

# Heterodox Economics Newsletter

Issue 292 — February 17, 2022 — [web](#)<sup>1</sup> — [pdf](#)<sup>2</sup> — [Heterodox Economics Directory](#)<sup>3</sup>

In the past, these pages have often discussed how the disciplinary hierarchy and incentive structure incorporated in contemporary economics contribute to a narrowing of the discipline. They do so by excluding alternative views and reproducing societal patterns of discrimination which, in turn, fosters the reproduction of neoclassical dominance. And indeed, while for instance cohort analyses indicate that this reproduction of the dominant approach is successful in nominal terms (see e.g. [here](#)<sup>4</sup> for the case of Germany), we have (had) only little data on how mainstream economists themselves evaluate this trend. Instead we typically rely on indirect inferences, e.g. by referring to changes in the average economists' opinion as suggested in my [last editorial](#)<sup>5</sup>, to come up with some qualified educated guesses.

Against this backdrop, I am happy to report that [a new paper is out](#)<sup>6</sup> that partly fills this gap. The respective analysis by [Peter Andre](#)<sup>7</sup> and [Armin Falk](#)<sup>8</sup> is based on a large-scale survey and documents that the average economists up to some degree shares the sentiments of the heterodox community as a majority of economists is "dissatisfied with economics' current research topics and objectives" and "respondents think that economic research should become more policy-relevant, multidisciplinary, risky and disruptive, and pursue more diverse topics." So far, so good, at least we now know that there is some shared intuition with regard to the impact of the narrow conceptual boundaries of modern economics. What is less encouraging is that the potential of heterodox ideas to increase multi-disciplinarity, policy-relevance or disruptive research strategies is not discussed at all – rather, it is diagnosed that economics is on a pretty good path anyway as current changes are trending in the right direction. While this final emphasis could be partly explained as a function of the authors' own paradigmatic stance, one has to acknowledge that incorporating the notion of theoretical diversity would have required them to significantly expand their already substantial work.

Nonetheless, a potential antidote suitable to foster an 'opening up' of economics could be found in those books that try to make a pluralist take on economic issues easier digestible. One such book I referenced a few months ago is [Economy Studies](#)<sup>9</sup>, that

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.heterodoxnews.com/n/htn292.html>

<sup>2</sup><http://www.heterodoxnews.com/n/htn292.pdf>

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

<sup>4</sup><https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09692290.2021.1904269>

<sup>5</sup><http://www.heterodoxnews.com/n/htn291.html>

<sup>6</sup><https://www.briq-institute.org/files/whats-worth-knowing.pdf>

<sup>7</sup><https://sites.google.com/view/peterandre-econ>

<sup>8</sup><https://www.briq-institute.org/people/armin-falk>

<sup>9</sup><https://www.aup.nl/en/book/9789463726047/economy-studies>

aims to support pluralist teaching in general and in particular provides a guide for opening up hitherto mainstream-only curricula. I have by now had some time to look at this more closely and I have to say that the book really does a very good job for this purpose and simply browsing through all the fine suggestions on recent more pedagogical literature is extremely helpful when thinking about your own course design. Another more recent book going in this direction is [Voices of the Economy](#)<sup>10</sup>, which is presented in this issue of the Newsletter, and promises to "train econ students and instructors in how to navigate theoretical pluralism, and how to conduct reasoned conversation and debate among those holding to distinct theoretical perspectives". In general I think books like these are excellent complements and expansions to established resources for exploring heterodox economics, like [Exploring Economics](#)<sup>11</sup>, the [History of Economic Thought website](#)<sup>12</sup> or the [School of Political Economy](#)<sup>13</sup>.

Finally, some news on changes with the Newsletter's team: After years of brave service [Erik Dean](#)<sup>14</sup> is stepping back as the Newsletter's book review editor making room for [Daniela Cialfi](#)<sup>15</sup>, who will take over this responsibility in the future. Many thanks go to both of them for taking care of this important duty!

All the best,

Jakob

PS: In case you want to engage in some stimulating reading, I can recommend to look up [Marc Lavoie's "Godley-Tobin Memorial Lecture"](#)<sup>16</sup>, which is published in the current issue of the *Review of Keynesian Economics*<sup>17</sup>. In his usual masterly fashion Marc brings theory to life by weaving together historical anecdotes and sharp theoretical arguments – highly recommended!

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## Call for Papers

### ECPR General Conference 2022: Sections open for heterodox submissions (Innsbruck, August 2022)

22-26 August 2022 — Innsbruck, Austria

The ECPR Research Network on Energy Politics, Policy, and Governance<sup>18</sup> is pleased to announce its joint call for papers for two conference sections at the upcoming ECPR (European Consortium of Political Research) General Conference<sup>19</sup> to be held at University of Innsbruck from August 22 - 26, 2022. Please submit your paper and panel abstracts via the ECPR conference website for the following two sections and related themes:

Energy and Society (S18)<sup>20</sup> :

- Energy politics (actors, interests, institutions, governance and regulation)
- Global energy governance (norms, rules, regimes, clubs)
- Sociology and psychology of energy (energy-related collective and individual behavior patterns and practices)
- Justice, equity and democracy (participation, inclusion, acceptance, opposition)
- Energy and culture (ideas, discourses, narratives)

<sup>18</sup><https://ecpr.eu/StandingGroups/StandingGroupHome.aspx?ID=80>

<sup>19</sup><https://ecpr.eu/GeneralConference>

<sup>20</sup><https://ecpr.eu/Events/Event/SectionDetails/1245>

- Societal aspects of energy technology and infrastructure (renewable energy, nuclear energy) including enabling technologies (e.g. storage, hydrogen)
- Digitalization of energy (smart technologies, AI, cybersecurity)

The changing political economy of the global energy transition: new challenges on the road to climate neutrality (S47)<sup>21</sup> :

- International political economy
- Geopolitics, geoeconomics and foreign policy
- Energy transitions in the Global South
- Industrial policy and industrial transformation
- Policy mixes for climate neutrality
- Hydrogen and the transition to climate neutrality

For additional background on the sections, please see the section descriptions on the [ECPR website](#)<sup>22</sup> . If you have questions, please don't hesitate to contact the section chairs:

- Section S18: Kacper Szulecki ( [kacper.szulecki@stv.uio.no](mailto:kacper.szulecki@stv.uio.no)<sup>23</sup> ) & Jan Osicka ( [osicka@mail.muni.cz](mailto:osicka@mail.muni.cz)<sup>24</sup> )
- Section S47: Rainer Quitzow ( [rainer.Quitzow@iass-potsdam.de](mailto:rainer.Quitzow@iass-potsdam.de)<sup>25</sup> ) & Caroline Kuzemko ( [C.Kuzemko.1@warwick.ac.uk](mailto:C.Kuzemko.1@warwick.ac.uk)<sup>26</sup> )

**Application Deadline: 16 February 2022**

## **Journal of Institutional Economics: Special Issue on "Crisis and Persistence: Dynamics of institutional changes at the interface between formal and informal institutions"**

Crises can be defined as events that challenge the survival of an institutional arrangement, thus highlighting its weaknesses and sometimes leading to institutional change.

<sup>21</sup><https://ecpr.eu/Events/Event/SectionDetails/1224>

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While the past few years seem to have been marked by numerous crises (the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, Brexit, COVID-19, or the storming of the US Capitol to name just a few), the difficulty of understanding their medium to long-term impact has clearly highlighted a knowledge gap, which motivates this call.

It has been argued that institutional change either results from sudden shocks or is caused by a more gradual change (Kingston and Caballero, 2009). Indeed, in some cases, crises can constitute opportunity windows for change, moments of critical junctures and structural breaks in the development of economic and political institutions (Collier and Collier 1991). More surprisingly, some—even major—crises do not seem to have the expected disruptive effect on institutional arrangements, within institutional features showing remarkable resilience in the face of major upheaval (Crouch 2011). One stream of scholarship focuses on “punctuated equilibrium” models (Baumgartner and Jones 1993), “grammar of institutions” (Crawford and Ostrom 1995), or “critical junctures” (Capoccia, 2016), that is to say on events or conditions generating big and radical institutional changes. Another stream of research has pointed out the importance of more subtle processes of institutional change, proposing theoretical tools that capture incremental, but still transformative processes of change (Mahoney and Thelen 2010; Streeck and Thelen 2005). In the latter category, evolutionary approaches drawing on Darwinian thinking provide further ways of conceptualising and understanding institutional change and its relation to exogenous shocks (Hodgson, 2021). Thus, while we know that institutional change can follow sudden or protracted crises, we do not seem to know which crises will actually lead to change. To fill this gap, we believe that one important understudied aspect is the role of informal institutions and their interplay with formal institutions in the process of institutional change. The distinction between formal and informal institutions is a delicate one, with much of the literature lacking clarity on these terms (Hodgson, 2006). Here, we follow Williamson (2000) and Rettke et al. (2008), who contrast informal institutions, as the social context in which human interactions are embedded, with formal institutions, defined as more or less stable rules that provide a codified framework for these interactions, and which are designed and enforced by the state. Conversely, informal institutions encompass-codified norms, that emerge spontaneously from society itself and are enforced, implicitly or explicitly, by society or private actors, and can be labelled as social or cultural norms (see Andriani and Bruno, 2021). Crises are often associated with disruption of the formal institutional order, while less attention is paid to the role of informal institutions. Informal institutions are sometimes seen as ‘second best’(Rodrik 2008) compared to more formal institutional arrangements.

However, in crisis situations when the formal institutional order breaks down or is severely challenged, informal institutions may prove crucial for economic or political activities to persist by providing resilience (Bentkowska, 2021; Ledeneva, 2016). Conversely, whether or not a crisis will provide an opportunity for meaningful formal institutional change may also depend on whether informal institutions supporting the status quo remain unchallenged or are equally shaken by the crisis. Indeed, some emphasise

that informal institutions as slow-moving and thus fundamental to our understanding of persistence (e.g. Roland, 2020), or as shaping the implementation of formal institutions, making them more fundamental drivers of change(Boettke et al., 2008). Overall, we contend that crises provide opportunities to further our understanding of the interplay between formal and informal institutions, which holds important lessons for both theory and policymaking. In certain circumstances, change does not happen although recurring crises may show the limitations of the existing system and change may therefore seem socially desirable. Conversely, in other cases, institutional resilience in the face of crisis may seem desirable(e.g. the resilience of democratic institutions under authoritarian assault). More research is needed on what makes(both formal and informal)institutions resilient to detrimental change or unyielding to beneficial change. Both issues require a better understanding of the interplay between formal and informal institutions. We are thus calling for papers proposing to shed light on institutional change, either incremental or sudden following crises or persistence in times of crisis (i.e. when there is a credible threat to the status quo) and with an explicit focus on the role played by informal institutions. Examples of questions of interest include—but are not limited to:

- How do informal institutions affect formal institutional change during crises?
- How/when/where do informal institutions provide resilience to institutional orders in crisis?
- How/when/where do they undermine institutional stability or support institutional change?
- How/when/where do crises reshape human behaviour above and beyond the “formal rules of the game”?
- What patterns of interaction between formal and informal institutions emerge in times of crisis?
- How does the interaction between formal and informal institutions in times of crises influence the outcomes of the institutional arrangement?

### **Submission and timeline**

Full papers should be submitted by 23 June 2022 through the journal submission platform, specifying the paper is to be considered for this special issue (SI: Crises). We aim for a hard copy publication in early 2024, but accepted papers will be published online within a few weeks of acceptance. Our objective will be to select enough papers for reviews to produce a full issue in the JOIE, i.e. 8 to 10 papers accepted for publication. We will aim to have no less than 20% of the articles selected for the review process by authors from any gender.

For further information see [here](#)<sup>27</sup> .

**Submission Deadline: 23 June 2022**

## 19th STOREP Annual Conference (Viterbo, May 2022)

26-28 May 2022 —Università della Tuscia, Viterbo, Italy

**Conference Theme: "Economics and the Economic System: The Ecological Transition"**

The 19th STOREP Annual Conference<sup>28</sup> will be held at Università degli Studi della Tuscia, Dipartimento di Economia, Ingegneria, Società e Impresa (DEIM), Viterbo, on May 26-28, 2022. The title of the Conference is "Economics and the Economic System: The Ecological Transition". The year coincides with the fiftieth anniversary of one of the most influential scientific reports of the modern era, Limits to Growth by the Club of Rome. A groundbreaking j'accuse against "growthmania" – endless growth as universal yardstick and panacea, science and technology providing adequate solutions for environmental challenges –, whose various scenarios, we are now forced to realize, were not predictions but warnings, which should help us focus on the environmental impact of our activities.

It is now widely recognized that the endless interactions of human beings between themselves and with the environment – as well as between the human social system and the ecosystem – should induce social scientists to adopt a complexity-science approach to the most pressing problems of our era. For instance, the Covid-19 pandemic should be rather considered as a "syndemic", since the infectious disease is in truth accompanied and amplifies (being amplified in its turn by) a series of non-communicable diseases which have to do with social and economic disparities. At the same time, awareness of the influence of climate change on the spread of Covid-19, and the lessons that we can draw from observing the environmental implications of the pandemic as regards how to manage the global climate emergency should help us promote a complexity-science approach to sustainability. Various European countries now have a Ministry for the Ecological transition, in the attempt to direct the NextGeneration EU recovery package towards green priorities and investments. Policymakers tend to believe that technological progress can favor decoupling between economic growth and exhaustible resource use, and that it is possible to redirect demand towards goods and services that are compatible with environmental and social sustainability (for instance to avoid that relative decoupling perversely reduce the possibility of absolute decoupling). As Tim Jackson (2009) has famously pointed out, however, flourishing within limits seems to require a

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<sup>27</sup><https://www.ucl.ac.uk/ssees/news/2022/jan/call-papers-special-issue-journal-institutional-economics>

<sup>28</sup><http://www.storep.org/wp/19th-annual-storep-conference-26-28-may-2022/>

concept of prosperity without growth. But we continue assuming that economics and ecology are not in conflict: as Daly (2015) remarks, “because of the exponential economic growth since World War II, we now live in a full world, but we still behave as if it were empty, with ample space and resources for the indefinite future”.

STOREP 2022 brings together scholars from all over the world wanting to discuss the relationship between environmental limits and growth and wellbeing, as well as the conditions required to support a transition towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production. The Conference welcomes contributions on the theoretical understanding, policy implications, and empirical evidence of the ecological transition. Historians of economic thought, in particular, will explore how economists have finally (if) succeeded to bring the natural world back into the analysis, while those with specific interest in economics as a discipline will likely direct their attention to the foundations of the variety of (orthodox, mainstream, heterodox) schools of thought currently populating the landscape of economics research in relation to environmental issues (e.g. Spash 2020).

Possible focuses for the Conference sessions include, but are not limited to:

- economics and the environment: orthodox/ mainstream/heterodox schools of thought
- historical, methodological and ontological foundations of ecological economics
- the social ecological economics approach
- environmental thinking and the need to rethink economics
- growth, ‘without’ growth, ‘de’growth
- planetary boundaries and the anthropocene
- ecological macroeconomics
- Post-Keynesian and ecological economics
- input-output analysis for sustainability
- the inequalities-environment nexus
- sustainability and (vs.?) circular economy
- the role of technological change in promoting sustainability
- sustainable consumption and happiness
- the Covid-19 pandemic and the future of both economies and economics

- GDP and its alternatives
- sustainable development goals and global green new deals

Proposals of papers in all fields adopting a historical perspective and/or comparing different approaches to economic issues are also welcome.

STOREP warmly welcomes special sessions jointly organized with other scientific associations and invites these latter to submit proposals. Special sessions will be jointly organized with Accademia Italiana di Economia Aziendale, AIDEA (Alessandro Ruggieri, Università degli Studi della Toscana, DEIM), and the Italian Society of Agricultural Economics, SIDEA (Alessandro Sorrentino, Università degli Studi della Toscana). The Polo Universitario di Civitavecchia will host a special session jointly organised with the Master’s degree in Circular Economy (Enrico Maria Mosconi, Università degli Studi della Toscana, DEIM).

As in the past, the Conference will jointly organize initiatives and special sessions with the Institute for New Economic Thinking, the “Young Scholars Initiative”, as well as with students and researchers of the international network Rethinking Economics. We are pleased to announce that distinguished colleague Clive L. Spash (WU Vienna University of Economics and Business) will join the conference as keynote speaker, and that Renee Prendergast (Queen’s University Belfast) will give the sixth “Raffaelli Lecture”.

### **Proposals submission**

Abstract and session proposals must be uploaded on the [Submission website of the conference](#)<sup>29</sup> – i.e. via web-based software “Conference maker”. To submit, please create an account, by providing basic contact info and choosing a user ID/password. If you signed up for a previous conference using Conference Maker, you can login with your existing user ID and password. Please follow the instructions [here](#)<sup>30</sup>. Note that submitters have to add co-authors, if any, once the proposal is submitted (by clicking on “Add/modify authors”).

Abstract proposals (with keywords, JEL codes, and affiliation) must not exceed 400 words. Session proposals should include the abstract of the three scheduled papers. Selected papers on the main topic of the conference will be considered for publication in the Review of Political Economy and Economia & Lavoro. All participants must become STOREP members or renew their membership (instructions [here](#)<sup>31</sup>).

### **Young Scholars STOREP Awards**

1) STOREP provides two Awards of 1000€ each (so as to make it possible to reward

<sup>29</sup><https://editorialexpress.com/conference/STOREP2022>

<sup>30</sup><https://editorialexpress.com/cgi-bin/conference/conference.cgi?action=help>

<sup>31</sup><http://www.storep.org/wp/en/iscrizione-allassociazione/>

both history-of-economic-thought articles and more policy-oriented papers) for the best articles presented at the Annual Conference by young scholars under 40 years of age. All applications, with CV and the final version of the papers, should be sent to [segretario@storep.org](mailto:segretario@storep.org)<sup>32</sup> no later than January 15, 2023. Only papers co-authored by no more than 2 researchers, who both meet the requirements for belonging to the “Young” scholars, are eligible for the Award. Winning recipients of the award in one of the three preceding rounds cannot apply. Papers must neither have been published before nor be under review for publication in a scholarly journal at the time of the conference.

2) Scholarships for young scholars (under 40 years of age, non-tenured). In order to be eligible, the applicant is required to submit a Curriculum Vitae and an extended abstract (2,000 words ca., both to be uploaded on the Submission website) on any topic relevant to the history of political economy, by March 25, 2022. The final version of the papers must be uploaded within April 25, 2022. Applicants will be informed about the result of the evaluation process no later than May 5, 2022. Winners will be awarded free STOREP Conference registration, including the association’s annual membership fee, as well as, if possible, a lump sum contribution to travel and staying expenses.

**Submission Deadline (for Conference Proposals): 10 March 2022**

**Submission Deadline (for Award Nomination): 15 January 2023**

**Submission Deadline (for Scholarship Application): 25 March 2022**

## **34th annual EAEPE conference: Tackling inequalities: New paradigms in policy and technology for a just transition and vaccine equity” (Naples, 7-9 Sept,2022)**

7-9 Sept, 2022 — Naples, Italy

**Conference Theme: Tackling inequalities: New paradigms in policy and technology for a just transition and vaccine equity**

Concerns about growing and changing inequalities are gaining momentum in public debate. The Covid-19 pandemic has spotlighted inequalities by showing how deep and multifaceted they are in our economic systems, encompassing dimensions such as access to care, digital technologies, and infrastructures. Furthermore, while massive interventions by governments contained somewhat the explosion of inequalities in the first waves of the pandemic, concerns about rising inequalities in the medium term are pressing due to likely long-term damages of Covid-19 and the risk of a too-rapid withdrawal of these policies, for example in response to inflationary pressures or concerns about excessive

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public debt. The lack of appropriate social safety nets can also exacerbate gender and racial inequalities in the post-Covid era.

At the international level, the pandemic has once again reminded us of how diverse the impacts and opportunities are between advanced and low-income countries. The ability of countries in the Global South to use fiscal and monetary policies in response to the pandemic has been much lower than that of advanced countries, and so their degree of resilience. Furthermore, the worldwide distribution of vaccines is emblematic of the inequality between the Global North/South divide. So far, indeed, this distribution has been very uneven, despite unprecedented efforts, such as the international Covax program. The on-going debate about vaccine equity highlights that "vaccine nationalism" can severely hamper the recovery not only of developing countries but also of developed ones, as "no one is safe until we are all safe".

To achieve emergency responses, some of the supply chains are operating at the expense of huge energy utilization and growing emissions further exacerbating and increasing global inequalities in access to fundamental energy services. The post pandemic recovery programmes provide an opportunity to accelerate the green transition by aligning public policies with climate goals and attenuate the risk of future inequalities based on locking-in carbon-intensive infrastructures. Specifically, the dimensions of the required structural changes, however, together with the need for these to take place quickly, raise concerns about possible risks, imbalances, and new forms of inequalities arising from this epochal transformation (transition risks). In response to these concerns, the concept of a just transition is rapidly emerging. At the same time, there is an urgent need to increase investment in climate adaptation, primarily in countries in the Global South that are suffering disproportionately from climate-related events. The digital transformation has also emerged as an essential goal because of the pandemic. Accelerating the digital transition in specific countries and regions, in particular, appears crucial for reducing the digital divide, which has proved to be a significant dimension of inequality in the current pandemic crisis.

Thus, old and new forms of inequality raise enormous challenges and call for robust and cogent explanations and policy-making responses. Alternative theoretical and methodological approaches capable of representing and interpreting these disequilibria are required to prescribe policies for economies to escape the triple crisis of our times (economic, health and climate crisis).

In the 40th anniversary of Nelson and Winter's "An Evolutionary Theory of Economic Change" and Dosi's first article on technological paradigms and trajectories, the 2022 conference will provide unique opportunities to revisit and reconsider the foundations of inequalities and structural change, to discuss alternative theories at the macro, meso and micro levels, and to enrich the evolutionary background with insights from diverse fields such as complexity science, biology, political and international studies, development, gender and labour studies, physics, philosophy, sociology, and management science

among others.

The aim is to provide new empirical evidence and fresh insights for policy makers to understand and build a more equal, safe, cohesive, resilient and green economy. In doing so, we invite scholarly contributions that reconsider the foundations of economic policy in relation to relevant social goals such as health, cohesion, and sustainability; to shape new economic and political institutions to manage structural change; and to investigate new models of production, consumption, finance, trade, and socio-economic interaction and organisation. In this regard, contributions are particularly welcome on (but not limited to):

- the causes, consequences, and measurements of inequalities;
- public policies for a just transition;
- vaccine equity;
- recovery from the Covid-19;
- new public policy paradigms: entrepreneurial state, green monetary policy;
- asymmetries in digital transition and digital divide;
- new technological paradigms in health and green economy;
- minimum wage and labour market transformations;
- alternative measures of well-being beyond GDP;
- the crisis of global value chains and inflationary dynamics; and
- scaling up of sustainable finance for a just transition

**Submission procedure:**

You are invited to submit an abstract no later than 1st April 2022 on the conference website. Following the usual format, prospective participants are invited to submit a proposed paper related either to the theme of the conference or one of the diverse [EAEPE Research Areas](#)<sup>33</sup> (RA) as well as the Special Sessions. Abstracts (300-750 words) for proposed individual papers or for a RA or Special Session should include the following information: authors' names, email addresses and, affiliations, and name and code of the relevant RA. Following notification of acceptance, you will be invited to submit the full paper. Please note that only one presentation per author is permitted; additional papers can be submitted by the same author but will need to be presented by a registered co-author, if accepted by the scientific committee.

<sup>33</sup>[https://eaepe.org/?page=research\\_areas](https://eaepe.org/?page=research_areas)

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>34</sup> and [here](#)<sup>35</sup> .

**Deadline: 1 April 2022.**

## 6th Global Conference on Economic Geography 2022 (Dublin, June 2022)

7 June, 2022 — Dublin, Ireland

**Conference Theme: Algorithmic Economies: Hybrid Computational Infrastructures**

Under the umbrella topic “Territorial Development”, [Trinity College Dublin](#)<sup>36</sup> & [University College Dublin](#)<sup>37</sup> invites you to participate in the sixth [Global Conference on Economic Geography 2022](#)<sup>38</sup> to be held in Dublin, Ireland.

Algorithms are increasingly a quintessential part in the functioning of society and the economy at large. Algorithms determine and influence one’s access to credit, healthcare, and employment. Algorithms determine large portions of price movements in currency and commodities markets, and in stock exchanges. Consensus algorithms also summon and incorporate specific forms of social and economic exchange by setting incentive structures and encoding specific distributional outcomes. Algorithms are also increasingly often incorporated into ways of envisioning macroeconomic futures through early warning systems for defaults and reverse stress testing, or as ways of projecting future economic and financial impacts of unknown events such as climate change “green swans”.

Existing scholarship has unveiled the materialities of algorithmic economies and financial practices (Pardo-Guerra 2019) and shown how these materialities produce specific spatial formations (MacKenzie 2021). Research has also illustrated the imaginaries that inhabit and animate the production of these technologies (Preda 2017; Brekke 2020), as well as the flows of capital that make them possible (Zook and Grote 2020). Lastly, the interaction between algorithms has been shown to rework the concepts of agency and subjectivity, as self-reinforcing behaviours and feedback loops between trading algorithms (Borch 2020) echoed older concerns with crowds, frenzies and spectacle in financial speculation (Stäheli 2013; Preda 2009).

This session focuses on the forms of life and the market practices that make algorithms possible, are being prompted and influenced by algorithms, or that are the result of

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<sup>34</sup>[https://eaepe.org/content/documents/Conference2022/EAEPE2022\\_1stCFP.pdf](https://eaepe.org/content/documents/Conference2022/EAEPE2022_1stCFP.pdf)

<sup>35</sup>[https://eaepe.org/?page=events&side=annual\\_conference&sub=eaepe\\_2022\\_cfp](https://eaepe.org/?page=events&side=annual_conference&sub=eaepe_2022_cfp)

<sup>36</sup><https://www.tcd.ie/>

<sup>37</sup><https://www.ucd.ie/>

<sup>38</sup><https://www.gceg.org/index.php>

the mobilisation of multiple algorithmic and non-algorithmic processes. Rather than focusing on what happens “after” algorithmic technologies are deployed over “non-” or “pre-algorithmic” or “analogue” practices and relations, this session highlights how algorithms and algorithmic economies are hybrid all the way down, always enmeshed in analogue and digital, human and machinic, material and virtual ensembles. Themes that will be covered include, but are not limited to:

- The production and financial networks that make algorithms possible, and that are mobilised by algorithms (e.g., regulatory regimes and venture capital ecologies behind crypto assets, machine learning and smart urbanism).
- The hardware and infrastructures that facilitate or act as an obstacle to the functioning of algorithms (hardware value chains behind cryptocurrency mining, graphic cards and Application Specific Integrated Circuits for machine learning).
- Intersections and “trading zones” between epistemic communities and epistemological cultures that have algorithms as their boundary object (e.g., work on hacker engineers, computational economists, the intersection between computer science and economics in the design of cryptoassets, between computer science and medicine in biomedical machine learning, between computer science and urban planning and governance in smart urbanism)
- Processes of cybersymbiosis (Hayles 2020, 14) between economic settings becoming increasingly computational and computation dissolving and dispersing throughout eco-social arrangements.

### **Submission procedure**

Abstracts should be about 250 words in length, to be uploaded by 25 February. Please submit your abstract [here](#)<sup>39</sup>. For further information please see [here](#)<sup>40</sup>.

**Submission Deadline: 25 February 2022**

## **AHE Annual Conference (London, July 2022)**

6-8 July 2022 — London (United Kingdom)

**Conference Theme: Crises in capitalism or crises of capitalism: Current issues and transformative solutions**

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<sup>39</sup>[http://gceg.org/SS08\\_05-Algorithmic-Economies.php](http://gceg.org/SS08_05-Algorithmic-Economies.php)

<sup>40</sup>[https://gceg.org/SS08\\_05-Algorithmic-Economies.php](https://gceg.org/SS08_05-Algorithmic-Economies.php)

The 2008 financial crisis generated deep and rich debates on the feasibility of the current economic order, with many prophesying the death of neo-liberalism. More than a decade since, the world is gripped in a much larger economic, social, and ecological crisis, with little change in the existing social order and the debates about systemic change again gaining traction. However, what will emerge out of this moment that is caught in a flux of several interacting inequalities still remains unknown. While some view the current economic crisis as an aberration that can be corrected with existing policy tools, some view it as a reflection of the urgent need to revive comprehensive welfare states, and others yet view this as a moment of significant churning that opens possibilities for a systemic shift. Despite the difference in positions, this moment warrants a serious reflection on the current conjuncture of capitalism – how it came into being, what characterizes this moment, what is the likely impact of this, where do we go from here?

In this context, the [Association for Heterodox Economics Conference 2022](#)<sup>41</sup> provides a space for engaging with various intersecting inequalities, specifically in the domains of labour, identity, and climate change, that characterise the current crisis-ridden moment of global capitalism, and how these inequalities shape and are, in turn, shaped by a stratified global order. The conference will also provide a platform to explore the possibilities for struggles in these domains to be engendered towards a systemic shift. We seek to enrich theoretical frameworks in economics and political economy that study these intersecting inequalities and to explore possibilities for political activism geared towards a sustainable and just society. Questions we seek to engage with include: How to think and act given the urgency of the situation? What is required to break free from unjust economic, social, and ecological relations? How can the heterodox community inspire solutions to intersecting crises and where does heterodoxy fall short? How can heterodox economists form alliances with others undertaking transformative action?

The conference is organized in a hybrid format. The in-person venue for the 2022 conference is SOAS University of London. Limited travel support is available for selected early-career scholars. Early career scholars include PhD students as well as those who received their PhD no more than 5 years prior to the date of the conference.

We welcome contributions in the following formats:

- Individual paper: A standard conference paper followed by discussion.
- Panel of papers: A session comprising several papers on one particular topic. We recommend 3 papers for a 90 minutes session.
- Roundtable: A panel of contributors discussing a particular topic. This can include, although is not limited to, focussed discussions with civil society actors, activists, academic researchers.

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<sup>41</sup><https://www.hetecon.net/ahe-conference-2022/>

- Workshop: This format is available if an organizer would like to run their own session. Sessions with a broader art/culture focus on the conference themes fit within this format (e.g. display and discussion of artworks/films/performances).
- Stream: A series of (any) sessions listed above.

### Submission Procedure

Submit your abstract or session proposal [here](#)<sup>42</sup>. The results will be notified by 15 April 2022. Full papers for bursaries and/or prize considerations are due by 15th May 2021. For any questions about the Call for Paper or the conference, please write to [heteconevents@gmail.com](mailto:heteconevents@gmail.com)<sup>43</sup>

**Submission Deadline: 15 February 2022**

## ASE @ ASSA meetings 2023 (New Orleans, 6-8 January 2023)

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

### 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 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

<sup>42</sup><https://socialeconomics.us3.list-manage.com/track/click?u=e15a39cfff392ea8195f6303f&id=03dab0b683&e=425f7345b7>

<sup>43</sup><mailto:heteconevents@gmail.com>

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.

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 procedure:**

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 (HamiltD@newschool.edu) with a copy to Grieve Chelwa (chelwag@newschool.edu) 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). 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) for details.

**Deadline: 6 May 2022**

## **Alternate Routes: Special Issue on "Alternative Political Economies: Unmaking Global Capitalism"**

From growing precarity of job tenure, poverty and polarization, to ongoing global vaccine apartheid, climate displacement and migration, COVID-19 has painfully magnified every existing inequality in our society. This makes the task of reorganizing society in more socially just and equitable ways all the more urgent. Calls to Build Back Better and for a Just Transition have recently received plenty of mainstream attention, these calls however have often been concerned with reinventing, as opposed to repudiating, capitalism. In other words, they have sought to 'fix' capitalism's worst flaws, rather than advance a 'post-capitalist' future.

This Call For Papers invites submissions that critically interrogate and propose transformative agendas for change. Contributors are encouraged to envision alternative political economies in the unmaking of global capitalism. Topics may include but are not limited to: socialist politics; nationalism and internationalism; employment and social protection policies; ownership and production relations; state theory and practice; labour and social movements; new left regroupment; just transition and building back better initiatives.

Additional topics may include but are not limited to income transfers and pre/redistributive policies; the future of work; parties and political representation; global governance; imperialism and neocolonialism.

For submission guidelines, please visit the 'For Authors' section on the journal website [here](http://www.alternateroutes.ca)<sup>44</sup>. Further inquiries can be sent to: [editor@alternateroutes.ca](mailto:editor@alternateroutes.ca)<sup>45</sup>.

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<sup>44</sup><http://www.alternateroutes.ca>

<sup>45</sup><mailto:editor@alternateroutes.ca>

Deadline submission: 1 July 2022

## CPERN mid-term workshop: "Critical Political Economy for a new Global Political Economy" (Limerick, 22-23 July 2022)

22-23 July 2022 — Limerick, Ireland

The Critical Political Economy Research Network (CPERN)<sup>46</sup> 's mid-term workshop will be held on 22-23 July in Limerick under the general topic of

### **Conference Theme: Critical Political Economy for a new Global Political Economy**

The Global Political Economy is now described, depending on who describes it, as “overstimulated”, “scarred”, “squeezed”, “unsustainable”, or “jammed up”. Commentators routinely cite the threat of stagflation. The (post-)pandemic recovery is considered “K-shaped”, with assets inflated, to the benefit of asset holders, whilst livelihoods are (further) degraded. Governments have so far failed to put in place a global Green New Deal. The pandemic has exposed the recklessness of decades of austerity, commercialisation, and under-funding of our health and social care systems. While the populist zeitgeist seems to be waning, its successor on the horizon is yet more tepid neoliberal centrism that seeks only to deter those who hope for egalitarian alternatives. Likewise, within academia, efforts continue to sideline, discourage and, if possible, eliminate critical thinking and our ambitions for social change.

Yet, much of the mainstream analysis fails to explain *why* we face these problems, or *how* we are to address them. The ‘economy’ is conceptualised narrowly, ignoring the wider social and socio-natural relations that make up our complex and interconnected reality. Economics is considered only in terms of the production, distribution and exchange of commodities; concealing from view exploitation, alienation, extraction, sexed, gendered, and racialised forms of exclusion, and processes of ecological destruction, plus the contestation of each of these social bads.

In contrast, those of us working (or trying to work) in critical political economy seek to conceptualise and explain the deep rooted inequalities, crisis tendencies and discursive diversions that mark our faltering global political economy. At the same time, we aspire to delineate the alternatives around which progressive social coalitions can (and should) coalesce, as part of our collective struggle to disrupt, ameliorate, transform and (hopefully) transcend the manifold pathologies that comprise contemporary global capitalism.

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<sup>46</sup><https://criticalpoliticaleconomy.net>

We need a new Global Political Economy, and we need critical political economy to provide the intellectual, methodological, analytical and strategic tools through which to conceptualise, explain and critique the multiple crises we face. We invite scholars and activists from across the field of critical political economy to contribute to the next CPERN mid-term workshop, where we seek a Critical Political Economy for a new Global Political Economy

We are especially keen for papers that address the following themes:

- **(Post-)pandemic possibilities.** How has our global political economy changed as a result of the pandemic? What are the (new) inequalities, uncertainties and crises that have been generated? To what extent, and why, is public policy (un)able to respond to contemporary social and democratic demands? What, if any, are the (new) opportunities for progressive social change?
- **Build Back Better? The role and the changing nature of the state, and its theorisation, in the post-pandemic recovery.** How do we conceptualise the (capitalist) state as it developed and changed over the course of the pandemic?
- **Alternatives and resistance.** How, if at all, has the capacity for collective resistance and everyday struggles changed during the pandemic? How, if at all, can social struggle, resistance, and/or social movements play a part in shaping the post-pandemic future?
- **Global production after the pandemic? Jammed up and ready for replacement?** How have global production and trade relations changed as a result of the need (but failure to) adjust to the pandemic conditions?
- **Labour after COVID 19.** Are we witnessing instances of a “refusal of work”? How can we conceptualise the return of strikes and labour militancy? Has the pandemic opened a new era of grassroots labour organising?
- **(De-)development, dependency and neo-colonialism, before and after the pandemic.** How are the divisions, and relations, between the Global North and South affected and changing through the pandemic?
- **Intersectional struggles of capital and labour.** How do (changing) struggles, expressed along class, race, sex, and gendered lines, intersect with each other, and within the global political economy?
- **Culture, meaning, identities and alternative imaginaries.** How have our cultural understandings and imaginaries of the global political economy changed and developed in a context of lockdowns and social, economic and ecological crisis?
- **Social reproduction.** How do we understand social reproduction in the context

and (eventual) aftermath of the pandemic? How, if at all, is social reproduction secured in the current state of the global political economy; how are classed, sexed, raced and gendered inequalities manifest in it; and how does critical political economy understand and contribute to the above?

- **Eco-socialism after Covid-19 and COP26.** Was the pandemic the most vivid illustration of nature ‘striking back’? If so, what can and should we do about it? What lessons can be drawn regarding human (mis)management of the human-nature relationship through a critical political economy lens? How can this lens help us envision and assess transformative alternatives, ranging from a Green New Deal to a postcapitalist future of de-growth and/or eco-socialism?
- **The critical political economy of geo-politics and militarism.** The geo-political tensions that continue to destabilise our world are often neglected by political economy analyses, among other. Yet capitalism and geo-political rivalries are interconnected and require a critical political economy analysis.

We are interested in all of the above, and more, and wish for the workshop to cover a wide range of topics. We welcome scholars and activists with an interest in critical political economy, from a variety of countries, social backgrounds, and disciplinary affiliations, regardless of whether they are in academia or not. We are particularly committed to promoting the participation of PhD students, early career scholars, and activists. Limited funds will be available for scholars and activists in precarious situations (who cannot get other sources of funding) to support travel and accommodation costs. Please inform us if you may require help with funding when you send us your abstract.

### Submission procedure

Abstracts of around 250 words should be submitted to: [cpern@criticalpoliticaleconomy.net](mailto:cpern@criticalpoliticaleconomy.net)<sup>47</sup>. For further information please see [here](#)<sup>48</sup>.

**Deadline: 28 February 2022**

## Conference on "European Public Banks and their Development Role" (Luxembourg, July 2022)

21-22 July 2022 — Luxembourg

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<sup>47</sup><mailto:cpern@criticalpoliticaleconomy.net>

<sup>48</sup><https://criticalpoliticaleconomy.net/2021/10/29/critical-political-economy-for-a-new-global-political-economy/>

**Conference Theme: European Public Banks and their Development Role: Interdisciplinary approaches to understanding the past, present and future of European development finance**

The European Investment Bank <sup>49</sup> in conjunction with Trans European Policy Studies Association<sup>50</sup> and the University of Luxembourg<sup>51</sup> are organising a conference on "European Public Banks" on 21-22 of July 2022 in Luxembourg.

All too often following recent economic, migration and health crises, scholarly attention has focused on the universal development banks rather than exploring their regional and national counterparts. Where are the Public Development Banks (PDBs) in these crises? With notable exceptions we are left with an almost blank slate for contemporary engagement with European PDBs in particular. This is a curious anomaly as since World War II existing PDBs have been strengthened while new ones have been established to promote economic reconstruction and growth. The increased role the European Union and its member states have carved out for themselves internationally positions the European PDBs at the forefront of the development finance system. Given their financial firepower, mandates and expertise, the European PDBs have been called to align to the Paris Agreement and the EU's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and jointly supporting through their own and 'Team Europe' funds, a more open, integrated and coordinated development impact. Their ability to cooperate with multiple public and private, international and local stakeholders, and their wide range of financial tools, is central to contemporary efforts to build back better.

The European PDBs have steadily gained prominence at national, European and international level as instruments of economic diplomacy, serving foreign policy and geostrategic objectives. They constitute an important, yet under studied component of the European and international political and financial architecture. These institutions are situated among a growing network of embedded multilateral development arrangements that traverse multiple overlapping sovereignties, and operate at the global, international, regional, intra-regional, national and sub-national scales. The European PDBs have both regional and non-regional members and are ostensibly engaged in channeling financial and technical assistance to public and private borrowers while simultaneously disseminating knowledge, regimes, standards, and rules at the regional level in the broad context of development.

Despite their crucial role, research interest has been sporadic and not commensurate with their role. The limited literature that exists on the European PDBs tends to identify technical differences in terms of their origins, their institutional structures, lending

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<sup>49</sup>[https://www.eib.org/en/about/careers/work-with-us.htm?utm\\_source=google\\_cpc&utm\\_medium=search&utm\\_campaign=vonq\\_eib\\_eb&utm\\_content=aut&gclid=CjwKCAiA9aKQBhBREiwAyGP5lbcB\\_46U\\_4jtaypfOAC7Kh5VdsClrnYc4CMsFvt6uxV5YfLg2TEkXhoC9c4QAvD\\_BwE](https://www.eib.org/en/about/careers/work-with-us.htm?utm_source=google_cpc&utm_medium=search&utm_campaign=vonq_eib_eb&utm_content=aut&gclid=CjwKCAiA9aKQBhBREiwAyGP5lbcB_46U_4jtaypfOAC7Kh5VdsClrnYc4CMsFvt6uxV5YfLg2TEkXhoC9c4QAvD_BwE)

<sup>50</sup><https://www.tepsa.eu>

<sup>51</sup><https://wwen.uni.lu>

processes and analyses their effectiveness in setting regional agendas. There is of course though a veritable landslide of material produced by the European PDBs themselves, as even the most cursory glance at their institutional websites affirms, and the PDBs remain a key source of data for the maintenance of economic modalities.

Our starting point is a relatively straightforward puzzle: why are the European PDBs under-explored across the academic literature? Our conference aims to bring together scholars from across different disciplines with pluralist methodologies to analyse the governance, operation, effectiveness, policies and long-term evolution of the European PDBs and their relevance to past, present and future development challenges.

We welcome conference papers from any social science field related to the European PDBs, including but not limited to critical engagement with the following topics:

- The priorities and determinants of PDB lending policy and their field of operations;
- PDB funding and borrowing policy (own funds and debt markets);
- The effect and impact of PDBs operations on development;
- PDB financial instruments (loans, guarantees, equity participations and technical assistance grants);
- PDB business models and their evolution;
- PDB decision-making and management, and the efficiency and effectiveness of operations;
- Role of and relationships with non-state actors such as central banks, private banks, local development institutions, civil society, and other non-state actors;
- Specific individuals who might be singled out for their role and influence in the operation of PDBs;
- Horizon scanning analysis of PDBs future relevance in global transformations of political, social, economic, technological, environmental and geopolitical nature;

For each topic we are interested in examining continuities as well as change. Recognizing the broad scope of the topic, we are also happy to consider other contributions within the broad scope of the subject of European PDBs.

**Submission procedure:**

Authors are invited to submit an abstract (500 words) together with a brief bio to [conferenceeib2022@gmail.com](mailto:conferenceeib2022@gmail.com)<sup>52</sup> no later than 7 March 2022. Accepted contributors

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<sup>52</sup><mailto:ecpr.eu/StandingGroups/StandingGroupHome.aspx?ID=80>

will be communicated by 15 April 2022. A paper of between 6000 to 10000 words (inclusive of references) must be submitted by 1 July 2022.

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>53</sup>.

**Submission Deadline: 7 March 2022**

## **Critical Perspectives on Accounting: Special Issue on "The financialization of daily life: the lived experience of financially responsible behaviour?"**

In recent decades, as part of the neoliberal turn, risks which used to be carried by the state or the employer are increasingly carried by individuals (Langley, 2006; 2008). State pensions have been reduced up to the degree of solely providing poverty relief and workplace pensions have changed from providing a guaranteed income during retirement to basing pension income on investment returns earned throughout the contribution period – transferring the responsibility for having adequate retirement income from the employer to the employee (James, 2021). To deal with these newly acquired financial risks, the financially responsible individual is expected to conduct regular investments throughout their lifetime, embrace risk management strategies (Maman and Rosenhek, 2020) and by means of this, build a diversified asset portfolio which serves as an income source during non-working periods (Agunsoye, 2021; Langley, 2006, 2008; Strauss, 2008). This has been referred to as the *financialization of daily life* where “citizens must now take individual responsibility over financial futures”, requiring “new identities and forms of calculations” (Froud et al., 2007, p.340) and resulting in financial concepts entering into more and more aspects of everyday life.

This is of serious concern, given that the ongoing process of everyday financialization is widely recognized in the literature as a redistribution process in which individuals rather than other stakeholders (such as the state, employers or shareholders) find themselves on the losing side of financialization (Barradas, 2019; Gleadle et al., 2014; Palladino, 2020; Van der Zwan, 2014). “Without significant capital, people are asked to think like capitalists” (Martin, 2002, p.43) and conduct continued pension investments, disadvantaging people with differential life histories as evidenced once again during the recent pandemic. Not only has income inequality risen substantially, exceeding the distributional effects from previous pandemics, recessions and financial crises (Furceri and Pizzuto, 2021) but also it is predominantly women who have taken up the increase in caring work and minority ethnic groups who have suffered relatively more from a fall in employment (Madgavkar et al., 2021; TUC, 2021).

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<sup>53</sup><https://www.tepsa.eu/call-for-papers-european-public-banks-and-their-development-role-interdisciplinary-approaches-to-understanding-the-past-present-and-future-of-european-development-finance-deadline-march-7-cer/>

This is where the proposed special issue seeks to make its mark. By moving beyond identifying deviations from financially responsible behaviour and suggesting individual solutions such as financial education as remedy, we call for more radically conceived contributions. These might display the potential for rethinking our understanding of the lived experience of financially responsible behaviour, in situations where everyday financial practices might be recognized as logical responses to an increasingly unequal society. In view of such concerns, we welcome papers adopting a variety of perspectives. Possible topics include:

**Financial literacy programmes** are often heralded as a cure for such apparently divergent financial practices (Lusardi and Mitchell, 2014), with even secondary schools now offering financial education (FinCap, 2019); whilst other approaches (Bay et al., 2014) stress that financial literacy as a concept is itself context dependant rather than being constituted as an invariable list of skills. Maman and Rosenhek (2020, p. 303) even argue that the very project of the responsabilization of the individual for their own personal financial well-being “presumes a world in which calculative subjects can estimate and manage future (financial market) risks [...] rather than (viewing them) as a site of fundamental uncertainty.” Given such arguments, we welcome papers adopting a critical approach to the concept of financial literacy.

Cultural norms, life cycle and generational issues are arguably key in understanding how the risks inherent in financialization impact personal finances of individuals, families and communities. Related contributions could include those from a cross-cultural perspective where, for instance, attitudes to care of the elderly may vary substantially from many current Western norms. Such norms which put emphasis on the collective rather than the individual can impact one’s own financial approach (Willows and October, In Press). How does the financialization of daily life impact cultural norms and might practices outside definitions of financially responsible behaviour be equally appropriate? What could these practices look like and how do they impact the future retirement income?

The increasing financialization of care, where elderly and disability care is progressively delivered in highly individualised financial packages requiring participants to self-manage and “choose” between care options and where in the UK, adult social care has become highly financialized with major effects on its largely female workforce (Horton, 2019). Studies of the financialization of death would be welcome, in view for example, of the fact that the average cost of a UK funeral has now risen to £4,000+ (Competition and Markets Authority, 2019, p. 17). How is the financialization of care transforming norms as they relate to care giving?

The gendered aspects of personal finance (Cupak et al., 2020; Grady, 2015; Joseph, 2013) where it has been suggested that women’s personal finance is impacted on the one hand by systemic constraints, such as caring work not being sufficiently recognized within existing welfare systems, and on the other hand by socially constructed gender norms of financial behaviour of men and women. While research has increased in these areas, the

lived experience of women in these contexts, their everyday financial practices and their underlying reasoning remain under-explored. Papers could include qualitative research into the impact of gender norms, including norms of financial behaviour and ‘gender-normative’ roles within the household, on the financial practices of women and/or how women navigate their pension savings in a highly unequal welfare system.

Investigating issues around trust/distrust in finance and the existing system, particularly in the view of such developments as the diminished role of UK bank managers, a group previously viewed as trusted pillars of the community (Nayak and Beckett, 2008). Given also the pension scandals in the previous four decades, is it really irrational not to trust financial investments and instead, to search for alternative investments for retirement? In this connection for example, Agunsoye (2021) finds that due to feeling ‘trapped’ in having to provide financial security themselves in the UK, individuals may amend asset norms to their own needs, such that the lived experience of everyday financialization cannot be viewed as a monolithic process. Submissions to this special issue could explore such developments, including changing attitudes of the public to financial institutions.

Exploring neo-colonial practices of everyday financialization. We encourage studies that explore the expansion of financialization across the globe, the ways in which people are recruited into the banking system, and how these financial services are transforming the lived experiences of people in developing countries (Guermond, 2019; Balliester Reis, 2020).

Finally but very importantly, how has the current Covid-19 pandemic changed the lived experience of everyday financialization? Has it changed our approaches to everyday finance? What does the pandemic mean for income and wealth inequality? For instance, during the pandemic governments stepped in to moderate the impact of lockdowns on the economy. In the UK, for example, a stamp duty holiday was introduced. While it was implemented to revive the housing market, it exacerbated existing inequalities where soaring property prices prevent lower income households from entering the property market (Sweeney, 2021). Also, as there has been relatively little research to date on ethnic minority groups in the UK in particular (but see Bangham, 2020), further work could investigate how the pandemic coupled with an ongoing everyday financialization has impacted these diverse populations. We encourage submissions to this special issue which explore the interventions of governments internationally during the pandemic and the effects of these on the financialization of daily life.

### **Submission procedure:**

Manuscripts should be submitted electronically via <https://www.journals.elsevier.com/critical-perspectives-on-accounting><sup>54</sup>. It is anticipated that this special issue will be published in 2024-25.

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<sup>54</sup><https://www.journals.elsevier.com/critical-perspectives-on-accounting>

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>55</sup> .

**Deadline: 31 March 2023**

## **Extended Deadline: 25th Annual ESHET Conference (Padua, June 2022)**

9-11 June 2022 — Padua, Italy

**Conference Theme: Markets, Productivity and Happiness in a Historical Perspective**

The 25 Annual Conference of the [European Society for the History of Economic Thought \(ESHET\)](#)<sup>56</sup> will take place in Padua on 9-11 June 2022. Proposals for papers or sessions on all aspects of the history of economic thought are welcome. Please note that the **deadline for the submission** of paper and sessions proposals for the 2022 ESHET Conference and Young Scholars Seminar **has been extended to 28 February 2022**.

Please find the full call for papers in the [Heterodox Economic Newsletter Issue No 290](#).<sup>57</sup> More information is also available at the [ESHET Conference website](#).<sup>58</sup>

## **Forum for Social Economics: Special Issue on "Unemployment in the High-Pressure Capitalism of the 21st Century"**

### **Aim and Scope**

The *Forum for Social Economic* is pleased to invite submissions to a special issue on unemployment in the high-pressure capitalism of the 21st century. We particularly welcome submissions from different disciplines that complement the social-economic perspective and encourage the utilization of different theoretical perspectives and the application of a wide variety of methodological approaches (qualitative, quantitative and mixed-method). Both conceptual and empirical contributions are welcome.

The Special Issue will address research questions related to unemployment in the high-pressure capitalism of the 21st century

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<sup>55</sup><https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/critical-perspectives-on-accounting/about/call-for-papers#the-financialization-of-daily-life-the-lived-experience-of-financially-responsible-behaviour>

<sup>56</sup><https://www.eshet.net>

<sup>57</sup><http://www.heterodoxnews.com/n/htn290.html#art-17592186100789>

<sup>58</sup><https://www.eshet-conference.net/padova>

The importance of this topic stems from the fact that the 21st century revealed a series of historic blunders of mainstream economists. For instance, Marty Feldstein (may he rest in peace), vigorously supported the Reagan-era tax cuts based on the dubious trickle-down theory, that put millions of dollars into the pockets of the superrich which they used strategically to amass even more economic and political power. That brought inequality back to the 1929 level and the precariat (the 21st-century proletariat) was unhappy enough to join the far-right populist movement. The lords of finance were also ardent supporters of deregulation that culminated in the Meltdown of 2008. So, Reaganomics had devastating consequences.

Then conventional economists were also ardent supporters of globalization. For example, Gregory Mankiw, who earned \$45 million from his textbook sales, was chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, when he remarkably justified outsourcing jobs, saying it is "probably a plus for the economy in the long run". He was paying attention to the economy while disregarding the people in it. The neoclassical economists forgot that globalization became a job-exporting engine and created a precariat of immense proportions for the U.S., with its endemic twin trade deficits. Consequently, many of the unemployed and underemployed turned for solace to the hypodermic needle, a trigger, or a bottle, and so deaths of despair skyrocketed. Alternatively, they turned to Donald Trump to save them or at least send a vengeful message to Washington. So, populism and Trumpism was solidified and culminated in the insurrection of January 6th.

Then the Ivy Leaguers, including Princeton superstar Ben Bernanke, were blind to the brewing financial crisis even when it was just around the corner. In sum, it became clear that the emperor had no clothes. The neoliberals struck out and the Washington consensus morphed into the Beijing consensus. As though these errors were not enough, they were followed by another low-probability high-impact event in the form of an invasion of viruses potent enough to send the global economy into a tailspin.

The economy is obviously inhabited not by economic agents but by flesh-and-blood human beings, the majority of whom are spinning from the shocks and dislocations of the 21st century. All this implies that a special issue devoted to the challenges, suffering, or exploitation of the underprivileged, the unemployed, and underemployed around the globe stratified by class, gender, skin-color, or any other attribute, is highly warranted. It is also urged to measure unemployment accurately, not necessarily accepting the official finagled version. After all, even Janet Yellen admitted in 2019 that "labour market slack is not appropriately measured by the civilian unemployment rate. Perhaps broader measures of slack including, for example, individuals involuntarily working part-time or some who are considered to be out of the labour force entirely are relevant to wage and price inflation".

Research that follow from the above considerations are welcome, for example:

- What is the impact of the Covid pandemic on the precariat and what are likely to be its permanent consequences?
- Research pertaining to all countries in a comparative framework are welcome. The critical issues are likely to vary by country.
- True unemployment stratified by gender, race, social status, or income.
- Social problems associated with precarious employment in a gig economy.
- How to measure unemployment correctly in the 21st century?
- How does the precarious labor market contribute to incarceration? Let's keep in mind that George Floyd was murdered for \$20. And that the first "I can't breathe" guy, Eric Garner's infraction was selling cigarettes for peanuts.
- Surviving or not in a "high-pressure" gig economy.
- Systemic racism of labor market institutions.
- New research with improved measures of the unemployment rate.
- The natural rate of unemployment is unnatural.
- Relationship between 'deaths of despair' and unemployment.
- Institutional changes necessary to create full employment.
- What is a just labor market?

Other papers related to the theme are more than welcome.

**Submission procedure:**

If you are interested in submitting an abstract or have any questions, please email [John.Komlos@econhist.vwl.uni-muenchen.de](mailto:John.Komlos@econhist.vwl.uni-muenchen.de)<sup>59</sup> and confirm your interest. The guest editor would be happy to receive your suggestions and/or answer your queries regarding the suitability of your topic. The first step then is to submit an abstract. Please email the paper title and abstract (300 words) to the editor no later than the 3 of March 2022. All papers will be subject to double-blind peer review. All papers must be submitted online through the journal website.

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>60</sup> .

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<sup>59</sup><mailto:John.Komlos@econhist.vwl.uni-muenchen.de>

<sup>60</sup><https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rfse20>

## Deadlines:

- Paper title and abstract (e-mail): 3 March 2022.
- First version of the manuscript due 10 October 2022
- Final paper due: 12 December 2022.

## Frontiers in Sociology and Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution: Special Issues on "Towards 2030: Sustainable Development"

### **Towards 2030: Sustainable Development Goal 1: No Poverty. A Sociological Perspective**

This Research Topic addresses the first Sustainable Development Goal, which is to “end poverty in all its forms everywhere.” Progress toward this goal is measured by a number of individual targets and indicators.

As highlighted in the UN’s most recent SDG progress report, the slowdown in poverty reduction since 2015 has been greatly exacerbated by the coronavirus pandemic. In 2020, for example, around 120 million people were pushed back into extreme poverty, representing the first increase in extreme poverty in over 20 years. Along with workers in the informal economy, the pandemic has also disproportionately impacted young and female workers. At present, the goal of eradicating poverty by 2030 is not on course to be met, with around 600 million people expected to be living in extreme poverty in 2030. Against the backdrop of the growing climate crisis, significant efforts are therefore needed to bring the 2030 target within reach.

This Research Topic will address the first Sustainable Development Goal from a sociology-specific perspective. It will enquire about the framing and elaboration of the goal, its adaptation to particular geographical contexts, stakeholder involvement in it, and influence and impact of social mobility and social stratification studies on it.

Given the setbacks to poverty reduction across the world resulting from the coronavirus pandemic, this year’s edition of the Research Topic will focus particularly on the challenges and complexities of poverty reduction in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis.

This Research Topic welcomes papers that will provide both theoretical and empirical findings. Potential issues include, but are not limited to:

- New approaches to definitions and measurement of poverty in the context of COVID-19 pandemic.

- Lived experience of poverty, inequality, and unfairness.
- Measurement as well as social and political implications of the informal economy.
- Interventions in marginalized communities and peripheral areas.
- Qualitative or quantitative studies focusing on poverty.
- Case studies and good practices in battling poverty.
- The development of programs and initiatives related to the social economy and solidarity economy.
- Examples of social disparities and inequalities unveiled by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Local, regional, national, and international policies on poverty reduction.
- Planning, management, governance, and evaluation of social policies.
- Poverty reduction in the COVID-19 pandemic-related interventions, for example, response and recovery plans, programs, strategies, and funds.
- Comparative social policy studies, including differences across nations, a variety of policy ideas and policy instruments, and policy transfer and learning.
- Multi-level, cross-sectoral, and multi-sectoral cooperation of various stakeholders, including public, private, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and non-formal entities.
- Evaluation of poverty reduction schemes and strategies.

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>61</sup> .

**Submission Deadline:31 March 2022**

**Towards 2030: Sustainable Development Goal 3: Good Health and Wellbeing. A Sociological Perspective**

This Research Topic addresses third Sustainable Development Goal, which is to “ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.” Progress toward this goal is measured by a number of individual targets and indicators.

As highlighted in the UN’s most recent SDG progress report, the COVID-19 pandemic

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<sup>61</sup><https://www.frontiersin.org/research-topics/30648/towards-2030-sustainable-development-goal-1-no-poverty-a-sociological-perspective>

has heavily impacted progress toward this goal. Prior to the pandemic there had been improvements in maternal & child health, immunization coverage, suicide rates, and reductions in the incidence of communicable diseases and mortality rates from non-communicable diseases. The pandemic threatens to reverse or stall much of this progress. As of June 2021, the global death toll from COVID-19 stood at 3.7 million, with manifold wider ramifications of the disease. Ninety per cent of countries are still reporting one or more disruptions to essential health services, and available data indicates that the pandemic has shortened life expectancy. The pandemic has also severely impacted mental health and increased waiting times for elective health services. At the same time, it has exacerbated inequalities at the national and international levels, including access to vaccines. In emerging from the pandemic and mitigating its effects, the UN has placed emphasis on expanding universal health coverage and multisectoral coordination for health emergency preparedness, as well as improving demographic and epidemiological data.

This Research Topic will address the third Sustainable Development Goal from a sociological-specific perspective. It will focus on how social stratification, geographical location, and culture impact communities' health, but also on groups-specific health problems, availability, understanding, and reception of medications and treatment, and the functioning of primary health care as a service, aiming to influence and inform policymakers on the development of equal public health policies. A specific focus will be dedicated to how disparities in gaining access to health care reproduce important social inequalities in wellbeing and quality of life.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, unprecedented health, economic and social challenges are threatening lives and livelihoods, making the attainment of SDGs much more onerous. This call invites contributions in the form of studies, reviews, and opinion articles from the experts to provide sustainable solutions to achieve SDGs.

This Research Topic welcomes papers that will provide both theoretical and empirical findings. Potential issues include, but are not limited to:

- Transformations of social determinants of health, including lifestyles and environments.
- Health inequalities and interventions towards their reduction.
- Development of demographic and epidemiological data collecting and processing.
- Advances in the fields of health emergency preparedness and access to universal health coverage.
- Good health and wellbeing through access to clean and green agriculture.

- Improving crop productivity on limited land in the era of climate change and COVID-19 pandemic.
- Application of sustainable practices in agriculture and food sectors.
- Public health and health sector innovations during the pandemic and for the post-pandemic period.
- Tensions between national and international health policies in response to global health challenges.
- Role of experts in making law and public policies related to the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., response and recovery plans, programs, strategies, and funds).
- Innovative, co-design, co-creation, and co-production schemes based on diversity of policy ideas in the environmental policy and health policy.
- Disruptions and challenges for integrated public policies and programs on social, environmental, and health issues related to delivering social, health, and care services.
- Opportunities, criticism, and ethical controversies related to digital social innovation, e-health, plant-based innovation, food innovation, AI, ICT, and 3D solutions, social and service robotics, smart environments, gerontechnology, and welfare technology.

### Submission procedure

Papers should be submitted through this [link](#)<sup>62</sup>, using the "Submit your manuscript" button and must follow paper templates available [here](#)<sup>63</sup>:

For more information please see [here](#)<sup>64</sup>.

### Submission Deadlines:

- **Abstract: 31 March 2022**
- **Manuscript: 15 June 2022**

### Towards 2030: Sustainable Development Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth. A Sociological Perspective

This Research Topic addresses the eight Sustainable Development Goal, which is to

<sup>62</sup><https://www.frontiersin.org/research-topics/30614/>

<sup>63</sup><https://www.frontiersin.org/about/author-guidelines#Templates>

<sup>64</sup><https://www.frontiersin.org/research-topics/30614/>

“Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.” Progress toward this goal is measured by a number of individual targets and indicators.

As highlighted in the UN’s most recent SDG progress report, the COVID-19 pandemic has heavily impacted progress toward this goal. The pandemic has “initiated the worst global economic recession since the Great Depression and has had a great impact on both working times and incomes”. Gender pay gaps increased with the pandemics, as undeclared employment. Global unemployment increased by 33 million in 2020, with the unemployment rate increasing by 1.1 percentage points to 6.5 per cent and many people struggled to find a job.

This Research Topic will address the eighth Sustainable Development Goal from a sociology-specific perspective. It will not only enquire into its global promulgation and into individual local, national, and international cooperative programs in support of it but it will also consider the framing and elaboration of the goal, its adaptation to particular geographical contexts, stakeholder involvement in it, and the issues concerning decent work conditions worldwide.

This Research Topic welcomes papers that will provide both theoretical and empirical findings. Potential issues include, but are not limited to:

- Gender gaps and their eradication in employment and education, including access to skills, equal wages, labor force participation, occupational bias, occupational inequalities, as well as discrimination and stereotyping in the workplace.
- Unemployment in society with a special focus on labor market-related issues in the Global South such as closing labor-productivity gaps in low-income countries and ways to increase aid for trade support for developing countries.
- The effects of lack of decent jobs, coupled with weak social insurance schemes and poverty among the workers (working poor and precarity).
- Equality and inclusion at work during the COVID-19 pandemic, including challenges of employment in the informal economy.
- Technological challenges for the world of work, including information and communications technologies (ICTs), artificial intelligence, automation, robotics, and advances in working conditions.
- New forms and models of employment and education, including developments in the fields of telework and remote work.
- Transformations of labor rights and secure working environments for all workers.

- Open, dynamic, and inclusive labor markets that respect fundamental principles and rights at work, with simple, transparent, flexible, and predictable legal employment frameworks.
- Policy measures needed to address global, national, regional, and local asymmetries in resource mobilization, technological know-how, and market power.
- Development-oriented policies and comprehensive employment services to support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, and youth employment.
- Tensions between national and international employment policies in global unemployment challenges.
- Evaluation of socio-economic impacts of active and passive labor market policies and other unemployment preventive measures (e.g., outplacement programs, professional reorientation schemes).

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>65</sup> .

#### **Submission Deadlines:**

- **Abstract - 15 March 2022**
- **Manuscript - 15 June 2022**

#### **Towards 2030: Sustainable Development Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. A Sociological Perspective**

Building on the Millennium Development Goals, the UN Sustainable Development Goals are the cornerstone of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, billed by the UN as “An Agenda of unprecedented scope and significance.” The seventeen ambitious goals, which are intended to be reached by 2030, are conceived as integrated, indivisible, and as balancing the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. They are organized around five core pillars:

- **People:** ending poverty and hunger and ensuring that all human beings can lead fulfilling lives in a healthy and dignified environment.
- **Planet:** protecting the environment while ensuring sustainable use and management of natural resources.
- **Prosperity:** ensuring environmentally sustainable economic growth, mutual prosperity, and decent work for all.

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<sup>65</sup><https://www.frontiersin.org/research-topics/30652/>

- Peace: building societies that are peaceful, just, and inclusive, and in which human rights and gender equality are respected.
- Partnership: strengthening global solidarity to address inequalities within and between countries, by focusing on the needs of the most vulnerable.

This Research Topic addresses the ninth Sustainable Development Goal, which is to “Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.” Progress toward this goal is measured by a number of individual targets and indicators.

As highlighted in the UN’s most recent SDG progress report, the manufacturing sector, which had already seen the slowest year-on-year growth rate since 2012, was hit especially hard by the COVID-19 pandemic. This led to a global drop in manufacturing production of 8.4 per cent in 2020. Alongside job losses and declining income for workers, the pandemic has significantly disrupted global supply chains and severely affected small-scale industries. Less technology-intensive industries have also taken longer to recover than medium and high-technology industries, such as the pharmaceutical, computer, electronics and automotive sectors. The UN nonetheless notes that the crisis offers the opportunity to foster industrialization and improve the global distribution of groundbreaking technologies. In emerging from the pandemic, it highlights key areas of focus, including continuing to expand mobile broadband networks, increasing R&D investment, and improving rural road connectivity.

This Research Topic will address the ninth Sustainable Development Goal from a sociological-specific perspective.

Given the global setbacks to the industrial and transport sectors resulting from the coronavirus pandemic, this year’s edition of the Research Topic will focus particularly on the challenges and complexities of industrial development in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis.

This Research Topic welcomes papers that will provide both theoretical and empirical findings. Potential issues include, but are not limited to:

- Social and cultural aspects of technology transfer and global diffusion of groundbreaking technologies.
- Supply chains and the global economy: threats and opportunities for specific sectors.
- Redesign of the transport systems, including travel, trade, logistics, and freight distribution.
- Multi-level, cross-sectoral, and multi-sectoral cooperation of various stakeholders, including public, private, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and non-formal entities.

- Regional and local bottom-up responses, their scalability, feedbacks from environmental change, degrowth, and community resilience.
- The advances in the access to digital infrastructures as well as information and communications technologies (ICTs).
- The new ideas and approaches relevant for the fields of technological policy, industrial policy, and innovative policy.
- National and international industrial policies and innovation policies in response to global health challenges.
- Planning, management, governance, and evaluation of governmental interventions including, for example, economic policy, agricultural and food policy, industrial policy, technology policy, and innovative policy.
- Industrialization, resilient infrastructure, innovation, and research and development investments in the law and public policies related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>66</sup> .

**Submission deadlines:**

- **Abstract: 30 March 2022**
- **Manuscript: 15 June 2022**

**Towards 2030: Sustainable Development Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. A Sociological Perspective**

This Research Topic addresses the eleventh Sustainable Development Goal, which is to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.” Progress toward this goal is measured by a number of individual targets and indicators.

The UN’s most recent SDG progress report notes that prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, cities had “rising numbers of slum dwellers, worsening air pollution, minimal open public spaces and limited convenient access to public transport.” In recent years, the number of slum dwellers globally has been growing, and exceeded 1 billion in 2018. As of 2019, only around 50 per cent of the urban population had convenient access to public transport. Furthermore, the proportion of urban areas allocated to streets and open public spaces averaged 16 per cent in 2020, below the UN recommendation of 30 per cent for streets and an additional 10 to 15 per cent for open public spaces.

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<sup>66</sup><https://www.frontiersin.org/research-topics/30656/towards-2030-sustainable-development-goal-9-industry-innovation-and-infrastructure-a-sociological-pe>

The pandemic has only exacerbated these conditions for many urban dwellers, further reducing the likelihood of this goal being reached by 2030. With nearly two thirds of the world's population expected to be living in urban areas by 2050, significant efforts are needed to ensure national urban policies are successfully implemented so that urban dwellers can enjoy safe, inclusive and sustainable environments.

This Research Topic will address the eleventh Sustainable Development Goal from a sociological perspective. Researchers, among other themes, will investigate urban inclusion, the impact of urban policies on social differences, and gentrification. Given the significant impact of the lack of decent work and economic growth on urban living, this year's edition of the Research Topic will focus particularly on the challenges and complexities of sustainable urban planning and development in the context of decent work and economic growth and the associated crisis.

This Research Topic welcomes papers that will provide both theoretical and empirical findings. Potential issues include, but are not limited to:

- Social polarization, social exclusion, digital divide, and public policies to respond to such challenges.
- Cities and communities in the context of environmental racism, climate citizenship, and climate-related migration.
- Theoretical approaches to the sustainability of urban and rural areas.
- Sustainability and community development.
- Adaptation and modernization of working and housing environments in cities and local communities.
- The impact of COVID-19 pandemic on housing, living conditions, and people's behavior in urban environments.
- The role of residential and recreational functions in shaping healthy, inclusive, and resilient living environments in the context of a pandemic.
- Guidelines for shaping COVID-proof commercial and residential buildings and areas.
- Governance, public management, and organizational management-related issues, including multi-level, multi-stakeholder, and multi-sectoral approaches to healthy and age-friendly environments, cities, and communities.
- A collaborative and thoughtful approach to urban design and urban living that prioritizes climate-resilient infrastructure, inclusion, and accessible urban green spaces.

- Overcoming barriers in implementing inclusive green infrastructure with the usage of multi-sectoral partnerships, innovative funding/financing tools and techniques, measurement tools to value green spaces, and engagement of communities and civic-led initiatives.
- Organizing and delivering open public spaces and affordable housing as well as public services such as education, arts and culture, transportation, emergency services, waste management, and water supply.
- Studies that combine sustainable cities and communities with concepts such as the silver economy, longevity economy, social economy, circular economy, green economy, and sharing economy.

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>67</sup> .

#### **Submission Deadlines:**

- **Abstract: 15 March 2022**
- **Manuscript: 15 June 2022**

## **Genealogy: Special Issue on "Intergenerational Solidarity at the Beginning of the 21st Century"**

The year 2022 marks the twentieth anniversary of developing an active ageing framework that coincides with the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Second World Assembly on Ageing (UN 2002) and the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA). In 2022, the fourth review and appraisal of the MIPAA implementation will take place at the national, regional, and local levels of governance.

Moreover, 2022 is also crucial due to the tenth anniversary of organizing the European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations in the European Union (EY2012). One of the core ideas behind that initiative was to integrate activities of various stakeholders at all levels and to redesign public policies (EC 2012). This European Year was aimed not only at underlining the potentials of older people and fostering their active participation in society and the economy. The EY2012 initiative also highlighted the need for future-oriented thinking, planning, and mobilizing relevant actors around building intergenerational solidarity. Intergenerational solidarity could be understood as an expression of unconditional trust between members of the same or different generations that is also the attitude that assumes that "one generation should do something"

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<sup>67</sup><https://www.frontiersin.org/research-topics/30641/towards-2030-sustainable-development-goal-11-sustainable-cities-and-communities-a-sociological-persp>

for other generations (Lüscher et al. 2017). The EY2012 was targeted at including such an approach to legislation, the use of structural and cohesion funds, research and innovation, and supporting national policymakers by coordinated strategies and mutual learning projects.

However, the term “intergenerational solidarity” is not even close to being as popular as the notions “active ageing” and “healthy ageing” (see Google Books Ngram Viewer 2021). This state of affairs is also visible in the recent developments in the field of ageing policies (public policies on ageing). For example, the European Commission focuses on disseminating a rights-based approach and fostering equal access to the services related to active ageing within the European Pillar of Social Rights (EPSR) (EP, CEU, EC 2017; EC 2021b). EPSR is closely combined with implementing the United Nations framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (UN 2015). Moreover, recently, by publishing a Green Paper on Ageing (EC 2021a), the European Commission underlined the importance of rights and investments related to the stimulation of active ageing. On the other hand, the United Nations General Assembly in December 2020 proclaimed the Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021–2030) (WHO 2020). We may risk the statement that all of these latest documents are no longer considering intergenerational solidarity as one of the main goals for public interventions but as one of the core values and guiding principles in supporting health and well-being for all people.

This Special Issue aims to underline that intergenerational solidarity should not be narrowed down only to health care and social care sectors. Generations are not only age groups but also socio-cultural and economic formations. Moreover, intergenerational solidarity in broad understanding also refers to improving the distribution of resources between the generations in the context of various social security and welfare state institutions. It also calls attention to minimizing the risk of inequalities and conflicts related to the economic consequences of population ageing, sustainability issues (ecology and public finances), and generational changes of cultural values (Klimczuk 2017). Intergenerational solidarity is not only related to a number of demographic processes such as population ageing, migrations, and progressive depopulation but also to the topics of challenges of democratic order, climate change, new pandemics, new resource wars, unemployment induced by digitalization and automatization, and diversifying the skills and education of generations.

This Special Issue will focus both on theoretical and empirical findings, including the conceptual issues and evaluation of results and achievements of activities related to international, national, and regional initiatives and policies in the field of ageing and intergenerational solidarity. Potential topics for papers include, but are not limited to:

- A critical review of the ageing policy concepts (such as healthy ageing, active ageing, creative ageing, ageing in place, and intergenerational policy).
- Governance and management of ageing and intergenerational policies.

- Social, health, and technological innovation in the context of intergenerational relationships.
- The development and dissemination of lifelong learning, volunteering, mentoring programs, and intergenerational programs.
- Co-design, co-creation, and co-production schemes in the field of ageing and intergenerational policies.
- The challenges of establishing age-friendly environments, cities, and communities.
- Intergenerational relationships in the alternative economic models such as the silver economy, longevity economy, social economy, circular economy, green economy, and sharing economy.

### Submission and timeline

Manuscripts should be submitted online at [www.mdpi.com](http://www.mdpi.com)<sup>68</sup> by [registering](#)<sup>69</sup> and [logging in to this website](#)<sup>70</sup>. Once you are registered, [click here to go to the submission form](#)<sup>71</sup>. Manuscripts can be submitted until the deadline. All papers will be peer-reviewed. Accepted papers will be published continuously in the journal (as soon as accepted) and will be listed together on the special issue website. Research articles, review articles as well as short communications are invited. For planned papers, a title and short abstract (about 100 words) can be sent to the Editorial Office for announcement on this website.

Submitted manuscripts should not have been published previously, nor be under consideration for publication elsewhere (except conference proceedings papers). All manuscripts are thoroughly refereed through a double-blind peer-review process. A guide for authors and other relevant information for submission of manuscripts is available on the [Instructions for Authors](#)<sup>72</sup> page. *Genealogy*<sup>73</sup> is an international peer-reviewed open access quarterly journal published by MDPI.

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>74</sup>.

**Deadline for manuscript submissions: 30 May 2022**

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<sup>68</sup><https://www.mdpi.com/>

<sup>69</sup><https://www.mdpi.com/user/register/>

<sup>70</sup><https://www.mdpi.com/user/login/>

<sup>71</sup><https://susy.mdpi.com/user/manuscripts/upload/?journal=genealogy>

<sup>72</sup><https://www.mdpi.com/journal/genealogy/instructions>

<sup>73</sup><https://www.mdpi.com/journal/genealogy/>

<sup>74</sup>[https://www.mdpi.com/journal/genealogy/special\\_issues/intergenerational\\_solidarity](https://www.mdpi.com/journal/genealogy/special_issues/intergenerational_solidarity)

## International and Pluridisciplinary Conference on "The Covid-19 pandemic in the UK" (Paris, September 2022)

29-30 September 2022 — Centre des Colloques, Campus Condorcet, Aubervilliers, Paris, France

### Conference Theme: The Covid-19 pandemic in the United Kingdom: Social policy, Politics and Impact

Organized by [PLEIADE](https://pleiade.univ-paris13.fr/en/home/)<sup>75</sup> (UR 7338, Université Sorbonne Paris Nord- USPN) with the collaboration of [IMAGER](https://imager.u-pec.fr)<sup>76</sup> (UR 3958, Université Paris Est Créteil- UPEC) [CREW](http://www.univ-paris3.fr/actualites-crew-139282.kjsp)<sup>77</sup> (UR 4399, Université Sorbonne Nouvelle), [CAS](https://cas.univ-tlse2.fr)<sup>78</sup> (UR 801, Université Toulouse Jean Jaurès), [CECILLE](https://cecille.univ-lille.fr)<sup>79</sup> (UR 4074, Université de Lille) and [GRASP](https://grasp.hypotheses.org/1)<sup>80</sup> (Groupe de Recherches et d'Analyses des Politiques Sociales Britanniques)

As Joseph Stiglitz wrote in 2020, "Covid is not an equal opportunity killer" (1). Since it started in 2019, the Covid-19 pandemic has indeed progressed swiftly all over the world, having had rapid and dramatic sanitary, social and economic consequences on populations. On the Old Continent, the pandemic hit hard several countries as early as Spring 2020, notably Italy, France, Spain and the UK. The latter held for a while the sad world record of the highest Covid death rate per million inhabitants. By mid July 2021, the country was ranked 20 for Covid-related deaths, worse than France's or Germany's track record, but better than Hungary's, Belgium's or Italy's (2). On the other hand, more than half the UK adult population was fully vaccinated at a time when most other Western countries were lagging behind (51.8% against 44.3% in Germany and 38.3% in France for example) (3). Nevertheless, the number of cases was going up again because of the Delta variant. All these elements are subject to ebbs and flows and show that as Covid-19 has become a lasting phenomenon, pandemic-management policy is likewise shifting, uneven and in constant need of improvement.

The pandemic is also characterized, in the UK, by the magnifying effect it has had on inequalities, including but not limited to those based on class, race, gender or age. It has hit those with the most precarious health and lives the hardest – including those who cannot work from home and those who live in overpopulated areas and overcrowded homes. In the face of the potentially devastating impact of the pandemic on the most vulnerable, as well as on British society in general, the British government has implemented a range of more or less ground-breaking measures, both in the health sector and in other areas of the welfare state.

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<sup>75</sup><https://pleiade.univ-paris13.fr/en/home/>

<sup>76</sup><https://imager.u-pec.fr>

<sup>77</sup><http://www.univ-paris3.fr/actualites-crew-139282.kjsp>

<sup>78</sup><https://cas.univ-tlse2.fr>

<sup>79</sup><https://cecille.univ-lille.fr>

<sup>80</sup><https://grasp.hypotheses.org/1>

In housing for instance, a new policy aimed at rehousing all homeless people (Everyone In) was announced in March 2020 and has made it possible to take 90% of homeless people off the streets and offer secure accommodation to some 37,000 people (4). In March 2020, still, a moratorium on private sector rents was speedily introduced for six months but was extended until May 2021. In terms of employment policy, between March 1, 2020 and May 21, 2021, the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) supported 11.5 million furloughed workers to the tune of £64 billion (5). In education, the government commissioned private companies to supply free school meals to pupils from low-income families, and to mitigate their learning loss following the lockdowns (6) (7). In healthcare, there has logically been a flurry of announcements, programmes and measures aiming at fighting the pandemic. The most prominent of these include the Track and Trace programme from April 2020, the launch of the NHS Covid-19 app in May 2020 and the vaccination programme that started in December 2020 (8). The decision-making and implementation processes surrounding these policies have mainly taken place at the level of the nations as healthcare is a devolved matter in the UK.

In this context, this international and pluridisciplinary conference focuses on British social policy, that is to say on Covid-related public policy as well as on the political questions it cannot be separated from. What has been the impact of the pandemic on inequalities based on class, race, gender or age and to what extent have these been mitigated or worsened by government action? More specifically, which policies have been implemented to counter the progress of the pandemic and its social and economic consequences? Can they be regarded as breaking from or building on pre-pandemic priorities and policies? To what extent has the British government coordinated its action with that of other countries, including neighbouring EU countries in a post-Brexit context? On a different scale, to what extent has the British government consulted and acted with the devolved governments and local authorities? What are the different and convergent choices that these administrations have made in their effort to battle Covid?

This conference follows on from a 2015 conference on inequalities in the UK organised by CREW and PLEIADE (9). The 2022 Conference builds on the collaborative work of a group of researchers from different research units, including PLEIADE, CREW, IMAGER, CAS and CECILLE. Most of them belong to a group specialising in the analysis of British social policies (Groupe de Recherches et d'Analyses des Politiques Sociales Britanniques, GRASP) (10). The main 2022 conference convenor is Anémone Kober-Smith who specialises in health and healthcare policy. The conference aims at bringing together French and British researchers working on the welfare state and social and health inequalities, and at fostering new collaborations.

We welcome paper proposals on a broad range of subjects, including:

- The impact of the pandemic on spatial, social and health inequalities along class, gender, race and age lines (among others);

- The role of the State in battling the pandemic, the scope of social policy, new actors and their role;
- Governmental action in the face of the pandemic: stakes, strategies, actions, new alleys, outcomes;
- Pandemic management on different government scales (national, regional, local): articulations, interactions, alliances, oppositions, evolutions over time;
- The impact of the pandemic on institutions and sectors of the welfare state, not least on the *National Health Service*;
- The issue and consequences of the partial/total privatization of public intervention domains in the face of the pandemic, such as the Test and Trace programme and the vaccination campaign;
- Opposition to government policy (dissenting scientific experts, anti-lockdown movement, anti-mask movement, antivax campaigns, etc.);
- Insight from the British crisis management strategy, including in a comparative perspective.

### **Application Procedure**

This international and pluridisciplinary conference will take place in Paris (Centre des Colloques, Campus Condorcet, Aubervilliers), on Thursday 29th and Friday 30th September 2022. Papers can be presented in English or in French. A publication project will ensue. Please send a 300-word abstract for each individual or joint paper before February 20th 2022 to the following addresses: [Covid19Paris22@gmail.com](mailto:Covid19Paris22@gmail.com)<sup>81</sup> and [anemone.kober@univ-paris13.fr](mailto:anemone.kober@univ-paris13.fr)<sup>82</sup> along with a short bio. The abstract should mention key references, methodology, the research hypothesis at stake and/or the main results.

**Application Deadline: 20 February 2022**

## **Journal of Evolutionary Economics: Special Issue on "Artificial Intelligence, Varieties of Next Capitalism and Beyond"**

The term "artificial intelligence" (AI) is associated with a mixture of multiple research fields, each with its own goals, methods, and applications, all called "AI" mainly for historical, rather than theoretical, reasons (Wang, 2019). However, convergence is unanimous on the idea that our future is a society in which AI applications will play a key

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role as a complement and/or substitute for human intelligence by relying on its enormous capability of collecting, elaborating and coordinating information, robotics and automation, and machine learning algorithms (Dwivedi et al., 2021; Makridakis, 2017).

Looking at the furthest-reaching implications of the AI cluster, scholars have proposed different, sometimes opposite, views of the transformation of capitalism (or its overcoming), grounding on the increasing evidence on the pervasiveness of AI applications and platforms (Gawer, 2021; Kenney et al., 2021; Peneder, 2021). On the one hand, some have underlined the authoritarian potential of AI, coining various terms that emphasize the dangers to the freedom of individuals due to the concentration of data and knowledge in the hands of a few economic organizations and/or institutions: platform capitalism (Srnicsek, 2017), surveillance capitalism (Zuboff, 2019), neuro capitalism (Helbing and Hausladen, 2022), inhuman capitalism (Dyer-Witthoford et al., 2019). On the other hand, some scholars propose that AI paves the way for a society of abundance, free goods and almost zero marginal costs of reproduction, in many respect beyond capitalism: post-capitalism (Mason, 2015), digital socialism (Morozov, 2019), fully automated luxury communism (Bastani, 2019), are evocative terms used to represent this (r)evolution.

Futurism nourished by the (very controversial) idea that “machines think”, up to the final outcome of AI that transcends human capabilities and control, can lead to a sort of “digital animism”, displaying accordance with the human inherent tendency to anthropomorphize the unknown and to attribute autonomous minds to non-human entities, today represented by the abstract abyss of computation, data centers and machine learning (Pasquinelli, 2016). Indeed, futurism can be a fruitless effort or can fall into determinism, proclaiming the arrival of a technological singularity (self-conscious computing machines), if it does not take into account that the future reality can take a multitude of paths, depending on the past, but open to the human action. As it is well-understood since Dosi (1982), from the same (new) technological paradigm may stem many possible different technological trajectories, the emergence of which is strongly shaped by social, economic, industrial, and institutional factors.

Being doomed by reality to living with uncertainty, it is imperative for scholars to try to link technological forecasting to social and economic change, as transformative applications and social impacts of AI are expected in the near and intermediate future, long before any final scenario. This requires studies that integrate both the technical characteristics of AI systems, and the social, economic, industrial and institutional context in which they are deployed.

The special issue aims to enhance our understanding of how the present forms of capitalism (will) coevolve with the AI innovations, giving rise to desirable or undesirable outcomes for humanity.

Our starting point is what history has taught us. According to the comparative capitalism literature, economies and societies are variously coordinated in different coun-

tries, giving rise to varieties of capitalism (Hall and Soskice, 2001; Hancké et al., 2007). Country-specific institutions as resources for coordination have emerged in fundamental spheres in which firms operate, such as industrial relations, vocational training and education, corporate governance and interfirm-relations (Hall and Soskice, 2001). Differences between typology, quality and coherence between institutions have given rise to a spectrum of institutional forms, from liberal market economies to coordinated market economies, passing through intermediate configurations oscillating between *laissez faire* and *state dirigisme*. Furthermore, in recent decades, we have witnessed the emergence and success of new authoritarian forms of state capitalism, where central planning and decentralized autonomy of economic agents co-exist to some extent (Musacchio, et al., 2015). Varieties in capitalism favor varieties in the economic and social outcome, not least in the environment where firms develop capabilities to innovate (radical versus incremental innovation), and where markets are variously conducive to innovation (generation versus diffusion).

In this light, the aim of the special issue can be expressed by the following three broad questions: i) how do varieties of capitalism select between different AI technological trajectories? ii) how does AI influence the evolution of varieties of capitalism in the light of the latter's path dependence? iii) what are the relative performance of different possible arrangements arising from the co-(r)evolution of AI applications and varieties of capitalism in terms of static and dynamic efficiency?

Both theoretical and empirical contributions are encouraged, where methods and methodologies can be chosen in the whole available spectrum of scientific perspectives, approaches and techniques. Studies may also embrace different levels of analysis, such as individuals, firms, markets, industries and socio-economic systems.

Exemplary research questions within the intended scope of the special issue include, but are not limited to, the following themes:

- What are the main institutional transformations that AI requires so as to maximize gains from exploration and exploitation of technological opportunities? According to the ongoing debate, which varieties of capitalism and/or which reforms of them are best suited to promote radical AI-based innovations, thus allowing the deployment of AI applications (e.g., Akkermans et al., 2009; Soskice 2020; 2021; Witt and Jackson, 2016)? Which institutional contexts can best accommodate AI, ensuring positive externalities to firms in terms of efficient labor markets, training, education and skill upgrading, flexible industrial relations, so as to reach higher levels of employment in the long term and limit unemployment in the short one (e.g. Herrmann and Peine, 2011; Tschang and Almirall, 2020)?
- How AI may impact the evolution of specific sectors, the way firms are created, survive and grow, the way individuals interact each other and relate themselves with machines? How all these dynamics are affected by a specific institutional

matrix, i.e. the interdependent web of formal and informal norms (North, 1990), characterizing a particular setting? To what extent institutional complementarities (Hall and Soskice, 2001) are likely to characterize the evolution of AI technologies and, in turn, influence the whole actors in the economic system?

- Can AI trigger a virtuous circle between mass production and mass consumption of new products and services similar to that promoted by Fordism in the 20th century, allowing for sustained and sustainable growth in output, productivity, and income (Agrawal et al., 2019)? How the institutions can favor the activation of this circle, simultaneously guaranteeing the freedom and equality of people, the right to privacy, and the preservation of ethical values (Floridi, 2021)? What history on other general-purpose technologies can teach us about the evolutionary dynamics of AI in diverse forms of capitalism?
- Might advances in AI render an economic order based on central planning practically feasible and more efficient than a market economy, by resolving the conflict between opposing conclusory assertions — Hayek’s (1945) assertion of impossibility versus Lange’s (1967) assertion on the possibility of planners to replicate markets’ socially optimal allocation — in favor of the latter? Could this only apply to part of the existing market structures? Or is Hayek still relevant in the age of AI, and is the market superior to the state both in protecting individual freedom and privacy, and in contextually giving economic agents greater incentives to exploit the AI potential?
- Should the type of economic planning promoted by AI be conducted by the State or by a single central entity taking all the decisions, according to a mission-oriented policy? Or, will the power of command, coordination and control reside in networks of private organizations and public institutions, the latter mainly devoted to diffusion-oriented policy? So far the centralization and control of big data has favored the formation of markets dominated by digital giants. Will AI determine a progressive process of ownership concentration in all industries, with the emergence of privately-owned or state-owned large enterprises? Could coordinated market economies foster ownership alternatives, such as public sector platforms, digital municipalism, open source institutions, platform cooperatives and inclusive ownership (Dyer-Witheford, 2020)?
- How the spectrum of varieties of capitalism will be modified by the co-evolution of AI and institutional forms? Will we have a reduction in the varieties of capitalism? Or will the proliferation of divergent selection processes produce a greater variety and enrichment of forms of capitalism? Will the different varieties find an equilibrium between them, or will disequilibria emerge that will trigger a ”battle of systems”?
- Looking at economic development and innovation, will AI foster a capitalist world

in which dynamic entrepreneurs and a liberal market system incentivize the creation and distribution of innovations (Schumpeter (1912) Mark I, or Entrepreneurial Capitalism)? Or will the economic concentration pushed by AI leave only to large hierarchically organized companies the task of enhancing the innovation process, while entrepreneurs, deprived of their animal spirit (creativity and risk seeking), will leave economic and social power to the State (Schumpeter (1942) Mark II, or State Capitalism)?

- Will human-machine interaction foster creativity and innovation, or will the increasing delegation to learning machines and robotics drain some of the sources from which the innovative idea draws inspiration (Balasubramanian, et al., 2020)? How organization routines are going to be modified by the diffusion of AI, whether AI is destined to replace or, instead, complement humans in their creative functions? And, in both cases, what are the implications for the exploration and exploitation of technological opportunities and their deployment in economic systems?
- Recent literature has illustrated the potential of AI in helping firms escape or circumvent market regulation and in encouraging market manipulation through personalized dynamic pricing, price discrimination, algorithmic collusion, and so on (Calvano et al., 2020; Mariotti, 2021; Rab, 2019; Van de Rest, et al., 2020). Could these attacks on economic welfare be countered by an AI conceived as a comprehensive regulator (rather than a market-like coordinating mechanism), i.e. a complementary actor to the state in regulating the market externalities and failures? Is the current set of antitrust norms, rules and laws capable of preventing large AI-based firms from extracting value and wealth, while instead contributing to societal goals (Kenney et al., 2021)? Can self-regulation be helpful (e.g. Cusumano et al., 2021)? Or do we need new regulatory actions?
- Last, but surely not least, are there specific AI innovation clusters whose evolutionary dynamics are particularly relevant *per se* or as trend signals in a future perspective? How does the AI sector itself look now and how will it evolve in the next future across different institutional contexts? How will AI change the locus of economic activities? Both sectorial focuses and specific case studies are very welcome for all these different areas of investigation.

### Submission procedure:

Submissions should be prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Journal of Evolutionary Economics (JEEC). All manuscripts must be original, unpublished works that are not concurrently under review for publication elsewhere. All papers will be subjected to the standard JEEC review process. Enquiries about this call for papers can be directly posed to the guest editors, i.e., Luca Grilli ( [luca.grilli@polimi.it](mailto:luca.grilli@polimi.it)<sup>83</sup> ), Ser-

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gio Mariotti ( [sergio.mariotti@polimi.it](mailto:sergio.mariotti@polimi.it)<sup>84</sup> ) or Riccardo Marzano ( [riccardo.marzano@uniroma1.it](mailto:riccardo.marzano@uniroma1.it)<sup>85</sup> ).

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>86</sup> .

**Deadline: 30 November 2022**

## **Journal of Historical Materialism: Call for papers for an edited volume on "Rent Strikes. A Global History"**

The *Journal of Historical Materialism*<sup>87</sup> calls for papers for an edited volume with working title: Rent Strikes. A Global History, edited by: Hannes Rolf (Uppsala University) and Lucas Poy (International Institute of Social History / VU Amsterdam).

The social relationship that is renting has a long and contentious history. Tenants, be they urban renters or tenant farmers, have on many occasions throughout history mobilized collectively in order to make claims and force their landlords into concessions. While industrial action has received quite a lot of academic attention, the collective action of tenants has hitherto been somewhat neglected, with some noteworthy exceptions. While several important studies have covered such topics as the Irish Land Wars, the Glasgow Rent strike of 1915, the New York tenants movement and tenant farmers in India, there is a lack of scholarly attempts to examine the phenomenon of tenant collective mobilization and rent contention in an international perspective. This is something that we hope to remedy.

The goal of the volume is to offer an overview of tenants' struggles in different geographies and time periods, in order to identify both common trends and peculiarities over time and throughout the world. Despite the working title, we welcome not only studies about rent "strikes", but also different episodes of resistance, organization, and direct action in which tenants protested and showed their initiative to fight for their rights. Although we expect that most contributions will deal with housing in urban environments in the 20 and 21 centuries, we very much look forward to receiving studies of rural geographies, as well as contributions about periods before 1900.

We welcome both case studies of a certain region/country and comparative assessments that bring together several struggles or places. Since the volume aims to provide a global overview for academics as well as the general public, we expect all contributions to situate their cases against a broader historical background that informs the readers about local developments. Moreover, we look forward to manuscripts that in all cases

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<sup>86</sup><https://www.springer.com/journal/191/updates/20071784>

<sup>87</sup><https://www.historicalmaterialism.org/journal>

reflect over the role played by ethnic, national, and gender differences in the development of these struggles.

### **Submission procedure and deadlines**

An abstract of no more than 500 words, together with a short bio and contact details, must be sent to the editors ( [hannes.rolf@ibf.uu.se](mailto:hannes.rolf@ibf.uu.se)<sup>88</sup> and [lucas.poy@iisg.nl](mailto:lucas.poy@iisg.nl)<sup>89</sup> ). The editors will get in touch with the contributors to inform whether the proposals are accepted on 31 July 2022 at the latest. Several online meetings/workshops to further discuss the volume will be organized throughout September and October 2022 (specific dates will be agreed with the participants). Editorial instructions will be shared at this stage. The chapters (max. 12,000 words) are due on 31 March 2023. After this, an updated schedule will be shared with the authors regarding the review and editorial process.

**Submission Deadline: 30 June 2022**

## **Journal of Philosophical Economics: Call for Symposium on "The Economists' Philosophy Day"**

In deference to the work of all inquisitive minds, past and present, who have assiduously embraced philosophical reflection to find a path to understanding the consequential events for people's material life in the economic science and other social sciences, the Journal of Philosophical Economics announces this Call for a Symposium on the Economists' Philosophy Day, 17 Nov. 2022

In October 2005, the UNESCO General Conference proclaimed the third Thursday of November every year "World Philosophy Day" recalling that "philosophy is a discipline that encourages critical and independent thought and is capable of working towards a better understanding of the world and promoting tolerance and peace." It is in this spirit that J Phil Econ proposes to celebrate an Economists' Philosophy Day by organizing an online plenary session of scientific communications dedicated to the philosophical landmarks through which our science has been challenged, for better or worse. Our call invites all those interested in the study of social sciences to contribute not only to the thinking inspired from enduring ideas of philosophy, but also to the way in which they have been adopted, adapted, or made known to advance theoretical and applied research. A preceding symposium opened a debate on the way economists are taught philosophy. The contributors left thoughtful suggestions for advancing an economic science which is appropriate for understanding the progress or regress of humankind's material life. We

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continue this discussion and place it on the hopefully permanent platform of celebrating the day of philosophy.

### Submission procedure

Proposals of approx. 500 words are expected by April 23, 2022. After acceptance, authors are invited to submit the full version of their study for peer-review by August 25, 2022. Proposals will be sent to [editor@jpe.ro](mailto:editor@jpe.ro)<sup>90</sup>.

**Submission Deadline: 23 April 2022**

## The European Journal of the History of Economic Thought: Special Issue on "From Public Finance to Public Economics - Studying a key rupture in the economic discourse on the state"

The year 2022 will mark the 50th anniversary of the first issue of the *Journal of Public Economics*. Before the publication of works by L. Johansen and S.C. Kolm in the middle of the 1960s, the expression of public economics had not been used to describe a field of economic inquiry. More than a change of label, to what extent did public economics break away from the centuries-old discipline of public finance in the 1960s and 1970s?

With roots in 17th-century political arithmetic and 18th-century cameralism, public finance stabilised as a mature field in many European countries in the second half of the 19th century. University chairs, textbooks, and specialised publications structured the field around language areas and emerging "national traditions." Public finance discourses were tightly connected to the financial challenges faced by the states, from revenue collection to managing the public debt. Indeed, it was not until the twentieth century that public finance and money and banking became separated fields. In the first half of the 20th century, various scholars applied neoclassical calculus to the normative theory of taxation and public expenditures. Contrasting syntheses of various strands of public finance discourses were proposed in the United States by James M. Buchanan and Richard A. Musgrave in the middle of the century. Some key concepts of this "modern public finance," such as public goods, were absorbed in the new public economics. Yet, some strands of "fiscal sociology" and the Keynesian fiscal policy at the heart of the public finance literature of the 1950s and 1960s were not incorporated into the reconceptualized microeconomic field of public economics of the 1970s. At the same time, a new generation of economists "rediscovered" the older contributions of Jules Dupuit, Hugh Dalton, and Frank Ramsey that were not then central to the corpus of public finance.

To this day, some specialists do not see a clear distinction between public finance and public economics. Seemingly, both deal with the same object: the role and the effect

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<sup>90</sup><mailto:editor@jpe.ro>

of the public sector in a mixed economy. However, there was a clear recognition from the middle of the 1970s that public economics adopted a mathematical approach in line with the methodological standards set by the theory of general equilibrium. Recasting the theories of taxation and public expenditures in the contemporary neoclassical mould placed them in a central position within the economics discipline, but it also came at a cost. Communal concerns and tax equity principles were less intelligible in the new epistemology, for instance, and country-specific public finance problems became less prominent.

We welcome contributions on all aspects of the history of public economics, but we are especially interested in receiving papers that address any of the following issues:

- How public economics carved its boundaries with respect to related fields, notably welfare economics, public choice, social choice theory, and health economics.
- The interface with the new political philosophy, for instance, the incorporation of Rawlsian ideas into public economics.
- In many countries, the authority over public finance discourse was the preserve of lawyers. How did they react to the emergence of public economics?
- Key concepts of public finance and issues of fiscal sociology that have been lost or tossed aside in public economics. How the epistemological choices made by public economists created incompatibilities with some ideas and data series of public finance.
- The 'old' American institutionalist impact (or lack thereof) on public economics.
- How public administrations and revenue agencies changed (or not) their practices in line with the new discourse.
- How public economics was disseminated and consolidated in academic journals, textbooks, research centres, economic departments, research seminars, etc.
- The role of key economists in shaping the field. We can think of Tony Atkinson, Peter Diamond, Martin Feldstein, Leif Johansen, Jean-Jacques Laffont, James Mirrlees, Joseph Stiglitz, William Vickrey, Marcel Boiteux, among others.
- The French engineer-economist tradition in the 20th century. French economists trained in engineering schools have been prominent contributors to public economics.
- How different is the separation between normative and positive public economics from what it used to be in public finance.
- How distributional problems are conceptualised in public economics. The mea-

surement of inequalities from the seminal work of Tony Atkinson in 1970 to the recent contribution of French economists.

- The role of mechanism design and game theory.
- The role of experimental economics, in particular, public good games.
- The implicit conception of human agency: From the Kantian anthropology that influenced German public finance literature in the 19th century and the 'Old' institutionalist view prominent in the American literature to the new behavioural public economics.
- How large micro data sets recently transformed positive public economics.

### **Submission procedure:**

Proposals for papers (between 700 and 1000 words) should be submitted by email to [HistPubEcon.EJHET@gmail.com](mailto:HistPubEcon.EJHET@gmail.com)<sup>91</sup> no later than 20 February 2022. Authors whose proposal is accepted will be invited to send a full paper by 30 July 2022. A selection of papers will be discussed during a workshop in Graz (Austria) on 5-6 September 2022. Proposals for papers (between 700 and 1000 words) should be submitted by email to [HistPubEcon.EJHET@gmail.com](mailto:HistPubEcon.EJHET@gmail.com)<sup>92</sup> no later than 20 February 2022. Authors whose proposal is accepted will be invited to send a full paper by 30 July 2022. A selection of papers will be discussed during a workshop in Graz (Austria) on 5-6 September 2022. Final papers will have to be submitted to *EJHET* by 15 October 2022 and will then be reviewed by anonymous referees in line with the regular procedures of the journal. on 5-6 September 2022. Final papers will have to be submitted to *EJHET* by 15 October 2022 and will then be reviewed by anonymous referees in line with the regular procedures of the journal.

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>93</sup> .

### **Deadlines:**

- **Abstract: 20 February 2002**
- **Manuscript: 15 October 2002**

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<sup>91</sup><mailto:HistPubEcon.EJHET@gmail.com>

<sup>92</sup><mailto:HistPubEcon.EJHET@gmail.com>

<sup>93</sup>[https://think.taylorandfrancis.com/special\\_issues/public-finance-public-economics/](https://think.taylorandfrancis.com/special_issues/public-finance-public-economics/)

## The History of Economic Thought Society (THETS): "52nd Annual UK History of Economic Thought Conference" (Cambridge, August 31- September 2, 2022)

August 31- September 2, 2022 — Fitzwilliam College, University of Cambridge (United Kingdom)

### Conference Theme: History of Economic Thought

The History of Economic Thought Society (THETS) represents one of the longest established groups of scholars with an interest in the history of economic thought, the history of economics and economic knowledge. Annual meetings have been organized since 1968.

The 52 annual meeting will be held at Fitzwilliam College, University of Cambridge, from the 31st of August to the 2nd of September 2022.

Papers dealing with any aspect of the history of economics from any period are welcome. We encourage submissions from disciplines across the humanities and social sciences. We also welcome papers taking a non-European or global perspective.

Presentations by PhD students and early career scholars are particularly encouraged. The Society will make available a limited number of stipends to cover part of the cost of attendance for young scholars.

### Submission procedure:

Abstract proposals (200 words min.) or full papers should be sent to [cc2006@cam.ac.uk](mailto:cc2006@cam.ac.uk)<sup>94</sup> by 31 April 2022. Proposals should have THETS 2022 in the subject line. Please attach a copy of your CV if you wish to be considered for a young scholar stipend.

For more information, please see [here](#)<sup>95</sup> .

### Deadlines:

- **Notifications will be sent by 15 May 2022**
- **Full papers are expected by 15 August 2022**

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<sup>94</sup><mailto:cc2006@cam.ac.uk>

<sup>95</sup><https://thets.org.uk/>

## Call for Participants

### UNITOPIA Digital Transformation as Democratic Moment (Graz, May 12-14, 2022)

May 12-14, 2022 — University of Graz (Austria)

At the upcoming UNITOPIA conference we aim to open a discussion about the risks, but also the potentials that digital transformation brings for our democracies. What forms of regulation, or governance are necessary to align digital technologies with a common good? How would we envision future digital democracies? Which political theory concepts of democracy need to be adapted to the technological development and vice versa? How can we sustain and further develop central premises of democracy in a new socio-technical order? And how could we enable processes to build socio-technical institutions and orders for our future democracies? These are just some questions we want to tackle at the conference. We understand the digital transformation as a democratic moment. It forces and enables us to rethink and reconceptualize how we understand democracy in the digital age.

At the conference we want to go beyond the classical panel discussion. As part of a more in-depth discussion and community building the conference also hosts different workshop formats at the conference.

**Conceptual and academic workshops** are aimed at discussing specific challenges and issues and to provide a space, where explorative research is enabled. Instead of presenting a finished paper, these workshops encourage early-on and experimental thinking about conceptual and academic perspectives on the conference topic.

**Skills Workshops** are envisioned as a transfer and training area, where young scholars are learning often implicit or unaddressed skills needed to survive in the academic landscape. Hands-on, young scholars can learn how to present themselves in the public, how to write successful grant proposals or how to deal with writing habits. If you have skills that you would like to share with fellow young researchers we are looking forward to your contribution.

To foster an in-depth conversation about digital transformation as democratic moment, we invite workshop contributions for UNITOPIA 2022. The workshops should take 1,5h and address one of the two described formats. **We especially encourage creative and innovative approaches that exceed standardized workshop formats.** The number of participants is limited to 25 persons per workshop due to room capacity.

**Submission procedure:**

Please send your workshop proposals (max. 1000 words) to [unitopia@uni-graz.at](mailto:unitopia@uni-graz.at).

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>96</sup> .

**Deadline: 3 March 2022.**

## ASE webinar sessions on "Racial Capitalism & Black Political Economy" (online, Feb. 2022)

23 February 2022, 2:30pm PST — online

The Association for Social Economics (ASE)<sup>97</sup> organises webinar sessions on "Racial Capitalism & Black Political Economy". Invited speakers are Dr. Jessica Gordon Nembhard

(John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Dr. Curtis Haynes Jr. (Buffalo State College), Dr. Rhonda Sharpe (Women's Institute for Science, Equity and Race) and Dr. Leon Prieto (Clayton State University).

To register for the event, please use [this link](#)<sup>98</sup> .

## Beirut Critical Theory Summer School 2022 (Beirut, June 2022)

6-10 June 2022 — Beirut, Lebanon

The Beirut Institute for Critical Analysis and Research (BICAR)<sup>99</sup> will host its first summer school in Lebanon this June. The summer school is open to international and local students. It is intended as a pedagogical intervention at a catastrophic moment in Lebanon's history. With economic collapse, severe shortages of fuel, electricity, and medicine, and over 80% of the Lebanese population living below the poverty line, the current capitalist crisis demands the development of adequate tools for understanding our historical present in ways that can also affect conditions of transformation. We at BICAR think that Lebanon is the future past of the failures of global neoliberalism, a place that can instruct us on the dismal future to come if the social, political, and economic contradictions of the present are left to their own historical trajectory. In order to concretely grasp the conditions of the present, we propose a patient return to the past and will be offering an intensive course program on classical and contemporary critical

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<sup>96</sup><https://unitopia.uni-graz.at/en/call-for-workshops/>

<sup>97</sup><https://socialeconomics.org>

<sup>98</sup><http://bit.ly/3AAaKfj>

<sup>99</sup><https://bicarlebanon.org>

social theory and aesthetics. The school will consist of an introductory keynote lecture followed by four core courses offered over eight sessions.

**Keynote Lecture:** On the concept of prehistory, if it is one? (by Dr. Frank Ruda)

Capitalism seems to have changed everything. It established a fundamentally new form of organising social relations and from its conception nothing – and perhaps not even nothing – remained the same. These are assumptions that have been often attributed to Marx (and Marxists), even by Marxists. Yet Marx explicitly identified capitalist political economy as a prehistoric formation. This puts pressure on the concept of prehistory, if it is one. This talk will attempt to deal with this pressure by returning to Marx.

Dr. Frank Ruda is Senior Lecturer in Philosophy at the University of Dundee. He is the author of *Abolishing Freedom: A Plea for a Contemporary Use of Fatalism* (Nebraska University Press 2015); *For Badiou: Idealism without Idealism* (Northwestern University Press 2015) and *Hegel's Rabble: An Investigation into Hegel's Philosophy of Right* (Continuum 2011).

**Course I:** The Idea of Critical Theory (by Dr. Ray Brassier)

This course will track the development of the idea of critical theory from its original radical inception, focusing on its two fundamental components: the Marxian analysis of the commodity and the Freudian analysis of repression. We will conclude by considering the 'critical pessimism' to which critical theory's founding figures, Max Horkheimer and Theodor Adorno, allegedly succumbed in their final years.

Dr. Ray Brassier is Professor of Philosophy at the American University of Beirut. He is the author of *Nihil Unbound: Enlightenment and Extinction* (Palgrave 2007).

**Course II:** On Negativity (by Dr. Sami Khatib)

This seminar explores negativity as concept, figure and affect. In Western thought, 'negative' thinking can be traced back to pessimism, skepticism, nihilism and dystopianism. For Hegel, however, negativity is the restless movement and dialectical driving force of cultural formation and education (*Bildung*). The seminar asks how global sites of class struggle and coloniality can be theorized as sites of negativity.

Sami Khatib is a substitute professor at the Karlsruhe University of Arts and Design (HfG). His publications include a co-editorship of the volume "Critique: The Stakes of Form" (Zürich, Berlin: Diaphanes, 2020) and authorship of the book "Teleologie ohne Endzweck: Walter Benjamins Ent-stellung des Messianischen" ["Teleology without End." Walter Benjamin's Dislocation of the Messianic], (Marburg: Tectum, 2013).

**Course III:** Marxist Aesthetics (by Dr. Angela Harutyunyan, with Natasha Gasparian)

While Marx and Engels never systematically wrote on aesthetics, throughout the twenti-

eth century multiple attempts were made to construct systematic aesthetics based upon their writings. This course investigates such attempts both within Soviet Marxism and Western Marxism in the 1930s and 1960s as mirroring one another, albeit from different political systems and historical circumstances.

Dr. Angela Harutyunyan is Associate Professor of Art History and Theory and Head of the Art History Program at the American University of Beirut. She is editor of *ARTMargins* (MIT Press) and the author of *The Political Aesthetics of the Armenian Avant-Garde: The Journey of the 'Painterly Real,' 1987–2004* (Manchester University Press 2017).

Natasha Gasparian is an art historian and curator who works on modern and contemporary art in the Arabic-speaking world. She is the author of *Commitment in the Artistic Practice of Aref El-Rayess: The Changing of Horses* (Anthem Press, 2020). Currently, she is the curatorial assistant to Sam Bardaouil and Till Fellrath for the 16th edition of the Lyon Biennale.

**Course IV: Anxiety and Authority: The Critical Use of Psychoanalysis** (by Dr. Nadia Bou Ali, with Mohamad Tal)

Modernity is an age of neurosis, in which anxiety emerges as an affect linked to the demand for collective political solutions. If our present historical moment is characterized as an 'age of anxiety' overridden with depression, suicide, and paralysis, can we rethink anxiety without resorting to quick tranquilizing resolutions of the sort proposed by authoritarian figures like Trump, Orban, Bolsonaro, and Modi? The appeal of such figures invites us to reconsider the basis of what authority is and ought to be using psychoanalysis to diagnose its nature in relation to anxiety.

Dr. Nadia Bou Ali is Associate Professor and Chair of the Civilization Sequence Program at the American University of Beirut. She is the author of *Hall of Mirrors: Psychoanalysis and the Love of Arabic* (Edinburgh University Press 2020); and co-editor (with Rohit Goel) of *Lacan contra Foucault: Subjectivity, Sex, and Politics* (Bloomsbury Academic 2018).

Mohamed Tal is a Clinical Psychologist (MA) and a Psychoanalyst, practicing in a private clinic in Beirut, Lebanon, since 2009. He is currently a PhD candidate at the University of Ljubljana, in the field of Theoretical Psychoanalysis, where he pursues the thesis project 'The Dialectics of Symbolic and Real, and the Concept of the End of Analysis'. He also participates in the Cartel 'Pour une écoute du Réel' held in École Libanaise de Psychanalyse in Beirut since 2018.

### **Application Procedure**

CV/Resumé + 500 words statement of interest + 150 words statement about funding to

be submitted by March 1, 2022. Please email your application to [natasha@bicar.org](mailto:natasha@bicar.org)<sup>100</sup> with the subject "BICAR Summer School 2022 Application".

**Application Deadline: 1 March 2022**

## IPKN - Roundtable on "Challenges in teaching heterodox economics: why, what for whom?"

The [Italian Post-Keynesian Network](#)<sup>101</sup> would like to invite you to a web roundtable on "*Challenges in teaching heterodox economics: why, what, for whom?*" on the 25th of February 2022 from 4:30pm to 6:10pm CET on its facebook page.

The participants to the roundtable would be:

- Louis-Philippe Rochon (Full Professor of Economics, in Canada' and Editor-in-Chief, *Review of Political Economy*)
- Peter Docherty (Associate Professor of Economics, University of Sydney, Australia)
- Danielle Guizzo (Senior Lecturer in Economics, University of Bristol, UK)

Chair: Clara Capelli, Development Economist (Bethlehem University, Palestine)

For inquires please send an email at [ipknetwork@gmail.com](mailto:ipknetwork@gmail.com)<sup>102</sup> and for further information please see [here](#)<sup>103</sup>.

## Job Postings

### Our World in Data, UK

**Job Title: Data Analyst**

The distribution of economic opportunities lies at the heart of many of the world's biggest problems. Growth of people's living standards is one of the major ways in which living conditions have improved – and can improve further.

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<sup>100</sup><mailto:natasha@bicar.org>

<sup>101</sup><https://sites.google.com/view/ipknetwork/home>

<sup>102</sup><mailto:ipknetwork@gmail.com>

<sup>103</sup><https://sites.google.com/view/ipknetwork/home>

Presenting research and data to help people understand the nature, causes, and consequences of global poverty, inequality, and economic growth is thus a central part of Our World in Data's mission.

We are looking for a data analyst to take a lead on managing the whole chain of collection, transformation, documentation, and dissemination of the data that underpins our work in this area. The role requires familiarity with the relevant academic research and, in particular, excellent knowledge of the data and key measurement issues in this field. You will be working closely with our research team to help develop our content on these topics.

**Application procedure:**

We will review applications as they come in and contact candidates meeting the job requirements (below) for intro calls. Shortlisted candidates will then be contacted for interviews, which will involve an in-depth discussion of a past project of yours. We aim to respond to applications within 14 days and conclude all interviews within 30 days, subject to your availability. You will have the opportunity to ask questions and assess us too as you go.

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>104</sup> .

## **Bard College Berlin, Germany**

**Job Title: Associated Professor of Politics (International Political Economy)**

Applications are invited from candidates with a background in International Political Economy. Candidates should have teaching experience at the intersection of political science, international relations, and macroeconomics. A research focus on globalization, international trade, labor market institutions, and/or inequalities is desirable, as well as an interdisciplinary interest in the history of capitalism and the development of the social sciences. A proven capacity to teach quantitative methods courses will be an advantage. Extending and consolidating a local and international network of connections to academic, political and non- governmental institutions (to facilitate internship placements as well as cooperation partnerships in teaching and research) is an essential part of the professor's role.

**Requirements:**

Candidates must have a PhD degree, an excellent track record in research and teaching, and an interest in liberal arts education. An initial contract of four years will be tenured on successful evaluation. Teaching hours are 10 LVS or a 2-3 courseload.

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<sup>104</sup><https://ourworldindata.org/data-analyst-econ>

### **Submission procedure:**

Please send a motivation letter, a CV including list of publications, recent teaching evaluations, a statement on current and future research interests, the names and contact details of 2 referees, and samples of 3 publications by email to [Jobs@berlin.bard.edu](mailto:Jobs@berlin.bard.edu)<sup>105</sup>. Inquiries about the position can be addressed to Prof. Dr. Boris Vormann ([b.vormann@berlin.bard.edu](mailto:b.vormann@berlin.bard.edu)<sup>106</sup>).

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>107</sup>.

**Deadline: 31 March 2022.**

## **Hans-Böckler-Foundation, Germany**

**Job title: Head of Division (m/f/d) of the Unit "Macroeconomics of the Socio-Ecological Transformation"**

The non-profit [Hans Böckler Foundation](#)<sup>108</sup> is the co-determination, research and study support organisation of the German Trade Union Confederation. Through its work, it aims to contribute to improving the social situation of workers. We pursue this goal with more than 220 employees. For our Institute for Macroeconomics and Business Cycle Research (IMK) in Düsseldorf, we are looking for the following to start as soon as possible a Head of Division (m/f/d) of the Unit "Macroeconomics of the Socio-Ecological Transformation".

For more information, please follow [this link](#)<sup>109</sup> (german only).

**Application Deadline: 20 February 2022**

## **Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong**

**Job Title: Faculty Positions in Sustainability and Green Finance**

The Division of Environment and Sustainability at The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology is seeking applicants for substantiation-track faculty positions at all ranks (Assistant Professor/Associate Professor/Professor) whose scholarly interests cross multiple areas of sustainability, and sustainable and green finance. The success-

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<sup>105</sup><mailto:Jobs@berlin.bard.edu>

<sup>106</sup><https://b.vormann@berlin.bard.edu>

<sup>107</sup><https://berlin.bard.edu/about-us/employment/>

<sup>108</sup><https://www.boeckler.de/de/index.htm>

<sup>109</sup>[https://www.boeckler.de/pdf/stellenangebot\\_imk\\_reflektion\\_makro\\_2022.pdf](https://www.boeckler.de/pdf/stellenangebot_imk_reflektion_makro_2022.pdf)

ful candidates will contribute to the University’s sustainability and sustainable finance education strategy by contributing leadership and vision to a well-balanced and multi-disciplinary approach to understand key sustainability and sustainable finance concepts, principles, theories, and practices. To facilitate a multidisciplinary emphasis, the candidates are expected to have or to generate an internationally recognized research program that stresses collaborative research on solving some of the world’s “wicked” problems – i.e., climate change mitigation and adaptation, social and economic inequality, environmental risk analysis, and sustainable and green finance. Candidates should have a strong understanding of experiential “hands-on” learning as a means of instruction for students, and an exemplary teaching record. Appointees will be expected to participate in or lead collaborative teams and interdisciplinary research on sustainability and sustainable finance. The Division of Environment and Sustainability is an interdisciplinary academic unit dedicated to the use and management of natural resources in an economically efficient, environmentally compatible, and socially responsible manner. Our faculty members publish broadly in both disciplinary journals and diverse, environmentally focused outlets, and are rewarded for working on interdisciplinary teams in applied contexts. Depending on the candidate’s areas of expertise, a joint appointment between the Division of Environment and Sustainability and another relevant academic Department/Division may be possible.

Applicants should have a doctoral degree in science, engineering, finance, economics, or an interdisciplinary environmental or natural resources-related program with a focus on these areas. Applicants should have proven teaching and advising experience at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, a strong research and publication record consistent with the candidate’s academic rank, evidence of potential for securing research funding, and demonstrated ability to work in interdisciplinary teams involving both social and natural scientists. Salary is highly competitive and will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Fringe benefits include annual leave, medical and dental benefits. Housing benefits will also be provided where applicable. Appointment at the Professor rank will be on substantive basis. Initial appointment for Assistant Professor/Associate Professor will normally be made on a 3-year contract, renewable subject to mutual agreement. A gratuity will be payable upon successful completion of contract.

**Application procedure:**

Application materials including (i) full curriculum vitae; (ii) separate statements of research interests and teaching philosophy; (iii) a letter of interest summarizing your qualifications, areas of expertise and career goals; and (iv) contact information of three qualified referees should be sent in PDF format to [envrjob@ust.hk](mailto:envrjob@ust.hk)<sup>110</sup>. Review of applications will start in early November 2021.

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<sup>110</sup><mailto:envrjob@ust.hk>

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>111</sup> .

**Deadline: until the positions are filled.**

## Our New Economy (ONE), Netherlands

### Job title: Curriculum Change Campaigners

[Our New Economy](#)<sup>112</sup> is a small independent think tank in the Netherlands. We are a non-profit foundation, working to renew economic thinking in academic, policy and practitioner circles. The current team consists of four people. Thanks to recent funding from the Open Philanthropy foundation, we are now looking to hire curriculum change campaigners.

The new Curriculum Change Team will work on the basis of the recent publication [Economy Studies: A Guide to Rethinking Economics Education](#)<sup>113</sup> , and be led by Sam de Muijnck and Joris Tieleman. The new team members will have one focal area each, and support each other in their work and join forces depending on what sub-projects turn out to be most effective in the field. The two main areas are:

1. Organising and running workshops for students and faculty on renewing economics BSc and MSc programs.
2. Developing and curating new teaching materials.

### Your work

The 2-3 candidates we seek will each work 2-3 days per week for an initial period of six months, with potential renewal up to two years. Team language: English. Candidates will largely work remotely, except when travelling for workshops and for several live meeting weeks per year with the entire team. You need to be located in Europe/UK and willing to travel. We offer a competitive salary. We seek diversity in the team, and actively encourage members of less privileged social groups to apply.

Starting date: April-June (as early as possible).

### How to apply

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<sup>111</sup>[https://hrmsxprod.psft.ust.hk:8044/psp/hrmsxprod/EMPLOYEE/HRMS/c/HRS\\_HRAM.HRS\\_CE.GBL?Page=HRS\\_CE\\_JOB\\_DTL&Action=A&JobOpeningId=6664&SiteId=1000&PostingSeq=1](https://hrmsxprod.psft.ust.hk:8044/psp/hrmsxprod/EMPLOYEE/HRMS/c/HRS_HRAM.HRS_CE.GBL?Page=HRS_CE_JOB_DTL&Action=A&JobOpeningId=6664&SiteId=1000&PostingSeq=1)

<sup>112</sup><https://www.ourneweconomy.nl/over-one/>

<sup>113</sup><http://economystudies.com/>

To apply for one of these positions, send your CV, cover letter and a sample of your writing (blog / thesis / event organising email / anything!) to us [by email](#).<sup>114</sup> After a first selection we invite candidates for an online interview mid March. As a part of this interview we will also ask for a brief demonstration of your style in running workshops. If you have any questions about the positions or the process, feel free to email with these first.

For more information, please visit [the official website](#).<sup>115</sup>

**Application Deadline: 25 February 2022**

## Skidmore College, US

### **Job title: Economics Visiting Assistant Professor**

The Department of Economics invites applications for a non-tenure track, three-year position at visiting assistant professor rank, beginning in the fall of 2022. Applicants must possess a strong desire to teach and pursue research in a liberal arts environment in a department with a reputation for excellent teaching. The successful candidate will teach required courses including statistical methods and/or microeconomics and elective courses in applied microeconomics. The areas of behavioral and experimental economics or environmental economics are especially welcome. The college offers excellent research support to non-tenure-track faculty. The standard teaching load is 5 courses per year, normally with 2 – 3 preps. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in Economics, although advanced ABDs may be considered.

We are especially interested in candidates from under-represented groups as well as individuals who have experience with diverse populations who can contribute to the diversity and excellence of the academic community through their research, teaching, and/or service. We invite you to discuss any relevant aspects of your candidacy in your cover letter.

The successful applicant must be authorized to lawfully work in the United States at Skidmore College. In compliance with federal law, all persons hired will be required to verify identity and eligibility to work in the United States and to complete the required employment eligibility verification form upon hire.

### **Application procedure:**

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<sup>114</sup><http://economy.studies@ourneweconomy.nl>

<sup>115</sup><https://www.ourneweconomy.nl/2022/02/04/one-is-looking-for-curriculum-change-campaigners/>

Candidates should submit a cover letter explaining their ability to contribute in the areas described above, a curriculum vitae, one research paper, three letters of reference, a research statement, and a teaching statement and/or evidence of teaching capability.

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>116</sup> .

**Deadline: 24 February 2022**

## University of Groningen, The Netherlands

### **Job Title: Assistant Professor in International Political Economy**

What will you be working on? The position combines teaching (60%) and research (40%) in the field of International Relations, with an emphasis on institutional change due to globalisation under the Chair Group International Political Economy (IPE).

In teaching, you are expected to provide BA- and MA-level courses, as well as support PhD supervision. Depending on your disciplinary background, you must be able to contribute to basic introductory courses in areas such as IR Theory, Policy and Governance, History of International Relations, International Politics, and/or qualitative and quantitative social science research methodologies; as well as specialized courses for the MA tracks “International Political Economy”. Participation in managerial committees related to the organization of the degree programmes will be expected.

In research you are expected to contribute to the development of the research themes of the IPE chair in Groningen with a special focus on institutions and institutional change. The aim of the Chair group is to understand and explain the convergence/divergence of politico-economic orders due to processes of globalization. Within this research field adjustments in international trade and financial regimes are prioritized.

You will develop your own research projects (both individually and in small teams) and will contribute to wider research initiatives within the University and beyond. We expect that you develop a research funding plan to attract external funding in the short/medium term.

### **Requirements:**

you have a completed PhD in International Relations, Political Science, or a cognate area. you have proven research results, supported by a list of at least two peer-reviewed articles published in indexed journals

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<sup>116</sup><http://jobs.skidmore.edu>

you have further research potential and plans supported by a program of research for the next three years indicating its contributions towards developing the theme of institutional change due to globalisation and you are familiar with statistical tools and theories of institutional economics

you have excellent social and communicative skills and ability to work in groups

you have teaching experience and have or are expected to acquire relevant teaching qualifications, such as the University Teaching Qualification (UTQ or in Dutch, BKO) within one year

you have the ability to communicate and teach in English (CEFR C1 level for reading, listening, writing, speaking), knowledge of Dutch is not an entry requirement, but a CEFR B2 level for reading and listening, and CEFR B1 level for writing and speaking are part of the conditions for tenure.

You may apply for this position until 6 March 2022 11:59pm / before 7 March 2022 12:00pm Dutch local time by means of the application form (click on "Apply" below on the advertisement on the university website).

#### **Application procedure:**

You can fill in the form and upload 4 PDF files (all in English):

1. a letter of motivation, where the candidate clearly states his/her teaching and research potential and the expected contributions to the Department and University at large
2. a curriculum vitae detailing teaching and research experience and mentioning two academic referees with their contact details (references at this stage are not required)
3. a list of publications
4. a plan for research for the next three years (max. 2000 words).

Only complete applications submitted by the deadline will be taken into consideration.

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>117</sup> .

## **University of Leeds, UK**

### **Job Title: competition-funded PhD project advertised on the Governance of Universal Basic Services for home energy and public transport.**

This project examines advantages and disadvantages of governance options of universal basic services for domestic energy and public transport. Literature on just transitions highlights that net zero climate policies need to address environmental and social objec-

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<sup>117</sup><https://www.rug.nl/about-ug/work-with-us/job-opportunities/?details=00347-02S0008XSP>

tives simultaneously to ensure social justice, public support, and environmental effectiveness. To address both social and environmental objectives, proposals have been made for green universal basic services, e.g. the provision of basic amounts of free electricity and public transport, with the aim to reduce emissions and improve social wellbeing (Buchs, 2021; Buchs et al., 2021; Coote, 2021). However, it remains unclear how the provision of basic services could be designed, and how underlying energy and public transport infrastructures should be governed, to maximise environmental and social objectives. In addition, little is known about political and public acceptance of green basic services. Several options exist for the provision of basic energy and transport services, e.g. schemes could cover the whole population or target disadvantaged groups. These options will have different distributional impacts, levels of uptake, and administrative costs. Likewise, several options exist regarding the governance of energy and public transport infrastructures, including investment, ownership, market structure, and decision-making models, with varying degrees of citizen participation and democratic accountability. More needs to be known about the advantages and disadvantages of different governance options for achieving social and environmental objectives. Finally, levels and factors for public and political acceptance of universal basic energy and transport services and infrastructure governance require new research: how much support is there for these options, by which social or political groups and why? The PhD research will aim to identify actionable policy recommendations from the findings to maximise impact.

Research objectives: This PhD project will address three main questions: 1) What are the advantages and disadvantages of different design options for the provision of universal basic services for energy and public transport based on criteria of needs satisfaction, fairness and the achievement of climate targets? 2) What are the advantages and disadvantages of governance options for energy and public transport infrastructures in relation to investment, ownership, market structure, and decision-making models, and based on criteria of needs satisfaction, fairness and the achievement of climate targets? 3) What are drivers and barriers of public and political support for different design options of universal basic energy and public transport services?

### **Application procedure:**

Formal applications for research degree study should be made online through the [University's website](#)<sup>118</sup>. Please state clearly in the research information section that the research degree you wish to be considered for is for a PhD on the topic “**Governance of energy and transport infrastructures and services for wellbeing and planetary boundaries**” as well as Dr Milena Buchs <https://environment.leeds.ac.uk/see/staff/1183/dr-milena-buchs><sup>119</sup> as your proposed supervisor.

You will need to apply for programme code ‘**PHP-ENVE-FT**’ which is **EPSRC DTP Environment**.

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<sup>118</sup><https://www.leeds.ac.uk/research-applying/doc/applying-research-degrees>

<sup>119</sup><https://environment.leeds.ac.uk/see/staff/1183/dr-milena-buchs>

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>120</sup> .

## Université de Montréal, Canada

### **Job title: PhD Position in Human Geography, Department of Geography**

This studentship represents an exciting opportunity to develop a project rooted in one (or a combination) of the following areas: (1) food studies; (2) labour geography; (3) critical political economy. The successful candidate will be supervised by Sébastien Rioux, Associate Professor and Canada Research Chair in the Political Economy of Food & Well-Being.

#### *Remuneration:*

Stipend: guaranteed minimum of \$21,000 per year for 3 years (up to a third of the stipend will be in the form of research/teaching assistantship). The successful candidate will be expected to apply for provincial and/or federal research support. Additional funds for research and conference attendance are available.

#### *When?*

The candidate is expected to begin in September 2022 or in January 2023 at the latest.

#### *Why Geography at Université de Montréal?*

- To study in a strong, multidisciplinary department with international collaborations across the Americas as well as parts of Asia, Africa and Europe;
- To develop a unique comprehension of the field by being positioned at the crossroads of both French and English geographies;
- Université de Montréal is ranked among the top three francophone universities in the world and among Canada's top three research universities;
- PhD candidates can write their dissertation in English;
- Montréal was recently named world's best student city;
- Thanks to a historically strong student movement, tuition fees for both Québec students and non-Québec Canadian students are substantially lower for PhD students.

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<sup>120</sup><https://phd.leeds.ac.uk/project/1197-governance-of-energy-and-transport-infrastructures-and-services-for-wellbeing-and-planetary-boundaries>

*Eligibility:*

Preference will be given to candidates with a Master's degree of high standing in geography or in a related field (e.g. sociology, labour studies, politics). Other preferred skills and experiences:

- Training or experience in critical social science research theories and methodologies;
- Evidence of strong communication, problem solving and time-management skills;
- Ability or willingness to study and work in both French and English.

**Submission procedure:**

Interested candidates should apply by sending a cover letter, summary of the proposed project, CV, transcripts, writing sample and the names of two references to Sébastien Rioux ( [s.rioux@umontreal.ca](mailto:s.rioux@umontreal.ca)<sup>121</sup> ).

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>122</sup> .

**Deadline: 1 March 2022.**

## Washington Center for Equitable Growth, US

The Washington Center for Equitable Growth<sup>123</sup> offers the following immediate openings within the economic policy team. If you are interested please apply as soon as possible, as candidates are already being vetted:

- Director of Macroeconomic Policy<sup>124</sup>
- Macroeconomic Policy Senior Fellow<sup>125</sup> (1-2 year term)
- Director of Economic Mobility Policy<sup>126</sup>
- Economic Mobility Policy Senior Fellow<sup>127</sup> (1-2 year term)

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<sup>121</sup><mailto:s.rioux@umontreal.ca>

<sup>122</sup><https://cawls.ca/en/phd-position-human-geography-department-geography-university-montreal-canada/>

<sup>123</sup><https://equitablegrowth.org>

<sup>124</sup><https://equitablegrowth.applicantpro.com/jobs/2169232.html>

<sup>125</sup><https://equitablegrowth.applicantpro.com/jobs/2174657.html>

<sup>126</sup><https://equitablegrowth.applicantpro.com/jobs/2169264.html>

<sup>127</sup><https://equitablegrowth.applicantpro.com/jobs/2174676.html>

The [Director of Macroeconomic Policy](#)<sup>128</sup> leads Equitable Growth’s work in macroeconomics, conducting original research and providing analyses of academic research on issues areas that include the macroeconomic causes and consequences of economic inequality—inclusive of the distributional effects by race, ethnicity and gender—and how fiscal and monetary policy tools can reduce the impact of economic downturns and ensure the economy works for everyone.

The [Director of Economic Mobility Policy](#)<sup>129</sup> leads Equitable Growth’s work at the intersection of structural racism, intergenerational and intragenerational economic mobility, inequality, and broadly-shared economic growth, including by conducting original research and providing analyses of academic research in this area.

The [Macroeconomic Policy Senior Fellow](#)<sup>130</sup> and [Economic Mobility Policy Senior Fellow](#)<sup>131</sup> would play vital roles informing Equitable Growth’s work in their respective areas and may be of interest to individuals looking for a 1-2 year term-limited position to conduct, analyze, and elevate relevant economic policy research.

The ideal candidates for these positions will have considerable experience engaging in policy-relevant research and a proven ability to communicate evidence-based policy guidance to policymakers, advocates, and the media.

**Application: asap**

## Awards

### Call for nominations: Deutscher Prize 2022

Every year, the Deutscher Prize is awarded for a book which exemplifies the best and most innovative new writing in or about the Marxist tradition.

To nominate a candidate for this year’s prize, please email [deutscherprize@gmail.com](mailto:deutscherprize@gmail.com)<sup>132</sup> stating the author, title and publisher of the book, and your reason for nominating it. Many thanks to those who have already nominated titles.

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>133</sup> .

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<sup>128</sup><https://equitablegrowth.applicantpro.com/jobs/2169232.html>

<sup>129</sup><https://equitablegrowth.applicantpro.com/jobs/2169264.html>

<sup>130</sup><https://equitablegrowth.applicantpro.com/jobs/2174657.html>

<sup>131</sup><https://equitablegrowth.applicantpro.com/jobs/2174676.html>

<sup>132</sup><mailto:deutscherprize@gmail.com>

<sup>133</sup><http://www.deutscherprize.org.uk/wp/nominate-a-book/>

**Submission deadline: 1 May 2022**

## **Call for submissions: Kurt Rothschild Award for Economics Research and Journalism 2022**

The Karl-Renner-Institut and the Social Democratic Parliamentary Group established this award in memory of the considerable achievements of the Austrian Professor of Economics Kurt Rothschild. With this award we honour social and economic scientists whose excellent research provides new insights on to the major challenges of our time – in the spirit of Kurt Rothschild, beyond standard and mainstream economic theory. The awardees move beyond their purely academic tasks by also communicating these insights towards a broader audience and getting involved in the public debate.

Submissions for the Kurt Rothschild Award 2022 will be received until 25 April 2022; please find the submission form and further information [on the webpage](#)<sup>134</sup>. Qualified submissions consist of both academic publications as well as articles directed at a broad media audience. It is important that there are elements of each category – scientific basis AND broader media communication.

Please include the individual papers/contributions in your submission e-mail (for publications that are freely available online, the URL in the application form is sufficient; for contributions that are not available in standard file formats, please add a comment in the application form). Please send the completed [application form](#)<sup>135</sup> to [beitrag@kurt-rothschild-preis.at](mailto:beitrag@kurt-rothschild-preis.at)<sup>136</sup>

### **Criteria:**

- Combination of academic publication and contributions to the broader societal discourse: Qualified submissions consist of both academic publications as well as articles directed at a broad media audience. It is important that there are elements of each category – scientific basis AND broader media communication.
- Relevant works in the spirit of Kurt Rothschild: new insights into the major challenges of our time, beyond standard and mainstream economic theory.
- Current works: The publications included in the submission (at least some of them) should have taken place within the past year.

### **Submission Deadline: 25 April 2022**

<sup>134</sup><https://renner-institut.at/angebote/kurt-rothschild-preis/english>

<sup>135</sup>[https://renner-institut.at/media/837/download/Rothschildpreis\\_Einreichung\\_2022\\_EN\\_NEW.pdf?v=1](https://renner-institut.at/media/837/download/Rothschildpreis_Einreichung_2022_EN_NEW.pdf?v=1)

<sup>136</sup><mailto:beitrag@kurt-rothschild-preis.at?subject=KRP%20Application%202022>

# Journals

## Competition and Change 26 (1)

Alberto Botta and Benjamin Tippet: Secular stagnation and core-periphery uneven development in post-crisis eurozone<sup>137</sup>

David Karas: Financialization and state capitalism in Hungary after the Global Financial Crisis<sup>138</sup>

Vladimír Pažitka, David Bassens, Michiel van Meeteren, and Dariusz Wójcik: The advanced producer services complex as an obligatory passage point: Evidence from rent extraction by investment banks<sup>139</sup>

Christian Garavaglia: Industry evolution: Evidence from the Italian brewing industry<sup>140</sup>

Christian Lechner and Abeer Pervaiz: Understanding industry emergence through entrepreneurship from a social movement perspective<sup>141</sup>

<sup>137</sup>[http://el.sagepub.com/ls/click?upn=jzaGsQJhoGeI0mLQbz1SMpGIkp107kQ6WXn94KSD0C1PDDTvx1K3PJdizCh3SL7HLteDH02FkSQ3X9wuiDjJcTjdPKiTX0AVzgekex-2B38CT87vGziKpvLJelwdQus5\\_j1NY4t0mgW5cyg1YOSgxqk8uYdLShEybioPo3UziExAHA1U4F2BtExsh7aWzSguagWvfl-2Bg1J5-2FqP0i4PgOFKYHwrm3qsMa2pItKNaj-2B9waS-2FoGdylNfQQsIZ4bAqN-2FoQtcVFvnlELkn-2B8iGETD-2F0sU0kbBtaobgx8M4QnrIDaHu9ZzNQZ9wzioLcfwqZ02v57v-2BKsTlP4y-2BPrvLrLlua8sWtd91dFxnYqkaETzWmUkKQI-2FLQq6YCYEEGNxa9pjpBEP2bJhZ0Cqat70dK3yNyneAFiBs6oUXXFP8a-2BZWkHWMf0wKE6EU3MqYr](http://el.sagepub.com/ls/click?upn=jzaGsQJhoGeI0mLQbz1SMpGIkp107kQ6WXn94KSD0C1PDDTvx1K3PJdizCh3SL7HLteDH02FkSQ3X9wuiDjJcTjdPKiTX0AVzgekex-2B38CT87vGziKpvLJelwdQus5_j1NY4t0mgW5cyg1YOSgxqk8uYdLShEybioPo3UziExAHA1U4F2BtExsh7aWzSguagWvfl-2Bg1J5-2FqP0i4PgOFKYHwrm3qsMa2pItKNaj-2B9waS-2FoGdylNfQQsIZ4bAqN-2FoQtcVFvnlELkn-2B8iGETD-2F0sU0kbBtaobgx8M4QnrIDaHu9ZzNQZ9wzioLcfwqZ02v57v-2BKsTlP4y-2BPrvLrLlua8sWtd91dFxnYqkaETzWmUkKQI-2FLQq6YCYEEGNxa9pjpBEP2bJhZ0Cqat70dK3yNyneAFiBs6oUXXFP8a-2BZWkHWMf0wKE6EU3MqYr)

<sup>138</sup>[http://el.sagepub.com/ls/click?upn=jzaGsQJhoGeI0mLQbz1SMpGIkp107kQ6WXn94KSD0C1PDDTvx1K3PJdizCh3SL7HLteDH02FkSQ3X90N2JyzUvyX9LYRNNvZwi1e51rMmGAy1l1QYH0cPYf2LXLbBj\\_j1NY4t0mgW5cyg1YOSgxqk8uYdLShEybioPo3UziExAHA1U4F2BtExsh7aWzSguagWvfl-2Bg1J5-2FqP0i4PgOFKYHwrm3qsMa2pItKNaj-2B9waS-2FoGdylNfQQsIZ4u30Q5Lxm9XhMwCltHdH39VQJIX9zGZa7IWAC-2Fb6S0HAr1T5eCY1i4nkMvU5K06k-2B4u9Q5E0R3mRL3XV7FnSh6L0rQzpw44zxSbZJg-2BAPqXDOUuXzCRj0mqy3v-2FstYHylrU6RQdGQuQR0KmNdGqyUMCdWEqm9CpKHiFpidtC6iUPUngPwVRzvFPfXlZ0aAc](http://el.sagepub.com/ls/click?upn=jzaGsQJhoGeI0mLQbz1SMpGIkp107kQ6WXn94KSD0C1PDDTvx1K3PJdizCh3SL7HLteDH02FkSQ3X90N2JyzUvyX9LYRNNvZwi1e51rMmGAy1l1QYH0cPYf2LXLbBj_j1NY4t0mgW5cyg1YOSgxqk8uYdLShEybioPo3UziExAHA1U4F2BtExsh7aWzSguagWvfl-2Bg1J5-2FqP0i4PgOFKYHwrm3qsMa2pItKNaj-2B9waS-2FoGdylNfQQsIZ4u30Q5Lxm9XhMwCltHdH39VQJIX9zGZa7IWAC-2Fb6S0HAr1T5eCY1i4nkMvU5K06k-2B4u9Q5E0R3mRL3XV7FnSh6L0rQzpw44zxSbZJg-2BAPqXDOUuXzCRj0mqy3v-2FstYHylrU6RQdGQuQR0KmNdGqyUMCdWEqm9CpKHiFpidtC6iUPUngPwVRzvFPfXlZ0aAc)

<sup>139</sup>[http://el.sagepub.com/ls/click?upn=jzaGsQJhoGeI0mLQbz1SMpGIkp107kQ6WXn94KSD0C1PDDTvx1K3PJdizCh3SL7yLMYeJ02FOE-2BtzIcS-2F0kxxYZTIIFC1WUkQrvXsMZRGyBryhbEztCa4HDzNi5IcT\\_j1NY4t0mgW5cyg1YOSgxqk8uYdLShEybioPo3UziExAHA1U4PyaNiBif-2BtExsh7aWzSguagWvfl-2Bg1J5-2FqP0i4PgOFKYHwrm3qsMa2pItKNaj-2B9waS-2FoGdylNfQQsIZ4-2B6kyZqL1FLjdNoxC5MXQPZs-2Bjnm8k-2FzxMH5Ve7E6zbCWbFVBF7qfcy7KJLUmgYn8wzKVWuZpbTDxAiuiUQ3En-2FCPGyQYY-2B6CWnoh2MM3dqRZWjejt65X7yxaD-2BCZpDFajfXr2zndp4TS-2FRtdVqJdU8QHyrbs4z0rzYX7V4vam5IcXTWqYt1wJJNiDclki5W](http://el.sagepub.com/ls/click?upn=jzaGsQJhoGeI0mLQbz1SMpGIkp107kQ6WXn94KSD0C1PDDTvx1K3PJdizCh3SL7yLMYeJ02FOE-2BtzIcS-2F0kxxYZTIIFC1WUkQrvXsMZRGyBryhbEztCa4HDzNi5IcT_j1NY4t0mgW5cyg1YOSgxqk8uYdLShEybioPo3UziExAHA1U4PyaNiBif-2BtExsh7aWzSguagWvfl-2Bg1J5-2FqP0i4PgOFKYHwrm3qsMa2pItKNaj-2B9waS-2FoGdylNfQQsIZ4-2B6kyZqL1FLjdNoxC5MXQPZs-2Bjnm8k-2FzxMH5Ve7E6zbCWbFVBF7qfcy7KJLUmgYn8wzKVWuZpbTDxAiuiUQ3En-2FCPGyQYY-2B6CWnoh2MM3dqRZWjejt65X7yxaD-2BCZpDFajfXr2zndp4TS-2FRtdVqJdU8QHyrbs4z0rzYX7V4vam5IcXTWqYt1wJJNiDclki5W)

<sup>140</sup>[http://el.sagepub.com/ls/click?upn=jzaGsQJhoGeI0mLQbz1SMpGIkp107kQ6WXn94KSD0C1PDDTvx1K3PJdizCh3SL7HLteDH02FkSQ3X97HY4T9PD5PT7eoirF861eQkyCPURNHbSXX5vQgBw1E4KPx1\\_j1NY4t0mgW5cyg1YOSgxqk8uYdLShEybioPo3UziExAHA1U4F2BtExsh7aWzSguagWvfl-2Bg1J5-2FqP0i4PgOFKYHwrm3qsMa2pItKNaj-2B9waS-2FoGdylNfQQsIZ40fvdP-2BQ-2F7g6rGnh0SRw0tauHxv27bdzIktDy1NjwdXqYo4S80znB7iJJilUz8X1h3hX-2B00dN9TogIPa43ZTNEBdgtw3F-2FaPmB2S-2BQz11vUy1a94ARulyTQ8EpJ9fAXJuGz-2BFXZC1xuBPDY349h0AwzcV0hg-2FgSRH4HoLaBX12EFqsr-2FP1pr2lmVK4tN5d4sr](http://el.sagepub.com/ls/click?upn=jzaGsQJhoGeI0mLQbz1SMpGIkp107kQ6WXn94KSD0C1PDDTvx1K3PJdizCh3SL7HLteDH02FkSQ3X97HY4T9PD5PT7eoirF861eQkyCPURNHbSXX5vQgBw1E4KPx1_j1NY4t0mgW5cyg1YOSgxqk8uYdLShEybioPo3UziExAHA1U4F2BtExsh7aWzSguagWvfl-2Bg1J5-2FqP0i4PgOFKYHwrm3qsMa2pItKNaj-2B9waS-2FoGdylNfQQsIZ40fvdP-2BQ-2F7g6rGnh0SRw0tauHxv27bdzIktDy1NjwdXqYo4S80znB7iJJilUz8X1h3hX-2B00dN9TogIPa43ZTNEBdgtw3F-2FaPmB2S-2BQz11vUy1a94ARulyTQ8EpJ9fAXJuGz-2BFXZC1xuBPDY349h0AwzcV0hg-2FgSRH4HoLaBX12EFqsr-2FP1pr2lmVK4tN5d4sr)

<sup>141</sup>[http://el.sagepub.com/ls/click?upn=jzaGsQJhoGeI0mLQbz1SMpGIkp107kQ6WXn94KSD0C1PDDTvx1K3PJdizCh3SL7gYgLRu02Fm00-2B12gRav4LBSrd0E1xcWZJRC-2BhQIM-2FQ2NUk\\_j1NY4t0mgW5cyg1YOSgxqk8uYdLShEybioPo3UziExAHA1U4PyaNiBif-2BtExsh7aWzSguagWvfl-2Bg1J5-2FqP0i4PgOFKYHwrm3qsMa2pItKNaj-2B9waS-](http://el.sagepub.com/ls/click?upn=jzaGsQJhoGeI0mLQbz1SMpGIkp107kQ6WXn94KSD0C1PDDTvx1K3PJdizCh3SL7gYgLRu02Fm00-2B12gRav4LBSrd0E1xcWZJRC-2BhQIM-2FQ2NUk_j1NY4t0mgW5cyg1YOSgxqk8uYdLShEybioPo3UziExAHA1U4PyaNiBif-2BtExsh7aWzSguagWvfl-2Bg1J5-2FqP0i4PgOFKYHwrm3qsMa2pItKNaj-2B9waS-)

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2B6-2B3kwguvbrzjC6z7j497CqQ4DIZhwPLTKu-2BTPFqu9SwTR2RXj2LnaxCugPN7r12gI861fCLPoDggp

<sup>142</sup><https://ejpe.org/journal/article/view/584>

<sup>143</sup><https://ejpe.org/journal/article/view/495>

<sup>144</sup><https://ejpe.org/journal/article/view/523>

<sup>145</sup><https://ejpe.org/journal/article/view/615>

<sup>146</sup><https://ejpe.org/journal/article/view/619>

<sup>147</sup><https://ejpe.org/journal/article/view/644>

<sup>148</sup><https://ejpe.org/journal/article/view/620>

<sup>149</sup><https://ejpe.org/journal/article/view/645>

<sup>150</sup><https://ejpe.org/journal/article/view/643>

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<sup>152</sup><https://edwardelgarpublishing.cmail19.com/t/r-l-truhidut-bjtujaird-o/>

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<sup>153</sup><https://edwardelgarpublishing.cmail19.com/t/r-l-truhidut-bjtujaird-b/>

<sup>154</sup><https://edwardelgarpublishing.cmail19.com/t/r-l-truhidut-bjtujaird-n/>

<sup>155</sup><https://edwardelgarpublishing.cmail19.com/t/r-l-truhidut-bjtujaird-p/>

<sup>156</sup><https://edwardelgarpublishing.cmail19.com/t/r-l-truhidut-bjtujaird-x/>

<sup>157</sup><https://edwardelgarpublishing.cmail19.com/t/r-l-truhidut-bjtujaird-m/>

<sup>158</sup><https://edwardelgarpublishing.cmail19.com/t/r-l-truhidut-bjtujaird-c/>

<sup>159</sup><https://edwardelgarpublishing.cmail19.com/t/r-l-truhidut-bjtujaird-q/>

<sup>160</sup><https://edwardelgarpublishing.cmail19.com/t/r-l-truhidut-bjtujaird-a/>

<sup>161</sup><https://mulpress.mcmaster.ca/globallabour/article/view/5070>

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<sup>164</sup><https://mulpress.mcmaster.ca/globallabour/article/view/4456>

<sup>165</sup><https://mulpress.mcmaster.ca/globallabour/article/view/4412>

<sup>166</sup><https://mulpress.mcmaster.ca/globallabour/article/view/4346>

<sup>167</sup><https://mulpress.mcmaster.ca/globallabour/article/view/4504>

<sup>168</sup><https://mulpress.mcmaster.ca/globallabour/article/view/5064>

<sup>169</sup><https://mulpress.mcmaster.ca/globallabour/article/view/5068>

<sup>170</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2h1h5i-t215ff-63suwhr0/>

<sup>171</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2h1h5i-t215fk-63suwhr5/>

<sup>172</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2h1h5i-t215fo-63suwhr9/>

<sup>173</sup><https://click.skem1.com/click/bbu3-2h1h5i-t215fr-63suwhr2/>

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## Books and Book Series

### An Economic History of Central, Eastern and South-East Europe, 1800 to the Present

edited by Matthias Morys — 2020, Routledge The collapse of communism in Central, East and South-East Europe (CESEE) led to great hopes for the region and for Europe. A quarter of a century on, the picture is mixed: in many CESEE countries, the transformation process is incomplete, and the economic catch-up has taken longer than anticipated.

The current situation has highlighted the need for a better understanding of the long-term political and economic implications of the Central, East and South-East European historical experience. This thematically organised text offers a clear and comprehensive guide to the economic history of CESEE from 1800 to the present day. Bringing together authors from both East and West, the book also draws on the cutting-edge research of a new generation of scholars from the CESEE region. Presenting a thoroughly modern overview of the history of the region, the text will be invaluable to students of economic history and CESEE area studies.

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<sup>224</sup><https://guilfordjournals.com/doi/10.1521/viso.2022.86.1.12>

<sup>225</sup><https://guilfordjournals.com/doi/10.1521/viso.2022.86.1.38>

<sup>226</sup><https://guilfordjournals.com/doi/10.1521/viso.2022.86.1.66>

<sup>227</sup><https://guilfordjournals.com/doi/10.1521/viso.2022.86.1.95>

<sup>228</sup><https://guilfordjournals.com/doi/10.1521/viso.2022.86.1.104>

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>229</sup> .

## **Conservative Liberalism, Ordo-liberalism, and the State: Disciplining Democracy and the Market**

by Kenneth Dyson — 2021, Oxford University Press

This book uses extensive original archival and elite interview research to examine the attempt to rejuvenate liberalism as a means of disciplining democracy and the market through a new rule-based economic and political order. This rebirth took the form of conservative liberalism and, in its most developed form, Ordo-liberalism. It occurred against the historical background of the great transformational crisis of liberalism in the first part of the twentieth century. Conservative liberalism evolved as a cross-national phenomenon. It included such eminent and cultured liberal economists as James Buchanan, Frank Knight, Henry Simons, Ralph Hawtrey, Jacques Rueff, Luigi Einaudi, Walter Eucken, Friedrich Hayek, Alfred Müller-Armack, Wilhelm Röpke, Alexander Rüstow, and Paul van Zeeland, as well as leading lawyers like Louis Brandeis, Franz Böhm, and Maurice Hauriou. Conservative liberals also played a formative role in establishing new international networks, notably the Mont Pèlerin Society.

The book investigates the rich intellectual inheritance of this variant of new liberalism from aristocratic liberalism, ethical philosophy, and religious thought. It also locates the social basis of conservative liberalism and Ordo-liberalism in the cultivated bourgeois intelligentsia. The book goes on to examine the attempts to embed this new disciplinary form of liberalism in Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States, and to consider the determinants of its varying significance across space and over time. It concludes by assessing the historical significance and contemporary relevance of conservative liberalism and Ordo-liberalism as liberalism confronts a new transformational crisis at the beginning of the new millennium. Is their promise of disciplining democracy and the market a hollow one?

Please find a link to the book [here](#).<sup>230</sup>

## **Global Migration beyond Limits: Ecology, Economics, and Political Economy**

by Franklin Obeng-Odoom — 2022, Oxford University Press

<sup>229</sup><https://www.routledge.com/The-Economic-History-of-Central-East-and-South-East-Europe-1800-to-the/Morys/p/book/9781138921986>

<sup>230</sup><https://global.oup.com/academic/product/conservative-liberalism-or-do-liberalism-and-the-state-9780198854289?cc=us&lang=en&#>

*Global Migration beyond Limits* takes a critical approach to mainstream economic accounts of migration, environment, and inequality. Drawing on a range of case studies from Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Australia, Europe, and the Americas, Obeng-Odoom argues that much of the crisis of migration can be understood as a reflection of cumulative stratification at different scales in the global system, though the form of migration is conditioned by more than economic forces. Examining the experiences of migrant farmers, street workers, refugees, international students, and many more, this book shows that the so-called migration crisis is an expression of a political-economic system in which socially created value is privately appropriated as rents by a privileged few who use institutions such as land and property rights, race, ethnicity, class, and gender to keep others in their place.

Please find a link to the book [here](#).<sup>231</sup>

## Law of Value and Theories of Value: Symmetrical Critique of Classical and Neoclassical Political Economy

by Tiago Camarinha Lopes — 2022, Brill

In *Law of Value and Theories of Value*, Tiago Camarinha Lopes presents the genesis of Karl Marx's understanding of the law of value by showing that the labor theory of value of utopian socialists and the utility theory of value of the Marginalist Revolution are equally hit by Marx's Critique of Political Economy. Following Marx's distinction between classical and vulgar economy, Camarinha explains the difference between a reactionary and a progressive strand in the world of non-Marxian economics. Commonly portrayed as a dated work targeting the general framework of economic thought of the 19th century, *Das Kapital* appears here as the blueprint for the ongoing construction of economic science of the working class in any period of History.

Please find a link to the book [here](#).<sup>232</sup> .

## Resource Radicals: From Petro-Nationalism to Post-Extractivism in Ecuador

by Thea Riofrancos — 2020, Duke University Press

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<sup>231</sup>[https://global.oup.com/academic/product/global-migration-beyond-limits-9780198867180?type=listing&subjectcode1=1803299%7CLAW00010&facet\\_narrowbyprice\\_facet=50to100&lang=en&cc=us#](https://global.oup.com/academic/product/global-migration-beyond-limits-9780198867180?type=listing&subjectcode1=1803299%7CLAW00010&facet_narrowbyprice_facet=50to100&lang=en&cc=us#)

<sup>232</sup><https://brill.com/view/title/61410>

In 2007, the left came to power in Ecuador. In the years that followed, the “twenty-first-century socialist” government and a coalition of grassroots activists came to blows over the extraction of natural resources. Each side declared the other a perversion of leftism and the principles of socioeconomic equality, popular empowerment, and anti-imperialism. In *Resource Radicals*, Thea Riofrancos unpacks the conflict between these two leftisms: on the one hand, the administration’s resource nationalism and focus on economic development; and on the other, the anti-extractivism of grassroots activists who condemned the government’s disregard for nature and indigenous communities. In this archival and ethnographic study, Riofrancos expands the study of resource politics by decentering state resource policy and locating it in a field of political struggle populated by actors with conflicting visions of resource extraction. She demonstrates how Ecuador’s commodity-dependent economy and history of indigenous uprisings offer a unique opportunity to understand development, democracy, and the ecological foundations of global capitalism.

Please find a link to the book [here](#).<sup>233</sup>

## The Incentivised University: Scientific Revolutions, Policies, Consequences

by Seán Mfundza Muller — Springer, 2021

The book develops a philosophical foundation for the analysis of the connection between higher education incentives, scientific progress and societal outcomes. That in turn is used to demonstrate how the current approach to incentivising intellectual and scientific progress is likely not only to fail, but in fact to cause harm on the very dimensions it purports to improve. The arguments presented are illustrated with examples from medicine and academic economics, making the book one of the first to examine issues of scientific progress and social consequences across the human and social sciences. In doing so, it develops a novel critique of modern economics that in turn provides a more philosophically substantive foundation for popular critiques of economics than has existed to date.

Please find a link to the book [here](#)<sup>234</sup> .

## Veblen: The Making of an Economist Who Unmade Economics

by Charles Camic<sup>235</sup> — 2020, Harvard University Press

<sup>233</sup><https://www.dukeupress.edu/resource-radicals>

<sup>234</sup><https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-84447-9>

<sup>235</sup><https://www.hup.harvard.edu/results-list.php?author=46808>

A bold new biography of the thinker who demolished accepted economic theories in order to expose how people of economic and social privilege plunder their wealth from society's productive men and women. Thorstein Veblen was one of America's most penetrating analysts of modern capitalist society. But he was not, as is widely assumed, an outsider to the social world he acidly described. Veblen overturns the long-accepted view that Veblen's ideas, including his insights about conspicuous consumption and the leisure class, derived from his position as a social outsider.

In the hinterlands of America's Midwest, Veblen's schooling coincided with the late nineteenth-century revolution in higher education that occurred under the patronage of the titans of the new industrial age. The resulting educational opportunities carried Veblen from local Carleton College to centers of scholarship at Johns Hopkins, Yale, Cornell, and the University of Chicago, where he studied with leading philosophers, historians, and economists. Afterward, he joined the nation's academic elite as a professional economist, producing his seminal books *The Theory of the Leisure Class* and *The Theory of Business Enterprise*. Until late in his career, Veblen was, Charles Camic argues, the consummate academic insider, engaged in debates about wealth distribution raging in the field of economics.

Veblen demonstrates how Veblen's education and subsequent involvement in those debates gave rise to his original ideas about the social institutions that enable wealthy Americans—a swarm of economically unproductive “parasites”—to amass vast fortunes on the backs of productive men and women. Today, when great wealth inequalities again command national attention, Camic helps us understand the historical roots and continuing reach of Veblen's searing analysis of this “sclerosis of the American soul.”

Please find a link to the book [here](#)<sup>236</sup>, or check out [the book review by Paul W. Gleason](#).<sup>237</sup>

## Voices of the Economy

by Amy S. Cramer and Laura Markowitz — 2022, VOTE

**Voices On The Economy** presents policy controversies in economics from radical, liberal, and conservative perspective. The goal is to train econ students and instructors in how to navigate theoretical pluralism, and how to conduct reasoned conversation and debate among those holding to distinct theoretical perspectives. You can learn about the project and access the resources [here](#).<sup>238</sup> To date the book has been downloaded by over 26,000 readers and educators in 92 countries (as well as every state in the U.S.); and Amy has trained over 600 educators in how to approach political economy from

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<sup>236</sup><https://www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog.php?isbn=9780674659728>

<sup>237</sup><https://lareviewofbooks.org/article/imagining-a-different-economy/>

<sup>238</sup><http://VoicesOnTheEconomy.org>.

contending perspectives. The project represents an important corrective to economic pedagogy that presents just one “right” way to think about economics and economic policy formation. The foundation that has supported this work from its inception is the Thomas R. Brown Foundation.

We are thrilled to announce that [the complete VOTE Textbook](#)<sup>240</sup> is now available (all 21 chapters!). This free online educational resource explores economic issues from the conservative, radical, and liberal perspectives in an unbiased way. Read it online or download the PDF to your device. If you’ve already downloaded Volume I, please replace it with this complete edition, which includes eight more issues—health care, the environment, international trade, the federal budget, and more.

Please find a link to the book [here](#) (open access).<sup>241</sup>

## Heterodox Graduate Programs, Scholarships and Grants

### History and Political Economy Project 2022 Summer Research Grant

The History & Political Economy Project (HPE) invites applications from PhD students and early-career scholars for our inaugural summer research grant. This program will support awardees to undertake research in summer 2022 on topics related to our mission to understand how neoliberalism has been developed, implemented, and contested around the world. In support of our goal of producing historical scholarship that is strategically useful for addressing the challenges of social-political transformation in the present, HPE will support historical research that explores one or more of the following areas:

<sup>239</sup><https://nam12.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fvoicesontheeconomy.us7.list-manage.com%2Ftrack%2Fclick%3Fu%3Dcc4cbe48e35cd4d8e7b81aaae%26id%3D048281b814%26e%3D00df46edda&data=04%7C01%7Cenid%40uta.edu%7C9dd0232fb21d43164ec508d9e5d7f22c%7C5cdc5b43d7be4caa8173729e3b0a62d9%7C1%7C0%7C637793537922425170%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6IklhaWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=HONa9NtHMFDOJiWe8gsuJfqdpoz3Z%2B2BsvLXEG5a3wk%3D&reserved=0>

<sup>240</sup><https://nam12.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fvoicesontheeconomy.us7.list-manage.com%2Ftrack%2Fclick%3Fu%3Dcc4cbe48e35cd4d8e7b81aaae%26id%3Dc91b486e9b%26e%3D00df46edda&data=04%7C01%7Cenid%40uta.edu%7C9dd0232fb21d43164ec508d9e5d7f22c%7C5cdc5b43d7be4caa8173729e3b0a62d9%7C1%7C0%7C637793537922425170%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6IklhaWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=gyegTYbUBp1%2FWn0N0UBlzQ3tbc7CgzTXbDla65ffrx8%3D&reserved=0>

<sup>241</sup><http://www.thevotetextbook.org>

- the temporal development of neoliberalism, examining how neoliberal ideology and policy has changed over time;
- the scale of neoliberal thought and practice, taking seriously the variegated global instantiations of neoliberalism from the family and the workplace to the multinational corporation and the international institution; and/or
- the ideas-in-action of neoliberalism and its contestations, pushing beyond intellectual histories to investigate questions of policymaking, institution building, and especially political contestation.

HPE will award six to eight grants of between \$3,000 and \$4,000 each, for research to be completed in summer 2022. Graduate and early-career scholars are those studying for a PhD or who have obtained a PhD within the last 5 years. Field of study is open, and we welcome applicants from any discipline, but methodologies and research questions should be historical. Eligible expenses include travel and accommodation costs for visits to archives and recording of oral histories; purchase of equipment; fees, licenses, or rights; digitization and transcription costs; hiring of local researchers; or similar activities.

#### **Submission procedure:**

Please submit the following as a single PDF:

- Project description that conveys the research question, objectives, methods, sources, and significance of the work, as well as its connection to the mission of the HPE Project and one of the listed areas above. This should not exceed 1,000 words.
- One page bibliography
- A brief budget detailing expected expenses, as well as the timeline for completion of the research.
- CV

Questions about the grant should be directed to: [info@hpeproject.org](mailto:info@hpeproject.org)<sup>242</sup> .

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>243</sup> .

#### **Deadlines:**

- **Applications will be due on 4 March 2022.**
- **Announce the awardees in early April.**

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<sup>242</sup><mailto:TheVoicesoftheEconomy>

<sup>243</sup><https://www.hpeproject.org/grants>

- Detailed submit a report: 1 October 2022.

## Master Programs in Philosophy of Economics

Starting out with a simple question, the Heterodox Economics Newsletter community made a shared effort the last weeks in collecting some ideas for students interested in the philosophy of economics. The following list of Master and PhD Programs with a strong component of philosophy of economics (although by no means exhaustive) might be of interest:

- The University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and the research center Phare offers a [master program in history of economic thought](#)<sup>244</sup> as well as a [Master 2 on "Economics and Humanities"](#)<sup>245</sup> (an online zoom presentation of the second master programm is scheduled on Saturday, February 12th, at 3:00 PM, contact [here](#)<sup>246</sup> )
- Erasmus Institute for Philosophy and Economics, Erasmus University Rotterdam, [Research Master in Philosophy and Economics](#)<sup>247</sup>
- LSE MSc in [Economics and Philosophy](#)<sup>248</sup>
- University of Vienna, [Master's Philosophy and Economics](#) <sup>249</sup>
- University of Bayreuth, [Philosophy & Economics, Master of Arts](#) <sup>250</sup>
- University of Siegen, [Plural Economics, Master of Arts](#)<sup>251</sup>
- University of Lausanne, Centre Walras Pareto, [PhD in History and Philosophy of Economics](#)<sup>252</sup>

<sup>244</sup><https://phare.pantheonsorbonne.fr/formations/master-histoire-pensee-economique>

<sup>245</sup><https://formations.pantheonsorbonne.fr/fr/catalogue-des-formations/master-M/master-sciences-economiques-et-sociales-KBUS90N2/master-parcours-epistemologie-et-sciences-humaines-KBUSAX76.html>

<sup>246</sup><http://jean-sebastien.lenfant@univ-paris1.fr>

<sup>247</sup><https://www.eur.nl/en/research-master/research-master-philosophy-and-economics>

<sup>248</sup><https://www.lse.ac.uk/study-at-lse/Graduate/degree-programmes-2022/MSc-Economics-and-Philosophy>

<sup>249</sup><https://ssc-phil.univie.ac.at/studien/masters-philosophy-and-economics/>

<sup>250</sup><https://uni-bayreuth.de/en/master/philosophy-economics#5981e2d0~>

<sup>251</sup><https://www.uni-siegen.de/zsb/studienangebot/master/pluraleoekonomik.html.en>

<sup>252</sup><https://www.unil.ch/hec-phd/en/home/menuinst/programs/phd-in-history-and-philosophy-of-economics.html>

- [University of Aix-Marseilles<sup>253</sup>](#) , faculty of Economics, offers courses within a larger Master program, that originated in a former Masters degree (called DEA in France) that opened already in the 1990s in philosophy of economics.
- [University of Reims<sup>254</sup>](#) , faculty of Economics, in the Champagne region, France, offers courses within a Master program, Members of the AMSE (then named GRE-QAM) unit above are professors in this degree with philosophy of economics.
- University of Groningen, the Netherlands, offers a [ppe master, philosophy, politics, economics.<sup>255</sup>](#)
- University of Graz, Austria, offers a Master's Programm in [Political, Economic and Legal Philosophy<sup>256</sup>](#)
- University of Duisburg-Essen, [MA in Socio-Economics<sup>257</sup>](#) , has a particular focus on the social, institutional and political conditions of economic dynamics, application-oriented methodological training, and including historical and philosophical components
- University of Geneva, School fo Social Sciences, Master's in the [Political Economy of Capitalism<sup>258</sup>](#) , 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

Also, here is a list of philosophy of economics courses with syllabi: [Philosophy of Economics courses<sup>259</sup>](#) around the globe.

If you have similar suggestions of heterodox economic Master's or PhD programs, let us know, we're happy to share the information within the heterodox economic community!

## Master's Programme: Master in The Political Economy of Capitalism (Geneva)

Geneva School of Social Sciences offers an innovative programme of study in political economy that is unique in Europe and goes well beyond the narrow limits of traditional teaching in mainstream economics. The programme offers students a distinctive

<sup>253</sup><https://www.amse-aixmarseille.fr/en>

<sup>254</sup><https://www.univ-reims.eu>

<sup>255</sup><https://www.eur.nl/en/research-master/research-master-philosophy-and-economics>

<sup>256</sup><https://www.uni-graz.at/en/studies/master-programmes/political-economic-and-legal-philosophy-pelp/>

<sup>257</sup>[https://www.uni-due.de/soziooekonomie/master\\_en](https://www.uni-due.de/soziooekonomie/master_en)

<sup>258</sup><https://masters.unige.ch/masters/pdf/113/eng/ma/political-economy-of-capitalism.pdf>

<sup>259</sup><https://neaydinonat.com/2021/01/04/philosophy-of-economics-courses-around-the-globe/>

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 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 programme. The curriculum is organised 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 programme 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 programme, with the option of continuing their research in political economy by writing a doctoral dissertation being available to excellent students.

For further information please see [here](#)<sup>260</sup> .

**Registration deadline: 28 February 2022**

## **Post-Doctoral Fellowship at the Josef Korbel School of International Studies**

**Post-Doctoral Fellowship at Sié Chéou-Kang Center for International Security and Diplomacy** (Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver)

The Josef Korbel School of International Studies<sup>261</sup> at the University of Denver is an interdisciplinary professional school of international studies that prepares students for careers in the public, private and non-profit sectors. Our program provides students with the knowledge, skills, and networks to design policies, implement programs, and realize outcomes that enhance human capabilities around the world.

### **Position Summary**

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<sup>260</sup><https://masters.unige.ch/masters/pdf/113/eng/ma/political-economy-of-capitalism.pdf>

<sup>261</sup><https://korbel.du.edu>

The Sié Chéou-Kang Center for International Security and Diplomacy at the University of Denver's Josef Korbel School of International Studies and Oxfam America are seeking qualified candidates for an innovative post-doctoral scholar program. The goal of this position is to contribute to the mission of both organizations through collaborative research on policy-relevant questions related to more equitable and sustainable economic models. This position will serve as a bridge between Oxfam and the Sié Center and develop a collaborative project.

We will accept applications from candidates who specialize in more equitable and sustainable economic models. This work might, for example, be within the varieties of capitalism tradition, it could focus on circular cities and donut economies, or it might address indigenous economies and de-growth. Applications with some focus on less industrialized settings will be viewed especially favorably as will those that focus on particular policy arenas (such as industrial policy or development alternatives), examine these issues with an eye toward feminist futures, and/or have researched transitioning from a focus on "extractivism" to a focus on care. The Fellowship will begin September 1, 2022. The fellowship will extend for a one-year term, with the individual's time spent at both Oxfam America (in Boston and/or Washington, DC) and the Sié Center at the University of Denver.

The Sié Center is a center of excellence within the Josef Korbel School that leads research, education and policy programs focused on the links between global security, prosperity, and social justice. Nineteen faculty, visiting and post-doctoral scholars, and over 30 Korbel M.A. and PhD students contribute to the center's activities. While at the Sié Center, post-doctoral fellows have opportunities to work with center faculty and graduate students, engage with relevant policy practitioners, and receive administrative and research/travel support sufficient to allow the completion of a major research product. Fellows will be expected to attend and contribute to a seminar series and engage with other program initiatives including conferences, commentary, and publications.

Oxfam America is part of an international confederation of 20 organizations networked together in more than 90 countries, as part of a global movement for change, to build a future free from the injustice of poverty. The fellowship carries an annual stipend of \$55,000, an additional stipend to cover costs associated with travel between the two host institutions, access to additional funding for research support, professional development, and work-related travel, and a comprehensive benefits package. For administrative purposes, the selected candidate will be an employee of the University of Denver.

### **Essential Functions**

- Conduct independent and collaborative research, with a focus on policy-relevant inquiry into more equitable and sustainable economic models.
- With organizational partners, develop a joint Oxfam- Sié Center collaborative

project (workshop or other sets of activities that will increase cooperation between the organizations and promote joint interests).

- Work with Sié Center faculty and Oxfam staff on additional research projects as consistent with their interests and expertise.
- Participate in events and workshops hosted by Oxfam and the Sié Center.
- Present research findings to interdisciplinary academic audiences as well as Oxfam staff focused on research, policy/advocacy, and programs.

### **Required Qualifications**

- Substantial progress toward a PhD in Political Science or other relevant disciplines.
- Applicants should complete all requirements for their PhD by August 1, 2022 and be no more than 2 years from the awarding of their degree.
- Policy-relevant research agenda related to equitable and sustainable economic models.

### **Application Process**

Candidates must apply online through [jobs.du.edu](http://jobs.du.edu)<sup>262</sup> to be considered. Only applications submitted online will be accepted. The salary grade for the position is 8.

Please include the following documents with your application:

- Resume
- Letter of Application
- Writing Sample
- Letters of Recommendation will be requested from referees upon application submission

All offers of employment are contingent upon satisfactory completion of a criminal history background check.

**Application Deadline: 1 April 2022 (resp. open until filled)**

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<sup>262</sup><http://jobs.du.edu/>