable. Across the globe and throughout history, people have lived in environments

<sup>15</sup><mailto:submissions@hisress.org>

of reinforcing inequalities, vulnerabilities, and obstacles to social mobility. The list of despair includes: wealth and income disparity; unemployment and underemployment; differential exposure to economic downturns; vulnerability to predatory finance; inter-generational transfers of poverty and exclusion from affluence; increasing demands for care work and in-vivo transfers; food insecurity; environmental injustice, and vulnerability to climate fluctuation, pandemic, and “natural” disaster; and the physical and mental harm resulting from socio-psychological stress. These vulnerabilities are more pronounced for economically marginalized and socially stigmatized social groups. The vulnerabilities disproportionately fall on women, Black people and individuals belonging to other subaltern groups.

As inequality continues to grow, both within and across nation-states, this call is a charge to the economics profession to move beyond the neoliberal framing that centers markets and individual choice devoid of adequate understanding of resource, power and distribution towards a new thinking related to a more “moral” and fair political economy grounded in shared prosperity. For instance, from the 1960’s, led by the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., to now, led by the Reverends William Barber II and Liz Theoharis, the Poor People’s Campaign has always emphasized economic justice as a moral imperative.

### **ASE Session @ ASSA**

For the ASE sessions of the 2023 ASSA meetings, we welcome proposals for papers/sessions on all aspects of social economics, but preference will be given to papers that address the 2023 theme described above. Possible questions to consider but are not limited to:

- The conception of a “moral” political economy
- The role of race, gender or other identity-group stratification as they relate to production, consumption and/or distribution
- Beyond revenue collection, the role of the taxation in fostering economic inclusion and social equity in either domestic or international contexts
- Political philosophy of economic rights and moral economies
- Economic inequality and the erosion of democracy
- Macroeconomic understandings of risk, inequality and vulnerability
- The economics of race, politics, and social stratification
- Measuring economic value beyond conventional indicators of growth
- The role of money and monetary policy in facilitating economic inclusion
- Economic vulnerabilities to environmental risk, pandemic and “natural” disaster

- The roles of data and technology as they relate to economic empowerment vs exploitation

Proposals for papers as well as complete sessions are welcome.

### Submission Guidelines

Paper proposals should include: 1) author name, affiliation, and contact information, and 2) title and abstract of proposed papers (250-word limit).

Session proposals should include: 1) session title and abstract (250-word limit), 2) name, affiliation, and contact information of session organizers, 3) titles and abstracts of proposed papers (250 word limit each). Questions, as well as paper and session submissions should be sent to Darrick Hamilton ( [HamiltoD@newschool.edu](mailto:HamiltoD@newschool.edu)<sup>16</sup> ) with a copy to Grieve Chelwa ( [chelwag@newschool.edu](mailto:chelwag@newschool.edu)<sup>17</sup> ) by May 6, 2022.

Individuals whose papers are accepted for presentation must either be or become members of the Association for Social Economics by July 1, 2022 in order for the paper to be included in the program. Membership information can be found at [www.socialeconomics.org](http://www.socialeconomics.org)<sup>18</sup> . All papers presented at the ASSA meetings are eligible for the Warren Samuels Prize, awarded to the best paper that advances the goals of social economics and has widespread appeal. Papers can also be considered for a special issue of one of the association's journals, or for edited volumes. Due to limited session slots, we unfortunately cannot accept all submissions. Papers and sessions not accepted for the ASE program will be automatically considered for the ASE portion of the ICAPE conference, which will be held right before the ASSA meetings. See [icape.org](http://icape.org)<sup>19</sup> for details.

**Submission Deadline: 6 May 2022**

## CURA Conference 2022: Towards the 'post-pandemic' City? (online, June 2022)

14-16 June 2022 — online

The Centre for Urban Research on Austerity (CURA)<sup>20</sup> welcomes submissions for our forthcoming three-day online conference: *Towards the "Post-Pandemic" City?* To enable a wide range of international contributions, the conference will take place in the after-

<sup>16</sup><mailto:HamiltoD@newschool.edu>

<sup>17</sup><mailto:chelwag@newschool.edu>

<sup>18</sup><https://socialeconomics.us3.list-manage.com/track/click?u=e15a39cfff392ea8195f6303f&id=9c876237bf&e=be8ce60873>

<sup>19</sup><https://socialeconomics.us3.list-manage.com/track/click?u=e15a39cfff392ea8195f6303f&id=c69bc7c928&e=be8ce60873>

<sup>20</sup><https://cura.our.dmu.ac.uk/>

noons and early evenings of 14th to 16th June 2022 (British Summer Time). Abstracts for conference papers should be up to 200 words, indicating the names and affiliations of authors. Panel proposals should name a convenor and explain the rationale for the session in up to 200 words. Panels in conventional conference format should put forward 3-4 papers, with abstracts supplied for each. We welcome inventive panel formats and round tables, but all proposals should include the names and contributions of expected participants. Please submit contributions to [CURACONFERENCE2022@dmu.ac.uk](mailto:CURACONFERENCE2022@dmu.ac.uk)<sup>21</sup> by Friday 29th April 2022.

## Rationale

Cities, especially disadvantaged and peripheralized urban areas, are simultaneously exposed to the worst and most iniquitous fiscal and public health impacts of COVID-19 and lauded as agents of renaissance, recovery and transformation. Herein lies the apparent multi-faceted contradiction we wish to explore through this conference. On the one hand, international organizations, including the UN and OECD, represent cities as a source of the vitality and creativity required to ‘build back better’ or deliver ‘new social contracts’ encompassing economic wellbeing, public health and environmental sustainability. From a different vantage point, urban and peri-urban struggles for equality have pragmatically organized for solidarity and mutual aid and are seen as possessing emancipatory potential and capable of inaugurating alternative political economies. On the other hand, cities remain intense zones of infectivity and have been severely debilitated by the intense economic, demographic and fiscal shocks arising from the pandemic and decades of neoliberal retrenchment. The emergence of Omicron, moreover, is a reminder that an endlessly mutating virus could challenge the very idea of a “post-pandemic city” for the foreseeable future.

Regardless of how tractable COVID-19 turns out to be short-term, we are faced with the question of how radical urban theory, scholarship, and activism confront continuing aftershocks, as they intersect long-existing crises and inequalities of public health, environment, work, welfare, and economy across the dimensions of class, race, gender, generation, and geography. We are also concerned with whether the pandemic has, for better or worse, stimulated shifts in urban policy (engendered from the top-down or bottom-up). Without transformative political economics, argued Adam Tooze in *Shutdown*, “there is every reason to think that 2020 will be only the first of an increasingly unmanageable series of global disasters”. To what extent, then, can the urban be a source of such transformation?

In the context of accelerating systemic (urban) pathologies and contradictions, this call invites participants to respond to the provocative question asked by Angelo and Wachsmuth (2020): Why does everyone think cities can save the planet? More specifically, given the inauspicious conditions unleashed by the pandemic/syndemic, and myriad prequel urban crises, how can cities and city-dwellers plausibly be agents of progres-

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<sup>21</sup><mailto:CURACONFERENCE2022@dmu.ac.uk>

sive, egalitarian or emancipatory futures ‘beyond’ or indeed ‘living with’ COVID-19 and whatever successor crises emerge? Where, if anywhere, does the pandemic open new political-economic vistas for transformative urbanism of more-or-less radical and fundamental kinds? Conversely, how and where do histories of unequal urban development instead accelerate death-dealing crises of health care, ecology and social reproduction, and encourage sceptical resignation or regressive, authoritarian, conspiracy-laden movements, and dynamics?

**Submission deadline: 29 April 2022**

## **Conference on " Building bridges Around David Graeber's legacy" (Lyon, July 2022)**

7-9 July 2022 — Lyon, France

The research center Triangle and Sophie Bérourd (Triangle, Lyon 2), Jérôme Blanc (Triangle, Sciences Po Lyon), Clément Coste (Triangle, Sciences Po Lyon), Tiphaine Duriez (LADEC, Lyon 2), Véronique Dutraive (Triangle, Lyon 2) and Christophe Petit (Triangle) are organizing a conference on David Graeber's works July 7th-9th 2022 in Lyon.

David Graeber, Professor of Anthropology at the London School of Economics and Political Sciences, passed away suddenly on September 2, 2020. In the course of his short life, he became known for his scientific creativity and his original contributions to major public debates. He established himself as a major intellectual figure of the libertarian left. Having contributed to an anthropology that can be described as political and anarchist, he showed that the diversity of social organizations, as revealed by ethnographic surveys, opens the door to a vast array of “possible” and therefore to the prospect of a more egalitarian and democratic society. His work, combined with his involvement in international political protest movements, is at the origin of his great public popularity. But his more academic work also constitutes an important contribution to social science: the ethnography of Madagascar, the anthropology of magic, the nature of kingship, the knowledge of prehistoric societies, among others. It is also often crossed with philosophical and epistemological thoughts, which come from the history of ideas in social sciences, as illustrated by his texts on the conceptions of value.

His public notoriety is also connected to the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis as his book *Debt, The first 5000 Years* had a worldwide impact. Published in 2011, it drastically questions the dogma of monetary and economic institutions in the light of the historical and anthropological knowledge of monetary practices. The ambition of this book is important insofar as its transversal thesis is that debt and the monetary practices and institutions attached to it constitute the most fundamental social relationship. This thesis differs firstly from approaches - those of some economic anthropology and

economics traditions - that focus on the exchange and the market. Similarly, by considering debt and monetary institutions as a major structure of domination, it also differs from approaches, perpetuated by the Marxist tradition, that emphasize the relationship of production and labor between social classes.

One of his most original articles has proved very influential in a manner befitting to our times, when the dissemination of ideas is largely mediated by social networks: "On Phenomenon of Bullshit Jobs, A Work Rant" published in 2013, defends a thesis that will also be reflected in his subsequent books — "Bureaucracy, The Utopia of Rules" in 2015 and "Bullshit Jobs" in 2018. Graeber's talent lies in his way of turning around some well established representations of the contemporary economic system, by showing that the alleged market economy efficiency is in reality less grounded in truly liberal mechanisms than in a process of growing bureaucratization based on the alliance between the State and the economic powers for the benefit of a few most fortunate individuals (the "1%"). The structure of the financialized economy, marked by the growth of income and wealth inequalities, is characterized by the multiplication of a type of jobs (often the best paid) that respond to the strengthening of managerial mechanisms. The thesis of "bullshit jobs", those jobs deemed useless by the employees who do them, which keep multiplying as part of the process of bureaucratization in all spheres of society, from companies to public organizations, including creative fields, re-emerged during the Covid crisis in 2020 as part of the controversy over essential vs inessential jobs. The debate also echoed Graeber's anthropological work on the opposition between the principles of "commercial societies" and "human societies" whose activities are turned towards human life and social relations, care, the arts, playing in human history.

According to a formula that Jean-Michel Servet used in his tribute to Graeber, "David Graeber was a bridge". First, he was a bridge between academic disciplines. Secondly, he increased the visibility of anthropology amongst social sciences and showed how it could fuel knowledge on social organization, forms of action, imagining alternatives, etc., as well as influence other disciplines, such as economics, sociology or political science, particularly with regard to monetary issues, labor problems and the crisis of democracy. He has also built a bridge between thought and action (and has written on this subject) and this with a twofold purpose. Indeed, his approach favours an epistemic democracy, which means that any social science must be based on the experience of those involved and on their narratives (this can be linked of course to the ethnographic method and hence to an interest in social networks) or on the epistemic value of popular culture (science fiction, series, pop music). He posits that the knowledge produced by the social sciences has an instrumental function [role/value], that it must constitute an imaginative and transformative force in favor of a truly democratic society.

The objective of this conference is to bring together contributions from the different disciplines involved in David Graeber's works, including anthropology, sociology, economics, political science, and social philosophy. The contributions can be related to a particular discipline or to a particular subject, treated from a transdisciplinary perspective.

Proposals dealing with the following topics will be particularly welcomed:

- **Theme 1** - Proposals may be devoted to David Graeber's works itself. They could notably concern his conceptual contributions to social sciences, his sources of inspiration (in philosophy, anthropology, economics, etc.). They could also consider him as an intellectual activist and could have as a subject the media as new models of dissemination for the social sciences or, possibly, Graeber's style of writing and reasoning.
- **Theme 2** - Proposals could be devoted to Graeber's influence on economic debates; about money and debt, about the role of history and anthropology in enlightening economic conceptions and institutions; on money and debt as fundamental social relations; on financialization; on the myths of economic discourse, on a conception of the "human economy" (understood not as an economy without coercion, but as one turned toward human life).
- **Theme 3** - A third theme will be that of work, the crisis of the meaning of labor in the context of growing managerial bureaucracy, the ideology of work, the question of care, the link between gender and value of work.
- **Theme 4** - A fourth theme will focus on David Graeber's political thought, his conception of democracy, his conception of anarchist thoughts, his analysis of the mechanisms of feudal capitalism, on social movements of protest and their creative power, and on democratic experiences.
- **Theme 5** - A fifth theme could be dedicated to the philosophical and epistemological conceptions that run through David Graeber's work, his attachment to Critical Realism for example. The fact that his thought avoids the pitfalls of relativism and determinism. The inspiration of his work for interdisciplinarity or transdisciplinarity point of view, the question of the relationship between science and action.

If you have questions, please contact the organizers. For more information please visit [the official website](https://davidgraeber22.sciencesconf.org).<sup>22</sup>

**Submission Deadline: 31 January 2022**

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<sup>22</sup><https://davidgraeber22.sciencesconf.org>

## Conference on "Giving Credit to Dictatorship: Authoritarian Regimes and Financial Capitalism in the Twentieth Century" (Lisbon, Nov. 2022)

14-15 November 2022 — Institute of Social Sciences (University of Lisbon), Lisbon, Portugal

The Institute of Social Sciences (ICS)<sup>23</sup> and the Lisbon School of Economics and Management (ISEG)<sup>24</sup> of the University of Lisbon invite submissions to the conference committee on the theme of "Giving Credit to Dictatorship: Authoritarian Regimes and Financial Capitalism in the Twentieth Century".

The accelerated globalization of the last decades has recently captured the attention of scholars from different disciplines who have started to notice how capitalism can flourish in very different social contexts and under very different political regimes, democratic as well as authoritarian. These recent developments were crucial in reopening an old debate on the relations between capitalism, freedom, and democracy, which pivots around the following key question: does capitalism always pave the way to democracy, or could it be perfectly at ease, and sometimes even favour, an authoritarian political environment?

Contributing to this debate, this conference aims to promote a renewed historiographical interest in the study of the relations between financial capitalism and authoritarian regimes during the twentieth century. More specifically, the conference is intended as an opportunity to overcome a too rigid disciplinary divide between political, cultural and economic history, thus fostering the analysis of economic choices in terms of political forces. In this sense, the overall objective is to understand what power relations, political resources, and theoretical models underlie economic outcomes in authoritarian regimes.

The main underpinning assumption is that, as economic structure and political organization are contingent and deeply interconnected, it is impossible to fully appreciate the shape, extent, and historical transformation of any financial system without analysing its political, legal, and cultural determinants. In focusing on these inter-disciplinary dynamics, the conference wishes to produce a better comprehension of (a) the role of domestic and international finance in the rise, stabilization and fall of dictatorships during the twentieth century; (b) the action of the regimes in shaping and transforming the banking and financial system; and (c) the function of economic theory and ideological constructs in dictatorial environments.

The organizers are particularly interested in papers that address any of the following research questions:

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<sup>23</sup><https://www.ulisboa.pt/en/unidade-organica/institute-social-sciences>

<sup>24</sup><https://www.iseg.ulisboa.pt>

- How did financial and banking systems evolve within the political context of the authoritarian regimes that rise during the twentieth century?
- How did financial systems stem their influence on the economic policies of the regimes and how did the regimes influence the evolution of the national financial systems and rules?
- What were the relations between authoritarian regimes, domestic financial systems, and world markets and institutions?
- What kind of economic theories and models were developed by intellectuals and thinkers with close connections to the political regimes?
- What was the function of the authoritarian regimes in the context of the extensive transformation of the global capitalist system in the twentieth century?
- What connections can be identified between the specific histories of the various authoritarian regimes in the twentieth century, the chaotic hegemonic transition of the interwar period, and the establishment and functioning of the United States post-1945 world hegemony?

Please submit an abstract (up to 500 words max) and a short biographical note (around 10 lines) with affiliation and contact information until February 25, 2022 to [valerio.torreggiani@ics.ulisboa.pt](mailto:valerio.torreggiani@ics.ulisboa.pt)<sup>25</sup> stating in the object of the email “GIVING CREDIT TO DICTATORSHIP + SURNAME”. Presentations will be in English.

**Submission Deadline: 25 February 2022**

## **ESPAnet 2022 conference: Stream on “Citizen Social Science and Social Innovation: New Practices for the Local Evidence-Based Social Policies” (Vienna, 14-16 September 2022)**

14-16 September 2022 — Vienna, Austria

### **Stream: Citizen Social Science and Social Innovation: New Practices for the Local Evidence-Based Social Policies**

Social innovations are new ideas, initiatives, or solutions that meet the challenges in social security, education, employment, culture, health, environment, housing, and economic development. Citizen science activities serve to achieve scientific as well as social and educational goals, opening an arena for introducing social innovations. Such

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<sup>25</sup><mailto:valerio.torreggiani@ics.ulisboa.pt>

innovations are further developed, adapted, or altered after the involvement of scientist-supervised citizens (laypeople or volunteers) in research and with the use of the citizen science tools and methods.

The combination of these approaches leads to the development of citizen social science, which involves citizens in the design and conducting of social research, including engagement in research processes similarly to co-production and participatory action research (Albert et al. 2021). Citizen social science is recognized as crucial for gathering data, responding and resolving local development challenges, and cooperation between citizens and professional scientists. However, there are also various barriers to recognition of citizens' contributions and inclusion of innovations in public policies.

In this stream, we want to gather papers on both theoretical and empirical findings. Potential topics include, but are not limited to:

- Citizen social science and social innovations in addressing public and social issues, problems and challenges.
- Innovations and engagement of citizens in the mixed economy of welfare, including co-production of social services delivered by public, private, non-governmental organizations, and non-formal entities.
- The potential of citizen social science in the improvement of local welfare programs.
- Research methods related to citizen social science and social innovation (e.g., collective intelligence, participatory and grassroots activities, hardware and software development).
- Digital social innovation and citizen social science, usage of big data analytics, ICT, and smart solutions.
- Design, evaluation, communication, and dissemination of results of the citizen social science and social innovation initiatives.
- Strategies for transferability and scaling of social innovations and citizen social science projects.
- Good practices of collaboration between scholars and citizens in cities and communities.
- Case studies and good practices summarizing lessons learned from a collaboration between scholars and citizens, including co-creation and co-production processes.

Stream Convenors:

- Andrzej Klimczuk, Ph.D. (SGH Warsaw School of Economics, Warsaw, Poland)
- Egle Butkeviciene, Ph.D. (Kaunas University of Technology, Kaunas, Lithuania)
- Minela Kerla, Ph.D. (Association of Online Educators, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina)

### **Submission Deadlines:**

Abstracts submission: 4 April, 2022

Notification of acceptance: 13 May, 2022

Deadline for papers submission: 15 August, 2022

Please see [here](#)<sup>26</sup> for further information.

## **Earth Systems Governance Conference: Panel on Panel on "Incorporating Climate Justice in the Mining-Clean Energy Nexus: Towards a Pluralist Political Economy Agenda" (Toronto, October 2022)**

21-23 October 2022 — Toronto, Canada

### **Conference Theme: Accelerating Just and Inclusive Transitions**

Panel on "Incorporating Climate Justice in the Mining-Clean Energy Nexus: Towards a Pluralist Political Economy Agenda"

Panel Convenor: Jewellord Nem Singh, International Institute of Social Studies, The Hague

The panel will be opened to create a dialogue with other colleagues working on the themes that are central to the ERC project [GRIP ARM](#).<sup>27</sup>

The climate emergency demands a swift and radical transition towards clean energy. The COP26 agreement underlines the need for accelerated investments in renewable energy, requiring both industrialized and developing countries to live up to the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibility' in response to the climate crisis. As the recent IEA report suggests, demand for clean technologies to meet the Paris Agreement targets by 2040 will require an increase of more than 40 percent for copper and REEs, 60 to 70 percent for nickel and cobalt, and almost 90 percent for lithium. However, a social justice perspective is urgently required if we are to succeed in tackling climate change without creating new conflict / exacerbating inequalities. Climate justice perspectives can shine a light on a huge blind spot among global leaders and national policymakers—that the costs of the green transition are highly uneven, wherein significant amounts of raw materials for renewable energy and clean technology will need to be outsourced from a few developing countries. This panel seeks to discuss different political economy perspectives to unpack what a climate justice approach might look like in order to meaningfully explore how the clean energy transition can be achieved at a worldwide scale. This panel is the first of a series of activities between 2022 and 2025 to set out a research

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<sup>26</sup><https://www.espanet-vienna2022.org/call-for-abstracts>

<sup>27</sup><https://nemsingh.com/research-projects/grip-arm/>

agenda to critically inform debates on energy transition, environmental politics, and development studies. We aim to bring various social science perspectives from an array of scholars based in both the global north and south to open and sustain a dialogue about climate justice and political economy as central frameworks in the energy transition.

The session will be submitted to the Earth Systems Governance Conference to be held in Toronto, Canada on October 21-23, 2022. After submission, we will hold a team meeting to discuss follow thru events and publication plans, which will be part of GRIP-ARM activities. Details of the conference can be found [here](#).<sup>28</sup>

## Submission

If you are interested in contributing a paper to this session, please send your abstract (400 words or less). We will finalise the panel and notify participants by the 1st of February. We will submit abstracts of selected papers together with the panel proposal through the conference portal.

For further information and submission please contact: [nemsingh@iss.nl](mailto:nemsingh@iss.nl)<sup>29</sup> or [grip-arm@iss.nl](mailto:grip-arm@iss.nl)<sup>30</sup>

**Submission Deadline: 28 January 2022**

## Frontiers in Environmental Science: Special Issue on "Institutional Adaptation and Transformation in Climate Change"

### I. Aim and Scope

The issue of global climate change has drastically intensified both the risk and rate of floods, droughts, heatwaves and other natural hazards. Whilst these risks result in abrupt hazards to humans and societies, including infrastructure damage and displacement of people, many lead to incremental and gradual changes in the behaviour of people, the institutions that govern societies and the technological advancements that are being made. Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies are heavily reliant upon our understanding of the social dimensions, including the behaviour of people and their institutions, which calls for empirically-solid quantification of distributional impacts and adaptation dynamics. The recognition of the crucial role of human actors and the institutional structures that they are embedded in triggers a paradigm shift in climate risks assessments and drives the proliferation of models that include these social dynamics.

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<sup>28</sup><https://www.earthsystemgovernance.org/2022toronto/>

<sup>29</sup><mailto:nemsingh@iss.nl>

<sup>30</sup><mailto:grip-arm@iss.nl>

The aim of this Research Topic is to collate high-quality articles that address how institutions (i.e. a set of rules that organize activities among actors) must adapt or transform into entirely new ones to better accommodate for incremental and abrupt changes to our society resulting from climate change and climate disasters. These institutions can be formal in the form of policies, regulations and laws devised by various levels of governance from the UN to local councils. They could also be the unwritten and informal agreements among people, leading to collective behaviour that may have a huge impact on the course of climate change. Studying the role of formal and informal institutions in climate change in combination with environmental, behavioural, and technological factors can unveil solutions for climate mitigation and adaptation. We, therefore, aim to bring researchers from various disciplines together to collaboratively and decisively think about how institutions can be incorporated in various forms of climate models for a more comprehensive climate risk assessment that can prepare us for both the near and far future.

The primary list of topics covers the following points (but not limited to):

- 1 - Institutional Risk Assessment
- 2 - Modelling and Simulation for studying institutions
- 3 - Learning from history to mitigate and adapt to climate change
- 4 - Complex systems approaches to climate change
- 5 - Sustainable development

We are looking for original research articles that showcase various models addressing these topics but we also very much welcome theoretical and empirical contributions in these areas.

## II. Submission and timeline

Please submit your manuscript via the Research Topic [homepage](#)<sup>31</sup>.

1. Deadline for abstract submission: **March 30, 2022**
2. Deadline for manuscript submission: **May 27, 2022**

Please note that these deadlines are only indicative and that all submitted papers will be reviewed as soon as they are received and will be available online as soon as they are published.

## III. Guest Editors

1. **Amineh Ghorbani – Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands**

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<sup>31</sup><https://www.frontiersin.org/research-topics/30065/institutional-adaptation-and-transformation-in-climate-change>

2. **Giangiaco­mo Bravo – Linnaeus Univesrity, Sweden**
3. **Saba Siddiki – Syracuse University, US**

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

## **Genesis: Special Issue on ” (In)equalities, (In)justices: The value of women”**

Inequalities have always been present in human societies in various ways. They are at the very foundation of hierarchies of wealth, prestige, honor and culture, but also at the basis of those ideologies that legitimize or condemn them, in general, and in particular. The problem is at the forefront of the agendas of many historians and economists, who may either look at the more or less distant past, or take into account the present and future outlooks. To mention but a few works that have enjoyed widespread attention, one can think of, for example, the recent volume by French economist Thomas Picketty who, starting from a harsh critique of current capitalism and its contradictions, considers directly and explicitly the theme of equality and its history (Picketty, 2021). Similarly, historian Walter Scheidel’s work, published a few years earlier (2017), pays particular attention to when and why the curve of inequality has turned in the history of human societies. The 2019 annual conference of the Datini Institute in Prato, dedicated to economic inequalities in pre-industrial societies was explicitly inspired by these two works. The aim in this case, was to address from more specific and local perspectives the same theme which is rightly considered a central issue in the contemporary debate (Nigro, 2020), to which legal historian Aldo Schiavone made an important contribution, by tackling the legal implementations that accompany inequalities over time (Schiavone 2019).

These studies all have in common a certain indifference towards gender inequalities which admittedly have always been present in history, also from an economic point of view. This silence implies, among other things, a deformation of the general perspective of the analyses: the history of the path towards equality seems to concern exclusively the male gender without questioning the validity and legitimacy of analytical and political viewpoints that evaluate the world as more or less just, regardless of the substantial inequality between men and women, which is taken so much for granted as to become (once again) invisible. A long- or very long-term perspective and the attention to (macro)economic aspects of inequality further unites these studies. How can we correct these perspectives that seem to take women out of the equation, once again dismissing their relevance in measuring the progress or regression of human societies with respect to (in)equality? Such an approach revives a type of historical analysis that forgoes to consider the conceptual contributions of women’s and gender history.

A double “course correction” may be taken in order to modify this deformed image of history. On the one hand, we should scale down the historical and economic analysis in order to trace the countless paths designed by and for (individual and collective) protagonists within societies dominated by specific conceptions of inequality, based in turn on distinct perceptions of justice and equity that are not only manifested in economic spheres. Precisely for this reason, on the other hand, we should bring to the forefront of history the interrelation of different dimensions of life and social practices. If the economy has been, at least until the “Great Transformation” described by Polanyi, systematically and effectively integrated into a broader social framework, it is then necessary to re-acknowledge the importance of this dimension in explaining facts and the behaviors (including economic ones) of social actors. This broader framework has a great influence in defining possible ideological scenarios, the categories within which action is thought and evaluated, and justice thought and reworked.

The aim of this issue of *Genesis* is therefore to collect papers that allow to redirect the analysis in a more adequate and open direction of inequalities in general history starting from the partiality of women’s history, as well as from a critique of the existing historiographic and economic literature.

The subtitle: “The value of women” already suggests the direction that should be followed, focusing on the analysis of the economic, legal, social value... attributed to women - their work, their words, their legal, intellectual, political capacity - in different periods and cultural contexts. This value attributed by institutions, legal systems, as well as by social norms and standards, can be quantitative (as, for example, in the case of wages), but it may also refer to more intangible aspects (the value of female testimony in the courts, or the value of female prayer in some religions, for example). This can be observed from the point of view of both norms, and individual and collective actions aimed at “correcting” inequalities created by such norms when these are perceived as unfair, contrary to a subjective idea that justice should be enforced on the basis of case by case evaluation.

This perspective opens up another one, concerning the implicit ideas of justice and injustice that support redistributive practices, whether on a collective and institutional, or individual scale. What criteria determine the relative position of individuals and “groups” (including women) within a given society? How is women’s inequality systematically reiterated, affirmed and reproduced in all fields - from economics to politics, from rights to religion, through culture and access to education? What discourses and practices underpin it over time? How do these conceptions evolve and affect the fundamental social transformations from which they are themselves generated? At what levels - individual, collective, normative or informal... - can redistributive actions be registered that show, among other things, women’s agency in restoring particular forms of equity?

The transition to contemporary times, to the age of equality as a shared prospect, is certainly an essential field of study, which should be revived starting from the analysis

of the criteria that govern the persistence of fundamental inequalities (in law and in practice) now inscribed within a perspective that, contrary to the pre-contemporary period, envisions equality as possible if not desirable. How do women behave in a world in which proclaimed equality is echoed by actual unrelenting inequality? What kinds of actions are taken to redress a state of affairs that contrasts with an ideal right, and what are the outcomes?

The article proposals must address these questions through specific case studies or through critical reinterpretations of the more or less recent economic, historiographic and historical-legal bibliography related to the issues of inequality, from a gender perspective.

Proposals for unpublished articles, in Italian, French, English or Spanish, should be of about 3000 characters (400 words) and should reach the editors of the issue Anna Bellavitis ( [anna.bellavitis@univ-rouen.fr](mailto:anna.bellavitis@univ-rouen.fr)<sup>32</sup> ) and Monica Martinat ( [monica.martinat@univ-lyon2.fr](mailto:monica.martinat@univ-lyon2.fr)<sup>33</sup> ) by March 1, 2022. They should contain an indication of the sources used and some bibliographical references, and be accompanied by a brief bio-bibliographical note of the author.

The articles selected for publication, which will be sent by e-mail, must not exceed 50,000 characters (8,000 words), including spaces and footnotes, and must be sent to the editors before June 15, 2022. The texts will be subject to an editorial and double-blind peer review. Publication of the 2/2022 issue of the journal is scheduled for December 2022.

Genesis is indexed in EBSCO, European Reference Index for the Humanities and Social Sciences (ERIH PLUS), International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS), Sherpa Romeo.

**Deadline: 1 March 2022, for proposals — 15 June 2022, for full articles**

## **Review of Evolutionary Political Economy: Special Issue on "Envisioning Post-Capitalist Utopias via Simulation"**

The [Review of Evolutionary Political Economy](#)<sup>34</sup> calls for contributions to the special issue on "Envisioning Post-Capitalist Utopias via Simulation: Theory, critique and models".

In this Call for Papers we invite contributions critically assessing different forms and/or practices of utopian transformation studies from an evolutionary political economy perspective. We thus welcome models, simulations as well as theoretical and critical discus-

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<sup>34</sup><https://www.springer.com/journal/43253/>

sions from respective fields (economic sociology, media and cultural studies, complexity economics, evolutionary economics/political economy, institutional economics), debating the nexus of critique, utopia and simulation as well as setting forth a process of mutual engagement in such endeavours.

The latest phase of capitalist development brought a series of critical processes to the foreground, drastically reshaping economic conditions of reproduction, social strata of identity and class as well as the planetary biosphere and its climate. Serious vulnerabilities and contradictions have emerged around the core institutions of capitalist development: the state, the market and the money form of capital. The current global political economic configuration demands strong proposals engaging in interdisciplinary debates about long-run futures of societal evolution, thereby reflecting and going beyond current transition and transformation studies.

Utopianism has always been a controversial topic. The recent decades however have seen a revival of scientific utopianism, ranging from treating it as a distinct and powerful methodological strategy to the envisioning of real utopias. The idea of developing a theoretical apparatus radically negating the core institutions in political economy is not a novel one for the study of utopias. Specific to this SI is the methodological approach. The call for this special issue asks explicitly for contributions that are treating utopian transformational evolution with social simulation methods (top-down or bottom-up models), in order to enrich and sharpen counterfactuals through concrete models in large-scale in-silico experiments.

The Special Issue has two central objectives relating to:

1. Utopian studies and simulation in scientific evolution
2. Utopian studies and simulation of the evolving political economy

The first pillar situates utopias and simulations in the ontology, methodology and epistemology of scientific evolution. The second emphasizes critical assessment of the evolution of political economy's core institutions (state, market, money) in utopian perspective. On behalf of this differentiation we may highlight following central research question:

How can computational social simulation contribute in assessing imaginary economies and utopian transformation studies?

We invite papers either

- presenting and discussing models and simulations of utopias and alternative worlds and/or their critical theoretical discussion (e.g. post-capitalist production and coordination, degrowth, commons, democratic planning, money forms, automation...)

- emphasizing the role of utopias and simulations for transformation studies (e.g. cultural anthropology and evolution, mediation and transformation, imaginary economies, social-ecological transformation,...)
- discussing the role of utopias and counterfactuals for theory-building in economics/political economy (e.g. institutional and technological change, societal evolution, quantitative and qualitative change...)

Please send the extended abstract ( 1500 words) or finished manuscript via email to the guest editors Hanno Pahl (pahl.hanno@gmail.com), Manuel Scholz-Wackerle (manuel.scholz-waeckerle@wu.ac.at) and Jens Schroter (schroeter@uni-bonn.de).

**Submission Deadline: 31 March 2022**

## **Socialist Futures: Past and Present Debates over Post-Capitalist Governance (Florence, May 2022)**

23–24 May 2022 — EUI campus, Fiesole, Florence, Italy

Organizing Committee at the [European University Institute](#)<sup>35</sup> : Catherine Lefèvre, Marius S. Ostrowski, Troy Vettese, Morshed Mannan, Giacomo Vagni, Anna Dobrowolska.

### **Description**

If crises in recent years have again cast into doubt the compatibility of capitalism with democracy and environmental stability, what is the socialist alternative? Now, some thirty years after the demise of the Soviet Union, how do contemporary socialist theorists imagine a socialist future? What is socialist democracy? What mechanisms would guide socialist investment, production, and distribution? How would a socialist society overcome the environmental crisis? These are the questions that animate this workshop on the latest developments in socialist theory. Devising new frameworks demands an interdisciplinary approach to incorporate lessons from the historical experience of actually existing socialist societies with the insights available from contemporary ecology, economics, psychology, and computer science. This means recovering a usable past from a wide array of traditions, from planning in Kerala and Bangladesh, theoretical debates among Soviet cybernetics, the practical use of Chile's Cybersyn or French indicative planning, and the crisis of the Cuban 'Special Period'. This workshop is meant to encompass a broad Left from anarchism to state-socialism to Keynesian social democracy. Rather than dismissing utopian theorizing as mere recipes for the 'cook-shops of the future', we recognize that such intellectual work is a necessary part of radical politics.

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<sup>35</sup><https://www.eui.eu/en/home>

## Format

Participants will disseminate their papers (c. 8000 words) in early May so everyone can read each other's work beforehand. There will be no presentations. Instead, two discussants will be assigned to each paper, who will speak for five to ten minutes each. This allows each participant to receive a thorough critique. The author will then have a chance to respond before the floor is opened to questions from other workshop participants and observers. Each paper will be allocated 45 minutes. We expect to have between 9–12 papers, and thus, the conference will take a day and a half. We hope the papers will provide the basis for a special issue on contemporary socialist theory.

## Submission Process

Please submit a 300-word abstract and your CV to [troy.vettese@eui.eu](mailto:troy.vettese@eui.eu)<sup>36</sup> by 31 January 2022. We have limited funds, but should be able to subsidize the travel for a few participants. Please let us know in your email whether you will need financial assistance or not.

**Submission Deadline: 31 January 2022**

## The Erasmus Journal for Philosophy and Economics: Special Issue on "The philosophy and economics of measuring discrimination and inequality"

The *Erasmus Journal for Philosophy and Economics*<sup>37</sup> invites submissions for a forthcoming **special issue devoted to the philosophy and economics of measuring discrimination and inequality**. We are especially interested in contributions (4,000–8,000 words) that take an interdisciplinary approach at the intersection of philosophy and economics, and we welcome texts by authors from across the disciplinary spectrum.

We invite submissions from the following broad categories of possible (but non-exhaustive) questions:

- Methodology of economics: What are the (normative and descriptive) assumptions underlying approaches to measuring and measures of discrimination and inequality?

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<sup>36</sup><mailto:troy.vettese@eui.eu>

<sup>37</sup><https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Ffejpe.org%2Fjournal&data=04%7C01%7Cabrahamson%40esphil.eur.nl%7C2f50a572c919483048f808d92cd2c76e%7C715902d6f63e4b8d929b4bb170bad492%7C0%7C0%7C637590106060907112%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoimC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6IklhaWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=xgVtWeQiz2X996Laduv49gTdFh9T%2FzV%2FpD17pQWsvTw%3D&reserved=0>

ity? What explains the different methodological choices (for measuring discrimination/inequality) by researchers in various fields?

- Ethics and political philosophy: What kind of inequality and discrimination is morally, or politically, relevant? How should researchers adjudicate among different definitions of discrimination and inequality?
- Public policy: What are the consequences, broadly construed, of the measurement of discrimination and inequality for policy-making?
- History of economic thought: What is the history behind approaches to measuring and measures of discrimination and inequality?

## Procedure

Texts should be of standard article length, between **4,000** and **8,000** words. Submissions will go through our standard peer-review process. Please make a submission through the journal's [standard submission system](#)<sup>38</sup>. The special issue is scheduled for publication in the spring of 2022.

If you have questions, contact the editors at [editors@ejpe.org](mailto:editors@ejpe.org)<sup>39</sup>.

**Submission Deadline: 1 March 2022**

## Workshop on "Rankings and the structure of the economic sciences" (Linz/online, July 2022)

20-22 July 2022 — Johannes-Kepler-University Linz, Austria

The workshop is organised by: Stephan Pühringer (host, [Univ of Linz](#)<sup>40</sup>), Jens Maesse ([Univ of Giessen](#)<sup>41</sup>), Thierry Rossier ([LSE](#)<sup>42</sup>)

Discourses around research excellence and quality are predominant within the economic sciences. Here, different forms of rankings play a central role. They make "excellence" in

<sup>38</sup><https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fejpe.org%2Fjournal%2Fabout%2Fsubmissions&data=04%7C01%7Cabrahamson%40esphil.eur.nl%7C2f50a572c919483048f808d92cd2c76e%7C715902d6f63e4b8d929b4bb170bad492%7C0%7C0%7C637590106060917060%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoimC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVC13D%7C1000&sdata=uYjePPIng4EwSeHaEFCMiTSYQdTz%2BGiEP0QrXnSjndU%3D&reserved=0>

<sup>39</sup><mailto:editors@ejpe.org>

<sup>40</sup><https://www.jku.at/institut-fuer-die-gesamtanalyse-der-wirtschaft/>

<sup>41</sup><https://www.uni-giessen.de/fbz/fb03/institutefb03/soziologie/personen/mitarbeiter/maesse/>

<sup>42</sup><https://www.lse.ac.uk/sociology/people/academic-visitors/thierry-rossier/thierry-rossier>

research and teaching visible, but they also form hierarchical orders among researcher, institutions, publication outlets and countries. Rankings operate in different directions: on the one hand, rankings evaluate ex post the outcome of research, teaching activities, and media visibility of the past – for example the Handelsblatt Ranking in Germany or the many rankings of economists in widely printed newspapers; on the other hand, rankings sketch out and anticipate ex ante what “good research” (and teaching) might be by setting standards by Journal Rankings and teaching concept evaluations (e.g., the Research Excellence Framework – REF – in UK universities). Moreover, impact rankings based on publications in a few “top economic journals” also play a decisive role for career trajectories of young economists. Within the social sciences many scholars have analysed the role and far-reaching implications of rankings. Some studies have criticised the validity of existing rankings and proposed more elaborated concepts and criteria on how to better reflect real quality in terms of societal and academic impact. Other studies argued that rankings do not reflect academic quality, they rather change academic life according to their proposed criteria. Additionally, critical studies have shown that rankings incentivize strategic behaviour of researchers and academic institutions alike and thus hinder knowledge evolutions. However, today there are many other research perspectives on the role of rankings within and for academia in general, and in the economic sciences in particular. This workshop invites papers focussing on questions related to the study of the role of rankings in the formation of economic sciences. These papers might want to address one of the following topics:

- How and inasmuch can rankings reflect quality and excellence?
- What are the mechanisms that allow rankings to block innovation and to promote opportunistic behaviour in research?
- Can rankings be seen as expressions of academic power and quality?
- Can we understand the history of rankings as “battle field” or “evolutionary progress”, and how?
- What does it mean to conceptualise rankings as “performative tools”?
- How do rankings promote communication between science and society?
- How do rankings influence career trajectories?
- How do rankings participate to create hierarchies, exclusion and inequalities?

### **Submission**

We welcome submissions that address one of these topics or related research questions. Please send your abstract (300-400 words) to: [stephan.puehringer@jku.at](mailto:stephan.puehringer@jku.at); [jens.maesse@sowi.uni-giessen.de](mailto:jens.maesse@sowi.uni-giessen.de), [thierry.rossier@unil.ch](mailto:thierry.rossier@unil.ch)

The workshop will be organised as hybrid workshop (including up to 30% online presentations)

**Submission Deadline: 31 March 2022**

## Call for Participants

### 2nd Summer School on Economic Behaviours: Models, Measurements, and Policies (Como, June 2022)

26 June – 1 July 2022 — Como, Italy

The second Summer School on “Economic Behaviours: Models, Measurements, and Policies” is co-organized by the [Lake Como School of Advanced Studies](https://lakecomoschool.org)<sup>43</sup>, the [International Network for Economic Method \(INEM\)](https://econmethod.org)<sup>44</sup>, the [University of Insubria](https://www.uninsubria.eu)<sup>45</sup>, and the [University of Milan](https://www.unimi.it/en?__cf_chl_jschl_tk__=m9ePUQxkSsi0i6Xoxbh02yNEYXnlywY73Gito0bmW80-1642889896-0-gaNycGzNB-U).<sup>46</sup>

The summer school is intended to foster reflection on economic models of rational as well as bounded or irrational decision, focusing on their explanatory power as well as normative/policy implications. The school consists of lectures, presentations, and tutorials. The invited speakers lecture on the topics related to the school’s general theme, while students have 30 minutes to present their papers. During tutorials, a faculty member discusses with a student her/his paper in a one-to-one 1-hour discussion. Papers by students can address any topic in the philosophy, methodology, or history of economics, also a topic different from the summer school’s main theme.

Social activities include visits to Como, Torno (a village on the Lake of Como), plus various drinks and dinners. The school will take place at Villa del Grumello, in Como, Italy, from June 26 (welcome drinks and registration, from 6.30 pm) to July 1 (end of school at 2.30 pm), 2022. Note well: Papers can address any topic in the philosophy, methodology, or history of economics, also a topic different from the summer school’s main theme.

#### Structure

- Lectures: the invited speakers lecture on the School’s topic

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<sup>43</sup><https://lakecomoschool.org>

<sup>44</sup><https://econmethod.org>

<sup>45</sup><https://www.uninsubria.eu>

<sup>46</sup>[https://www.unimi.it/en?\\_\\_cf\\_chl\\_jschl\\_tk\\_\\_=m9ePUQxkSsi0i6Xoxbh02yNEYXnlywY73Gito0bmW80-1642889896-0-gaNycGzNB-U](https://www.unimi.it/en?__cf_chl_jschl_tk__=m9ePUQxkSsi0i6Xoxbh02yNEYXnlywY73Gito0bmW80-1642889896-0-gaNycGzNB-U)

- Presentations: students present their papers (30 minutes).
- Tutorials: a faculty member discusses with a student her/his paper in a one-to-one 1-hour.
- Social activities: visits to Como, Torno (a village on the Lake of Como), plus various drinks and dinners.

### **Fees**

Euros 250. The fees include: accommodation (with breakfast) for five nights at Villa del Grumello or in a hotel in Como, drinks, dinners and all other social activities.

### **Application**

Participation is reserved to PhD students, young scholars (PhD degree obtained after January 2019), and brilliant master students. Those who wish to attend the school should submit an extended abstract proposal in English of 750 to 1,000 words, or a full-paper proposal of up to 7,500 words. Up to 23 participants. Abstract or full-papers should be sent, together with a CV and the contact details of a reference, to [francesco.guala@unimi.it](mailto:francesco.guala@unimi.it)<sup>47</sup>. Decisions about applications will be communicated by MAY 15, 2022.

For more information please visit [the official website](#).<sup>48</sup>

**Submission Deadline: 30 April 2022**

## **IPKN Roundtable: New Forms of Money and the Structure of the Financial System**

The Italian Post-Keynesian Network is pleased to invite you to the roundtable ‘NEW FORMS OF MONEY AND THE STRUCTURE OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM’. The initiative will take place online on Monday, January 24th, 2022, starting from 4.00 PM (CET).

The roundtable will host Elisabetta CERVONE (The World Bank), Jan KREGEL (Levy Economics Institute of Bard College), and Guillaume VALLET (Université Grenoble Alpes). The session will be moderated by Domenica TROPEANO (Università di Macerata).

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<sup>47</sup><mailto:francesco.guala@unimi.it>

<sup>48</sup><https://ebmp2022.lakecomoschool.org>

The official language of the event is English. The event will be streamed live on Facebook at the page IPKN - Italian Post-Keynesian Network ( <https://www.facebook.com/IPKNetwork/><sup>49</sup> ). To actively participate in the initiative, join us on Google Meet at the following link: <https://meet.google.com/cyc-hfvf-cve><sup>50</sup> .

The videos of our previous events are available on our website ( <https://sites.google.com/view/ipknetwork><sup>51</sup> ) or on YouTube at: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCxFRywUcCRlSHWPv3phUZRW><sup>52</sup> .

To join the IPKN and to receive updates on future initiatives, please send an e-mail to [ipknetwork@gmail.com](mailto:ipknetwork@gmail.com)<sup>53</sup> , or follow us on Facebook at **IPKN - Italian Post-Keynesian Network**.

## International Women’s Day Conference in Economics, Finance and Management (Hybrid, March 8-9 2022)

March 8-9 2022 — University of Economics in Katowice, Hybrid

The aim of the conference is to bring together academic researchers to celebrate the International Women’s Day by promoting pluralism in economics, finance and management. We invite submissions both from female and male researchers interested in orthodox and heterodox approaches in their fields. We plan to organize sessions in Polish and in English. This year session topics will include (but will not be restricted to): digitalization, economic development, climate/environment, role of women in the economy and the herstory of economic thought.

We plan to sacrifice the first day of the conference to online presentations and the second day to in-person presentations, discussions and networking at the University. However, this plan depends on the pandemic situation, potential travel restrictions and the interest in sessions organized at the University among participants.

**Keynote lecture:** “Gender Differences in Negotiation: Evidence from Real Estate Transactions” by prof. Steffen Andersen (Copenhagen Business School)

**Registration:** All participants are asked to register using the form:

<https://forms.gle/YNUsgEdLGmtaKwF69><sup>54</sup> (for presenters)

<https://forms.gle/jWK46Q2JozEzAnkJ7><sup>55</sup> (for listeners)

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<sup>49</sup><https://www.facebook.com/IPKNetwork/>

<sup>50</sup><https://meet.google.com/cyc-hfvf-cve>

<sup>51</sup><https://sites.google.com/view/ipknetwork>

<sup>52</sup><https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCxFRywUcCRlSHWPv3phUZRW>

<sup>53</sup><mailto:ipknetwork@gmail.com>

<sup>54</sup><https://forms.gle/YNUsgEdLGmtaKwF69>

<sup>55</sup><https://forms.gle/jWK46Q2JozEzAnkJ7>

**Registration fee:** There is no registration fee. Participants attending the conference in person will have to cover their travel, accommodation and alimentation costs.

**Important dates:**

Registration for presenters: January 31, 2022

Notification of acceptance: February 15, 2022

Registration for listeners: February 20, 2022

For details and updates visit the conference website [here](#)<sup>56</sup> .

## NEA webinar: 100 Years of African American Economists (January 2022, online)

26 January 2022, 12:00 - 1:00 ET — online

Please join the [National Economics Association's \(NEA\)](#) <sup>57</sup> final webinar in our **100 Years of African American Economists** series with a discussion on reparations. Board member Dania Francis will moderate a discussion with William “Sandy” Darity and A. Kirsten Mullen on reparations and their book, *From Here to Equality: Reparations for Black Americans in the Twenty-First Century*.

Register in advance for this webinar by using [this link](#)<sup>58</sup> . After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the webinar.

William A. (“Sandy”) Darity Jr. is the Samuel DuBois Cook Professor of Public Policy, African and African American Studies, and Economics and the director of the Samuel DuBois Cook Center on Social Equity at Duke University. Kirsten Mullen is a folklorist and the founder of Artefactual, an arts-consulting practice, and Carolina Circuit Writers, a literary consortium that brings expressive writers of color to the Carolinas. Dania V. Francis is Assistant Professor of Economics at University of Massachusetts Boston.

## PEGFA Webinar: Does technological innovation affect inequalities? (online, January 2022)

26th January 16:00 – 17:30 BST— online

**Title: Does technological innovation affect inequalities? Separating the pure innovation effect from the rent extraction effect**

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<sup>56</sup><https://www.ue.katowice.pl/conference-iwd>

<sup>57</sup><https://neaecon.org>

<sup>58</sup>[https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_J-gmnG3BTLeii05HM8zSXg](https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_J-gmnG3BTLeii05HM8zSXg)

**Abstract:** The empirical literature draws on reduced-form models to estimate the effects of technological innovation on inequality. We argue that such models may not identify the true effect because market power and labour-market institutions affect both innovation and inequalities at the same time. To identify the true effect, we adopt a structural equation modelling (SEM) approach in which markups and labour-market deregulation determine innovation, capital share and inequality simultaneously. Using an unbalanced panel of 34 countries from 2000-2018, we find that the main driver of inequalities is not technological innovation per se, but markups and labour-market deregulation that increase capital share and worsen inequalities at the same time. Post-estimation evidence indicates that human capital and fiscal/monetary policy variables we control for are insufficient to reverse the adverse effects of capital share, markups and labour-market deregulation on inequalities. Our findings are robust to sample variation, two different markup measures, and five different measures of inequality.

**Speakers:** Professor Mehmet Ugur

**Date:** Wednesday 26 January 2022

**Webinar:** The webinar will be hosted on Microsoft Teams [via this link](#)<sup>59</sup>

## SCRIPTS Summer Academy: Challenging Inequalities (Essen, July 2022)

21-23 July 2022 — Essen, Germany

In contemporary societies, wealth is extremely unequally distributed. This is Thomas Piketty's central finding, supported by now by a wide range of new data and research. Within this general trend, Germany, together with Austria, exhibit among the highest levels of wealth inequality in Europe: around 25% all wealth held by the richest 1%. But wealth inequality is only one of the many inequalities that characterize modern societies. More broadly, inequalities challenge liberal models of governance. Yet they can be shaped, amplified or reduced by policymakers. They have moved into the centre of public attention, of politics, and of research.

The clusters of excellence "The Politics of Inequality"<sup>60</sup> and "Contestations of the Liberal Script"<sup>61</sup> (SCRIPTS) as well as the doctoral program "The Political Economy of Inequality" study various dimensions of inequality, using a range of interdisciplinary approaches and methods. This Summer Academy aims to give young researchers the

<sup>59</sup>[https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting\\_ZjUwYjBjNjAtNDNkYy000GUyLTkwZGMtZmQ4N2I1NmJlM2Ji%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%223516f40a-5ae9-4956-bbab-395162e589ce%22%2c%220id%22%3a%2239a9dd3e-7444-4f2e-b5ef-ce397b380149%22%7d](https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_ZjUwYjBjNjAtNDNkYy000GUyLTkwZGMtZmQ4N2I1NmJlM2Ji%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%223516f40a-5ae9-4956-bbab-395162e589ce%22%2c%220id%22%3a%2239a9dd3e-7444-4f2e-b5ef-ce397b380149%22%7d)

<sup>60</sup><https://www.exc.uni-konstanz.de/ungleichheit/>

<sup>61</sup><https://www.scripts-berlin.eu/>

opportunity to present their work on inequalities, to receive feedback from established scholars, and to meet colleagues from different institutions and disciplines. We invite submissions that address the topic of inequality from different perspectives, including empirical, theoretical, descriptive and normative approaches. We look forward to submissions that explore inequality in its various dimensions, whether with respect to distributional issues or access to resources, with respect to the conceptual foundations of the concept(s) of inequality, both historically and analytically understood, or with respect to the political causes and consequences of inequality.

The title of the Summer Academy — Challenging Inequalities — highlights that inequalities are a social challenge whose causes and consequences need to be understood. It also signals that inequalities can be perceived, understood, and classified in different ways: it is a terrain in which "essentially contested concepts" (Gallie 1956) are the rule rather than the exception. We invite young researchers, especially doctoral students, from economics, political science, sociology, history, philosophy, linguistics, law, and related disciplines to submit contributions on the topic of inequality. We particularly encourage first-generation, female, BIPOC, and LGBTQ\* scholars to participate and present their work at the Summer Academy.

The deadline for abstracts (up to 300 words) is 31.1.2022, to be submitted online [here](#)<sup>62</sup>. Food and accommodation will be covered, travel expenses are the participants' own responsibility (but support may be available if required).

**Deadline: 31 January 2022 (abstracts)**

## Summer Insititute for The History of Economic Thought (Durham, North Carolina, June 2022)

20-29 June 2022 — Durham, NC, USA

The Center for the History of Political Economy (HOPE)<sup>63</sup> at Duke University will be hosting another Summer Institute on the History of Economics this summer from June 20-29, 2022. The program is designed for students in graduate programs in economics, though students in graduate school in other fields as well as newly minted PhDs will also be considered. Students will be competitively selected and successful applicants will receive free (double occupancy) housing, a booklet of readings, and stipends for travel and food. The deadline for applying is March 1. This year's program will focus on giving participants the tools to set up and teach their own undergraduate course in the history of economic thought. There will also be sessions devoted to showing how concepts and

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<sup>62</sup>[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSc1Qz1\\_W01b1wA5Cp wzVvPkrJ9h3-2ngXz2Vq9sE0CPm7zXJw/viewform](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSc1Qz1_W01b1wA5Cp wzVvPkrJ9h3-2ngXz2Vq9sE0CPm7zXJw/viewform)

<sup>63</sup><https://hope.econ.duke.edu/>

ideas from the history of economics might be introduced into other classes. The sessions will be run by Duke faculty members Bruce Caldwell, Steve Medema, and Jason Brent. More information on the Summer Institute is available on the center's [website](#)<sup>64</sup>.

**Application deadline: 1 March 2022**

## **Workshop: Transforming Homo Economicus: The Use of Other Social Sciences in US Economics, 1918–2018 (Paris, June 2022)**

10 June 2022 — Paris, France

This workshop is part of a five-year series starting in June 2022 and spanning the year 2022 through 2026. Some fifteen workshops will be held at ENS Paris-Saclay, the Université Paris 8, Cy Cergy Université, the London School of Economics, Duke University and the University of Chicago. The project is funded by CNRS and the partner universities under the "International Research Network" scheme.

This project studies the relationships between economics and other social sciences from 1918 to the present. Concerning the changing nature of these relationships, our working hypothesis is that the image of economics as estranging itself from other social sciences from WWII on obscures its actual transformation over the past hundred years. The gradual shift away from interwar pluralism to postwar neoclassicism is well-established. What is less known, however, is that economists continued to draw on other social sciences even as their discipline became less pluralistic. Throughout the period, the use of findings and approaches from other social sciences remained inextricably linked with the critique and amendment of economics' behavioral assumptions. In other words, the use of other social sciences in economics can be regarded as a means for considering its transformation throughout the twentieth century and in the first two decades of the next.

If you wish to contribute or need further information on the project and its forthcoming workshops, please write to Philippe Fontaine at [philippe.fontaine@ens-paris-saclay.fr](mailto:philippe.fontaine@ens-paris-saclay.fr)<sup>65</sup>. You may also find more information about the "International Research Network" scheme [here](#)<sup>66</sup>.

## **Conference Papers, Reports, and Podcasts**

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<sup>64</sup><https://hope.econ.duke.edu/node/1962>

<sup>65</sup><mailto:philippe.fontaine@ens-paris-saclay.fr>

<sup>66</sup><https://ens-paris-saclay.fr/en/actualite/setting-irn-international-research-network>

## Moscow Lectures in Monetary Theory and Policy

The Centre for the History and Methodology of Economic Science (CeHistMet) and Department of Theoretical Economics presented an online course *Monetary Theory and Policy: Recent History and Contemporary Issues*. The lectures held from November 8 to November 18, 2021. The working language was English.

### Speakers:

- Riccardo Bellofiore<sup>67</sup> (University of Bergamo)
- Sergio Cesaratto<sup>68</sup> (Professor, University of Siena)
- Noemi Levy Orlik<sup>69</sup> (Professor, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)
- Jan Toporowski<sup>70</sup> (Professor, SOAS University of London)

The full program could be seen [here](#)<sup>71</sup> .

Youtube recording [here](#)<sup>72</sup> .

## Job Postings

### Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany

#### Job title: Junior Professorship (W1) in Empirical Economics (m/f/d)

The Faculty of Economics and Business Administration at Chemnitz University of Technology invites applications for a Junior Professorship (W1) in "Empirical Economics" (m/f/d). The Faculty aims to fill the open position as soon as possible.

The successful candidate will represent the field "Empirical Economics" in research and teaching. He or she will contribute to the curriculum of Bachelor and Master programs of the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration. The candidate is also expected to contribute to the development of the existing Bachelor and Master programs, especially

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<sup>67</sup><https://www.riccardobellofiore.info/>

<sup>68</sup><https://docenti-deps.unisi.it/sergiocesaratto/>

<sup>69</sup><https://www.depfe.unam.mx/levy/>

<sup>70</sup><https://www.soas.ac.uk/staff/staff31930.php>

<sup>71</sup><https://economics.hse.ru/en/det/histmet/announcements/517508570.html>

<sup>72</sup><https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCgRjyvJG4zZgXj8ThLBGsfq/videos>

the Master program “Economics”, as well as the advancement of teaching and research concepts.

**Submission procedure:**

Please send your application as a PDF document via e-mail to [dekanat@wirtschaft.tu-chemnitz.de](mailto:dekanat@wirtschaft.tu-chemnitz.de)<sup>73</sup> or via postal mail to:

Technische Universität Chemnitz  
Dekan der Fakultät für Wirtschaftswissenschaften  
09107 ChemnitzGermany

**Submission deadline: March 15, 2022.**

Please find the full description [here](#)<sup>74</sup> .

## St. Francis College, US

**Job title: Two tenure track positions in economics** We are committed to diversity, equity, and inclusion and serve one of the most diverse student populations in New York City and the country. St. Francis College has a 160-year history of serving New York City’s low- income, working class and immigrant families, and a mosaic of diverse individuals, offering our students opportunity—the opportunity to pursue a college education that is accessible and affordable and to use their hard-earned degree and experience to build careers and achieve economic mobility. Today, St. Francis College’s student body is 28% Hispanic, 24% Black, and 26% White. Over 60% of students are female and 47% receive federal Pell grants. Candidates who are culturally competent and have the professional skills, experience and desire to engage with a collaborative and diverse college and community, are particularly sought after for employment with the College. To learn more about St. Francis College and our commitment to diversity, equity and inclusion, please visit us at <https://www.sfc.edu/><sup>75</sup> .

The Department of Economics at St. Francis College (the “College”) invites applicants for two available tenure-track Assistant Professor positions to begin in September, 2022. We are especially interested in candidates who can contribute to the diversity and excellence of the academic community through their research, teaching and/or service. We are dedicated to building a culturally diverse and pluralistic faculty. The College’s Economics, History and Political Science department offers a major in Economics with concentrations in Public Policy, International Economics, and Finance. Preference will

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<sup>73</sup><mailto:dekanat@wirtschaft.tu-chemnitz.de>

<sup>74</sup>[https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/verwaltung/personal/stellen/W1\\_VWL\\_Emp.Wirt.Forsch.php](https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/verwaltung/personal/stellen/W1_VWL_Emp.Wirt.Forsch.php)

<sup>75</sup><https://www.sfc.edu/>

be given to candidates with expertise and/or an active interest in one of the following areas: Financial Economics, Environmental Economics, Labor Economics, Health Economics, and/or the Digital Economy, and acquainted with both conventional and non-conventional schools of economic thought.

**Job Summary:** In addition to courses in their areas of expertise, candidates should have the ability and willingness to teach a wide range of introductory and intermediate Economics courses including Money and Banking and History of Economic Thought, and/or upper-level electives in Financial Economics. Successful candidates will through their teaching, scholarship, and service demonstrate a commitment to building and sustaining a diverse community.

**Duties and Responsibilities:**

- Teach 12-credit hours in each Fall and Spring semesters, provide advising and serve on departmental and College committees.
- Participate in the formulation of course assignments, accreditation activities, and course and program assessments. Perform other essential departmental functions as assigned by the Department Chairperson.
- Prepare and teach College-approved courses in accordance with approved course descriptions and class schedules, including developing syllabi and reading lists and keeping each course taught complete and up to date.
- Perform research and publish in accordance with the requirements of a tenure track position.
- Respond to and work with multiple constituencies, including students, faculty and staff.
- Possess a proven ability to effectively work with a culturally, linguistically, and ethnically diverse faculty, staff, and students.
- Excellent oral and written communication skills along with strong Information technology literacy skills such as Microsoft Office (Word, Excel, Outlook, Teams, etc.).

**Minimum Qualifications:**

- Ph.D. in Economics, Finance, or related fields from an accredited institution at the time of appointment. ABD doctoral candidates will also be considered.
- At least two (2) years of previous College-level teaching experience in Economics and/or Finance is strongly preferred.

- Demonstrated ability in teaching, curriculum development and assessment.
- Evidence of effective interpersonal communication skills and ability to work with a diverse college
- Communication skills and cross-cultural abilities to maximize effectiveness with diverse groups of students, colleagues and community members.
- Commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion in the workplace, and efforts to embed it into the St. Francis College culture.
- Ability to interact collaboratively and professionally with diverse groups and constituencies throughout the College.
- Culturally sensitive with an understanding and appreciation of a multi-cultural college community and the Franciscan traditions of St. Francis College.
- Strong commitment to the College's mission and to its students, faculty and staff. St. Francis College is committed to providing opportunities to all persons without regard to sex, race, creed, color, religion, national origin, citizenship status, age, disability, marital status, gender identity or expression, predisposing genetic characteristics, status as a victim of domestic violence, sexual orientation, status as a Vietnam-era or special disabled veteran, or any other characteristic protected by law in its education programs and activities or employment.

The College is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity employer and we are strongly committed to equity and to increasing the diversity of our faculty, staff, students, and the curriculum. Applications by members of all underrepresented groups are encouraged. **Application procedure [here](#)**<sup>76</sup>

## University of Manchester, UK

### Job title: Lectureship in Global Political Economy

The Politics Department sits within the School of Social Sciences and is a research-oriented department delivering excellent teaching to undergraduate and postgraduate students. To further strengthen our research and teaching portfolio, in line with our strategic objectives, the Department wishes to appoint a Lecturer in Global Political Economy. While we invite applications from applicants in all fields of global political economy, we particularly encourage those whose research considers the linkages between racialisation/race and capitalism.

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<sup>76</sup><https://form.jotform.com/220095422293956>

The successful candidate will be based in the Global Political Economy cluster, whose ten permanent members of staff have shared interests in critical IPE, capitalism, and neo-liberalism, with particular strengths in global inequalities, including gender inequalities in global economic governance, finance and trade, and the environment and sustainability. Recent highlights include Silke Trommer and Adrienne Roberts' Canadian SSHRC grant on global trade governance, Sherilyn MacGregor's large Leverhulme award, and Carl Death's prize-winning work on the Green State in Africa.

As an equal opportunities employer we welcome applicants from all sections of the community regardless of age, sex, gender (or gender identity), ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation and transgender status. All appointments are made on merit.

Please see [here](#)<sup>77</sup> for details of an advert inviting applications for a permanent Lectureship in Global Political Economy at the University of Manchester, to start in September 2022. The appointed candidate would be part of the [Global Political Economy](#)<sup>78</sup> research cluster in the [Politics department](#)<sup>79</sup>.

Start: 1 September 2022

**Deadline for submission: 31 January 2022.**

## University of Oxford, UK

### **Job title: Cloudwork Postdoctoral Researcher as part of the Fairwork Foundation**

The University of Oxford's Fairwork project, partnered with WZB (Berlin Social Science Center), is recruiting a Cloudwork Postdoctoral Researcher.

This is a full-time, fixed-term position, with remuneration at grade 8 (£42,149 – £50,296 per annum), starting as soon as possible until August 2023.

Please for more information see [here](#)<sup>80</sup>.

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<sup>77</sup><https://www.jobs.manchester.ac.uk/displayjob.aspx?jobid=21482>

<sup>78</sup><https://www.socialsciences.manchester.ac.uk/politics/research/research-clusters/global-political-economy/>

<sup>79</sup><https://www.socialsciences.manchester.ac.uk/politics/>

<sup>80</sup><https://fair.work/en/fw/blog/join-our-team-we-are-hiring-a-cloudwork-postdoctoral-researcher-to-work-for-the-fairwork-foundation-at-the-oxford-internet-institute/>

## Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw), Austria

### **Job title: Economist specialised in macroeconomics or fiscal policy (M/W/D)**

The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)<sup>81</sup> is one of the principal centres for economic research on Central, East and Southeast Europe (CESEE) with 50 years of experience. We have expanded our work on European integration issues more generally encompassing the CESEE EU member states, but also developments in the EU, in Wider Europe and its neighbourhood. We also cover a wide variety of issues in International Economics. Our overall thematic research covers macroeconomic analysis, international economics, labour markets, regional analysis, industrial organisation. Research projects are commissioned by national and international clients and emerge from applications to research funding agencies. We coordinate and are integrated in a large number of international research networks.

We are looking for an Economist specialised in macroeconomics or fiscal policy (M/W/D).

Major tasks:

- Widen our expertise on fiscal policy and its macroeconomic implications in Europe as part of a new, growing research group
- Do applied empirical research in the context of a new project on European fiscal policy
- Develop and conduct your own research in macroeconomics or fiscal policy
- Contribute to bringing our research findings into the public debate

Requirements:

- Master's degree or PhD in economics (or related fields of study; e.g. political economy)
- Interest in economic policy debates
- Interest in social, digital and environmental topics related to macroeconomics
- Pronounced interest in empirical research
- Skills in econometrics/quantitative research methods

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<sup>81</sup><https://wiiw.ac.at>

- Previous research on macroeconomics or fiscal policy is desirable but not strictly necessary
- Excellent command of English
- Language skills in German are not required but helpful
- High capacity for teamwork
- The position is limited to two years in the first instance, but it can be extended into permanent employment following a satisfactory probationary period.

Start: May 1st 2022

Monthly remuneration (14 times per year) for the 40 weekly hours position will be € 2,983.47 gross or above, depending on qualification. Women are particularly encouraged to apply. Please send your application (with cover letter, CV, list of publications, copies of certificates) to [jobs@wiiw.ac.at](mailto:jobs@wiiw.ac.at)

**Deadline for submission: 10 February 2022**

## Witten/Herdecke University, Germany

**Job title: Professorship in Practical Philosophy (f/m/d) (equivalent to W3 pay scale) - main focus: „Global Justice”**

The Faculty of Management, Economics and Society<sup>82</sup> currently invites applications for the position of a Professorship in Practical Philosophy (f/m/d) (equivalent to W3 pay scale) to be filled at the earliest possible date and for an initial term of five years. The professorship will be set up within the Department of Philosophy, Politics & Economics. The department seeks faculty with demonstrated capacity for research, teaching, and outreach at the highest levels in their discipline. In teaching and research, the PPE Department aims to enable students to understand, explain, and responsibly shape transformative processes in the economy, politics, and society of a globalised world.

### Your tasks

#### Research

To complement the department’s scientific perspectives and methodological spectrum, we are looking for a promising candidate with a background in Practical Philosophy and a specialisation in Global Justice, and/or Ethics and Economics (incl. normative

<sup>82</sup><https://www.uni-wh.de/en/uwh-international/university/faculty-of-management-economics-and-society/>

aspects of philosophy of economics), and/or Data Ethics. Applicants must demonstrate a track record of excellent research by outstanding and also internationally visible publications. A habilitation ("second book") or proof of adequate habilitation-equivalent achievements is required. Experience with the successful acquisition and implementation of competitive third-party-funded projects is expected. The candidate should have very good international contacts and regularly participate in international research networks. In addition, the applicant should also demonstrate connectivity in research and teaching to the other research fields of the department. Applications are sought from eminent candidates, who can enhance the department's societal impact in transformative teaching and research. The willingness to cooperate on an inter- and transdisciplinary basis is expected.

### **Teaching**

To enable students to reach their full potential, the Faculty's teaching is done in interactive seminars and small class sizes. We expect candidates to offer modules in their area of expertise at the undergraduate and graduate level. We specifically seek candidates who promote innovative high-quality and didactically high-level teaching and learning methods that foster students' sense of personal responsibility. Furthermore, candidates are required to teach classes in German and in English. In the case of non-native speakers, the willingness and ability to teach in German is expected three years after appointment (the University provides support for this endeavour).

### **Qualifications**

In addition to the general requirements in accordance with § 36 of the NRW Higher Education Act, successful candidates have to furnish proof of teaching aptitude, exceptional competence in academic work, and further academic achievements, in general by holding a junior or assistant professorship, a postdoctoral university lecturing qualification (Habilitation) or by proving an equivalent academic achievement. In teaching, experience with and promotion of innovative teaching and learning methods fostering students' personal responsibility are explicitly welcome.

### **We offer**

- A stimulating and uniquely inspiring working environment for inter- and transdisciplinary research at the international level
- The chance to teach small seminar groups of international students in our innovative Bachelor's and English-language Master's programmes in Politics, Philosophy, and Economics
- Reconciliation of work and family life (flexible working hours)
- 30 days of annual leave and extra days off (additional time off: from 24 to 31 December, plus three extra days/long weekends)

- Occupational pension scheme and disability insurance
- Extensive training programmes
- Promotion of environmentally friendly means of transport (bicycle leasing, electric car rental)
- Discounted local public transport ticket
- Wide variety of culinary offerings available at our Cafeteria at reduced rates
- Various sports activities available for staff

### Submission Procedure

Please submit your application including appropriate documents (CV, outlining education and academic career, list of publications and taught courses, experience obtaining external funding, copies of all diplomas and certificates) as well as an outline explaining how your research and teaching shall contribute to and shape the profile of the Department of Philosophy, Politics & Economics at Witten/Herdecke University (4 pages maximum) [online](#)<sup>83</sup>. For any questions you may have, please do not hesitate to contact the Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Dr. Erik Strauß ([erik.strauss@uni-wh.de](mailto:erik.strauss@uni-wh.de))<sup>84</sup>.

**Application Deadline: 11 March 2022**

## Awards

### Call for Nominations: HES Distinguished Fellow Award

The History of Economics Society<sup>85</sup> invites nominations for the 2022 Distinguished Fellow Award. Each year the HES bestows the honour of 'Distinguished Fellow' on a scholar who may be so honored in light of their exemplary contributions to scholarship in the history of economics and/or to their exemplary contributions to the success of the Society. Anyone is eligible to nominate a candidate for this award. If you would like to nominate someone, please send to Marcel Boumans (committee chair):

- a CV of the nominee
- a cover letter summarizing the achievements of the candidate

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<sup>83</sup><http://short.sg/j/14214289>

<sup>84</sup><mailto:erik.strauss@uni-wh.de>

<sup>85</sup><https://historyofeconomics.org>

- two letters from other scholars who support the nomination

Please send the nomination package to: [Marcel Boumans](mailto:m.j.boumans@uu.nl)<sup>86</sup>

**Nomination Deadline: 1 March 2022**

## Call for Nominations: The Craufurd Goodwin Best Article

The History of Economics Society<sup>87</sup> welcomes nominations for The Craufurd Goodwin Best Article in the History of Economics Prize. Beside the honor, the winner will receive a \$500 award plus travel expenses of up to \$1000 to attend the presentation at the Society's annual conference.

Craufurd Goodwin, who passed away in 2017, was a founding member, past President and distinguished fellow of the History of Economics Society. His long and outstanding editorship of *History of Political Economy* helped shape the professional community of historians of economics.

Any article in the history of economics published in English during 2021 is eligible for the award. It is recognized however, that despite official publication dates, many publications are shipped after year end. In such cases, relevant articles that are in 'proof' form, with accompanying evidence of the journal and year of publication, may be accepted at the discretion of the Chair of the committee. The Committee considers all nominated articles as well as all articles published in the Society's journal: *Journal of the History of Economic Thought*. The committee may not ask editors of journals for their nominations as editors, but editors may nominate in a personal capacity. Nomination of an article by its author is welcome. The members of the Selection Committee this year are Amanar Akhabbar (ESSCA School of Management, France), Nesrine Bentemessek (Université Paris Est Créteil, France), and Stefan Kolev (University of Applied Sciences Zwickau, Germany).

Nominations (brief reasons), including a complete citation of the article and/or a pdf of the article, should be sent to the chair of the committee, Amanar Akhabbar (Email: [amanar.akh@gmail.com](mailto:amanar.akh@gmail.com)<sup>88</sup>).

**Nomination Deadline: 31 January 2022**

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<sup>86</sup><mailto:m.j.boumans@uu.nl>

<sup>87</sup><https://historyofeconomics.org>

<sup>88</sup><mailto:amanar.akh@gmail.com>

## Update: AFIT-AFEE 17th Annual Student Scholars Award Competition

The Association for Institutional Thought and the Association for Evolutionary Economics has announced an extension to the deadline for submissions to be considered for the 17th Annual Student Scholars Award Competition. The new submission deadline is February 4, 2022. The AFIT-AFEE has also announced that the prize will be increased from \$300 to \$500. Please refer to the original post in the [HEN Issue #289](#)<sup>89</sup> under the Awards category.

To enter into this competition, the person submitting must be identifiable as having student status. Submitted papers should be 15 to 25 pages (4,000-7,000 words) in length, including references and appendices, and must include a title page with the title, author, educational affiliation, and email address. Papers should be submitted electronically, preferably as a .pdf file, by February 4, 2022, to [afitcontest@gmail.com](mailto:afitcontest@gmail.com)<sup>90</sup>.

More information can be found in the official call for submission [here](#)<sup>91</sup>. For further inquiries, please contact Ahmad Borazan, the Student Paper Award Competition's coordinator, at [aaborazan@mail.fresnostate.edu](mailto:aaborazan@mail.fresnostate.edu)<sup>92</sup>.

**Deadline for submission: 4 February 2022**

## Journals

### Brazilian Journal of Political Economy 42 (1)

Cosimo Magazzino, Marco Mele: The global financial crisis and its effects on the international monetary funds <sup>93</sup>

Laís Fernanda de Azevedo, Pedro Cezar Dutra Fonseca, Fabricio J. Missio: Income distribution and economic growth regime in Brazil: evaluation and propositions <sup>94</sup>

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<sup>89</sup><https://www.heterodoxnews.com/n/htn289.html#art-17592186100193>

<sup>90</sup><mailto:afitcontest@gmail.com>

<sup>91</sup><https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d957ab9ae137b5f0cc017f4/t/61aa8f6fb67f065a8945a9dd/1638567791949/AFIT-AFEE+17th+Annual+Student+Scholars+Award+Competition.pdf>

<sup>92</sup><mailto:aaborazan@mail.fresnostate.edu>

<sup>93</sup><https://centrodeeeconomiapolitica.org.br/repojs/index.php/journal/article/view/2293>

<sup>94</sup><https://centrodeeeconomiapolitica.org.br/repojs/index.php/journal/article/view/2294>

Keanu Telles da Costa: The road to The General Theory: J. M. Keynes, F. A. Hayek, and the Genealogy of Macroeconomics <sup>95</sup>

Andrés Felipe Oviedo-Gómez, Juan Manuel Candelo Viafara: Economic growth without welfare. The case of the impact of commodities on the Colombian economy <sup>96</sup>

Ernani Teixeira Torres Filho, Norberto Montani Martins: Survival constraint and financial regulation: a new Minskyian approach <sup>97</sup>

Guilherme Silva Cardoso: A keyword on the footer: the Furtadian and the (re)current meaning of structural reforms <sup>98</sup>

Maria Isabel Busato: Ricardian Equivalence revisited: introductory notes <sup>99</sup>

Francisco Paulo Cipolla, Paolo Giussani: Theories of financialization of non-financial corporations: a critique <sup>100</sup>

Carmem Feijó, Eliane Cristina Araújo, Luiz Carlos Bresser-Pereira: Monetary policy in Brazil in pandemic times <sup>101</sup>

Caroline Giusti de Araújo, Antonio Carlos Diegues: Patterns of external insertion in global value chains: a comparative analysis between Brazil and China <sup>102</sup>

Mateus Christiano König Martins, Rafaela Oliveira Padilha, Solange Maria da Silva: Corporate venture capital and corporate accelerators: differences and similarities <sup>103</sup>

João Villaverde, José Marcio Rego: The action and thought of Fernão Bracher, a conservative with public spirit <sup>104</sup>

Jéssica Facioli, Ricardo da Silva Freguglia, Tassio Ferenzini Martins Sirqueira, Marcel de Toledo Vieira: Social networks effects on outcomes of government programs: a systematic review <sup>105</sup>

Giulio Guarini, José Luis Oreiro: An ecological view of New Developmentalism: a proposal of integration <sup>106</sup>

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<sup>95</sup><https://centrodeeconomiapolitica.org.br/repojs/index.php/journal/article/view/2295>

<sup>96</sup><https://centrodeeconomiapolitica.org.br/repojs/index.php/journal/article/view/2296>

<sup>97</sup><https://centrodeeconomiapolitica.org.br/repojs/index.php/journal/article/view/2297>

<sup>98</sup><https://centrodeeconomiapolitica.org.br/repojs/index.php/journal/article/view/2298>

<sup>99</sup><https://centrodeeconomiapolitica.org.br/repojs/index.php/journal/article/view/2299>

<sup>100</sup><https://centrodeeconomiapolitica.org.br/repojs/index.php/journal/article/view/2300>

<sup>101</sup><https://centrodeeconomiapolitica.org.br/repojs/index.php/journal/article/view/2301>

<sup>102</sup><https://centrodeeconomiapolitica.org.br/repojs/index.php/journal/article/view/2302>

<sup>103</sup><https://centrodeeconomiapolitica.org.br/repojs/index.php/journal/article/view/2303>

<sup>104</sup><https://centrodeeconomiapolitica.org.br/repojs/index.php/journal/article/view/2304>

<sup>105</sup><https://centrodeeconomiapolitica.org.br/repojs/index.php/journal/article/view/2305>

<sup>106</sup><https://centrodeeconomiapolitica.org.br/repojs/index.php/journal/article/view/2306>

## Cambridge Journal of Economics 46 (1)

Tony Lawson: Social positioning theory<sup>107</sup>

Pedro G Duarte; Cheryl Misak: Frank Ramsey's place in the history of mathematical economics: not what you think<sup>108</sup>

Loïc Sauce: The unintended consequences of the regulation of cryptocurrencies<sup>109</sup>

Michalis Nikiforos: Induced shifting involvements and cycles of growth and distribution<sup>110</sup>

Wim Naudé: From the entrepreneurial to the ossified economy<sup>111</sup>

Fabio Ascione; Matthias Schnetzer: Out of balance? Revisiting the nexus of income inequality, household debt and current account imbalances after the Great Recession<sup>112</sup>

Martin Lábaj; Erika Majzlíková: Drivers of deindustrialisation in internationally fragmented production structures<sup>113</sup>

Thomas R Michl; Daniele Tavani: Path dependence and stagnation in a classical growth model<sup>114</sup>

Robert J Bennett; Harry Smith; Piero Monteburuno; Carry van Lieshout: Profitability of small- and medium-sized enterprises in Marshall's time: sector and spatial heterogeneity in the nineteenth century<sup>115</sup>

## Economy and Society 51 (1)

Donald MacKenzie: Spoofing: Law, materiality and boundary work in futures trading<sup>116</sup>

<sup>107</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hu5px-umf1fo-63suwhr1/>

<sup>108</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hu5px-umf1fq-63suwhr3/>

<sup>109</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hu5px-umf1ft-63suwhr6/>

<sup>110</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hu5px-umf1fv-63suwhr8/>

<sup>111</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hu5px-umf1fx-63suwhr0/>

<sup>112</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hu5px-umf1g0-63suwhr9/>

<sup>113</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hu5px-umf1g3-63suwhr2/>

<sup>114</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hu5px-umf1g6-63suwhr5/>

<sup>115</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hu5px-umf1g9-63suwhr8/>

<sup>116</sup>[http://url310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjFzFoDerbzXLZ9RR6bSd3aPn2S5lrIVmy6sYrzFINRbjVOGEX50BqXyG-2F0uTOBn CZ-2B0Zsr\\_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb0l0424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUC42jUV4LKulag1wf-2BkWrlyxn59614eNTd0Pr9002uF10k3ZNtCq74Sy9eRTX-2FmHMIvizzU-2FJDH8ojSjb9IoT10pvVv5N0GhEtUo8RbcA5yLfskdS7E-2FgI-2BQf1NBCaoP3e68PTMOHetxTtNqcII9r24rNldSDXS4DOUPLTr1v0ryCyAHE8kFf247LuVVXPe-](http://url310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjFzFoDerbzXLZ9RR6bSd3aPn2S5lrIVmy6sYrzFINRbjVOGEX50BqXyG-2F0uTOBn CZ-2B0Zsr_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb0l0424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUC42jUV4LKulag1wf-2BkWrlyxn59614eNTd0Pr9002uF10k3ZNtCq74Sy9eRTX-2FmHMIvizzU-2FJDH8ojSjb9IoT10pvVv5N0GhEtUo8RbcA5yLfskdS7E-2FgI-2BQf1NBCaoP3e68PTMOHetxTtNqcII9r24rNldSDXS4DOUPLTr1v0ryCyAHE8kFf247LuVVXPe-)

Théo Bourgeron & Susi Geiger: (De-)assetizing pharmaceutical patents: Patent contestations behind a blockbuster drug<sup>117</sup>

Andrea Pollio: Acceleration, development and technocapitalism at the Silicon Cape of Africa<sup>118</sup>

Chris Vasantkumar: When the state tries to edit the dictionary... and fails: The return of the Zimbabwean dollar<sup>119</sup>

Marthe Achtnich: Accumulation by immobilization: Migration, mobility and money in Libya<sup>120</sup>

Andrea Whittaker: Demodystopias: Narratives of ultra-low fertility in Asia<sup>121</sup>

Christakis Georgiou: Europe's 'Hamiltonian moment'? On the political uses and explanatory usefulness of a recurrent historical comparison<sup>122</sup>

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<sup>117</sup>[http://url1310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjzfFoDerbzXLZ9RR6bSd3aPvbt2i-2FrYk6XVzer8c6kVd-2FPA6SmlMnpsH-2FbeZjdPdF8s0-\\_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUC42jUV4LKulag1wf-2BkWr1xyn59614eNTdOPr9002uFmrXqCYJy1AF7sLW-2BPxRTxwuxPKjOdBVWZk3k07qU-2F7jqcsrDE7rIC1LX-2BW7DLadtQB-2FuirVWHIt-2B6IkkUxY87tbwm3MausjD3zGHZUHQHhJncJbC9TE3stiqIYquCQ9Ai3bNWy6ad2BeHnnmpa4m6TQRAVg1BFBpXIbHKKU-3D](http://url1310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjzfFoDerbzXLZ9RR6bSd3aPvbt2i-2FrYk6XVzer8c6kVd-2FPA6SmlMnpsH-2FbeZjdPdF8s0-_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUC42jUV4LKulag1wf-2BkWr1xyn59614eNTdOPr9002uFmrXqCYJy1AF7sLW-2BPxRTxwuxPKjOdBVWZk3k07qU-2F7jqcsrDE7rIC1LX-2BW7DLadtQB-2FuirVWHIt-2B6IkkUxY87tbwm3MausjD3zGHZUHQHhJncJbC9TE3stiqIYquCQ9Ai3bNWy6ad2BeHnnmpa4m6TQRAVg1BFBpXIbHKKU-3D)

<sup>118</sup>[http://url1310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjzfFoDerbzXLZ9RR6bSd3aPoCgJqj8B00db0heIwWlQ2xw3Pky0c0X-2Fkf3WtNgJ7-2BT4FPW\\_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUC42jUV4LKulag1wf-2BkWr1xyn59614eNTdOPr9002uFknzmOR5SjFgQ9yOZXuFJu507Wts-2FAxbCJQvH8Np5yr2FAN10u9DG5Bp7g3tExH66q1ZHj2qBki122FBJ2eHv7pRnwGkMwp6LeLk-2FSwjf8hZhHJKt6nhJgUnr3G-2BP9WgUiU6zIdMM2HyZL9ybcbacSVyxbARiRiNE2EjTFhocqoTpIbM2BE6CtH3xI-3D](http://url1310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjzfFoDerbzXLZ9RR6bSd3aPoCgJqj8B00db0heIwWlQ2xw3Pky0c0X-2Fkf3WtNgJ7-2BT4FPW_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUC42jUV4LKulag1wf-2BkWr1xyn59614eNTdOPr9002uFknzmOR5SjFgQ9yOZXuFJu507Wts-2FAxbCJQvH8Np5yr2FAN10u9DG5Bp7g3tExH66q1ZHj2qBki122FBJ2eHv7pRnwGkMwp6LeLk-2FSwjf8hZhHJKt6nhJgUnr3G-2BP9WgUiU6zIdMM2HyZL9ybcbacSVyxbARiRiNE2EjTFhocqoTpIbM2BE6CtH3xI-3D)

<sup>119</sup>[http://url1310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjzfFoDerbzXLZ9RR6bSd3aPixkGe2LbQmk47KAoFhVvUmBSgBV1ZeRxxnfdwbTmSbJqpC8\\_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUC42jUV4LKulag1wf-2BkWr1xyn59614eNTdOPr9002uFnR1C1-2FHLw9Ywqp89FiWUS-2FRVcm8F51L1m3og6qkCE7eWFrFHBOrTAUKBMx7UfWRM-2FhCFcyf3fX9YZZVRg1pEpG5IIj-2FGcHWe5GS2sqdJfW4t1s21N0jpyTuYXuJysXjqmN0ujKNce-2BGkd3crPwBtNhkkDqEqzwxTC59ycqgBQdBZ95uZtwijQ3FoCSnxJJE-3D](http://url1310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjzfFoDerbzXLZ9RR6bSd3aPixkGe2LbQmk47KAoFhVvUmBSgBV1ZeRxxnfdwbTmSbJqpC8_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUC42jUV4LKulag1wf-2BkWr1xyn59614eNTdOPr9002uFnR1C1-2FHLw9Ywqp89FiWUS-2FRVcm8F51L1m3og6qkCE7eWFrFHBOrTAUKBMx7UfWRM-2FhCFcyf3fX9YZZVRg1pEpG5IIj-2FGcHWe5GS2sqdJfW4t1s21N0jpyTuYXuJysXjqmN0ujKNce-2BGkd3crPwBtNhkkDqEqzwxTC59ycqgBQdBZ95uZtwijQ3FoCSnxJJE-3D)

<sup>120</sup>[http://url1310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjzfFoDerbzXLZ9RR6bSd3aPiPT6QWZDEbmjBQxjhRrcG0000pf3pVcrF09n8B1R7ZrmpHO\\_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUC42jUV4LKulag1wf-2BkWr1xyn59614eNTdOPr9002uFnJr0b9jmLYZX9GZPeMwAeoXVSWo9r-2FB3KL-2FtF0sR7-2B0A3bNiM2z1iioQm2-2BETVQL3HdcXt0mEzLDMsj0Ce7VKGS26rQPuW3DSm610710eJe0hICjhlfeHcbi22jLzXWTj02PvEp140SfKU22FACu2UrGPLIV1-2B3JgoAxw4ioZzPFyxTYW2Y-3D](http://url1310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjzfFoDerbzXLZ9RR6bSd3aPiPT6QWZDEbmjBQxjhRrcG0000pf3pVcrF09n8B1R7ZrmpHO_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUC42jUV4LKulag1wf-2BkWr1xyn59614eNTdOPr9002uFnJr0b9jmLYZX9GZPeMwAeoXVSWo9r-2FB3KL-2FtF0sR7-2B0A3bNiM2z1iioQm2-2BETVQL3HdcXt0mEzLDMsj0Ce7VKGS26rQPuW3DSm610710eJe0hICjhlfeHcbi22jLzXWTj02PvEp140SfKU22FACu2UrGPLIV1-2B3JgoAxw4ioZzPFyxTYW2Y-3D)

<sup>121</sup>[http://url1310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjzfFoDerbzXLZ9RR6bSd3aPnw8KYtPVQ9DA119PNH06dv8NAuuYfQzQijCkokBsyIpDXhl\\_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUC42jUV4LKulag1wf-2BkWr1xyn59614eNTdOPr9002uF1xI9PQqfFBXhtgdePeq-2B18H0s3pt6yAlquZE9Qr-2BtLlMbIhnfy073N0xhDFkuqGtF7TLPb-2BuNzSqJWpfWfz287huttBKT-2B50FNEZONTI6h3dCMgnKXJZV-2B4eTcuChbZ46GoYFwH4hSmmGg011cveKsu6WMrueHyhDLtb14fG-2FMmi-2FtQu9VhbYVAspx-2BPes2LM-3D](http://url1310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjzfFoDerbzXLZ9RR6bSd3aPnw8KYtPVQ9DA119PNH06dv8NAuuYfQzQijCkokBsyIpDXhl_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUC42jUV4LKulag1wf-2BkWr1xyn59614eNTdOPr9002uF1xI9PQqfFBXhtgdePeq-2B18H0s3pt6yAlquZE9Qr-2BtLlMbIhnfy073N0xhDFkuqGtF7TLPb-2BuNzSqJWpfWfz287huttBKT-2B50FNEZONTI6h3dCMgnKXJZV-2B4eTcuChbZ46GoYFwH4hSmmGg011cveKsu6WMrueHyhDLtb14fG-2FMmi-2FtQu9VhbYVAspx-2BPes2LM-3D)

<sup>122</sup>[http://url1310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjzfFoDerbzXLZ9RR6bSd3aPqujbtPtqQ1zv80inZIOc08oV4yxWtc9kWTLLASVw0eS9\\_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUC42jUV4LKulag1wf-](http://url1310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjzfFoDerbzXLZ9RR6bSd3aPqujbtPtqQ1zv80inZIOc08oV4yxWtc9kWTLLASVw0eS9_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUC42jUV4LKulag1wf-)

## Industrial and Corporate Change 30 (5)

**Editor's Choice:** Michael G Jacobides and Ioannis Lianos: Regulating platforms and ecosystems: an introduction<sup>123</sup>

Frederic Jenny: Competition law and digital ecosystems: Learning to walk before we run<sup>124</sup>

Nicolas Petit; David J Teece: Innovating Big Tech firms and competition policy: favoring dynamic over static competition<sup>125</sup>

Michael G Jacobides; Ioannis Lianos: Ecosystems and competition law in theory and practice<sup>126</sup>

Darryl Biggar; Alberto Heimler: Digital platforms and the transactions cost approach to competition law<sup>127</sup>

Michael A Cusumano; Annabelle Gawer; David B Yoffie: Can self-regulation save digital platforms?<sup>128</sup>

John Kwoka; Tommaso Valletti: Unscrambling the eggs: breaking up consummated mergers and dominant firms<sup>129</sup>

Geoffrey Parker; Georgios Petropoulos; Marshall Van Alstyne: Platform mergers and antitrust<sup>130</sup>

## International Critical Thought 11 (4)

Hui Jiang: The Great Contribution of the CPC to the World Socialist Movement over the Past Hundred Years<sup>131</sup>

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2BkWr1xyn59614eNTd0Pr9002uFn7UR9Zg0djlVdt-2BxxVK8Bh98rn8h0agtWj1TmCRPc8K0UUQUCXDy08iA1vnSGIGVNAux4xFd2ECC  
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2BTV-2F6qHrpSEplU9Q1g-2FKSL7

<sup>123</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hkg2a-svfoyo-63suwhr4/>

<sup>124</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hkg2a-svfoyr-63suwhr7/>

<sup>125</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hkg2a-svfoyt-63suwhr9/>

<sup>126</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hkg2a-svfoyw-63suwhr2/>

<sup>127</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hkg2a-svfoyz-63suwhr5/>

<sup>128</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hkg2a-svfoz3-63suwhr5/>

<sup>129</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hkg2a-svfoz7-63suwhr9/>

<sup>130</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2hkg2a-svfoza-63suwhr1/>

<sup>131</sup>[http://url310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjfayl-2Bobx82kcooZbAOZXUf52VYueMOMw8nOPD1IrUs-2FZ16ejJ1pOT7qWSQqgmrlaVIOBO\\_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUMjZA6k3qEKnpj4zr1nXhzVmjs44Bfh0rE7YVzW2BnG9FZ0wcY5W1Fadg-2F0yJ2Q1Vr9LxGjF2WIJWeILz5lWz1F-2F1quhdpk93hHwipJuIAU-](http://url310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjfayl-2Bobx82kcooZbAOZXUf52VYueMOMw8nOPD1IrUs-2FZ16ejJ1pOT7qWSQqgmrlaVIOBO_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUMjZA6k3qEKnpj4zr1nXhzVmjs44Bfh0rE7YVzW2BnG9FZ0wcY5W1Fadg-2F0yJ2Q1Vr9LxGjF2WIJWeILz5lWz1F-2F1quhdpk93hHwipJuIAU-)



Francesco Biagi: Henri Lefebvre's Critique of Le Corbusier's Urban Functionalism<sup>138</sup>

David Lane: Lenin and Revolution: A Critique—Yesterday and Today<sup>139</sup>

Enfu Cheng: What Is the Scientific Nature and Contemporary Value of Leninism?—A Discussion with Professor David Lane<sup>140</sup>

## International Journal of Pluralism and Economics Education 12 (2)

Asad Zaman: Reclaiming our lives and our planet<sup>141</sup>

Costas Panayotakis: Scarcity or economic insecurity? Two yardsticks for measuring capitalism's performance<sup>142</sup>

Daniel Friesner and Donald D. Hackney: Critical thinking, curriculum mapping, and economic education: an essay<sup>143</sup>

Finn Olesen: Macroeconomics must have an ethical foundation<sup>144</sup>

Tunç Ali Kütükçüoğlu: Misconceptions within neoclassical economics and their possible causes<sup>145</sup>

<sup>138</sup>[http://url310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjfayl-2Bobx82kcooZbAOZXUf6kjv-2B7JMF02vR29dzBdiQw7yOrkuVD9pYrqe13zfIK91dIT\\_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUMjZA6k3qEKnpj4zr1nXhzVmjs44Bfh0rE7YVzW2F0ejrfcHnxQAjhjCTn2KGURSCw4PdsYa01T74c4FKHCk18w0R347s8AS4h7TucEDmDjBt1pGaG0DrsMgqq2aX8LCsPo7vITeQdiQHn1x2FHZP19pu-2F12-2FW12-2B6oSUFFvzugcghIiwBrLvP-2FACVaC91gEq4j7SP2](http://url310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjfayl-2Bobx82kcooZbAOZXUf6kjv-2B7JMF02vR29dzBdiQw7yOrkuVD9pYrqe13zfIK91dIT_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUMjZA6k3qEKnpj4zr1nXhzVmjs44Bfh0rE7YVzW2F0ejrfcHnxQAjhjCTn2KGURSCw4PdsYa01T74c4FKHCk18w0R347s8AS4h7TucEDmDjBt1pGaG0DrsMgqq2aX8LCsPo7vITeQdiQHn1x2FHZP19pu-2F12-2FW12-2B6oSUFFvzugcghIiwBrLvP-2FACVaC91gEq4j7SP2)

<sup>139</sup>[http://url310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjfayl-2Bobx82kcooZbAOZXUf7Ai0q5noSUIjAmAX5UbjzSLbeWLIoh2hjl-2B0paEqRucB5z\\_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUMjZA6k3qEKnpj4zr1nXhzVmjs44Bfh0rE7YVzW2FhCQEpmy-2BwAByyXFGedzKufD-2FrvZm1vB-2FmOpKiXKnL8uEPN5V7WHD-2FP8coRkkYzz9IBRzMnj5eyvqCbs8sr5vNjt1AIwoVaMW72RYnc9-2BGAKrlxC9VoaNZCOI-2BD0ux1J-2F0jh0kVOWeExq-2BrS1GTdqtFQmYIfJU-2B](http://url310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjfayl-2Bobx82kcooZbAOZXUf7Ai0q5noSUIjAmAX5UbjzSLbeWLIoh2hjl-2B0paEqRucB5z_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUMjZA6k3qEKnpj4zr1nXhzVmjs44Bfh0rE7YVzW2FhCQEpmy-2BwAByyXFGedzKufD-2FrvZm1vB-2FmOpKiXKnL8uEPN5V7WHD-2FP8coRkkYzz9IBRzMnj5eyvqCbs8sr5vNjt1AIwoVaMW72RYnc9-2BGAKrlxC9VoaNZCOI-2BD0ux1J-2F0jh0kVOWeExq-2BrS1GTdqtFQmYIfJU-2B)

<sup>140</sup>[http://url310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjfayl-2Bobx82kcooZbAOZXUf5cS09HY8ZjvoIdjb0WvH3w17S2f4i04dr6QTU0xsoUd1Cg-\\_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUMjZA6k3qEKnpj4zr1nXhzVmjs44Bfh0rE7YVzW2BK-2B-2FApVKChvki1pXfI5WFGWC9GwzrpWXn7sWfee9vTG-2FqR0mApOPud07KzRCU7PzGn1Nf81LSkn9neKVkU5sEdxbrutZ5432I2FiFFIHPQHR4EHcUT1Wo5D8Ai7mpzeib9NMFciZ1m05sM7bxuahkipPKK9-2BySr-2FPlFe46bhXV3FzmbmdFQXa6](http://url310.tandfonline.com/ls/click?upn=odl8Fji2pFaByYDqV3bjGMQo8st9of2228V6AcSFNq2Y6MdAyQ17-2BnWCG-2BkDRzjfayl-2Bobx82kcooZbAOZXUf5cS09HY8ZjvoIdjb0WvH3w17S2f4i04dr6QTU0xsoUd1Cg-_47UfRuHLRkp8L5QyWCIRf-2ByY9yYo15HJb01o424UasRfhcInymzrLgqMSDOR7GEUMjZA6k3qEKnpj4zr1nXhzVmjs44Bfh0rE7YVzW2BK-2B-2FApVKChvki1pXfI5WFGWC9GwzrpWXn7sWfee9vTG-2FqR0mApOPud07KzRCU7PzGn1Nf81LSkn9neKVkU5sEdxbrutZ5432I2FiFFIHPQHR4EHcUT1Wo5D8Ai7mpzeib9NMFciZ1m05sM7bxuahkipPKK9-2BySr-2FPlFe46bhXV3FzmbmdFQXa6)

<sup>141</sup><https://www.inderscience.com/info/inarticle.php?artid=120134>

<sup>142</sup><https://www.inderscience.com/info/inarticle.php?artid=120135>

<sup>143</sup><https://www.inderscience.com/info/inarticle.php?artid=120136>

<sup>144</sup><https://www.inderscience.com/info/inarticle.php?artid=120139>

<sup>145</sup><https://www.inderscience.com/info/inarticle.php?artid=120151>

## Journal of Agrarian Change 22 (1): Special Issue on "The Political Economy of Contract Farming"

Mark Vicol, Niels Fold, Caroline Hambloch, Sudha Narayanan, Helena Pérez Niño: Twenty-five years of Living Under Contract: Contract farming and agrarian change in the developing world<sup>146</sup>

Ben White, Hanny Wijaya: What kind of labour regime is contract farming? Contracting and sharecropping in Java compared<sup>147</sup>

Lotte Isager, Niels Fold, Anne Mwakibete: Land and contract farming: Changes in the distribution and meanings of land in Kilombero, Tanzania<sup>148</sup>

Caroline Hambloch: Contract farming and everyday acts of resistance: Oil palm contract farmers in the Philippines<sup>149</sup>

Giuliano Martiniello, Arthur Owor, Ibrahim Bahati, Adam Branch: The fragmented politics of sugarcane contract farming in Uganda<sup>150</sup>

Qian Forrest Zhang, Hongping Zeng: Producing industrial pigs in southwestern China: The rise of contract farming as a coevolutionary process<sup>151</sup>

Toendepi Shonhe, Ian Scoones: Private and state-led contract farming in Zimbabwe: Accumulation, social differentiation and rural politics<sup>152</sup>

Robert Cole: Cashing in or driving development? Cross-border traders and maize contract farming in northeast Laos<sup>153</sup>

Gert Jan Veldwisch, Philip Woodhouse: Formal and informal contract farming in Mozambique: Socially embedded relations of agricultural intensification<sup>154</sup>

Amy J. Cohen, Mark Vicol, Ganesh Pol: Living under value chains: The new distributive contract and arguments about unequal bargaining power<sup>155</sup>

Peter D. Little, Michael Watts: The afterlife of living under contract, an epilogue<sup>156</sup>

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<sup>146</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12471>

<sup>147</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12459>

<sup>148</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12456>

<sup>149</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12462>

<sup>150</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12455>

<sup>151</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12457>

<sup>152</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12473>

<sup>153</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12460>

<sup>154</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12461>

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Alexander Dunlap: *The political economy of agrarian extractivism: Lessons from Bolivia*, by Ben McKay. Black Point: Fernwood Publications. 2020 172 pp. \$20.00 (paperback). ISBN: 9781773632537<sup>159</sup>

### **Journal of Contextual Economics – Schmollers Jahrbuch 140 (3): Special Issue on "Freedom and History in Economics: Essays in Honor of Deirdre Nansen McCloskey"**

Ziliak, Stephen T.: *Deirdrest*<sup>160</sup>

McCloskey, Deirdre Nansen: *Apologia Pro Vita Sua: A History of My Economic Opinions*<sup>161</sup>

Nussbaum, Martha C.: *Identity, Equality, Freedom: McCloskey's Crossing and the New Trans Scholarship*<sup>162</sup>

McCloskey, Deirdre Nansen: *On Agreeing with Martha Nussbaum: The Tyranny of Outside Theory*<sup>163</sup>

Klamer, Arjo: *The Economy in Context: A Value-Based Approach*<sup>164</sup>

Dekker, Erwin; Kuchař, Pavel: *Bourgeois Knowledge: The Incomplete Closure of the Epistemological Break in the Work of Deirdre McCloskey*<sup>165</sup>

Mingardi, Alberto: *Re-Evaluating the Bourgeoisie: A Parallel between Deirdre McCloskey and Sergio Ricossa*<sup>166</sup>

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<sup>157</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12420>

<sup>158</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12415>

<sup>159</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joac.12443>

<sup>160</sup><https://elibrary.duncker-humblot.com/zeitschriften/id/24/vol/140/iss/6531/art/66512/>

<sup>161</sup><https://elibrary.duncker-humblot.com/zeitschriften/id/24/vol/140/iss/6531/art/66511/>

<sup>162</sup><https://elibrary.duncker-humblot.com/zeitschriften/id/24/vol/140/iss/6531/art/61983/>

<sup>163</sup><https://elibrary.duncker-humblot.com/zeitschriften/id/24/vol/140/iss/6531/art/61982/>

<sup>164</sup><https://elibrary.duncker-humblot.com/zeitschriften/id/24/vol/140/iss/6531/art/66510/>

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Persky, Joseph: John Stuart Mill, Virtues and the Laboring Classes, with Notes on McCloskey<sup>167</sup>

Boettke, Peter J.; Candela, Rosolino A.: The Applied Theory of the Bourgeois Era: A Price-Theoretic Perspective<sup>168</sup>

DeMartino, George F.; McCloskey, Deirdre Nansen: Conversation with Deirdre McCloskey: Win-win-win-win ... lose<sup>169</sup>

## Metronomica 73 (1)

**Symposium:** Tony Aspromourgos, Kenji Mori, Masashi Morioka, Arrigo Opocher, J. Barkley Rosser Jr., Yoshinori Shiozawa, Kazuhisa Taniguchi, Heinz D. Kurz, Neri Salvadori: Symposium on Yoshinori Shiozawa, Masashi Morioka and Kazuhisa Taniguchi (2019), *Microfoundations of evolutionary economics*, Tokyo: Springer Japan<sup>170</sup>

Vijay P. Ojha, Joydeep Ghosh, Basanta K. Pradhan: The role of public expenditure on secondary and higher education for achieving inclusive growth in India<sup>171</sup>

José A. Pérez-Montiel, Carles Manera: Is autonomous demand really autonomous in the United States? An asymmetric frequency-domain Granger causality approach<sup>172</sup>

Reiner Franke: A methodological problem in a supermultiplier model with too much acceleration<sup>173</sup>

Amarjyoti Mahanta: The transition of labour in the presence of adaptation cost and labour market segmentation<sup>174</sup>

Sergio Parrinello: *Numéraire* problems and market adjustments<sup>175</sup>

Mikael Randrup Byrialsen, Hamid Raza: Household debt and macroeconomic stability: An empirical stock-flow consistent model for the Danish economy<sup>176</sup>

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<sup>167</sup><https://elibrary.duncker-humboldt.com/zeitschriften/id/24/vol/140/iss/6531/art/66507/>

<sup>168</sup><https://elibrary.duncker-humboldt.com/zeitschriften/id/24/vol/140/iss/6531/art/66506/>

<sup>169</sup><https://elibrary.duncker-humboldt.com/zeitschriften/id/24/vol/140/iss/6531/art/66505/>

<sup>170</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/meca.12345>

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<sup>172</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/meca.12354>

<sup>173</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/meca.12355>

<sup>174</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/meca.12356>

<sup>175</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/meca.12357>

<sup>176</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/meca.12358>

Yongsheng Xu, Naoki Yoshihara : Bargaining theory over opportunity assignments and the egalitarian solution<sup>177</sup>

Peter Skott, Júlio Fernando Costa Santos, José Luís da Costa Oreiro: Supermultipliers, 'endogenous autonomous demand' and functional finance<sup>178</sup>

Edgardo Lara Córdova, Javier A. Rodríguez-Camacho: Information availability and ability choice in a market for physicians<sup>179</sup>

Brian Hartley: Episodic incidence of Harrodian instability and the Kaleckian growth model: A Markov-switching approach<sup>180</sup>

Fernando Tohmé, M. Ángeles Caraballo, Carlos Dabús: Instability, political regimes and economic growth. A theoretical framework<sup>181</sup>

Raffaella Barone, Donato Masciandaro, Friedrich Schneider: Corruption and money laundering: You scratch my back, i'll scratch yours<sup>182</sup>

## PSL Quarterly Review 74 (299)

Servaas Storm: Labour's loss: Why macroeconomics matters<sup>183</sup>

Malcolm Sawyer: Beyond social democracy and neo-liberalism: Towards a social economy<sup>184</sup>

Basil Oberholzer: Managing commodity booms: Dutch disease and economic performance<sup>185</sup>

Diogo Correia, Ricardo Barradas: Financialisation and the slowdown of labour productivity in Portugal: A Post-Keynesian approach<sup>186</sup>

Matteo Piazza, Riccardo De Bonis: A silent revolution. How central bank statistics have changed in the last 25 years<sup>187</sup>

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<sup>177</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/meca.12359>

<sup>178</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/meca.12360>

<sup>179</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/meca.12361>

<sup>180</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/meca.12366>

<sup>181</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/meca.12362>

<sup>182</sup><https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/meca.12365>

<sup>183</sup>[https://rosa.uniroma1.it/rosa04/psl\\_quarterly\\_review/article/view/17673](https://rosa.uniroma1.it/rosa04/psl_quarterly_review/article/view/17673)

<sup>184</sup>[https://rosa.uniroma1.it/rosa04/psl\\_quarterly\\_review/article/view/17672](https://rosa.uniroma1.it/rosa04/psl_quarterly_review/article/view/17672)

<sup>185</sup>[https://rosa.uniroma1.it/rosa04/psl\\_quarterly\\_review/article/view/17671](https://rosa.uniroma1.it/rosa04/psl_quarterly_review/article/view/17671)

<sup>186</sup>[https://rosa.uniroma1.it/rosa04/psl\\_quarterly\\_review/article/view/17488](https://rosa.uniroma1.it/rosa04/psl_quarterly_review/article/view/17488)

<sup>187</sup>[https://rosa.uniroma1.it/rosa04/psl\\_quarterly\\_review/article/view/17670](https://rosa.uniroma1.it/rosa04/psl_quarterly_review/article/view/17670)

## Books and Book Series

### An Introduction to Macroeconomics

by Alex M. Thomas — 2021, Cambridge University Press

Macroeconomics: An Introduction, provides a lucid and novel introduction to macroeconomic issues. It introduces the reader to an alternative approach of understanding macroeconomics, which is inspired by the works of Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Karl Marx, John Maynard Keynes, and Piero Sraffa. It also presents the reader with a critical account of mainstream marginalist macroeconomics. The book begins with a brief history of economic theories and then takes the reader through three different ways of conceptualizing the macroeconomy. Subsequently, the theories of money and interest rates, output and employment levels, and economic growth are discussed. The book ends by providing a policy template for addressing the macroeconomic concerns of unemployment and inflation. The conceptual discussion in Macroeconomics is situated within the context of the Indian economy. Besides using publicly available data, the contextual description is instantiated using excerpts from works of fiction by Indian authors.

Please find a link to the book [here](#)<sup>188</sup> .

### Capital Theory and Political Economy: Prices, Income Distribution and Stability

by Lefteris Tsoulfidis — 2021, Routledge

In recent years, there have been a number of new developments in what came to be known as the "Capital Theory Debates". The debates took place mainly during the 1960s as a result of Piero Sraffa's critique of the neoclassical theory according to which the prices of factors of production directly depend on their relative scarcities. Sraffa showed that when income distribution changes, there are many complexities developed within the economic system impacting on prices in ways that are not possible to predict. These debates were revisited in the 1980s and again more recently, along with parallel literature that has developed among neoclassical economists and has also looked at the impact of shocks on an economy.

This book summarizes the debates and issues around the theory of capital and brings to the fore the more recent developments. It also pinpoints the similarities and differences

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<sup>188</sup><https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/macroeconomics/FB08F1C234A00CCDA84E9005F2AE1210#fndtn-information>

between the various approaches and critically evaluates them in light of available empirical evidence. The focus of the book is on the price trajectories induced by changes in income distribution and the resulting shape of the wage rates of profit curves and frontier. These issues are central to areas such as microeconomics, international trade, growth, technological change and macro stability analysis. Each chapter starts with the theoretical issues involved, followed by their formalization and subsequently with their operationalization. More specifically, the variables of the classical theory of value and distribution are rigorously defined and quantified using actual input–output data from a number of major economies, but mainly from the USA, over long stretches of time. The empirical results are not only consistent with the anticipations of the theory but also further inform and therefore strengthen its predictive content raising new significant questions.

Please find a link to the book [here](#)<sup>189</sup> .

## Career and Family: Women’s Century-Long Journey Toward Equity

by Claudia Goldin — Princeton University Press, 2021

A century ago, it was a given that a woman with a college degree had to choose between having a career and a family. Today, there are more female college graduates than ever before, and more women want to have a career and family, yet challenges persist at work and at home. This book traces how generations of women have responded to the problem of balancing career and family as the twentieth century experienced a sea change in gender equality, revealing why true equity for dual career couples remains frustratingly out of reach.

Drawing on decades of her own groundbreaking research, Claudia Goldin provides a fresh, in-depth look at the diverse experiences of college-educated women from the 1900s to today, examining the aspirations they formed—and the barriers they faced—in terms of career, job, marriage, and children. She shows how many professions are “greedy,” paying disproportionately more for long hours and weekend work, and how this perpetuates disparities between women and men. Goldin demonstrates how the era of COVID-19 has severely hindered women’s advancement, yet how the growth of remote and flexible work may be the pandemic’s silver lining.

Antidiscrimination laws and unbiased managers, while valuable, are not enough. *Career and Family* explains why we must make fundamental changes to the way we work and how we value caregiving if we are ever to achieve gender equality and couple equity.

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<sup>189</sup><https://www.routledge.com/Capital-Theory-and-Political-Economy-Prices-Income-Distribution-and-Stability/Tsoufidis/p/book/9780815375654>

Please find a link to the book [here](#)<sup>190</sup> .

## Crowdfunding and the Democratization of Finance

by Mark Davis and Bruce Davis — Bristol University Press, 2021

Do you know where your money is? More importantly, do you know what your money is doing? Most of us feel confident that we know what money is. But few of us feel confident in taking responsibility for what our money does. We hand over the power of money to banks and mainstream finance with real, often damaging, consequences for people and planet. A unique collaboration between an academic and a practitioner, this book tells the story of money, from ancient Athens to the Bitcoin revolution, to explain how crowdfunding is the way for people to reclaim the power of their money in pursuit of a fairer and greener society.

Please find a link to the book [here](#)<sup>191</sup> .

## Economic and Monetary Sovereignty in 21st Century Africa

by Maha Ben Gadha, Fadhel Kaboub, Kai Koddenbrock, Ines Mahmoud and Ndongo Samba Sylla — Pluto Press

Over forty years after the formal end of colonialism, suffocating ties to Western financial systems continue to prevent African countries from achieving any meaningful monetary sovereignty.

*Economic and Monetary Sovereignty in 21st Century Africa* traces the recent history of African monetary and financial dependencies, looking at the ways African nations are resisting colonial legacies. Using a comparative, multi-disciplinary approach, this book uncovers what went wrong after the Pan-African approaches that defined the early stages of independence, and how most African economies fell into the firm grip of the IMF, World Bank, and the EU's strict neoliberal policies.

This collection is the first to offer a wide-ranging, comparative and historical look at how African societies have attempted to increase their policy influence and move beyond neoliberal orthodoxy and US-dollar dependency. *Economic and Monetary Sovereignty in 21st Century Africa* is essential reading for anyone interested in the African quest for self-determination in a turbulent world of recurring economic and financial crisis.

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<sup>190</sup><https://press.princeton.edu/books/hardcover/9780691201788/career-and-family>

<sup>191</sup><https://bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/crowdfunding-and-the-democratization-of-finance>

Please find a link to the book [here](#)<sup>192</sup> .

## **Economic and Social Upgrading in Global Value Chains - Comparative Analyses, Macroeconomic Effects, the Role of Institutions and Strategies for the Global South**

by Christina Teipen, Petra Dünhaupt, Hansjörg Her, Fabian Mehl — palgrave mcmillan, 2022

This book investigates how global value chain governance, public institutions and strategies in the area of industrial policy and industrial relations by stakeholders such as national or global trade unions, governments, companies or international NGOs shape upgrading in the Global South. A special feature is its interdisciplinarity, combining sociological, economic, legal and political dimensions. Case studies systematically compare different industry trajectories. Furthermore, it encompasses far-reaching insights into the role of global value chains for development, economic catching-up of countries and socio-political aspects such as working conditions and interest representation.

Please find a link to the book [here](#)<sup>193</sup> .

## **Microfoundations of Evolutionary Economics**

by Yoshinori Shiozawa, Masashi Morioka, Kazuhisa Taniguchi — Springer, 2019

This book provides for the first time the microfoundations of evolutionary economics, enabling the reader to grasp a new framework for economic analysis that is compatible with evolutionary processes. Any independent approach to economics must include a value theory (or price theory) and price and quantity adjustment processes. Evolutionary economics has rightly and successfully concentrated its efforts on explaining evolutionary processes in technology and institutions. However, it does not have its own value theory and is not capable of explaining the workings of everyday economics processes, in which any evolutionary process would take place.

Our point of departure is the addition of myopic agents with severely limited rational and forecasting capacities (in stark contrast to mainstream economics). We show how myopic agents, in a complex world, can produce a stable price system and demonstrate how they can adjust their production to changing demand flows. Agents behave without any knowledge of the overall process, and they generate a stable economy as large as

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<sup>192</sup><https://www.plutobooks.com/9780745344072/economic-and-monetary-sovereignty-in-21st-century-africa/>

<sup>193</sup><https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-87320-2#toc>

the global network of exchanges. This is the true “miracle” of the market mechanism. In contrast to mainstream general equilibrium theory, this miracle can be explained without the need for an auctioneer or infinitely rational agents. Thanks to this book, evolutionary economics can now claim to be an independent approach to economics that can completely replace mainstream neoclassical economics.

Please find a link to the book [here](#).<sup>194</sup>

## Milton Friedman & Economic Debate in the United States: 1932-1972

by Edward Nelson — The University of Chicago Press, 2020

Milton Friedman is widely recognized as one of the most influential economists of the twentieth century. Yet no previous study has distilled Friedman’s vast body of writings into an authoritative account of his research, his policy views, and his interventions in public debate. With this ambitious new work, Edward Nelson closes the gap: *Milton Friedman and Economic Debate in the United States* is the defining narrative on the famed economist, the first to grapple comprehensively with Friedman’s research output, economic framework, and legacy.

This two-volume account provides a foundational introduction to Friedman’s role in several major economic debates that took place in the United States between 1932 and 1972. The first volume, which takes the story through 1960, covers the period in which Friedman began and developed his research on monetary policy. It traces Friedman’s thinking from his professional beginnings in the 1930s as a combative young microeconomist, to his wartime years on the staff of the US Treasury, and his emergence in the postwar period as a leading proponent of monetary policy. The second volume covers the years between 1960 and 1972— years that saw the publication of Friedman and Anna Schwartz’s *Monetary History of the United States*. The book also covers Friedman’s involvement in a number of debates in the 1960s and 1970s, on topics such as unemployment, inflation, consumer protection, and the environment.

As a fellow monetary economist, Nelson writes from a unique vantage point, drawing on both his own expertise in monetary analysis and his deep familiarity with Friedman’s writings. Using extensive documentation, the book weaves together Friedman’s research contributions and his engagement in public debate, providing an unparalleled analysis of Friedman’s views on the economic developments of his day.

Please find a link to the book [here](#)<sup>195</sup> .<sup>196</sup>

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<sup>194</sup><https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-4-431-55267-3#about>

<sup>195</sup><https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.7208/9780226684925/html>

<sup>196</sup><https://global.oup.com/academic/product/bingo-capitalism-9780198845225?cc=at&lang=en#>

## Paths of Development in the Southern Cone: Deindustrialization and Reprimarization and their Social and Environmental Consequences

by Paul Cooney — 2021, Palgrave macmillian

The book carries out an historical analysis of the processes of Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI) from the 1930s to the 1970s, followed by the rise of neoliberalism globally. It then examines the specific experiences of transitioning to neoliberal trajectories, for the cases of Argentina and Brazil, namely deindustrialization and reprimarization. Moreover, it engages in theoretical debates as well as analyzing social and environmental issues and concrete phenomena and struggles related to current development strategies.

Please find a link to the book [here](#).<sup>197</sup>

## Rent

by Joe Collins — 2021, Politybooks - [What is Political Economy? Series](#)<sup>198</sup>

The problem of rent is at the root of vital social concerns in the twenty-first century, ranging from the climate emergency and spiralling economic inequality to the repercussions of global economic crises. But while many of us may be familiar with rent (especially paying it), how should we really understand it?

Examining both concrete contexts and complex concepts, in this book Joe Collins provides a comprehensive but concise survey of the theories and debates over rent and rentier capitalism. He examines global gentrification from São Paulo to Dublin, the tyranny of technology from Taipei to San Francisco, and the excesses of extractivism from Sekondi to Karratha. In doing so, he reveals how rent is fundamental to the current dominant form of capitalist social organization across the globe and how we can prevent the next generation from seeing our societies rent asunder.

An essential resource for students and scholars alike, this groundbreaking book will be of interest to anyone working on capitalism, property, political economy, economic sociology and contemporary politics.

Please find a link to the book [here](#).<sup>199</sup>

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<sup>197</sup><https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-67673-5>

<sup>198</sup>[https://www.politybooks.com/serieslanding?subject\\_slug=political-economy&series\\_slug=what-is-political-economy](https://www.politybooks.com/serieslanding?subject_slug=political-economy&series_slug=what-is-political-economy)

<sup>199</sup>[https://www.politybooks.com/bookdetail?book\\_slug=rent--9781509539055](https://www.politybooks.com/bookdetail?book_slug=rent--9781509539055)

## The Sharing Economy in Europe: Developments, Practices, and Contradictions

by — Vida Česnuitytė, Andrzej Klimczuk, Cristina Miguel, Gabriela Avram, 2022

This open access book considers the development of the sharing and collaborative economy with a European focus, mapping across economic sectors, and country-specific case studies. It looks at the roles the sharing economy plays in sharing and redistribution of goods and services across the population in order to maximise their functionality, monetary exchange, and other aspects important to societies. It also looks at the place of the sharing economy among various policies and how the contexts of public policies, legislation, digital platforms, and other infrastructure interrelate with the development and function of the sharing economy. The book will help in understanding the future (sharing) economy models as well as to contribute in solving questions of better access to resources and sustainable innovation in the context of degrowth and growing inequalities within and between societies. It will also provide a useful source for solutions to the big challenges of our times such as climate change, the loss of biodiversity, and recently the coronavirus disease pandemic (COVID-19).

Please find link to the free book [here](#)<sup>200</sup> .

## Trade Wars are Class Wars

by Matthew C. Klein and Michael Pettis — Yale University Press, 2002

Trade disputes are usually understood as conflicts between countries with competing national interests, but as Matthew C. Klein and Michael Pettis show, they are often the unexpected result of domestic political choices to serve the interests of the rich at the expense of workers and ordinary retirees. Klein and Pettis trace the origins of today's trade wars to decisions made by politicians and business leaders in China, Europe, and the United States over the past thirty years. Across the world, the rich have prospered while workers can no longer afford to buy what they produce, have lost their jobs, or have been forced into higher levels of debt. In this thought-provoking challenge to mainstream views, the authors provide a cohesive narrative that shows how the class wars of rising inequality are a threat to the global economy and international peace—and what we can do about it.

Please find a link to the book [here](#)<sup>201</sup> .

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<sup>200</sup><https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-030-86897-0#about>

<sup>201</sup><https://yalebooks.yale.edu/book/9780300244175/trade-wars-are-class-wars>

# Heterodox Graduate Programs, Scholarships and Grants

## EPOG 2 International Master's course

The world economy is still hampered by the legacy of the financial crisis and the ensuing slow growth of developed economies. Notwithstanding some recent improvements among many advanced capitalist economies, persistent financial fragilities combined with growing income and wealth inequalities put Western societies under heavy political pressure. In the meantime, the catching-up processes initiated by a number of major southern countries have been hampered while the attractiveness of the Chinese model of state-directed capitalism is gaining traction among southern elites.

These challenges were the core issues that the EPOG Erasmus Mundus joint master degree (2012-17) aimed to address while providing competencies in macroeconomics, innovation and economic development. These priorities of EPOG 1.0<sup>202</sup> are still relevant in the new version of the program, the EPOG 2.0<sup>203</sup> revision. However, our objective with EPOG 2.0 is to rethink targeted competencies in macroeconomics, innovation, and economic development through the lens of the imperative ecological transition to a low-carbon economy. Ecological degradations, resource depletion, and climatic disorders already represent an immediate threat for a huge part of the world population, with more trouble ahead if the current generation is not able to engage to limit and reverse these entropic processes. In order to move in this direction as quickly as possible and to favor the emergence of adequate policies, we need a new sort of intellectual engagement which consistently integrates ecological considerations and hence sustainability with economic expertise. This is the purpose of EPOG 2.0, an innovative master program that articulates systematically how sustainability issues penetrate macroeconomic policy-making, innovation trends, corporate responsibility, and development activity.

The core design of the EPOG 2.0 Master relies on the development of expertise in a specific field and a general understanding of interdependencies among economic policies with a precise, consistent and continuous course progression: semester 1 and 2 for the basics of the specialization, semester 3 for advanced courses and for providing a common culture to all the students, semester 4 for enhancing and applying learning outcomes in the context of a research lab or of a “professional environment”. In order to provide students with knowledge and skills in specific fields of expertise, students will have to choose one of two options and then opt for a major within either:

- International Macroeconomics, Financial Regulations and Sustainability;
- Development and Sustainability: Policies, States and Corporations.

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<sup>202</sup><https://www.epog.eu/>

<sup>203</sup><https://epog.univ-paris13.fr/>

For more information and a link to the application portal, please visit the program page<sup>204</sup>. For a detailed comparison between the EPOG+ and EPOG2 programs, please consult the brochure available here<sup>205</sup>.

**Application deadline: 31 January 2022**

## Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree on Economic Policies for the Global Transition (EPOG+)

Economic Policies for the Global transition (EPOG+)<sup>206</sup> is an Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree<sup>207</sup> in economics, supported by the European Union. It offers a world-class integrated Master's programme on the (digital, socioeconomic, ecological) transition processes with a pluralist approach and interdisciplinary perspectives. The main objective of the programme is to give birth to a new generation of international experts, able to define and assess economic policies and evolve within different political, social and regional contexts. Towards this objective, the EPOG+ Master's programme goes beyond the reach of standard economic theory to include various heterodox/institutionalist political economy approaches.

The full partners (degree awarding institutions) include a wide set of prestigious institutions:

- University of technology of Compiègne (UTC),
- Sorbonne University,
- University of Paris,
- University of Turin,
- Berlin School of Economics and Law,
- University of Rome 3,
- Vienna University of Economics and Business,
- University of the Witwatersrand (Wits).

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<sup>204</sup><https://application.epog.eu/>

<sup>205</sup><https://www.epog.eu/wp-content/uploads/sites/33/2019/11/EPOG2-and-EPOG-presentation-011119-v3.pdf>

<sup>206</sup><https://www.epog.eu/>

<sup>207</sup><https://erasmus-plus.ec.europa.eu/opportunities/individuals/students/erasmus-mundus-joint-masters-scholarships>

It also involves more than 30 (academic and non-academic) associated partners in Europe and the world.

## Scholarships

The very best students from all over the world will be eligible for scholarships awarded for 2 years by the European Commission, based on our selection:

- The *Programme countries* scholarships for students from Member States of the European Union (EU) as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Republic of North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey, United Kingdom.
- The *Partner countries* scholarships for students from all the other countries.

For more information about the available scholarship opportunities, please visit the EPOG+ scholarships [page](#)<sup>208</sup> .

The application process for the EPOG+ ends on January 31. For more information regarding the admission requirements, costs, and program structure please consult the brochure available [here](#)<sup>209</sup> .

**Application deadline: 31 January 2022 - 13:00 (Paris time)**

## Open University Business School, UK

The Open University Business School invites applications for a full-time funded PhD studentship

The project “Social and Economic Inequality in a Financialized Society” (DAF04) welcomes PhD applications from candidates wishing to explore aspects of gender and racial inequalities in a financialized society. Candidates must be keen to employ a critical finance approach and address underlying power relationships inherent in the process of financialization. We particularly welcome interdisciplinary projects which engage with methodological pluralism, for instance, incorporating qualitative research within a mixed-methods approach. PhD studentships are based on full-time study for three years at the Milton Keynes campus and cover tuition fees, a generous research training support grant and a stipend (circa £15,544 per annum).

### Application Procedure

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<sup>208</sup><https://www.epog.eu/admission-and-scholarships/scholarships/>

<sup>209</sup><https://www.epog.eu/wp-content/uploads/sites/33/2019/11/EP0G-Leaflet-v2019.pdf>

The proposal, covering letter, fully completed application form and copies of certificates and transcripts, should be emailed to [fbl-phd@open.ac.uk](mailto:fbl-phd@open.ac.uk)<sup>210</sup> by the closing time and date.

**Application Deadline: Wednesday 16th February 2022**

## Université de Genève's Master in Political Economy of Capitalism

The [Master in the Political Economy of Capitalism](#)<sup>211</sup> offers an innovative program of study in political economy that is unique in Europe and goes well beyond the narrow limits of traditional teaching in mainstream economics. The program offers students a distinctive and stimulating intellectual breadth in terms of economic theories and methods, the objects of economic inquiry as well as its normative conclusions. It incorporates the socio-political and historical foundations of economic activity as an explicit part of its curriculum. To that end, it is enriched by perspectives from other social sciences, notably from sociology, political science, and history, but only to the extent that they are concerned with economic phenomena such as the social relations that incorporate a trade or monetary dimension, that influence the distribution of economic resources or that to shape the allocation of power. For that reason, the Master in the Political Economy of Capitalism is designed for students who are seeking a solid foundation in political economy rather than a multidisciplinary program.

The curriculum is organized around a core group of obligatory courses that will give students a solid grounding in the political economy of capitalism. Students then develop basic knowledge and skills in three areas of inquiry by choosing from a selection of courses in comparative political economy, economic history, and international economics. Finally, they have the opportunity to tailor their program to their own interests by choosing from a list of optional courses. As an integral element of their Master's degree, students will write a dissertation based on their own original research in political economy, conducted under the supervision of an instructor in the program, with the option of continuing their research in political economy by writing a doctoral dissertation being available to excellent students.

For more information about the Master in Political Economy of Capitalism, please consult the brochure available [here](#)<sup>212</sup>, or visit the program [page](#)<sup>213</sup>.

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<sup>210</sup><mailto:fbl-phd@open.ac.uk>

<sup>211</sup><https://www.unige.ch/sciences-societe/formations/masters-in-english/political-economy-of-capitalism/>

<sup>212</sup><https://masters.unige.ch/masters/pdf/113/eng/ma/political-economy-of-capitalism.pdf>

<sup>213</sup><https://www.unige.ch/sciences-societe/formations/masters-in-english/political-economy-of-capitalism/>

## Websites

### John F. Henry Website

I'd like to inform you that the website for John F. Henry has been created.

The website includes Henry's CV (and links to published books and articles), unpublished papers, reading lists on history of economic thought, racism, and US & labor history, his festschrift (a few chapters are available for download), and some videos and pictures.

The website can be accessed [here](https://sites.google.com/view/john-f-henry)<sup>214</sup> . If you have any materials (e.g., tributes, pictures, etc) to be added to the website, please email at [taeheejo@gmail.com](mailto:taeheejo@gmail.com)<sup>215</sup> .

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<sup>214</sup><https://sites.google.com/view/john-f-henry>

<sup>215</sup><mailto:taeheejo@gmail.com>