

# Heterodox Economics Directory

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# 1 Introduction to the Directory

## 1.1 Preface

### 1.1.1 Preface to the 6th edition

The Heterodox Economics Directory is an informal guide to heterodox economics and aims to document the institutional diversity and breadth of the heterodox economic community within academia. It delivers a hardly dispensable service: to connect various strands of heterodox engagement and to provide an overview of activities in heterodox economics around the globe.

In doing so, the Heterodox Economics Directory has become a valuable tool for students, researchers, practitioners and interested laypeople. The Directory provides students and instructors with an overview on heterodox study programs and related teaching material. Additionally, the Directory covers a set of materials dedicated to (aspiring) researchers in heterodox economics and related fields, such as academic journals open for heterodox research, publishers interested in drafts for books in heterodox economics, regular

and important conference and summer-schools related as well as scientific associations dedicated to heterodox economics.

If you simply want to get some first impression of what heterodox economics is, you may instead turn to our introductory section or, maybe, to our collection of web-based resources. In such a case I would also recommend to [subscribe to the Heterodox Economics Newsletter](#)<sup>1</sup> , which covers current information on heterodox economics on a regular basis.

The Heterodox Economics Directory was first published in 2005 and compiled by Fred Lee, Steve Cohn, Geoffrey Schneider, and Paddy Quick. In turn Fred Lee significantly extended the original version of this Directory and published a third edition in 2008, before Tae-Hee Jo took over editorial duties, updated the Directory and published revised and extended versions in 2011 and 2012.

This sixth edition of the Newsletter comes shortly past its eleventh anniversary. As its editorial team, we obviously stand on the shoulders of giants and tried to update and complement the contents of the Directory.

Any feedback and suggestion regarding the Directory are highly welcome and should be sent to [newsletter@heterodoxnews.com](mailto:newsletter@heterodoxnews.com)<sup>2</sup> .

Jakob Kapeller and Florian Springholz

March 2016

## 1.2 Prefaces to former editions

### 1.2.1 Preface to the 1st and 2nd edition

Informational Directory for Heterodox Economists (hereafter, Directory) was first published in January 2005 by Fred Lee, Steve Cohn, Geoffrey Schenider, and Paddy Quick. The same editors published an updated edition of the Directory in May 2005. The third edition (August 2008), edited by Fred Lee, was significantly expanded with new sections on Introduction to Heterodox Economics, and many heterodox-oriented websites and institutions.

The Directory together with Heterodox Economics Newsletter has been a valuable resource for heterodox economists and students around the world. It has made a remarkable contribution to the making of more cohesive and friendly community of heterodox

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<sup>1</sup><http://heterodoxnews.com/HEN/subscribe.html>

<sup>2</sup><mailto:newsletter@heterodoxnews.com>



economists. To continue the tradition set by former editors and to make it even more informative, I have updated the Directory. The fourth edition has incorporated not only new information announced in the issues of the Heterodox Economics Newsletter published between September 2008 and December 2010, but also many contributions by heterodox economists.

The first two chapters of the Directory are devoted to heterodox economics programs. In this edition, 40 heterodox graduate programs and 56 undergraduate programs are listed. I believe there are still more heterodox economics programs around the world. If your heterodox department is not listed here, let us (and others) know. The chapter on heterodox journals now includes all 62 major heterodox journals identified in the recent study by Lee and Cronin (2010) as well as other interdisciplinary and popular journals (total 151 journals). In the following chapter, the list of publishers and book series has been expanded (31 publishers and 29 book series). In the penultimate chapter, heterodox associations, blogs, institutes and other websites are listed with many new additions. The final chapter, 100 Words on Heterodox Economics, is new to this edition. This chapter was part of 100th issue of the Heterodox Economics Newsletter (May 2010). To celebrate the 100th issue of the Newsletter, Editors asked about 100 heterodox economists around the world, representing their school of thought, institution, association, country, or region, about the current state and future of heterodox economics. Although the response rate was low, we received very interesting and enlightening responses from prominent heterodox economists. Young heterodox economists, in particular, should listen to what old heterodox economists are saying about the current and future of heterodox economics.

Lastly, I owe thanks to Nicola Matthews, my first graduate student at Buffalo State College and now a doctoral student at the University of Missouri Kansas City. Without her assistance this edition couldn't be completed.

Tae-Hee Jo

Footnote: \* Lee, F.S. and B.C. Cronin (2010), "Research Quality Rankings of Heterodox Economic Journals in a Contested Discipline," *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 69(5): November 2010, pp. 1049-1452.

### **1.2.2 Preface to the 3rd edition**

The initial impetus for producing the Informational Directory for Heterodox Economists in 2004 was to bring together the community of heterodox economists that was dispersed, far-flung, and segmented. Four years later the community is significantly more cohesive, but the information contained in the Directory is still quite useful for heterodox economists; hence this new edition. As noted in the first edition, the future of heterodox economics depends on graduate programs since this is where future hetero-

dox economists are trained and developed. Thus it is vitally important to know which graduate programs around the world produce heterodox economists in order to direct interested undergraduates to them as well as to hire their graduates. From the first edition onward the number of such programs has increased from 22 to 31 to 36. On the other hand, many heterodox economists teach in departments that only have undergraduate programs in economics. Identifying these departments where heterodox economics has a role in the undergraduate economics program are important for two reasons. The first is that they do provide important and significant support for the development of heterodox economics and the community of heterodox economists. Without these departments, heterodox economics would be much worse off if indeed it existed at all. Secondly, since these departments provide a friendly and supportive environment in which one can engage in teaching and doing research on heterodox economics, it is important that all young and old heterodox economists know of their existence. In short, departments with just undergraduate programs in economics are just as differently important as the departments with graduate programs. The first edition of the Directory did not include undergraduate departments, but the second edition did 47 of them; and in this edition 51 are listed.

It is through journal, books, and other publications that the ideas and arguments of the various heterodox approaches are articulated, developed, and popularized. In the first edition 84 journals and by this edition the number has increased to 124. Heterodox associations, organizations, and research institutes also use e-based newsletters to make their activities better and more widely known and accessible. Although e-based newsletters have existed for many years, this category of publication, with ten entries, appears for the first time in this edition of the Directory. Moreover, thirteen heterodox book series were listed in the first edition and by this edition the number has increased to 24 respectively. Book series are associated with publishers and publishers that take a particular interest in publishing books on heterodox economics and of interest to heterodox economists may not have heterodox book series per se. Therefore a new category is introduced, that of publishers, which has 31 entries.

The web provides the opportunity to make information available to all heterodox economists easily. In the previous editions of the Directory, use of web-linked material was limited to the Heterodox Economics Website ( <http://www.afee.net><sup>3</sup> ). Since web-based information relevant to heterodox economists is so massive, the Directory can no longer ignore it. Therefore it has included three new categories: heterodox associations, which have 33 entries with web links (with the exception of two); heterodox/progressive blogs with six entries; and institutes and other websites with 55 entries.

When the previous editions of the Directory were published, I received numerous communications pointing out various omissions, one being a brief overview of heterodox economics. This is now corrected with an introductory chapter on heterodox economics.

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<sup>3</sup><http://www.afee.net/>

Still, there will be omissions that need redressing. So if you have any suggestions of how to improve it or of material that should be included, please e-mail me at [leefs@umkc.edu](mailto:leefs@umkc.edu).

The production of the third edition of the Directory is made possible through the collective contributions from heterodox economists around the world and through the financial support from Charles Leopold Mayer Foundation for the Progress of Humankind (<http://www.fph.ch><sup>4</sup>).

Fred Lee

September 2008

### **1.2.3 Preface to the 4th edition**

Informational Directory for Heterodox Economists (hereafter, Directory) was first published in January 2005 by Fred Lee, Steve Cohn, Geoffrey Schenider, and Paddy Quick. The same editors published an updated edition of the Directory in May 2005. The third edition (August 2008), edited by Fred Lee, was significantly expanded with new sections on Introduction to Heterodox Economics, and many heterodox-oriented websites and institutions.

The Directory together with Heterodox Economics Newsletter has been a valuable resource for heterodox economists and students around the world. It has made a remarkable contribution to the making of more cohesive and friendly community of heterodox economists. To continue the tradition set by former editors and to make it even more informative, I have updated the Directory. The fourth edition has incorporated not only new information announced in the issues of the Heterodox Economics Newsletter published between September 2008 and December 2010, but also many contributions by heterodox economists.

The first two chapters of the Directory are devoted to heterodox economics programs. In this edition, 40 heterodox graduate programs and 56 undergraduate programs are listed. I believe there are still more heterodox economics programs around the world. If your heterodox department is not listed here, let us (and others) know. The chapter on heterodox journals now includes all 62 major heterodox journals identified in the recent study by Lee and Cronin (2010) as well as other interdisciplinary and popular journals (total 151 journals). In the following chapter, the list of publishers and book series has been expanded (31 publishers and 29 book series). In the penultimate chapter, heterodox associations, blogs, institutes and other websites are listed with many new additions. The final chapter, 100 Words on Heterodox Economics, is new to this edition. This chapter was part of 100th issue of the Heterodox Economics Newslet-

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<sup>4</sup><http://www.fph.ch/>

ter (May 2010). To celebrate the 100th issue of the Newsletter, Editors asked about 100 heterodox economists around the world, representing their school of thought, institution, association, country, or region, about the current state and future of heterodox economics. Although the response rate was low, we received very interesting and enlightening responses from prominent heterodox economists. Young heterodox economists, in particular, should listen to what old heterodox economists are saying about the current and future of heterodox economics.

Lastly, I owe thanks to Nicola Matthews, my first graduate student at Buffalo State College and now a doctoral student at the University of Missouri Kansas City. Without her assistance this edition couldn't be completed.

Tae-Hee Jo

Footnote: \* Lee, F.S. and B.C. Cronin (2010), "Research Quality Rankings of Heterodox Economic Journals in a Contested Discipline," *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 69(5): November 2010, pp. 1049-1452.

#### 1.2.4 Preface to the 5th edition

Since its first edition published in 2005, the *Heterodox Economics Directory* has been utilized widely for a variety of purposes; to wit, students find a heterodox economics program to pursue their study, job candidates look for a heterodox-friendly department, researchers choose a suitable journal, book series, or publishing house to publish their work, and many heterodox economists explore organizations, institutes, and other social networks to engage in various activities through. Some heterodox economists have also used or referred to the *Directory* in their research on heterodox economics.<sup>1</sup>

Thus I believe the *Directory*, together with the *Heterodox Economics Newsletter*, has become an indispensable medium that connects geographically dispersed heterodox economists, that facilitates communication between different theoretical traditions in heterodox economics, that increases the visibility of heterodox economics, and that promotes the growth and reproduction of heterodox economics. Evidently the growing number of entries included in this edition of the *Directory* indicates that the community of heterodox economists has been growing. Moreover, the interest in heterodox economics has been growing as well. Data shows that the *Directory* was viewed 926 times and downloaded 321 times in November 2012 only. Not only to make the *Directory* more useful, but also to incorporate a number of changes took place for the past two years in our community, the 5th edition has been updated and expanded significantly. Introduction to Heterodox Economics (Ch. 1) has been revised. 100 Words on Heterodox Economics (Ch. 2) has been expanded by including 11 new entries i.e., Randy Albelda, Cyrus Bina, Lynne Chester, Paul Davidson, David Dequech, William Dugger, Mathew Forstater, Neva Goodwin, Marc Lavoie, Robert Prasch, and Paolo Ramazzotti. The number of

heterodox graduate programs (Ch. 3), both Ph.D. and Master s, has increased from 40 to 61. The number of undergraduate programs (Ch. 4) now reaches 60 (to my knowledge, still there are many other programs that are not included in this edition). Chapter 5 lists most of the heterodox and heterodox-friendly journals by category 66 Generalist, 8 in the field of Development, Technical Change, and Growth, 13 in History of Economics and Methodology, 3 in Industrial Economics, 57 interdisciplinary journals, and 12 popular journals. In the same chapter, 27 Newsletters and Working Papers are listed with short descriptions. Chapter 6 includes 1) all the active heterodox associations around the world (currently 38), 2) 86 research centers and institutes, and 3) many heterodox blogs and websites. The list of publishing houses and their book series are listed in Chapter 7. Last two chapters are new to this edition. Chapter 8 is Major Works on Heterodox Economics since 2000, which includes books, journal special issues, and articles/book chapters on heterodox economics. The main purpose of this chapter is to help acquaint non-heterodox economists or students with heterodox economics. To this end, the recent works dealing with heterodox economics, broadly defined, are selected, while those related to a particular heterodox school of thought are not included. The last chapter is Rankings of Heterodox Schools and Journals, which appeared in the November 2010 issue of the American Journal of Economics and Sociology.

In addition to this new print edition, a new website for the *Directory* has been created. Its web address is <http://heterodoxnews.com/hed><sup>5</sup>. I hope that it is easier for people to find relevant information by surfing this site. One section that appears only in the web edition is Reviews. This is the collection of book/article reviews published in the various issues of the Heterodox Economics Newsletter.

Given the fact that the *Directory* is read by many young and emerging heterodox economists, I would like to close this preface by quoting William M. Dugger s advice for young heterodox economists, which is part of Dugger s 100 Words on Heterodox Economics.

*Have fun. Pursue peace, love, equality, abundance and nonviolence. Read Thoreau. Turn Green. Read Veblen. Turn Red. Read Marx. Turn Scarlet. Read Kropotkin. Turn anti-authoritarian. Write your own stuff. Smile and tell the truth. Get up and do it again.*

Tae-Hee Jo

December 24, 2012

Footnote 1: For example, Reynold F. Nesiba. 2012. What do undergraduate study in heterodox economics programs? An examination of the curricular structure at 36 self-identified programs, *On the Horizon*, 20(3): August 2012. Andrew Mearman. 2012.

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<sup>5</sup><http://heterodoxnews.com/hed>

Heterodox economics and the problems of classification, *Journal of Economic Methodology*, 19(4): December 2012. Marc Lavoie. 2011. History and Methods of Post-Keynesian Economics, in *A Modern Guide to Keynesian Macroeconomics and Economic Policies*, edited by Eckhard Hein and Elgelbert Stockhammer, Edward Elgar.

## 1.3 Introduction to Heterodox Economics

### 1.3.1 Editorial Note

*The authors of this introduction are Frederic S. Lee and Tae-Hee Jo, who both served as editor of the Heterodox Directory. It was first published as Frederic S. Lee. 2008. "Heterodox Economics" in New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics, edited by L. E. Blume and S. Durlauf, Palgrave Macmillan. This chapter has been revised slightly by Tae-Hee Jo for the 5th Edition of the Heterodox Economics Directory.*

### 1.3.2 Introduction

Heterodox economics refers to economic theories and communities of economists that are in various ways an alternative to mainstream economics. It is a multi-level term that refers to a body of economic theories developed by economists who hold an irreverent position vis-à-vis mainstream economics and are typically rejected out of hand by the latter; to a community of heterodox economists whom identify themselves as such and embrace a pluralistic attitude towards heterodox theories without rejecting contestability and incommensurability among heterodox theories; and to the development of a coherent economic theory that draws upon various theoretical contributions by heterodox approaches which stand in contrast to mainstream theory. Thus, this introduction to heterodox economics is organized as follows: the first section outlines the emergence of heterodox economics in the sense of a body of heterodox theories; the second deals with heterodox economics as a pluralist community of heterodox economists; the third section situates heterodox economics relative to mainstream economics; and the fourth section delineates heterodox economics in terms of theory and policy.

### 1.3.3 Heterodox Economics as a group of heterodox theories

Heterodox as an identifier of an economic theory and/or economist that stands in some form of dissent relative to mainstream economics was used within the Institutionalist literature from the 1930s to the 1980s. Clarence E. Ayres (1936), for example, made a clear distinction between heterodoxy and orthodoxy: [T]he heterodox economists have proposed to substitute the study of economic institutions for the study of wants, satis-

faction, and the wonderful contrivance of human nature as made manifest in the equilibrium prices (p. 234). Then in 1987, Allan Gruchy used heterodox economics to identify Institutional as well as Marxian and Post Keynesian theories as ones that stood in contrast to mainstream theory. By the 1990s, it became obvious that there were a number of theoretical approaches that stood, to some degree, in opposition to mainstream theory. These heterodox approaches included Austrian economics, feminist economics, Institutional-evolutionary economics, Marxian-radical economics, Post Keynesian and Sraffian economics, and social economics; however, it was not possible to use any of the names of the various heterodox approaches to represent them collectively. Thus, terms, such as non-traditional, non-orthodox, non-neoclassical, non-mainstream, were used to collectively represent them, but they did not have the right intellectual feel or a positive ring. Moreover, some thought that political economy (or heterodox political economy; see, for example, Forstater in Chapter 2, Section 15) could be used as the collective term, but its history of being another name for Marxian-radical economics (and its current reference to mainstream public choice theory) made this untenable. Therefore, to capture the commonality of the various theoretical approaches in a positive light without prejudicially favoring any one approach, a descriptive term that had a pluralist big-tent feel combined with being unattached to a particular approach was needed. Hence, heterodox became increasingly used throughout the 1990s in contexts where it implicitly and/or explicitly referred to a collective of alternative theories vis-a-vis mainstream theory and to the economists that engaged with those theories.

The final stage in the general acceptance of heterodox economics as the official collective term for the various heterodox theories began circa 1999. First there was the publication of Phillip O'Hara's comprehensive Encyclopedia of Political Economy (1999), which explicitly brought together the various heterodox approaches.

At the same time, in October 1998 Fred Lee established the Association for Heterodox Economics (AHE); and to publicize the conference and other activities of the AHE as well as heterodox activities around the world, he also developed from 1999 to the present an informal newsletter that eventually became (in September 2004) the Heterodox Economics Newsletter, now received by over 4,700 economists worldwide (as of Dec. 2012; see <http://www.heterodoxnews.com><sup>6</sup>). These twin developments served to establish heterodox economics as the preferred terminology by which these groups of economists referred to themselves. For various reasons, however, some are still reluctant to use the term, heterodox. One notable reason is that heterodoxy connotes the rejection and, hence, centrality of mainstream economics (see Robert Prasch in Ch. 2., Section 29). Others also argue that strict, dualist distinctions between heterodoxy and orthodoxy belittle the complexity and variety within each paradigm (Dow 1990, Mearman 2012).

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<sup>6</sup><http://www.heterodoxnews.com/>

### 1.3.4 Heterodox Economics as a community of Heterodox Economists

Heterodox economics also denotes a community of heterodox economists, which implies that the members are not segregated along professional and theoretical lines. With regard to the segregation of professional engagement, except for two instances in the mid-1970s, it has not existed among heterodox associations. For example, from their formation in 1965-1970, the three principal heterodox associations in the United States, AFEE, ASE, and URPE, opened their conferences to Institutional, social economics, radical-Marxian, and Post Keynesian papers and sessions; appointed and/or elected heterodox economists to the editorial boards of their journals and to their governing bodies who also were members of other heterodox associations or engaged with Post Keynesian economics; and had members who held memberships in other heterodox associations, engaged with Post Keynesian economics, and subscribed to more than one heterodox economics journal. Moreover, a number of heterodox associations formed since 1988, such as AHE, EAEPE, ICAPE, SDAE, and SHE, have adopted an explicitly pluralistic approach towards their name, membership, and conference participation for a list of heterodox associations, dates formed, and primary country or region of activity, see Table 1.1. Finally, the informal and explicit editorial policies of heterodox journals have, from their formation, accepted papers for publication that engage with the full range of heterodox approaches; and this tendency has strengthened since the mid-1990s as heterodox economics became more accepted. To illustrate, from 1993 to 2003 the eight principal English language generalist heterodox journals Cambridge Journal of Economics, Capital and Class, Feminist Economics, Journal of Economic Issues, Journal of Post Keynesian Economics, Review of Political Economy, Review of Radical Political Economics, and Review of Social Economy cited each other so extensively that no single journal or sub-set of journals was/were isolated; hence they form an interdependent body of literature where all heterodox approaches have direct and indirect connections with each other. Thus, in terms of professional engagement over the last ten years, the heterodox community is a pluralistic integrative whole.



**Table 1.1: Heterodox Economics Associations (2012)**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Year Formed</b>	<b>Country or Region of Primary Activity</b>
Association d Economie Politique (AEP)	1980	Canada
Association for Economics and Social Analysis (AESAs)	1970s	US
Association for Evolutionary Economics (AFEE)	1965	US
Association for Heterodox Economics (AHE)	1998	UK & Ireland
Association for Institutional Thought (AFIT)	1979	US
Association for Integrity and Responsible Leadership in Economics and Associated Professions (AIRLEAP)	2007	US
Association for Social Economics (ASE)	1970	US
Association Francaise dEconomie Politique (AFEP)	2009	France
Association pour le Developpement des Etudes Keynesiennes (ADEK)	2000	France
Belgian-Dutch Association for Institutional & Political Economy	1980	Netherlands & Belgium
Brazilian Keynesian Association (AKB)	2008	Brazil
Cambridge Political Economy Society (CPES)	1970s	UK
Conference of Socialist Economists (CSE)	1970	UK
European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy (EAEPE)	1988	Europe
German Association of Political Economy	1970s	Germany
German Keynes Society		Germany
International Association for Feminist Economics (IAFFE)	1992	World
International Confederation of Associations for Pluralism in Economics (ICAPE)	1993	US & World
International Initiative for Promoting Political Economy (IIPPE)	2006	EU & World
International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE)	1989	World
Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics (JAFEE)	1996	Japan
Japan Society of Political Economy (JSPE)	1959	Japan
Japanese Society for History of Economic Thought (JSHET)	1950	Japan
Japanese Society for Post Keynesian Economics (JSPKE)	1980	Japan
Korean Association for Political Economy (KAPE)	1987	Korea
Latin American Society for Political Economy and Critical Thinking (SEPLA)		Latin America
Post Keynesian Economics Study Group (PKSG)	1988	UK
Progressive Economics Forum (PEF)	1998	Canada
Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics (SASE)	1989	US
Society for the Development of Austrian Economics (SDAE)	1996	US
Society for Heterodox Economics (SHE)	2002	Australia
Union for Radical Political Economics (URPE)	1968	US
US Society for Ecological Economics (USSEE)	2000	US
World Association for Political Economy (WAPE)	2006	China & World
World Economics Association (WEA)	2011	World

Theoretical segregation involves the isolation of a particular theoretical approach and its adherents from all other approaches and their adherents; that is to say, theoretical segregation occurs when there is no engagement across different theoretical approaches. However it does not exist within heterodox economics currently and nor has it existed in the past among the various heterodox approaches. From the 1960s through the 1980s heterodox economists engaged, integrated or synthesized Institutional, Post Keynesian, and Marxist-radical approaches, Institutional and Post Keynesian approaches, Post Keynesian and Marxian-radical approaches, Post Keynesian and Austrian, Austrian and Institutionalists, Feminist and Marxist-radical approaches, Institutional and Marxist-Radical Approaches, Institutional and Social Economics, ecological and Marxian-radical approaches, and social and Marxian economics. Thus by 1990 many heterodox economists could no longer see distinct boundaries between the various approaches. Moreover, heterodox economics in the 1990s to the present day continued the past integration efforts of engaging across the various heterodox approaches (Lee 2010; 2012; Dobusch and Kapeller 2012). Hence, it is clear that the heterodox community is not segregated along theoretical lines, but rather there is cross-approach engagement to such an extent that the boundaries of the various approaches do not simply overlap, they are, in some cases, not there at all. The ensuing theoretical messiness of cross-approach engagement is evidence to detractors of the theoretical incoherence of heterodox economics whereas to supporters of progress towards a more theoretically coherent heterodox economics a glass half-empty of coherence vs. a glass half-full of coherence.

### **1.3.5 Heterodox critique of mainstream economics**

Mainstream economics is a clearly defined theoretical story about how the economy works; but this story is theoretically incoherent. That is, mainstream theory is comprised of a core set of propositions such as scarcity, equilibrium, rationality, preferences, and methodological individualism and derivative beliefs, vocabulary, symbols and parables, while there is a range of heterogeneous theoretical developments beyond the core that do not call into question the core itself in totality. As a result, critiques of the theory vary in that they can deal with the internal coherence and/or empirical grounding of the theory, can be directed at the theory at a particular point in time or at specific components of theory (such as methodology, concepts qua vocabulary, parables qua stories, and symbols), and can be initiated from a particular heterodox approach. What emerges is a varied but concatenate of particular and extensive critiques that generate an emergent encompassing rejection of mainstream theory, although any one particular critique may not go that far.

Although the internal and story qua model critiques show that the theory is incoherent, they do not by themselves differentiate mainstream from heterodox theory. This, however, can be dealt with in terms of specific critiques of the core propositions. That is, each of the heterodox approaches has produced critiques of particular core propositions of the theory, while each core proposition has been subject to more than one

critique; in addition, the multiple heterodox critiques of a single proposition overlap in argumentation. To illustrate, consider the critiques of the concept of scarcity. The Post Keynesians argue that produced means of production within a circular production process cannot be characterized as scarce and that production is a social process; while Institutionalist reject the view that natural resources are not produced or socially created to enter into the production process; and the Marxists argue that the concept is a mystification and misspecification of the economic problem that it is not the relation of the isolated individual to given resources, but the social relationships that underpin the social provisioning process. The three critiques are complementary and integrative and generate the common conclusion that the concept of scarcity must be rejected as well as the mainstream definition of economics as the science of the non-social provisioning process analyzed through the allocation of scarce resources among competing ends given unlimited asocial wants of asocial individuals. Other critiques of the core propositions exist and arrive at similar conclusions. Together the three critiques internal, story qua model, and core propositions form a concatenated structured heterodox critique that rejects and denies the truth and value of mainstream theory.

### **1.3.6 Heterodox economics: theory and policy**

Since the intellectual roots of heterodox economics are located in traditions that emphasize the wealth of nations, accumulation, justice, social relationships in terms of class, gender, and race, full employment, and economic and social reproduction, the discipline of economics, from its perspective, is concerned, not with prediction per se, but with explaining the actual process that provides the flow of goods and services required by society to meet the needs of those who participate in its activities. That is, economics is the science of the social provisioning process, and this is the general research agenda of heterodox economists. Such a definition has potential to integrate various traditions in heterodox economics beyond current mainstream economics that deals exclusively with market provisioning independently of socio-economic classes and agency embedded therein, and that relies solely upon methodological individualism (Jo 2011).

Central to the explanation of the social provisioning process is human agency in a cultural context and social processes in historical time affecting resources, consumption patterns, production and reproduction, and the meaning (or ideology) of market, state, and non-market/state activities engaged in social provisioning. Thus heterodox economics has two interdependent parts: theory and policy. Heterodox economic theory is an empirically grounded theoretical explanation of the historical process of social provisioning within the context of a capitalist economy. Therefore it is concerned with explaining those factors that are part of the process of social provisioning, including the structure and use of resources, the structure and change of social wants, structure of production and the reproduction of the business enterprise, family, state, and other relevant institutions and organizations, and distribution. In addition, heterodox economists extend their theory to examining issues associated with the process of social provision-

ing, such as racism, gender, and ideologies and myths. Because their economics involves issues of ethical values and social philosophy and the historical aspects of human existence, heterodox economists make ethically-based economic policy recommendations to improve human dignity, that is, recommending ameliorative and/or radical, social, and economic policies to improve the social provisioning and hence well-being for all members of society and especially the disadvantage members. To do this right, their economic policy recommendations must be connected to heterodox theory which provides an accurate historical and theoretical picture of how the economy actually works a picture that includes class and hierarchical domination, inequalities, and social-economic discontent.

Given the definition of economics as the science of the social provisioning process and the structure of the explanation of the process combined with the pluralistic and integrative proclivities of heterodox economists, there has emerged a number of elements that have come to constitute the provisional theoretical and methodological core of heterodox theory. Some elements are clearly associated with particular heterodox approaches as noted by O Hara:

*The main thing that social economists bring to the study [of heterodox economics] is an emphasis on ethics, morals and justice situated in an institutional setting. Institutionalists bring a pragmatic approach with a series of concepts of change and normative theory of progress, along with a commitment to policy. Marxists bring a set of theories of class and the economic surplus. Feminists bring a holistic account of the ongoing relationships between gender, class, and ethnicity in a context of difference?. And post-Keynesians contribute through an analysis of institutions set in real time, with the emphasis on effective demand, uncertainty and a monetary theory of production linked closely with policy recommendations. [O Hara, 2002, p. 61]*

However, other provisional elements, such as critical realism, non-equilibrium or historical modeling, the gendering and emotionalizing agency, the socially embedded economy, and circular and cumulative change, emerged from a synthesis of arguments that are associated only in part with particular heterodox approaches.

The core methodological elements establish the basis for constructing heterodox theory. In particular, the methodology emphasizes realism, structure, feminist and uncertain agency qua individual, history, and empirical groundness in the construction of heterodox theory, which is a historical narrative of how capitalism works. The theory qua historical narrative does not simply recount or superficially describe actual economic events, such as the exploitation of workers; it does more in that it analytically explains the internal workings of the historical economic process that, say, generate the exploitation of workers. Moreover, because of its historical nature, the narrative is not necessarily organized around the concepts of equilibrium/long period positions and tendencies towards them. Because the narrative provides an accurate picture of how capitalism actually works and changes in a circular and cumulative fashion, economists use their theory to suggest alternative paths future economic events might take and propose rel-

evant economic policies to take them. In constructing the narrative, they have at the same time created a particular social-economic-political picture of capitalism.

The core theoretical elements generate a three-component structure-organization-agency economic theory. The first component of the theory consists of three overlapping interdependencies that delineate the structure of a real capitalist economy. The first interdependency is the production of goods and services requires goods and services to be used as inputs. Hence, with regard to production, the overall economy (which includes both market and non-market production) is represented as an input-output matrix of material goods combined with different types of labor skills to produce an array of goods and services as outputs. Many of the outputs replace the goods and services used up in production and the rest constitute a physical surplus to be used for social provisioning, that is for consumption, private investment, government usage, and exports. A second interdependency is the relation between the wages of workers, profits of enterprises, and taxes of government and expenditures on consumption, investment, and government goods as well as non-market social provisioning activities. The last interdependency consists of the overlay of the flow of funds or money accompanying the production and exchange of the goods and services. Together these three interdependencies produce a monetary input-output structure of the economy where transactions in each market are a monetary transaction; where a change in price of a good or the method by which a good is produced in any one market will have an indirect or direct impact on the entire economy; and where the amount of private investment, government expenditure on real goods and services, and the excess of exports over imports determines the amount of market and non-market economic activity, the level of market employment and non-market laboring activities, and consumer expenditures on market and non-market goods and services. These elements of course have parallels in non-heterodox economics, but the ideas are developed in ways that are different.

The second component of heterodox theory consists of three broad categories of economic organization that are embedded in the monetary input-output structure of the economy. The first category is micro market-oriented, hence particular to a set of markets and products. It consists of the business enterprise, private and public market organizations that regulate competition in product and service markets, and the organizations and institutions that regulate the wages of workers. The second is macro market-oriented and hence is spread across markets and products, or is not particular to any market or product. It includes the state and various subsidiary organizations as well as particular financial organizations, that is those organizations that make decisions about government expenditures and taxation, and the interest rate. Finally the third category consists of non-market organizations that promote social reproduction and include the family and state and private organizations that contribute to and support the family. The significance of organizations is that they are the social embeddedness of agency qua the individual, the third component of heterodox theory. That is, agency, which are decisions made by individuals concerning the social provisioning process and social well-being, takes place through these organizations. And because the organizations are

embedded in both instrumental and ceremonial institutions, such as gender, class, ethnicity, justice, marriage, ideology, and hierarchy qua authority, agency qua the individual acting through organizations affect both positively and negatively but never optimally the social provisioning process.

### 1.3.7 Conclusion

If mainstream economics suddenly disappeared, heterodox economics would be largely unaffected. It would still include the various heterodox traditions; there would still be a integrated professional and theoretical community of heterodox economists; and its heterodox research agenda would still be directed at explaining the social provisioning process in capitalist economies and argue for economic policies that would enhance social well-being. In this regard, heterodox economics is not out to reform mainstream economics. Rather it is an alternative to mainstream economics: an alternative in terms of explaining the social provisioning process and suggesting economic policies to promote social well-being. Over the past decade the community of heterodox economics has grown, diversified, and integrated. The previously isolated are now part of a community; heterodox associations exist in countries where previously no heterodox associations had existed; and developments in heterodox theory and policy are occurring at breakneck speed. In short, heterodox economics is now an established feature on the disciplinary landscape and the progressive future of economics.

### 1.3.8 Further Readings on Heterodox Economics

*Note: This list has originally compiled by Tae-Hee Jo for the 5th edition of the Heterodox Economics Directory. The main purpose of this list is to help acquaint non-heterodox economists or students with heterodox economics. To this end, some recent works (since 2000) dealing with heterodox economics, broadly defined, are selected, while those related to a particular heterodox school of thought are not included.*

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- *Review of Political Economy*, 24(2) and 24(3): April and July 2012. Symposium on the Future of Post-Keynesian Economics and Heterodox Economics contra their Critics. Edited by Frederic S. Lee and Marc Lavoie.
- *On the Horizon*, 20(3): August 2012. Beyond market-fundamentalist economics: an agenda for heterodox economics to change the dominant narrative, edited by Tae-Hee Jo, Lynne Chester and Mary C. King.
- *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, 36(5): September 2012. Special Issue on Environment, sustainability and heterodox economics.
- *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 70(5): November 2011. Social Provisioning, Embeddedness, and Modeling the Economy.
- *Review of Radical Political Economics*, 43(4): Fall 2011. Symposium: The Pluralism Debate in Heterodox Economics.
- *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 69(5): November 2010. Evaluating Economic Research in a Contested Discipline: Rankings, Pluralism, and the Future of Heterodox Economics.
- *On the Horizon*, 16(4): 2008. Publishing, ranking, and the future of heterodox economics, Edited by Frederic S. Lee and Wolfram Elsner.
- *Journal of Philosophical Economics*, 1(2): 2008. Special Issue on Pluralism and Heterodox Economics. Guest Editor: Andrew Mearman.

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<sup>7</sup><http://www.inderscience.com/editorials/f786941132101512.pdf>

- *The Long Term View: A Journal of Informed Opinion*, 7(1): Spring 2008. Special Issue on How Economics is Changing.
- *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 21(3): July 2007. Special Issue on Heterodox Economics.
- *Review of Radical Political Economics*, 38(4): Fall 2006. History of Heterodox Economics.
- *Journal of Australian Political Economy*, 50: December 2002. Special issue on The State of Political Economy.
- *Journal of the History of Economic Thought*, 20(2): June 2000. Special Issue on the Progress of Heterodox Economics.

*Society of Heterodox Economics (SHE) Conference Volumes:*

- *Heterodox Economics: Ten Years and Growing Stronger!*, 2011, edited by Lynne Chester, Michael Johnson, and Peter Kriesler
- *Heterodox Economics: Addressing Perennial and New Challenges*, 2010, edited by Lynne Chester, Michael Johnson, and Peter Kriesler
- *Heterodox Economics Visions*, 2009, edited by Lynne Chester, Michael Johnson, and Peter Kriesler
- *Contemporary Issues for Heterodox Economics*, 2008, edited by Lynne Chester, Michael Johnson, and Peter Kriesler
- *Heterodox Economic Perspectives on Contemporary Issues*, 2007, edited by Lynne Chester and Michael Johnson
- *Essays in Heterodox Economics*, 2006, edited by P. Kriesler, M. Johnson, and J. Lodewijks

## 1.4 100 Words on Heterodox Economics

### 1.4.1 100 Words on Heterodox Economics: context and origin

*This chapter was initially formed as part of the 100th issue of the Heterodox Economics Newsletter<sup>8</sup> (May 31, 2010). Twenty five eminent heterodox economists representing their tradition in heterodox economics, organization,*

<sup>8</sup><http://heterodoxnews.com/n/htn100.html>

*institutes, association, country, or region addressed their view on the current state and future of heterodox economics (see five questions below). The second initiative began in late 2012 in the course of updating the Heterodox Economics Directory. Eleven entries have been added to the list some are much longer than 100 words. We hope that readers, especially young heterodox economists, enjoy listening to these heterodox economists who have been making tremendous efforts to advance heterodox economics and to establish the community of heterodox economists throughout their academic and professional life.*

### **Questions:**

1. How is heterodox economics different from mainstream-neoclassical economics?
2. What is the nature of heterodox economics?
3. What is the current state of heterodox economics (in your country or region)?
4. What should be done to advance heterodox economics?
5. Any advices for the future generation of heterodox economics?

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#### **1.4.2 Alessandro Roncaglia**

The co-founder and co-editor of the Journal of Post Keynesian Economics, USA

An Arrow-Debreu (Walrasian) model is the backbone of Mainstream economic theories. Heterodox economic theories, therefore, are (or should be) defined as any economic the-

ory that throws over one or more of the fundamental axioms underlying the Walrasian classical equilibrium system. Consequently heterodox economics should be perceived as a threat to the applicability to the world of experience of the logical conclusions of Walrasian [classic equilibrium] theory namely that flexible wages and prices and free competitive market actions [without any government intervention i.e., laissez-faire] assures a social optimum economic performance.

Nevertheless many economists who object to the Walrasian social optimum conclusion, profess a theoretical model that reaches non-Walrasian conclusions regarding the operation of unfettered markets, even though their model is based on a Walrasian system. Neoclassical Synthesis Keynesian and New Keynesians, for example, accept the Walrasian system but argue that wages (and prices) are fixed (or at least sticky) so that the gross substitution axiom cannot work, at least in the short run, and therefore labor markets do not automatically clear. Since these models requires synthesizing basic neoclassical theory with Keynesian outcomes, these theorists are, by definition, mainstream in that they admit that the backbone of their theoretical analysis is a classical equilibrium analysis to which they have added some ad hoc constraint to prevent all markets clearing. Since it is either monopolists that prevent free flexible competitive pricing or labor unions who fix wages (and/or who pressure governments to enforce minimum wage rates), therefore these theories are accepted by mainstream classical theorists since the villains who prevent a social optimum are labor unions and/or monopolists. And such a conclusion is consistent with the Walrasian system.

Many economists, e.g., Marxists, argue that monopoly permeates the structure of industrial firms and therefore prevents the market place from working its classical wonders. Please note that such economists, although they may consider themselves heterodox, are, by definition, still mainstream economists in that they rely on some economic power constraint to prevent an otherwise free market from achieving an optimum solution.

Keynes, on the other hand, produced a truly heterodox theory when his general theory threw out three fundamental classical axioms. A theory is more general when it relies on fewer axioms. The three classical axioms that Keynes overthrew are: (1) the neutral money axiom, (2) the ergodic axiom and (3) the ubiquitous gross substitution axiom. If money is not neutral, then changes in the quantity of money can affect output without necessarily affecting prices. Since the classical ergodic axiom presumes the future is predetermined and can be reliably predicted based on existing market data, then in such a system the government cannot, in the long run, change this predetermined path. If the economic system is nonergodic, on the other hand, then the future is fundamentally uncertainty and not predetermined and not just probabilistic risky.

Consequently, Keynes theory emphasized that decision makers knowing that the future is uncertain and non predictable, therefore organize production and exchange transactions on the basis of legal monetary contracts that the State will enforce. Accordingly these decision makers base their important economic decisions on liquidity consideration,

i.e., on their ability to meet future monetary commitments, and not just on the potential real outcomes off any contractual agreement. Moreover, in this uncertain economic environment saving decisions are made in the form of the accumulation of money and other liquid financial assets, while investment decisions are made in terms of the accumulation of real capital assets [plant and equipment] and there is no gross substitution between financial assets and real assets. Consequently a decision to save is not equivalent to a decision to invest. In such an economic system, unemployment can occur whether prices are flexible or not.

Many economists consider themselves heterodox merely because the mainstream economic establishment and professional journals have rejected their ad hoc constraint analysis of the Walrasian economic system although by definition they are bound by the some underlying logic of the classical system as are Monetarists, New Classicalists, Neoclassical Keynesians and New Keynesians. Rejection of their ideas by the mainstream do not make such theorists heterodox merely because they are not welcomed by mainstream economists. They should be considered heterodox only when they reject one or more of the fundamental classical axioms.

#### **1.4.3 Amitava Krishna Dutt**

Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Notre Dame, USA

Recent economic events have drawn attention to the interconnected failings of many aspects of economic orthodoxy: its optimization fetish, its preoccupation with mathematical technique for its own sake, its belief in the efficiency of market economies, its support for free market policies, and its neglect of values. Now, more than ever, heterodox economists, who have long been aware of these deficiencies, need to continue to constructively develop alternative approaches to economics with a genuine commitment to pluralism in terms of methods, views of the economy, and socially-just policies while seeking common ground beyond their shared opposition to mainstream economics.

#### **1.4.4 Andy Denis**

Senior Lecturer in Political Economy in the Department of Economics, City University London, UK

Heterodox economics is constituted by the neoclassical mainstream by exclusion. By excluding some and including others it creates a heterodoxy and an orthodoxy. There will only be consistency in the heterodoxy to the extent that mainstream economics is consistent in what it excludes. Equally, the mainstream itself is not a single entity but simply those approaches deemed insufficiently threatening to warrant exclusion. A salient example is behavioural economics: though highly critical of mainstream microeconomics

and the principle of *Homo economicus*, the reductionism of this school of thought renders it acceptable to the mainstream – at a time when macro level irrationality is apparently endemic, it is helpful to apologetic economics to be able to suggest that the fault lies with insufficiently rational individual agents.

The most important criteria which seem to me to operate in deciding whom to exclude are

- Holism or reductionism: seeing individual agents as isolated atoms or as embedded in networks or social relations; and
- Equilibrium or disequilibrium: explanation of social conditions as underpinned by timeless equilibria or by momentary pauses between kaleidoscopic shifts;

On these criteria institutionalism, post Keynesianism, Marxian economics, Austrian economics and critical realism are all heterodox. On the other hand, neoclassical Keynesianism, monetarism, new classical macroeconomics, new Keynesianism, new institutional economics, and analytical Marxism are all orthodox.

Scientific economics is best served by the struggle for pluralism, that is, against exclusion, against the constitution of orthodoxies and heterodoxies. We cannot support heterodox economics per se, as that would require (for example) support for both Marxian and Austrian economics, which would be incoherent. What we can do is to engage with allies both within and outside the mainstream to oppose the monism of the current orthodoxy, and those heterodox economists who would merely like to replace it. Our goal should not be to replace the current orthodoxy with a new one, but to remove the division of the discipline into orthodox and heterodox camps.

#### **1.4.5 Arturo Hermann**

Senior Researcher at the Institute for Studies and Economic Analyses (ISAE), Rome, Italy

One central aspect of a heterodox perspective in economics is its level of interdisciplinarity. As is well known, mainstream economics largely rests on the attempt to insulate itself from other perspectives in economics and in other fields of social and psychological sciences. Such situation is unsatisfactory for those who believe in the unitary character of science and, then, try to establish systematic contacts with other social sciences. This process, of course, is not tantamount to downplaying the distinctive features of each discipline. Conversely, the analysis of different perspectives in particular, sociology, history, anthropology, psychology, psychoanalysis by broadening the horizon of awareness of the observer, constitutes an excellent way for obtaining a better comprehension of the real features of each discipline.

This heterodox and enlarged theoretical perspective, by helping to attain a better understanding of the multifarious aspects of any given reality, can contribute to devise policies more tailored to the competencies and aspirations of all the subjects involved.

#### **1.4.6 Barbara Hopkins**

Associate Professor of Economics, Economics Department, Wright State University, US

Heterodox economics is pluralist and reality based. Therefore, it recognizes complexity, variety, change, power, and ethics. It is heterodox not because it opposes the mainstream (which is too narrow, simplistic, falsely universal, and ahistorical) but because the mainstream opposes it (rarely through reasoned criticism but by arguing that it is not economics and by setting up institutions that privilege mainstream approaches, such as measures of “quality” of research based on popularity.) We can promote heterodox economics by doing it, sharing it, teaching about it, and encouraging others. My advice to young heterodox economists is to find the heterodox organization in which you can make a home for your intellectual life. Even if your job doesn’t offer like-minded people you will always have people you can talk to who can give you support and advice on your work.

#### **1.4.7 Ben Fine**

Professor of Economics, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, UK

1. It is different in method, in concepts, in social and historical content, in goals, in interdisciplinarity and in sensitivity to its own history and contemporary relevance.
2. It is alive and well but outside of economics departments where it is suffering a slow and painful death of assault and neglect from an intellectual barbarism that presents itself as scientific and rigorous.
3. Maintain intellectual and strategic integrity, especially in forging interdisciplinarity and attachment to material realities as opposed to slavish and opportunistic dedication to techniques.
4. Good luck but we can prevail collectively and individually contingent upon broader struggles.

To address all of these questions, join IIPPE ( <http://www.iippe.org><sup>9</sup> ).

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<sup>9</sup><http://www.iippe.org/>

#### **1.4.8 Bruno Tinel**

CES (Centre d'Economie de la Sorbonne), University of Paris 1 Panthou Sorbonne, France

The traditions composing Heterodoxy in economics share a common methodological and theoretical ground. This internal diversity of Heterodoxy makes it intellectually exciting and relevant for society. Though it remains scientifically unchallenged, its institutional positions have weakened in most advanced capitalist countries. The issue of academic reproduction is not intellectual but practical. The Heterodox Economics Newsletter is a very good element within this strategy which has to be completed by national and international organizations such as FAPE (French Association of Political Economy) and IIPPE (International Initiative for Promoting Political Economy).

#### **1.4.9 Cyrus Bina**

Professor of Economics, University of Minnesota-Morris, USA

What essentially distinguishes heterodox economics from orthodox (mainstream) economics is a methodical grip on reality of capitalism and turning it to a search for meaning. To be worthy of the name, therefore, heterodox economics must get rid of its residue of axiomatic orientation prevailing among its members and do away with axiomatic models, ahistorical agents, and fallacy of composition. The class structure of capitalism has always been like an 800-pound gorilla for orthodoxy, which has been conveniently overlooked by assumptions; for heterodox economics this very characteristic has to be the point of departure and source of authenticity for a paradigm informed of power relations entwined with lopsided accumulation of wealth in capitalism. Neo-classical economic theory has no authenticity it is neither a science nor a genuine science fiction.

#### **1.4.10 Dany Lang**

Associate Professor, CEPN, University of Paris 13, France

The past years have been characterized by an impressive and stimulating revival of post-Keynesian modeling. Roughly speaking, the main strands of this literature are the Kaleckian models of growth and income distribution, the Kaldorian-Robinsonian models of path dependency, and the Minskian models of financial crises. On the top of that, the stock-flow consistent methodology is a perfect tool for understanding complex macroeconomic interactions with multiple buffers. These post-Keynesian models are



worth considering, partly because they are rather realistic, and explain numerous aspects of the 2007 crisis and the subsequent recession.

The next stage should be the framing a post-Keynesian synthesis. The baseline of it could be a dynamic model of growth and income distribution, with a path dependant rate of capacity utilization, and an endogenous supply of credit that changes as the behavior of financial institutions varies in the different phases of the cycle. Class struggle, subcontracting and domination should also be taken into account explicitly.

To enrich these models and their understanding of reality, post-Keynesians should really develop further the discussion with the other heterodox schools, rather than engaging with a mainstream that whatever happens wont listen.

#### **1.4.11 David Barkin**

Profesor de Economa, Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, Mexico

The varieties of Political Ecology involving the integration of ecological, social, and solidarity economics with political economy offer valuable insights into the underlying causes of the twin crises currently confronting us: economic and ecologic. When these approaches are enriched with the teachings of peoples actively engaged in strengthening their own communities with their multiple proposals for assuring social well-bring and ecological protection and restoration, we can develop new models for economic analysis and political action. From the vantage point of Latin America, we can enrich our teaching by incorporating the experiences of hundreds of communities that are building social and political alliances to develop new paradigms.

#### **1.4.12 David Dequech**

Professor of Economics, University of Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil

Heterodox economics may be defined in contrast either to the orthodoxy, which currently is neoclassical economics, or in contrast to mainstream economics, which I have defined in terms of academic prestige and influence. In the former sense, heterodox economics would nowadays include non-neoclassical segments of the mainstream, although some people seem unaware of this implication. In the latter sense, it is non-mainstream economics, and each subset of the heterodoxy has both intellectual and sociological reasons to seek further interaction and integration, both with other economists and with non-economists. Each of these subsets does not by itself provide a comprehensive, satisfactory alternative to neoclassical economics, and all of them face reproductive difficulties.

#### **1.4.13 David F. Ruccio**

Professor of Economics, University of Notre Dame, USA

Heterodox economics comprises all those theories that academic economists and others use to criticize and develop alternatives to mainstream (neoclassical and Keynesian) approaches. Heterodox and mainstream theories differ in terms of their starting points, methodologies, and conclusions. Thus, for example, Marxian economists start with class and use Marxian value theory to criticize capitalism, whereas neoclassical economists start with a set of given preferences, technology, and resource endowments and use a framework of supply and demand to celebrate capitalism. The problems of capitalism and mainstream economic theories, now as throughout their history, create the space for and interest in heterodox approaches. [2010]

#### **1.4.14 Eckhard Hein**

Professor of Economics, Berlin School of Economics and Law, Germany

1. Heterodox economics rejects the idea that economics has to start from optimising (representative) individuals in a world of probabilistic risk and that meaningful macroeconomic results can be derived from this microeconomic perspective. Institutions, money, state, class, gender, etc. are important for the explanation of economic behaviour in a world of fundamental uncertainty. In this realistic framework all sorts of fallacies of composition can arise.
2. In Germany, heterodox economics has almost disappeared from the major universities and research institutes. However, it is still alive at a few smaller universities, at universities of applied sciences, and in two research institutes which are close to the trade unions. Furthermore, there are heterodox societies and networks with regular conferences, in particular the Research Network Macroeconomics and Macroeconomic Policies with annual international conferences which have more than 200 participants.
3. Increase the pressure on universities to provide relevant teaching and research in economics, and improve access of researchers doing relevant economics to university positions and to public funding.
4. Dont give up.

#### **1.4.15 Engelbert Stockhammer**

Professor of Economics, Director of Research, School of Economics, History and Politics, Kingston University

Heterodox Economics encompasses a variety of non-mainstream approaches. It broadly includes economists and social scientists that reject methodological individualism (based on rational optimising behaviour) and market clearing as the central building blocks for economic analysis. Instead they highlight issues of class conflict, involuntary effective demand, evolutionary development and path dependency as pervasive features of capitalist economies. The term heterodox economics became widely used in the 1990s in an attempt to strengthen networks between dispersed groups of heterodox economists and social scientists. It motivated the creation of the Heterodox Economics newsletter and the Association for Heterodox Economics, but a similar spirit had been already at the heart of the European Association of Evolutionary Political Economy (in the late 1980s) and the Cambridge Journal of Economics (in the 1970s).

#### **1.4.16 Frederic S. Lee**

Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, University of Missouri-Kansas City, USA, Editor of The American Journal of Economics and Sociology, and Founding Editor of the Heterodox Economics Newsletter

All too often I hear a conversation that boils down to two statements: What can heterodox economics do for me? and I am too busy publishing or teaching to do anything to help advance heterodox economics. Advancing heterodox economics involves much work that does not per se advance ones professional career. The selfless work I am referring to involves organizing conference-seminars, refereeing papers, publishing newsletters, editing journals, and doing the administrative/institutional work necessary to establish and run heterodox undergraduate and post-graduate economic programs. If all heterodox economists would contribute to this in some small way, then heterodox economics will advance.

#### **1.4.17 Geoffrey C. Harcourt**

Professor Emeritus, University of Cambridge, UK and University of Adelaide, Australia

As a Post-Keynesian, I approach economic issues by having modern capitalism as the background to analysis. I try to analyse processes in historical time and highlight decision making on pricing, production, employment and accumulation in an inescapable uncertain environment by those who run capitalist firms. I look for cumulative causation rather equilibrating processes at work. I try to find why modern economies malfunction, how to rectify this and move towards just, equitable societies. I place all reasoning in historical, biographical settings, taking in the contributions of past greats in our and related disciplines. I happily use many modes of reasoning, including relevant mathematics.

#### **1.4.18 Hardy Hanappi**

University Professor, Jean Monnet Chair for Political Economy of European Integration, University of Technology Vienna Economics, Austria

HET is a pool of approaches advancing the understanding of political economy as a scientific discipline. It differs from the ruling body of economic mainstream by opposing a simple import of methods of 18th century physics. This import – due to inadequacy with respect to human society has degenerated to a secularized, monotheistic religion. The breakdown of an inadequate dogma advances with its proven inability to support decision-making and the simultaneous success of heterodox approaches. Therefore the most important task is to develop a methodological toolbox to explore scientifically how to control the deteriorating dynamics of the global political economy.

#### **1.4.19 Heinrich Bortis**

Professor and Chair of Political Economy, History of Economic Theories and Economic History, Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, University of Fribourg, Switzerland

To revive political economy in the sense of Ricardo, Marx, Kalecki and Keynes is of the greatest importance at present. The problem is to forge the theoretical tools to come to grips with the present crisis and to lay the conceptual foundations for shaping a new world economic and financial order. This requires, however, that political economy, post-cum-classical-Keynesian for example, be systematically presented in the form of volumes on principles, treatises and textbooks. Given this, political economy could be taught systematically. This would, in turn, enable the transformation of existing economic theory chairs into political economy chairs, or even the creation of new chairs in political economy. In any case, in the form of political economy in a broad sense, including, most importantly, the history of economic theories, economic theory would become socially relevant again. To conclude, systematic writing on political economy is, at present, the most pressing task of (experienced) political economists.

#### **1.4.20 James Galbraith**

Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. Chair in Government and Business Relations, Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, and Professor, Department of Government, The University of Texas at Austin.

“Heterodox” in economics is the Mark of Cain. I am happy to bear it. Yet in gross terms the label is a stigma, imposed on those excluded from and by the self-declared mainstream. Today's followers of Keynes, Kaldor, Robinson, Minsky, Schumpeter, Leon-

tief, Hirschman, Veblen, Commons, Prebisch, Georgescu-Roegen, Eisner, Pasinetti and my father (among others) are not outsiders. Instead they represent what is most worth preserving, advancing and developing in the discipline of economics. The others – for all their power over journals and appointments, and especially to the extent that they wield that power – are narrow and pretentious impostors.

#### **1.4.21 John E. King**

Professor of Economics, School of Economics and Finance, La Trobe University, Australia

Heterodox economics is concerned with the real world. It is pluralist, multi-disciplinary and policy-oriented. It is under serious threat from our governments research assessment exercise (ERA: Excellence in Research Australia), since heterodox journals are systematically under-rated. To advance heterodox economics, we should continue to be pluralist, multi-disciplinary, policy-oriented and concerned with reality: one day the brittle faade of the mainstream will start to crack. The future generation of heterodox economists should talk politely to each other and critically (but still politely) to the mainstream. They should stay cheerful, even though there may be no good reason to!

#### **1.4.22 John F. Henry**

Professor of Economics, University of Missouri-Kansas City, US

I would suggest that the feature that best distinguishes (or should distinguish) heterodoxy from mainstream economics is that we should be trying to change the world. While such a slogan would have different meanings for different strands of heterodox economists, all are attempting to produce a world that is more humane, more sensible, more amenable to the provisioning process in particular to the nurturing of children. It would appear that in this, we are not very successful in the current period. We need to be better organized, more aggressive in making our positions more public. To this end, the advice I would give future generations would be to quote Marx: Struggle!

#### **1.4.23 Jorge Garcia-Arias**

Associate Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, University of Leon, Spain

1. They differ in their objects (and subjects) of study; in their concerns, in many of the questions that they ask, in the answers that they offer (for those questions that they share), in their underlying mode of thought and, mainly, in the methodology that they

use. Unfortunately, there are also significant differences in their capacity to influence the general public, the media, administrators and politicians.

2. At this moment, Spain is a world leader in the implementation of one of the most perverse, most baroque, least transparent and best planned mechanisms to eradicate heterodox viewpoints from university teaching and researching in Economics. (see Heterodox Economics Newsletter, issue 94, for a brief overview; or interested colleagues can request a more detailed account by e-mail, [jrgara@unileon.es](mailto:jrgara@unileon.es)).

3. Promoting regional and worldwide associations, developing international research groups, recruiting the best degree students for heterodox postgraduate studies, calling for a public agency to manage bibliometrics analysis, taking further the advances in the development of particular indices for journals and centres involved in heterodox economics, and increasing visibility in the academic environment and in the public arena.

4. To work on the edges, and even more so, clearly outside the boundaries, of mainstream Economics is a hard task which involves considerable costs at both personal and professional levels. Anyway, working in the field from within one of the strands of heterodox Economics can actually make you feel more useful for society, more content with yourself, more able to enjoy things, in a word, happier.

N.B.: These opinions are exclusively those of the respondent. They do not necessarily reflect, far less commit, those of other Spanish heterodox economists, nor those of any Spanish or international heterodox economics association, group or institution, whether or not the respondent is linked to them.

#### **1.4.24 Julie A. Nelson**

Professor of Economics, University of Massachusetts Boston, USA

“Heterodox” is something of a grab-bag term for “non-orthodox.” At our best, heterodox economists take what I call a “broader questions and bigger toolbox” approach. We start with real, significant questions for which society needs answers, such as questions of poverty, injustice, and climate change. We then seek to do systematic, open-minded investigation that will lead to useful knowledge, taking advantage of whatever tools are most appropriate. Recognizing that the social nature of the economy makes our subject matter complex, we reject the orthodoxy’s dogmatic adherence to a single narrow set of assumptions and to a physics-mimicking methodology. At our worst, however, its not unknown for heterodox economists to focus their energies instead on claiming that their own particular (possibly quite narrow and dogmatic ) approach is better than everybody else’s. Meanwhile, having conned the public into believing that it is “hard” and “scientific” (and, by the way, “masculine”), the neoclassical mainstream continues to dominate public discussion, to the great advantage of those who would prefer that

the big questions of our time remain unaddressed.

#### **1.4.25 Lefteris Tsoulfidis**

Associate Professor of Economics, University of Macedonia, Greece and the Editor of Bulletin of Political Economy

1. The main difference is that heterodox economics accepts a theory of value and distribution which is separate from a theory of output. In particular, the theory of value is based on objective data (real wage, output and technique) whereas in neoclassical economics it is based on subjective data (preferences). Furthermore, competition is conceived realistically and not as perfect competition, and thus heterodox economics is opposed to the ideas of perfect foresight and rational expectations as it recognizes widespread uncertainty.
2. Heterodox economists in Greece constitute a small but rather active group organized in formal and informal societies.
3. Simply, develop alternative explanations of economic phenomena and propose sensible and viable economic policies. In a period of economic crisis such as the current one heterodox economists are offered a unique opportunity to popularize their ideas and have a lasting impact.
4. The task before the future generation of heterodox economics should be the integration of the existing wealth of heterodox ideas into a single theory competitive to the neoclassical orthodoxy.

#### **1.4.26 Lynne Chester**

Lecturer, Department of Political Economy, University of Sydney, Australia

Heterodox economics can be described as:

- encompassing a number of schools of thought i.e. pluralist in nature,
- not mechanistic or led by technique,
- dealing with concrete constructs,
- using the theoretical to explain the empirical,
- not treating economic variables in isolation or the abstract,

- seeing economic phenomena, change or crisis as being embedded within a system of an extra-economic nature,
- recognising that different theories will often be complementary rather than alternative,
- recognising that no one system of knowledge has captured reality, and
- does not advocate a single correct alternative to mainstream neoclassical economics.

#### 1.4.27 Marc Lavoie

Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, University of Ottawa, Canada

Heterodox economists are non-orthodox. Therefore the dual of heterodox economics is orthodox economics. But as Sheila Dow warned us, dual distinctions are rarely perfect. So we need a third concept, dissenters. There are heterodox dissenters and orthodox dissenters. In the latter group we can include people like Joseph Stiglitz, many behavioural economists, Keynes in 1936, or Milton Friedman in the 1950s. Their ideas sometimes become part of mainstream economics, that is, they enter the textbooks (undergraduate or graduate). The ideas of heterodox dissenters rarely do so. Heterodoxy can be characterized by five traits: realism, holism (and its macro paradoxes), reasonable rationality, a concern for production, and a belief that markets need to be tamed; on the other hand, orthodoxy is linked to instrumentalism, atomicism, hyper-rationality, a concern with exchange and scarcity, and a belief that if all imperfections could be removed unfettered markets would provide us with the best of all possible worlds.

#### 1.4.28 Marcella Corsi

Professor of economics, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Heterodox economics is (or should be) based on two methodological issues.

*Economic theory is historically conditioned.* As social systems evolve, the appropriate theory to represent a certain phenomenon must evolve too. Therefore, plurality in methods, including history, must be a deliberate choice.

*Economic research needs rigor and realism.* Economic theory must be internally consistent, but it must also capture the essential characteristics of that part of reality that is being studied. Heterodox economists must help their students to understand the social implications of theoretical hypotheses. If this is not done, students may infer that



the orderly world posited by models is the real world. **Or worse, the only possible world.**

#### **1.4.29 Mario Seccareccia**

Professor of Economics, University of Ottawa and Editor of the International Journal of Political Economy

Unlike mainstream neoclassical economics that is guided by a monistic view of human behaviour, heterodox economics is characterized by the lack of one single unifying perspective. What characterizes the latter is its pluralism in the sense that it seeks to offer explanations of economic phenomena by considering presuppositions about human behaviour that do not have one simple unifying logic. Hence, behaviour can be assumed to be, for instance, neither rational in the neoclassical sense nor maximizing. What matters is less the coherence of the various assumptions about what is the driving force of human action but rather their realism. This give rise to an openness that is a source of strength rather than weakness. Unlike the mainstream that views progress in explaining economic phenomena on the basis of a researcher's capacity to protect theoretical coherence and core methodological unity, heterodox economics is open to competing methodologies that free economic analysis from a pre-imposing logic. This pluralism of heterodox thinking can only be liberating and form the basis of true scientific progress within the broad discipline of what historically had been described as political economy.

#### **1.4.30 Mathew Forstater**

Professor of Economics, University of Missouri-Kansas City, USA

Heterodox Political Economy (HPE) is:

- Interdisciplinary. Disciplinary chauvinism of mainstream economics results in a narrow approach inappropriate for addressing complex real-world problems.
- Historical. History of thought and economic history, but also theory itself must be approached historically there are no universal economic laws.
- Systemic. Capitalism is a social system of power a regime.
- Structural. Institutions do not simply emerge from individual rational behaviors. Structures create contexts for human agency.
- Comparative. Case studies indispensable.
- Institutional. Embeddedness/Ideology of disembeddedness.

- Qualitative.HPE needs qualitative methods.
- Cultural.Not just precapitalist; contemporary economies, including our own, must be approached anthropologically.

*Long Live the Worldly Philosophy!*

### 1.4.31 Neva Goodwin

Co-director of [the Global Development And Environment Institute \(GDAE\)](#)<sup>10</sup> at Tufts University, USA

1. Heterodox economists are not shy about letting on that they care about human well-being, broadly defined, about the health of the environment, and about the situation of people and the Earth in the future. In contrast, mainstream 20th century economics posed as value-neutral, eschewing goals. This was of course not realistic: social sciences are about people; and people, including social scientists, are strongly motivated by a variety of values and goals not only by the self-interest that was assumed, by the old mainstream to be the only economically relevant motivation.

2. As of 2012 the old mainstream continues to dominate most economics departments in the United States; however a majority of students are fed up (as indicated by the fact that only a very small proportion of those taking an introductory economics course go on in the field). They have been uneasy with the ethical and psychological implications of the mainstream for a long time, but alternatives were rarely available, and when they were, they were often too narrow. There were some heterodox economists who cared about people whether from a Marxist or some other moral perspective and others who cared about the environment. Heterodox economists are increasingly realizing that it must not be either/or.

3. To advance heterodox economics the most essential thing is to make it possible even agreeable for teachers to teach and for students to learn about the real economy in the real world. This requires talking about the things that matter to human beings, and showing how the study of economics is relevant to those concerns. As an example of the emphasis on well-being, the heterodox textbooks, *Micro-and Macro-Economics in Context*, define economics as the study of how people manage their resources to meet their needs and enhance their well-being. Additionally, in order to emphasize the importance of the future, these texts add to the usual three essential economic activities (production, distribution, and consumption) a fourth: resource maintenance. These may seem like small changes, but they shift the ground in a basic manner away from the materialist emphasis on satisfaction of consumer desires (however transient) and maximizing economic growth (however unsustainable).

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<sup>10</sup><http://ase.tufts.edu/gdae/>

4. Stay grounded. In your thinking and reading maintain a high proportion of fact to theory. Be aware not only of current events but also of history a very rich field for observing different kinds of economies, working in different ways. Of course facts always come filtered, through your perspective or someone else's. Common sense is a filter too often left out of economics. One of the hardest things and among the most important is to have the courage to seek out histories as well as descriptions of the present world that come from perspectives different from your own. At the same time, know, honor and be honest about your own values. In sum: care, while being thoughtful about what you care about; stay grounded; respect common sense, and have courage.

Note that following this advice will make economics both more complex and less mysterious. Simplification with obfuscation have been among the qualities that have allowed an often irrelevant and sometimes false discipline to resist challenges. If heterodox approaches are to expand their audience, they will need to develop in ways that allow knowledge and understanding to be cumulative. The mathematized, deductive methodologies of the old approach achieved the appearance of a cumulative science (while, in fact, forgetting or ignoring much valid knowledge from the past). If we are to achieve a discipline that can advance cumulatively while being open to important complexities of the real world we will need to be highly creative; perhaps taking advantage of new information-handling technologies, while also making a virtue of plain language that is welcoming to anyone.

#### **1.4.32 Paolo Ramazzotti**

Professor of Public Policy at the University of Macerata, Italy

I think there are various strands of thought within heterodox economics. This is one instance where variety is good. As far as I am concerned, I would emphasize that:

The economy is interdependent with the social and natural environment. It is an open system.

Economic relations are characterized by sequential interaction within a cumulative process (Kapp).

As a result of the previous two items, we should conceive of the present as history (Sweezy).

Many economists have only interpreted the world, in various ways; the point is to change it (Marx, who actually referred to philosophers).

Economic inquiry should focus on the means to achieve a possible civilization (Keynes), one where the economy is re-embedded in society.

When theorizing or assessing economic thought, relevance should prevail over internal consistency. Prior to answers there must be questions (Myrdal).

I think there is more to heterodox economics than what distinguishes it from the mainstream.

### 1.4.33 Paul Davidson

The co-founder and co-editor of the *Journal of Post Keynesian Economics*, USA

An Arrow-Debreu (Walrasian) model is the backbone of Mainstream economic theories. Heterodox economic theories, therefore, are (or should be) defined as any economic theory that throws over one or more of the fundamental axioms underlying the Walrasian classical equilibrium system. Consequently heterodox economics should be perceived as a threat to the applicability to the world of experience of the logical conclusions of Walrasian [classic equilibrium] theorynamely that flexible wages and prices and free competitive market actions [without any government interventioni.e., laissez-faire] assures a social optimum economic performance.

Nevertheless many economists who object to the Walrasian social optimum conclusion, profess a theoretical model that reaches non-Walrasian conclusions regarding the operation of unfettered markets, even though their model is based on a Walrasian system. Neoclassical Synthesis Keynesian and New Keynesians, for example, accept the Walrasian system but argue that wages (and prices) are fixed (or at least sticky) so that the gross substitution axiom cannot work, at least in the short run, and therefore labor markets do not automatically clear. Since these models requires synthesizing basic neoclassical theory with Keynesian outcomes, these theorists are, by definition, mainstream in that they admit that the backbone of their theoretical analysis is a classical equilibrium analysis to which they have added some ad hoc constraint to prevent all markets clearing. Since it is either monopolists that prevent free flexible competitive pricing or labor unions who fix wages (and/or who pressure governments to enforce minimum wage rates), therefore these theories are accepted by mainstream classical theorists since the villains who prevent a social optimum are labor unions and/or monopolists. And such a conclusion is consistent with the Walrasian system.

Many economists, e.g., Marxists, argue that monopoly permeates the structure of industrial firms and therefore prevents the market place from working its classical wonders. Please note that such economists, although they may consider themselves heterodox, are, by definition, still mainstream economists in that they rely on some economic power constraint to prevent an otherwise free market from achieving an optimum solution.

Keynes, on the other hand, produced a truly heterodox theory when his general theory threw out three fundamental classical axioms. A theory is more general when it relies

on fewer axioms. The three classical axioms that Keynes overthrew are: (1) the neutral money axiom, (2) the ergodic axiom and (3) the ubiquitous gross substitution axiom. If money is not neutral, then changes in the quantity of money can affect output without necessarily affecting prices. Since the classical ergodic axiom presumes the future is predetermined and can be reliably predicted based on existing market data, then in such a system the government cannot, in the long run, change this predetermined path. If the economic system is nonergodic, on the other hand, then the future is fundamentally uncertainty and not predetermined and not just probabilistic risky.

Consequently, Keynes theory emphasized that decision makers knowing that the future is uncertain and non predictable, therefore organize production and exchange transactions on the basis of legal monetary contracts that the State will enforce. Accordingly these decision makers base their important economic decisions on liquidity consideration, i.e., on their ability to meet future monetary commitments, and not just on the potential real outcomes off any contractual agreement. Moreover, in this uncertain economic environment saving decisions are made in the form of the accumulation of money and other liquid financial assets, while investment decisions are made in terms of the accumulation of real capital assets [plant and equipment] and there is no gross substitution between financial assets and real assets. Consequently a decision to save is not equivalent to a decision to invest. In such an economic system, unemployment can occur whether prices are flexible or not.

Many economists consider themselves heterodox merely because the mainstream economic establishment and professional journals have rejected their ad hoc constraint analysis of the Walrasian economic system although by definition they are bound by the some underlying logic of the classical system as are Monetarists, New Classicalists, Neoclassical Keynesians and New Keynesians. Rejection of their ideas by the mainstream do not make such theorists heterodox merely because they are not welcomed by mainstream economists. They should be considered heterodox only when they reject one or more of the fundamental classical axioms.

#### **1.4.34 Peter E. Earl**

Associate Professor of Economics, University of Queensland, Australia

Heterodox economists are different because they are unwilling to compromise being able to address the complexity of the real world in order to construct formal models. They are going to become increasingly rare in Australia as the lack of heterodox journals on the A list of Excellence in Research Australia limits prospects for being hired or promoted, and as requirements for mainstream coursework deter heterodox PhD students. Heterodox economists should switch to the Real-World Economics brand and try operating covertly under the guise of pluralism, showing the value added by incorporating non traditional variables alongside mainstream ones in applied economics.

#### **1.4.35 Randy Albelda**

Professor of Economics, University of Massachusetts, Boston, USA

Heterodox economics differs from mainstream economics in at least three important ways: its focus on the sources and reproduction of unequal power relations with an eye toward making them more equal; an appreciation and integration of history; and a keen sense of the purpose of methods and methodology in understanding real economic phenomena. Together these make for a much richer, wider, and grounded analysis of society in general and economic activity in particular.

Despite a substantial number of heterodox economists in the United States, the key organs of production and reproduction of economists is tightly held by mainstream economists, which limits the influence of heterodox economists and makes it difficult to advance heterodox economics in the US.

#### **1.4.36 Richard D. Wolff**

Professor of Economics Emeritus, University of Massachusetts, Amherst and Visiting Professor, Graduate Program in International Affairs, New School University, New York City

Orthodoxy, like heterodoxy, lies largely in its beholders eyes. Across the nineteenth century, Marxian economics contested the orthodoxy of classical political economy much as socialism contested capitalism. Across the twentieth, Marxian economics struggled to redefine its specific heterodox difference as orthodoxy swung between neoclassical and Keynesian economics, capitalism alternated between regimes of less and more state economic intervention, and classical socialism peaked. Its new reformulation articulates a self-consciously non-determinist theory of class (defined in terms of the production, appropriation and distribution of surpluses). Such a Marxian economics represents a new, systematic, and well-developed alternative to both neoclassical and Keynesian economics.

#### **1.4.37 Robert E. Prasch**

Professor of Economics, Middlebury College, USA

0. Personally, I dislike the term Heterodox Economics (although I do not have a good substitute). This is for two reasons. First, it defines the scholarship of a diverse range of thinkers solely in terms of what they reject. An unfortunate, if unintended consequence, is that it reaffirms the centrality of Neoclassical Economics. Second, it presumes a unity among non-Neoclassical scholars. There are, and remain, important distinctions between

the Austrian, Institutionalist, Marxist, Post Keynesian, and other traditions, although any one writer (myself included) may work across two or more of them. I would, however, hasten to add that to be an educated (as opposed to trained) economist, one must know more than one approach to economics.

Within this context, let me now address the five assigned questions:

1. To an important degree, this depends upon the tradition within one is writing. For myself, the crucial distinction concerns the validity of assumptions (and implicitly my rejection of the so-called positivist tradition in economics). I readily agree that theorizing is based on abstractions and that abstractions simplify the events, motivations, and meanings that we collectively call reality. However, I would argue that our abstractions should be grounded on the essence of the economic system (or subsystem) under study. There is, in short, a difference between simplifying and simplistic, just as there is a difference between abstraction and distortion. The latter, as we have seen, can too readily become the basis of ideology rather than social science.

2. I accept the Classical Schools understanding that economics is the Science of Wealth. As such, I firmly and unapologetically believe that the allocation of scarce resources among competing ends better describes Operations Research. Operations Research is an important and useful field; one worthy of sustained inquiry, but it is of limited use to economists.

3. To be blunt, our current position is precarious. The future, though hard to discern, may be brighter. Our greatest challenge is that our remaining numbers and access to accredited PhD programs have become so reduced that they may now be below the levels necessary to maintain a steady-state. Yet, curiously, the Neoclassical School is also in a weakened position. They have been hollowed out from inside, by the rise of Game Theory, Behavioral Economics, the New Institutional Economics, etc. It is fair to say that most recent PhDs are now empiricists who see themselves as uncommitted to a school of economic thought (although most tend to support Neoliberal economic institutions and policies). The Neoclassical School has also been undermined by events, including the botched transition of Russia and other East European nations in the early 1990s, the Financial Crisis of 2007-09, the steady rejection of Neoliberalism across Latin America, and the ongoing crisis plaguing the Euro Zone. So, to sum up, the situation is in flux.

4. Collectively and individually we know a lot about the actual economy, how it functions, and how it fails. This might appear to be an advantage, except that those of us who are professors are rated, hired, and fired almost entirely on the basis of our contributions to (mainstream) academic economics which is not exactly the same subject. But, that said, we can and should work in spaces where we have an advantage. So I would suggest that we remain true to ourselves and our traditions while reaching out to audiences that appreciate us for what we have to contribute. Besides each other, these

would include researchers in the related Social Sciences, those mainstream colleagues who are willing to collaborate with us, and that portion of the reading public that remains interested in ideas. History informs us that the powers that be rarely appreciate a clear-eyed vision of the economic system. However, a portion of our society will always be interested in the Real World. The risk is that developing and disseminating such an understanding may not pay the bills.

5. Survival in a less-than-welcoming academy renders it necessary for one to become in some manner or form indispensable. As things stand, the most reliable means to this end is to excel at teaching. This is necessary because positions at the top twenty research universities are simply closed to scholars working outside the mainstream, and the next twenty on the list have every incentive to become caricatures of the top schools. The reason for this de facto policy of exclusion is not solely ideological. In this era of austerity, research faculties are expected to garner substantial outside funding, and these funds are typically granted to scholars whose work serves the funders' ends. Periodically, our interests may overlap with those of a major funder. But it would be foolish for an intellectual to rely on such contingencies for a livelihood. Hence, most of us will survive professionally on the basis of our ability to teach.

I would specifically suggest becoming an indispensable teacher of one's field of choice along with at least one of the subjects at the core of the economics major: Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, or Statistics/Econometrics. Expertise in one of the latter fields is important for two reasons: (1) department chairs will appreciate your flexibility when scheduling classes and (2) because you do not want to position yourself or your ideas as peripheral to the study of economics. The good news is that, for better-or-worse, the high cost of tuition is forcing teaching-oriented colleges and universities to prioritize superior classroom performance. As many of our students have at least a passing interest in the Real World, teaching remains a place where we have an advantage over many of our mainstream colleagues.

#### **1.4.38 Robert Pollin**

Distinguished Professor and Co-Director of PERI, Department of Economics and Political Economy Research Institute (PERI) at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst

My late, great professor Bob Heilbroner observed as follows in his 1988 book *Behind the Veil of Economics*: "Too often a vehicle for mystification, economics can best become an instrument for enlightenment if we see it as the means by which we strive to make a workable science out of morality." How can we heterodox economists most effectively take up Heilbroner's challenge? Let's first insist that economics not be dominated by the orthodox project of advancing neoliberalism. Economics, rather, needs to serve now, as it has in the past, as one useful tool that helps build more just and ecologically sustainable societies.



#### 1.4.39 Sheila Dow

Professor of Economics, University of Stirling, UK

Heterodox economics has never been stronger and at the same time had such a great opportunity for gaining attention. The important challenge in my view is to communicate heterodox ideas successfully. This requires engagement with policy-making, where orthodox theory has been found wanting, and the promotion of alternative theories. But it also involves conveying what heterodox economics entails at the level of ways of thinking about the economic process and of criteria for good theorising (in general, not just in times of crisis). This can best be achieved by advocating a pluralist structure for the education of economists.

#### 1.4.40 Stephanie Seguino

Professor of Economics, University of Vermont, USA

A growing body of research finds that organizations that are diverse function better than those that are homogeneous, due to the greater number of perspectives that can be used in problem-solving and creative production.

Heterodox economists represent that diversity. Unlike mainstream economists, for which the details of everyday life and power imbalances do not seem to matter, heterodox economists embrace real world phenomena, putting forth a vibrant, energetic analysis of how economies do function, and the way forward to create conditions for broadly shared economic well-being.

The challenge for all of the various streams of heterodox economics is to avoid becoming too insular, with attendant risks of a sclerotic analytical framework. This suggests that the health of heterodox economics depends on interaction and exchange across the various branches: post-Keynesian, Kaleckian, feminist, structuralist, Marxist, Austrian, and more.

#### 1.4.41 Tony Lawson

Professor of Economics and Philosophy at the University of Cambridge, UK

It is analytic to the notion of heterodoxy that it involves the rejection of some doctrine held to be true by a prevailing orthodoxy. The only doctrine that is common to all orthodox or mainstream contributions (of the last 50 years) is the *insistence* on using methods of mathematical modelling. Heterodoxy is in effect an opposition to this *emphasis*. Suggesting this, does not mean that heterodox economists all recognise that this

the situation. Many heterodox economists reject the mainstream because it is consistently unrealistic without realising that the latter is primarily due to the emphasis on mathematical modelling. Of course, heterodox economists, when employing mathematical models, fail to do any better. Claiming, as many do, that the problem is really (not the modelling emphasis but) a theory called neoclassical economics only serves to muddy the waters and hinder progress.

#### **1.4.42 Vladimir A. Masch**

President, Risk Evaluation and Management, Inc.

The present economic turmoil makes us, once again, return to Keynes. But it would be primitive and wrong to consider only his currently fashionable deficit financing ideas and similar narrow issues. (Moreover, following only this part of his legacy would be counterproductive.) He was the Einstein of economics, and, like Einstein, he was much broader than his discipline: he was a Thinker. The most important true philosophical legacy of Keynes can be reduced to three principles, expressed by him explicitly or implicitly.

I. There is no universal economics: different approaches should be applied under different states of the society and the economy and under different problems facing them.

II. Economics is based on logic of choice, not under scarcity alone, but rather under both uncertainty and scarcity, perhaps with uncertainty playing more important role.

III. Lower level market activities are beneficial, but if the economy is not considered autonomous they should be controlled, constrained, and directed, at a higher level, by a non-market entity that pursues broad sociopolitical goals.

There are no absolutes in society, and there exist no timeless rules of behavior or decision-making that can be taken as axioms. Economics cannot be constructed as an axiomatic (deductive) theory. There are only approximate rules of thumb, which sometimes are applicable and sometimes are not. Even the most basic tenets of economics are therefore no more than temporarily acceptable approximations of reality. How acceptable are those approximations? That depends on the then current stage of the society and the economy. What was completely satisfactory yesterday might become unacceptable tomorrow. (from *In the Century of Black Swans, Modern Economics Deserves Creative Destruction*, The Huffington Post, May 12, 2010).

### 1.4.43 William M. Dugger

Professor of Economics, The University of Tulsa, USA

1. The economy is oppressive and inefficient because of how it actually evolved and how it actually works. Capitalism and markets are historical results of the use of power by a self-serving minority and the resistance by an insurgent majority composed of deprived and oppressed others seeking to unite and overcome. The others are people of color, of peripheral countries, of under classes, of de-centered genders and of outcast religious and ethnic groups. Oppressing them pulls society into a vicious circle of poverty. Heterodoxy aims to turn the vicious circle of poverty into a virtuous circle of abundance. Orthodoxy aims to justify and strengthen the vicious circle. Orthodoxy studies the allocation of scarce resources to unlimited wants with emphasis on justifying the status quo. Heterodoxy studies the social provisioning process, with emphasis on changing the status quo to perform better for the dispossessed. Heterodoxy facilitates abundance; orthodoxy facilitates scarcity.

2. Heterodoxy has found that injustice does exist out there in the real world and unfairly treated people are trying to change it. Reality is on heterodoxys side. Regardless of what allegedly value-free assumptions and models are used to defend the status quo, mistreated people do make actual value judgments and they do make them in the context of what is actually happening in the world they have to deal with. Heterodoxy is a value-explicit exploration of how injustice has come about and how to overcome it.

3. Reality is on our side but power is not. Heterodoxy, being an intellectual movement, is dependent upon the social movements and class struggles of the people who are moving against their mistreatment. Intellectuals and academic ideas are not the prime movers; the social movements formed by the dispossessed are. Heterodoxy is catching its second wind in the current epoch. The first wind blew in the 1960s. Now, the upsurges against the current crisis are blowing the second wind. Along with it comes the backlash of repression exercised by the powerful. We are now caught up in both the upsurge and the repression.

4. Teach the truth as we see it. Write our own textbooks. Challenge the authority of the curriculum. Do the best intellectual work we can for as long as we can. Share it widely by publishing not only in academic journals but also in books, newspapers and most importantly of all, in the internet. Wikis are our friends. Pluralism and open sourcing are our friends. Write avidly and honestly for things like Wikipedia and for everything on the net that we can. Do it fearlessly and honestly. Join with others who do the same.

5. Have fun. Pursue peace, love, equality, abundance and nonviolence. Read Thoreau. Turn Green. Read Veblen. Turn Red. Read Marx. Turn Scarlet. Read Kropotkin. Turn anti-authoritarian. Write your own stuff. Smile and tell the truth. Get up and do it again.

#### **1.4.44 William T. Ganley**

Professor of Economics & Finance, SUNY Buffalo State College, US

1. Heterodox economics is distinctive for the utilization of methodological pluralism and the search for the analysis of economic reality. How different than economic orthodoxy with its placement of reality into neoclassical empty boxes!
2. Economic crises created opportunities for heterodox theories to explain the present day economic situation; juxtaposed with the failure of orthodox economics.
3. Now is the time for us to reach new audiences in the general public and the halls of academia. The popularization of heterodox ideas has never been more important.
4. Young heterodox economists: take heterodox economic theory to the people. Power to the people!

#### **1.4.45 Wolfram Elsner**

Professor of Economics, Institute for Institutional and Innovation Economics (iino), Faculty of Business Studies and Economics, University of Bremen, Germany

Heterodoxy is about interdependence among heterogeneous agents, complexity, true uncertainty, search, adaptation, and complex process, learning to coordinate, processes with multiple equilibria and manifold lock-ins. About reducing complexity through emergent structure and instrumental institutions, with mutual foundations of macro through micro and meso, and vv. It is about power, status, and the dominance of ceremonialism in the capitalist market economy, which is crisis-prone and with its neoliberal degeneration overly turbulent, unsustainable, and unacceptable; thus about building collective action capability for realizing higher-level rationality.

In Germany, economics is particularly orthodox and anti-pluralist, with its mission to transform German post-WWII-welfare state into a proper Anglo-Saxon system.

We have largely determined economic research questions the last three decades. But mainstream teaching, textbooks, and public advise remained unswayed. Lets get clustered! Any established heterodoxer become mentor and advisor of 15 younger heterodoxers. And say, write, and teach real-world economics from first semester. No longer anti-plural, toxic textbooks, just because the curricula prescribe it. Use only non-toxic textbooks. Students will appreciate it and get good jobs.

## 2 Heterodox Study Programs

### 2.1 PhD Programs

#### 2.1.1 American University, US

The Department of Economics offers a Ph.D. degree with programs of study in either political economy or traditional economic theory. The neoclassical and Keynesian traditions form the core of economic theory taught by the Department of Economics. Our uniquely pluralistic approach to economics encompasses a range of other perspectives, including Post Keynesian, Institutionalist, and post-Marxian economic theories. Our program emphasizes international and economic policy perspectives. Specialized course offerings include the economics of gender, the economics of transition economies, economic methodology, monetary economics, public finance, economic development, labor economics, industrial organization, international trade, international finance, econometrics, economic history, and mathematical economics.

The diverse theoretical approaches are combined with solid training in empirical methods which prepare graduates for teaching in colleges and universities, research positions in government departments or consulting firms, and policy making. Our Washington D.C. location gives students excellent access to government agencies such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics and think tanks such as the Economic Policy Institute and the Institute of International Economics. These agencies give students special opportunities for internships and part-time employment as well as the chance to hear and speak with economists dealing with today's national and international economic issues.

For more information: <http://www.american.edu/cas/economics/><sup>11</sup>

#### 2.1.2 Central European University, Hungary

Environmental Sciences and Policy is a quintessentially interdisciplinary issue that requires an integrated understanding of complex natural histories; ecological processes; scientific evidence; social and cultural contexts; contemporary political debates; legal and policy frameworks; modeling, technical, and management options; and social justice implications for surrounding inhabitants.

**The CEU Environmental Sciences and Policy PhD program** is led by faculty from various disciplines with research experience in diverse thematic and geographic contexts, which fosters an environment conducive to interdisciplinary research. The

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<sup>11</sup><http://www.american.edu/cas/economics/>

PhD program aims to combine breadth and depth of interdisciplinary learning about the environment with professional development skills. The program begins with an introduction to a wide range of theoretical and methodological approaches, which allows students to choose the most appropriate combination for their research, and continues with custom-tailored theory and methods classes to facilitate in-depth research skills for their empirical projects. Teaching and research practica facilitate opportunities to develop teaching, presentation, and publication skills.

Graduates from CEU's PhD program in Environmental Sciences and Policy will:

Possess the knowledge to

- Engage the epistemological diversity of natural and social science disciplines in environment-related debates;
- Understand the complex interdisciplinary connections among scientific, ethical, economic, social, cultural, and political aspects of environmental issues at both global and local levels and create new knowledge in their chosen field of in-depth research;
- Learn and apply state-of-the art pedagogical theories to their own teaching and communication.

Apply skills to:

- Think critically and analytically to understand environmental issues; identify and formulate a research problem; and design, implement, and manage sophisticated theoretical, policy and field research and data analysis, both as an independent researcher and a team member;
- Communicate scientific results professionally both in writing and orally, and participate in professional networks;
- Practice student-centered teaching and learning approaches.

Uphold values that:

- Advance a sustainable and open society, self-reflective critical inquiry, research ethics, and environmental and social care.

Further details are available here: <http://envsci.ceu.edu/program-overview><sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup><http://envsci.ceu.edu/program-overview>

### 2.1.3 Colorado State University, US

The graduate program of the Department of Economics integrates rigorous training in quantitative methods with a broad, historically-grounded and critical approach to research and teaching that encompasses a plurality of perspectives and streams of economic thought. M.A. students are required to take core courses in each of the fields of macroeconomics, microeconomics, econometrics and political economy. PhD students take an additional advanced course in each of these fields. Beyond the core, students have a great deal of flexibility in selecting their fields of emphasis and research. The program has two main foci – political economy and regional economics. The heterodox political economy component of the program has traditionally been active in the fields of radical economics and institutional economics. In recent years, this dynamic and evolving program has been complemented by faculty working in the fields of feminist, structuralist, post-Keynesian, and Marxist economics, with an overall focus on international economics and economic development. This foundation prepares students for research and teaching positions in colleges and universities, research positions in government and the private sector, as well as for policy-related work with labor, environmental and international policy organizations.

For more information: <http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/Econ/><sup>13</sup>

### 2.1.4 Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

Federal University of Rio de Janeiro offers three PhD programs with heterodox perspectives in Latin America.

- Master & Ph.D in Economics
- Master & Ph.D in Public Policy: Development Strategies
- Master & Ph.D in International Political Economy.

For further information: [www.ie.ufrj.br/index.php/index-pos-graduacao](http://www.ie.ufrj.br/index.php/index-pos-graduacao)<sup>14</sup>

### 2.1.5 Gyeongsang National University, Korea

Graduate Program of Political Economy (GPPE) at Gyeongsang National University in Korea, established in 2009, provides M.A. and Ph.D. degree education in interdisciplinary studies in Marxist political economy, covering majors such as economics, political

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<sup>13</sup><http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/Econ/>

<sup>14</sup><http://www.ie.ufrj.br/index.php/index-pos-graduacao>

sciences, sociology and history. GPPE aims to educate scholars so that they become specialists on Marxism and so equipped with critical tools for analyzing the contemporary capitalism and a creative vision of modeling post-capitalist alternative systems. GPPE faculty's unrivaled edge in the Marxist studies is widely known in Korea through the activities of its two core institutions, the Institute for Social Sciences and the MARXISM 21 journal. GPPE attempts to develop and apply the classical Marxist method, including the theories and practices of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Luxemburg, Trotsky and Gramsci, in analyzing modern capitalism and configuring the alternative socioeconomic system. GPPE carries out on the interdisciplinary Marxist studies on the structures and contradictions of contemporary global capitalism. In particular, GPPE studies the problems of modern capitalism such as global economic crisis, uneven development, neoliberalism, global warming and ecological problems etc., and tries to provide feasible post-capitalist solutions to them. GPPE studies the characteristics, limitations and future tasks of the contemporary social movements including labor, peasants, peace, environmental and globalization movements through interdisciplinary approaches. By drawing upon the experiences of the revolutionary movements in the classical Marxist tradition and integrating them with the current anti-capitalist movements, GPPE develops new post-capitalist socioeconomic models and strategies to achieve them.

For more information: <http://marxism.gnu.ac.kr/english><sup>15</sup>

### **2.1.6 Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Netherlands**

The ISS, based in the Hague, is a postgraduate institution, offering a 15 months MA program in developing studies, a 4 year PhD program and short courses. The interdisciplinary MA program has various specializations; many of these have an important economic angle. All of these economic dimensions, except one (The MA program Economics of Development), are heterodox. In particular the programs are Work, Employment and Globalization, Development Research, International Political Economy and Development, Politics of Alternative Development, Population, Poverty and Social Development, and Poverty Studies and Policy Analysis. The PhD program is organized in collaboration with the Dutch research school on development, CERES. The ISS has a great variety of heterodox thesis advisors, in particular in the areas of post-Keynesian economics, radical economics, political economy, feminist economics, and ecological economics. Among the short courses, the ISS offers a three week intensive post-graduate course in Gender and Economic Policy Analysis. This course links the latest insights from feminist economics to the analysis of women's economic position in developing countries, both micro and macro level.

For further information: <http://www.iss.nl><sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup><http://marxism.gnu.ac.kr/english>

<sup>16</sup><http://www.iss.nl/>



### 2.1.7 Michigan State University, US

The Department of Agricultural Economics at Michigan State University offers MA and PhD programs that include institutional and behavioral economics alongside strong neoclassical fields. Courses include institutional and behavioral economics, information economics, political economy of agricultural and trade policy, organization and performance of agricultural markets, and the economics of environmental resources. Major institutional research programs include food security in Africa, the role of grades and standards in market expansion, and the economics of wetlands.

For more information: <http://aec.msu.edu><sup>17</sup>

### 2.1.8 New School University, US

The Department of Economics offers a broad and critical approach to the study of economics covering a wide range of schools of thought, including Keynesian and post-Keynesian economics, the classical political economy of Smith, Ricardo, Marx, and Structuralist and Institutionalist approaches to economics, and neoclassical economics. The courses of study emphasize the historical roots of economic ideas, their application to contemporary economic policy debates, and conflicting explanations and interpretations of economic phenomena, within the context of a rigorous training in the conceptual, mathematical and statistical modeling techniques that are the common methodological basis of contemporary economic research. The department's work centers on the emerging shape of the world economy, its financial markets and institutions; the problems of regulating and guiding economic development in the advanced industrial world and emerging markets; the sources of instability and complexity in economic systems; and the economic aspects of class, gender and ethnic divisions.

The aim of the Economics Department is to put what Robert Heilbroner calls the worldly philosophy informed, critical and passionate investigation of the economic foundations of contemporary society at the heart of the educational and research enterprise. This engagement with the central unresolved dilemmas of modern society motivates the detailed analysis of concrete problems of economic policy and the explanation of economic phenomena that are the substance of the department's degree programs.

For more information: [www.newschool.edu/nssr/economics](http://www.newschool.edu/nssr/economics)<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>17</sup><http://www.aec.msu.edu/>

<sup>18</sup><http://www.newschool.edu/nssr/economics/>

### **2.1.9 Research Institute for Public Policy and Management, Keele University, UK**

Keele University, Research Institute for Public Policy and Management is open to post-graduate research (PhD) in the general area of heterodox economics. Postgraduate students are drawn both from Economics and Management discipline areas. The areas of staff interest include: the changing character and experience of work (including the impact of new technologies and patterns of accountability) microeconomic analysis and policy (including labour economics, consumption and savings), public economics, game theory, industrial organization (including networks growth and development), business cycles, development economics, issue and research into gender inequality, Institutional economics, economic sociology, Economic methodology, history and philosophy of economics. Research degree programs at Keele include formal research training in parallel to work on specific research projects or topics. This may be through the M.Res. or through a package of specific research training agreed as part of a learning plan . Research in the Institute benefits from close collaboration with public policy and public service organizations, government, business and voluntary enterprises, Trades Unions and professional organizations, and with communities, not just in the UK, but worldwide. There are particularly strong links with health services and health professionals, schools and other education institutions, Trades Unions, and with Government as well as with universities worldwide.

For more information: [www.keele.ac.uk/studyatkeele/](http://www.keele.ac.uk/studyatkeele/)<sup>19</sup>

### **2.1.10 Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia**

Saint-Petersburg State University offers Master s and Doctoral Degrees in the Department of Economic Sociology. Master s Program (2 years) includes basic elements in economic sociology and general social sciences. Doctoral Program (3 years) combines two supplemented fields of economic sociology and demography. Both programs are designed during the recent years according to the standards and regulations of Russian Ministry of Education. Proposed curriculum meets the properties of heterodox economic thinking. Members of Economic Sociology Department came from different educational backgrounds (economics, philosophy, sociology) and warmly welcome multidimensional systematic research of economic processes.

For more information: <http://ifea.spbu.ru/int/en/study-a-research/degree-studies.html><sup>20</sup>

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<sup>19</sup><http://www.keele.ac.uk/studyatkeele/>

<sup>20</sup><http://ifea.spbu.ru/int/en/study-a-research/degree-studies.html>

### **2.1.11 School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, UK**

The Department of Economics at School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) offers a wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate degrees as well as a doctoral program. All combine sound foundations in mainstream economics (theory and techniques) with thorough presentation of alternative perspectives, including classical political economy, Marxist economics, and Keynesian and Post-Keynesian approaches. The aim is to enable students actively to engage with contemporary mainstream economics while also equipping them with the tools and insights provided by alternative theoretical systems of thought in economics. Against this broad background, the particular expertise of SOAS arises from its long-standing preoccupation with the political economy of economic development. Thus, students at all degree levels have access to a unique pool of regional expertise and can take course options that cover diverse aspects of economic and social development in Africa, Asia and Latin America. At the postgraduate level, our commitment to critical engagement with mainstream economics while also studying the political economy of development is reflected in cutting-edge research into alternatives both at the level of theory and of economic policy responses. Innovative MSc courses develop new approaches to themes such as good governance , rent-seeking , financial system design , and the role of social and cultural capital in shaping a new economic world order. A strong body of PhD students is currently developing some of these ideas as well as undertaking research on better-established topics in development economics.

For more information: <http://www.soas.ac.uk/economics/><sup>21</sup>

### **2.1.12 The Global Center for Advanced Studies, Slovenia**

The Ph.D. degree program in the humanities is an interdisciplinary trans-national high & low-residency program linking philosophical, anthropological, performative and linguistic disciplines, tailored to the needs of individual researchers “students”.

The program provides student-researchers with a flexible, interdisciplinary framework, built on connections among specific courses and areas of interest including ecological, political, artistic, and social practices. Our Ph.D. students go through rigorous theoretical and methodological training that imparts strong research and analytical skills and enables students to adapt to the constantly changing 21st century labor market as well as to create new labor practices. We offer an unprecedented intensive practicum, where doctoral candidates are encouraged to actively participate in collaborative teaching opportunities with faculty members during their course of study. The program enables student-researchers to study fields and disciplines that are underrepresented in traditional higher learning institutions with specialized ways of creating new post-carbon

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<sup>21</sup><http://www.soas.ac.uk/economics/>

economies through innovative ecological partnerships and educational development programs.

Our aim is to build a creative commons whose impact is far reaching offering creative solutions to increasingly pertinent and life-threatening questions. It is time to change the face of education and build a better and more just world. We are poised to make a difference. Join us.

Further details: <http://globalcenterforadvancedstudies.org/ameugcas-ph-d-program/><sup>22</sup>

### **2.1.13 Universities of Camerino and Macerata, Italy**

This is a joint PhD program on Economic Development: Analyses, Policies, and Theories established by the University of Macerata and the University of Camerino. Our aim is to enable scholars to understand the economic reality they live in so that they may not only operate in academia but also actively participate in the more general context of economic activities. We intend to pursue this goal by laying particular emphasis on theoretical perspectives that are critical of the presently dominant one.

For more information: <http://www.unicam.it/laureati/dottorato/call.asp><sup>23</sup> and <http://www.unimc.it/sda>

### **2.1.14 University of Athens, Greece**

The University of Athens Doctoral Program in Economic (UADPhilEcon) is committed to approaching economics as a social science, combining advanced mainstream theory and applied work with a critical edge made possible by a serious engagement with the philosophical, political and historical implications of economic ideas and techniques. UADPhilEcon is committed to a rigorous but also critical approach to economic theories. The program is founded on the conviction that the best thinker is one who knows not only the theory and its applications but also one who understands the untested assumptions on which it has been built as well as the social and historical origins of these assumptions. UADPhilEcon aims at eliciting deep thinking and a pluralism of mind that equips its graduates with the capacity to transcend the limits of any rigid explanatory system. While the exposition of many models requires a mathematical approach, UADPhilEcon also aspires to embed in students the sense of wonder that any social scientist must feel when faced with the complexity and inherent unpredictability of the human condition. A small number of students are admitted each year. Applications from outside of Greece

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<sup>22</sup><http://globalcenterforadvancedstudies.org/ameugcas-ph-d-program/>

<sup>23</sup><http://www.unicam.it/laureati/dottorato/call.asp>

<sup>24</sup><http://www.unimc.it/sda/bando/call>

(by Greek and non-Greek candidates alike) are actively encouraged. It is a policy of UADPhilEcon to charge no fees either to Greek or to non-Greek students.

For more information: <http://www.uadphilecon.gr><sup>25</sup>

### **2.1.15 University of Barcelona, Spain**

A graduate program Globalization, development and economic cooperation with a heterodox perspective.

For more information: <http://www.ub.edu/economiaempresa/masteroficial/><sup>26</sup>

### **2.1.16 University of Bremen, Germany**

The Faculty of Economics and Business Studies offers BA, MA, and PhD Degrees in business studies and economics. An increasing number of courses will be taught in English in the future (and on request). All programs combine heterodox and mainstream elements. While some business studies courses offer evolutionary, institutional and competence-based approaches to the firm, economic courses include heterodox microeconomics, institutional and evolutionary economics and neo-Schumpeterian approaches to innovation and information economics. Applied industrial and spatial economics courses are taught largely from a heterodox perspective.

For more information: [http://www.wiwi.uni-bremen.de/start\\_en](http://www.wiwi.uni-bremen.de/start_en)<sup>27</sup>

### **2.1.17 University of California, Riverside, US**

The University of California, Riverside (UCR) Department of Economics offers a doctoral program in economics, with about ten students (including both domestic and international) in each entering class. This program combines rigorous training in economic theory and econometrics with the opportunity to take coursework in a variety of heterodox areas: development; labor; money and finance; classical, Marxian, and Keynesian economic theory; methodology and epistemology; racial inequality and urban issues; and economic history. Many students in this program also conduct thesis research and write dissertations in these areas.

For more information: <http://www.economics.ucr.edu><sup>28</sup>

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<sup>25</sup><http://www.uadphilecon.gr/>

<sup>26</sup><http://www.ub.edu/economiaempresa/masteroficial/index.html>

<sup>27</sup>[http://www.wiwi.uni-bremen.de/start\\_en](http://www.wiwi.uni-bremen.de/start_en)

<sup>28</sup><http://www.economics.ucr.edu/>

### **2.1.18 University of Greenwich, UK**

The Department of International Business and Economics at Greenwich is a leading department in applying plurality in theoretical and methodological approaches in both research and teaching. We have a strong supervisory capacity in heterodox economics. The Department hosts the three major research centres : theCentre for Business Network Analysis (CBNA), the Greenwich Political Economy Research Centre, and the Public Services International Research Unit (PSIRU).

Our Phd programme is part of the PhD programme at the Faculty of Business.

For further information, please see: <http://www2.gre.ac.uk/study/courses/pg/res/bus><sup>29</sup>

### **2.1.19 University of Maastricht, The Netherlands**

MERIT and UNU/INTECH together offer a PhD Program in Economics and Policy Studies of Technical Change. The program is designed for students who are interested in exploring the theoretical, institutional and policy issues underlying technological change and in studying the role of technical change in fostering economic growth and development in both industrialized and developing countries.

For more information: [http://mgsog.merit.unu.edu/prospective\\_students/phd/ppid/](http://mgsog.merit.unu.edu/prospective_students/phd/ppid/)<sup>30</sup>

### **2.1.20 University of Manitoba, Canada**

The Department of Economics offers M.A. and PhD degree programs. The department is both heterodox and policy-oriented. Faculty are heavily involved in shaping policy locally as well as at the national and international levels, and have strong ties to economic research and forecasting organizations, international aid agencies, and institutes for social policy research. Faculty members currently provide courses and are actively pursuing research that reflects a range of theoretical and methodological approaches, including Marxian economics, Post-Keynesian economics, institutional economics, economic history, and mainstream neoclassical economics. In addition to the standard economic curriculum, graduate students can choose from a variety of approaches and research areas, as well as take advantage of the department's openness to interdisciplinary research. The department considers economic history and the history of economic thought to be an important part of the training of an economist and PhD students are required to have had some exposure to these fields prior to the completion of their degree.

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<sup>29</sup><http://www2.gre.ac.uk/study/courses/pg/res/bus>

<sup>30</sup>[http://mgsog.merit.unu.edu/prospective\\_students/phd/ppid/](http://mgsog.merit.unu.edu/prospective_students/phd/ppid/)

The department's commitment to methodological pluralism is instrumental in creating a stimulating intellectual environment in which students are exposed to a range of perspectives and to the critical issues informing contemporary economic theory and policy. Contributing to this environment is the department's weekly seminar series. The department also holds an annual mini-conference with invited papers from visiting economists. The conference theme varies yearly, but previous conferences have explored such issues as the economics of the Kyoto Protocol, the economic causes of the Great Depression, privatization of public assets, sustainable development, the challenge of feminist economics, and the economics of the new economy. The theme for 2004 is Heterodoxy and Orthodoxy in Economic Analysis. Graduate students are encouraged to attend and participate in these conferences, and their costs are fully covered by the department.

For more information: <http://umanitoba.ca/faculties/arts/departments/economics/graduate><sup>31</sup>

### **2.1.21 University of Massachusetts, Amherst, US**

The Doctoral Program in Economics provides students with a sophisticated and critical grounding in economic analysis, so that they can contribute creatively to research, teaching, and social policy. This commitment has gained the Department an international reputation as a center of research in innovative approaches to economics. The graduate program includes a variety of different approaches and perspectives in economics, including the neoclassical, post-Keynesian, Marxist, and theoretical Institutionalist approaches.

The entering graduate class consists of ten to fifteen students each year. The focus of the Department, as well as its policy of maintaining small classes and promoting close contact between faculty and students, has enabled the program to attract talented students on a par with other highly selective graduate programs in the country. The students are of diverse backgrounds, nationality, gender, and race. They are drawn by the program's strengths in such areas as development, international, macro theory, micro theory, economic history, gender and class, labor, and industrial organization. Our graduates have been recruited by leading liberal arts and research institutions in the United States and abroad.

For more information: <http://www.umass.edu/economics/><sup>32</sup>

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<sup>31</sup><http://umanitoba.ca/faculties/arts/departments/economics/graduate/>

<sup>32</sup><http://www.umass.edu/economics/>

### 2.1.22 University of Massachusetts, Boston, US

The Ph.D. in Public Policy at the University of Massachusetts provides an interdisciplinary curriculum, an applied research focus. Faculty are drawn from disciplines of community planning, economics, law, management, philosophy, political science, psychology, and sociology and have spent a considerable amount of time developing and refining curriculum and constructing team taught courses to deliver a program which reflects progressive approaches to policy analysis. Focusing on policy issues of equity and opportunity, the Ph.D. program. Program courses integrate a wide range of political and economic philosophies and theories of public policy from various political perspectives. Courses provide a solid grounding in political theory, familiarity with the methods of public policy analysis, and the development of a broad range of quantitative and qualitative skills necessary for analyzing and evaluating public policies and programs.

For more information: [http://www.umb.edu/academics/mgs/publicpolicy\\_publicaffairs/graduate/publicpolicy\\_phd/](http://www.umb.edu/academics/mgs/publicpolicy_publicaffairs/graduate/publicpolicy_phd/)

### 2.1.23 University of Missouri, Kansas City, US

The Department of Economics at UMKC offers both MA and PhD programs that emphasize an interdisciplinary, heterodox approach to economics. The former has 75 students and the latter has 60 students. In the core theory courses, students are provided a critical review of neoclassical theory and then introduced to Institutional, Post Keynesian and other heterodox approaches to macroeconomics, microeconomics, and political economy. Students can also take courses that cover heterodox price and output-employment models and advanced heterodox theory. In addition, students take courses in econometrics, but they are also expected to engage with qualitative and other research methods. The Department also offers fields based on heterodox theory in advanced economic theory, financial theory, monetary theory and industrial organization as well as history of economic thought. Finally, the Department offers a specialized social science field that covers philosophy, methods, and theories in the social sciences. The Department's goal is to help students develop knowledge and skills for independent research on fundamental questions in heterodox economic theory and in economic and social issues of the present and the future. The Department has a Center for Economic Information that engages in research projects in the urban public sector. Finally, in the recent years the Department has hosted the International Post Keynesian conference and a conference on Social Provisioning, Embeddedness, and Modeling the Economy.

For more information: <http://cas.umkc.edu/economics/><sup>34</sup>

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<sup>33</sup>[http://www.umb.edu/academics/mgs/publicpolicy\\_publicaffairs/graduate/publicpolicy\\_phd/](http://www.umb.edu/academics/mgs/publicpolicy_publicaffairs/graduate/publicpolicy_phd/)

<sup>34</sup><http://cas.umkc.edu/economics/>



### 2.1.24 University of Ottawa, Canada

As is the case in a number of other universities in Canada, the graduate program is a mainstream program at the University of Ottawa in which all of the core theory courses are offered within the neoclassical tradition. If students are able to run the gauntlet and survive these core theory courses, students are able to work under the supervision of heterodox economists, Marc Lavoie and Mario Seccareccia, either for the Master s or PhD thesis.

For more information: <http://www.sciencesociales.uottawa.ca/eco/eng/index.asp><sup>35</sup>

### 2.1.25 University of Siena, Italy

The Doctorate in Economics at the University of Siena trains students to do research in economics over a four year programme. The first two years are devoted to course work. After a first training in mathematics, microeconomics, macroeconomics, and econometrics, a full menu of specialized courses is offered. It is our conviction that a full understanding of economic phenomena is favored by a pluralistic view of economics; hence our constant attention is on exposing the students to different theoretical points of view. The courses are held in English. Courses take advantage of the network of international connections cultivated by our Department. This year Samuel Bowls has been appointed full professor and will have a leading role in the doctorate programme.

For more information: <http://en.unisi.it/teaching/postgraduate-and-other-programmes/doctoral-research-programmes><sup>36</sup>

### 2.1.26 University of Sydney, Australia

The Department of Political Economy offers Master s and Doctoral studies, emphasising heterodox economics and interdisciplinary social sciences. The Master of Political Economy program is suitable for people who have completed a Bachelors degree, perhaps in another field within the social sciences and now wish to study political economy. The Department also offers a research Ph.D. degree in political economy, based on research and the preparation of a thesis on a topic of your own choosing.

The Department of Political Economy was formed as a breakaway from the Department of Economics and is now located in a new School of Social and Political Sciences. The department provides an environment in which teaching and research is not constrained

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<sup>35</sup><http://www.sciencesociales.uottawa.ca/eco/eng/index.asp>

<sup>36</sup><http://en.unisi.it/teaching/postgraduate-and-other-programmes/doctoral-research-programmes>

by the economic orthodoxy. It has the largest grouping of political economists at any Australian university. The research and teaching interests include international political economy; corporate globalisation and international migration; political economic development; environmental and ecological economics; Marxist, institutional, Keynesian and feminist perspectives on political economy; the critique of neoliberalism; industry policies; economic inequality; and urban and regional economic issues. Political economy can be studied directly without having to take mainstream courses in neoclassical economics. Staff in the department publishes the Journal of Australian Political Economy: [australianpe.wix.com/japehome](http://australianpe.wix.com/japehome)<sup>37</sup> .

For more information: [http://sydney.edu.au/arts/political\\_economy/](http://sydney.edu.au/arts/political_economy/)<sup>38</sup>

### 2.1.27 University of Utah, US

Do you feel that there should be more to Economics than second order conditions of constrained optima or intergenerational planning with infinite time horizons? Would you also like to examine economic theory from the perspective of the philosophy of science? Are you fascinated by the problems of the Third World, post-Keynesian macroeconomics, Marxian economics, ecological economics, the economics of gender, or Bayesian econometrics? If so, graduate study in economics at the University of Utah may be for you.

Mainstream and heterodox approaches are integral parts of a broad program which includes a technically sophisticated presentation of economic theory and quantitative methods as well as a variety of fields of specialization, including the history of economic thought, political economy, monetary economics, law and economics, econometrics and economic development. The Department has approximately 50 Ph.D. students in residence, 20 Masters students and a faculty of 20 with Ph.D. s from leading universities across the U.S.

For more information: <http://www.econ.utah.edu/><sup>39</sup>

## 2.2 Master's Programs

### 2.2.1 American University, US

American University's Economics Department offers an online Master of Arts in Economics, with an Applied Economics Specialization. The online setting provides a flexible schedule for students while upholding the same quality education experienced in the

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<sup>37</sup><http://australianpe.wix.com/japehome>

<sup>38</sup>[http://sydney.edu.au/arts/political\\_economy/](http://sydney.edu.au/arts/political_economy/)

<sup>39</sup><http://www.econ.utah.edu/>

classroom taught by renowned economists and professors from around the world. The Applied Economics curriculum includes advanced topics of econometrics such as hypothesis testing, basic bivariate & multivariate OLS models, sample selection & censoring, quasi-experimental data, simultaneous equations, and more. This degree hones the skills needed for individuals to gain valuable insight into economic issues through hands on training, and real world learning.

More information is available here: <http://programs.online.american.edu/econ/masters-economics><sup>40</sup>

### **2.2.2 Berlin School of Economics and Law, Germany**

#### **MA in International Economics**

The Master in International Economics provides students with a critical understanding of current debates in economics. The programme has a strongly international approach and aims to integrate an understanding of theoretical controversies, historical developments and contemporary policy disputes. It also includes an interdisciplinary component reflecting the importance that social and political institutions play in shaping economic developments. The Masters in International Economics will equip students with the skills to pursue internationally oriented careers with government and non-government organisations as well as with international businesses and international business organisations. The programme is taught entirely in English. Teaching is in seminars in which students have close contact with the teaching staff and in which students are expected to play an active part.

Further information is available [here](#)<sup>41</sup> .

#### **MA in Political Economy of European Integration**

The creation of the European Union as a new political entity beyond nation states poses new challenges to the protection of nature, the regulation of labour and money as basic dimensions of integration. These challenges result from the obstacles to internal integration and social cohesion within Europe as well as Europe's role in an increasingly multipolar and economically globalised world. The masters programme aims to provide students with an understanding of those challenges and of the policy mechanisms and policies at the European level which address the issues. It is a special profile of this programme that it has a strong focus on political economy.

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<sup>40</sup><http://programs.online.american.edu/econ/masters-economics>

<sup>41</sup><http://www.hwr-berlin.de/en/departement-of-business-and-economics/study-programmes/international-economics/>

Further information is available [here](#)<sup>42</sup> .

### **MA in Labour Policies and Globalisation**

The Masters programme Labour Policies & Globalisation (LPG) offered by the Global Labour University started as a pilot course in Germany in October 2004. The one-year programme is part of a wider project to promote cooperation between trade unions and the research community and to strengthen the analytical and policy development capacity of trade unions. The curriculum was jointly developed by universities and trade unions from around the world with a focus on Global Challenges to Labour, International Labour Rights, Processes of Globalisation and Economic Responses to Globalisation.

Further information is available [here](#)<sup>43</sup> .

### **MA in Chinese-European Economics and Business Studies**

China's rapid economic development, its integration into the WTO, as well as its significance for the global economy are challenging the development and competitiveness of companies and institutions at national and international level. In an intercultural setting, students will learn to describe major aspects of the economic development in China and Europe and learn to analyse certain aspects of trade relations and financial flows as well as social and economic interrelations between the two regions. The programme takes a comparative Chinese-European perspective in the majority of the modules. It offers an international and application-oriented approach to a multidisciplinary and academic education in Economics and Business Studies. The cross-cultural learning and teaching environment is further supported by a mandatory semester in China.

Further information is available [here](#)<sup>44</sup> .

## **2.2.3 City University London, UK**

### **MA Global Political Economy**

City's Global Political Economy MA, launched in 2011, provides a contemporary take on the analysis of global economic relations, the workings of the global financial system, state strategies and processes of regulation. You will develop an in-depth understanding

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<sup>42</sup><http://www.hwr-berlin.de/en/departement-of-business-and-economics/study-programmes/political-economy-of-european-integration/>

<sup>43</sup><http://www.hwr-berlin.de/en/studium/studienangebot/imb-kurzform/labour-policies-and-globalisation/>

<sup>44</sup><http://www.hwr-berlin.de/studium/studienangebot/fb-1-kurzform/chinese-european-economics-and-business-studies-ma/>

of how the economic system works and address critical issues in international development and policy-making. You take two core modules – in Global Political Economy, and Global Governance – plus optional modules in global finance, development, policymaking & diplomacy, migration, civil society and international institutions. You will benefit from City's central London location, and our academic expertise in global political economy, global finance, global governance and development.

For more information: <http://www.city.ac.uk/courses/postgraduate/global-political-economy><sup>45</sup>

#### **2.2.4 Cusanus University, Germany**

The newly founded Cusanus University in Bernkastel-Kues, Germany, offers a pluralist, critical and transdisciplinary master's degree program in economics ("Ökonomie")

For years, students all over the world have been fighting for the reform of the curriculum in economics. Now, academics have managed to found a small, yet highly innovative university dedicating itself to the realization of such reform: the Cusanus University. Here you can study a new accredited master's program in economics which has been awarded state recognition in Germany. Its curriculum is characterized by a focus on real world issues, a pluralism of theories and methods across disciplinary boundaries, a strong focus on the history of economics and economic thought as well as by ways of encouraging reflexive thinking and engaged scholarship.

There are two major fields of specialization, one dealing with the formation and creation of society ("Gesellschaftsgestaltung") the other with the formation and creation of the economy ("Wirtschaftsgestaltung"). In both cases, the master's program in economics lasts 2 academic years (4 semesters), always starting in the fall semester (September). The language of administration and instruction is mainly German. Upon successful completion of the program, students are awarded a Master of Arts (M.A.) degree.

For further information visit: [www.cusanus-hochschule.de](http://www.cusanus-hochschule.de)<sup>46</sup>

#### **2.2.5 De Montfort University, UK**

De Montfort University offers a wide range of Master programmes in business economics and finance. These include business economics and business finance; business economics and international relations; business economics and marketing; business economics and international relations; and finance and investment. Options include behavioural finance; managing complexity; economics of emerging markets; post-Cold World War

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<sup>45</sup><http://www.city.ac.uk/courses/postgraduate/global-political-economy>

<sup>46</sup><http://www.cusanus-hochschule.de>

order; globalisation; and business continuity and crisis management. We also support students across a wide range of PhD supervision topics.

For further information, go to: <http://www.dmu.ac.uk/study/courses/postgraduate-courses/postgraduate-courses.aspx><sup>47</sup>

### **2.2.6 EIPE, Erasmus University Rotterdam, NLD**

The Erasmus Institute for Philosophy and Economics (EIPE) invites students to apply for its graduate programme in philosophy and economics. The focus of the programme is on interdisciplinary areas where the Philosophy and Methodology of Economics, on the one hand, and Institutional Economics, on the other, meet (with particular attention paid to the new developments in science studies and to the new economics of institutions and organizations). The programme is strongly international. Its working language is English. Ideally, applicants have a Master's degree in economics or in philosophy, or are close to completing such a degree. Those with a strong Bachelor's degree will also be considered. The programme is in two parts. The first part provides a one-year MPhil Degree and it can be done separately. It consists of a set of foundational courses on topics that range from the philosophy and rhetoric of both mainstream and heterodox economics to the foundations of new institutional and evolutionary economics. The core courses are currently given by Mark Blaug, John Groenewegen, Arjo Klamer, Uskali Maki, Deirdre McCloskey and Jack Vromen as well as visiting professors (such as, in 2000-2002, by Gregory Dow, Wade Hands, John Davis, Claude Menard, and John Dupre).

Overall, EIPE has some 20 Members who participate in its activities, including teaching, and whose areas of expertise cover a broad range of fields and topics, from philosophy of science, social epistemology, social ontology, and internet ethics to theories of rationality, transaction cost economics, organization theory, game theory, and cultural economics (the current list of members comprises Gerrit Antonides, Mark Blaug, John Davis, Igor Douven, Sanjeev Goyal, John Groenewegen, George Hendrikse, Jeroen van den Hoven, Maarten Janssen, Arjo Klamer, Barbara Krug, Theo Kuipers, Deirdre McCloskey, Uskali Maki, Bart Nooteboom, Paivi Oinas, Laszlo Polos, Ronald Spekle, Ruth Towse, Jack Vromen, Richard Whitley, Theo van Willigenburg).

The MPhil will be useful for those who want to have a solid introduction to the areas covered; those who want to upgrade their knowledge close to the frontline research on these themes; and those who want to prepare themselves for PhD research at EIPE or elsewhere. After the MPhil, students can apply for the second part of the EIPE Programme, the PhD programme. PhD theses focus on topics related to the EIPE Research Programme Institutions .

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<sup>47</sup><http://www.dmu.ac.uk/study/courses/postgraduate-courses/postgraduate-courses.aspx>

EIPE organizes a regular research seminar with internationally renowned experts presenting papers. It also runs a PhD seminar to provide a forum for discussion of the work in progress by its graduate students. Moreover, it organizes international workshops and conferences on a wide range of topics.

For more information: <http://www.eur.nl/fw/english/eipe/><sup>48</sup>

### **2.2.7 Economic Policies in the Age of Globalization (EPOG), Erasmus Mundus**

The main objective of the EPOG Master's course is to give birth to a new generation of international experts, able to define and assess economic policies and evolve within different political, social and regional contexts. Towards this objective the EPOG Master's Program goes beyond the reach of standard economic theory to include various heterodox approaches that may have more to say about the challenges facing national policy makers in a globalized context. The very best students from all over the world will be eligible for scholarships awarded for 2 years by the European Commission.

The programme relies on 8 prestigious universities:

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

More information available at [www.epog.eu](http://www.epog.eu)<sup>49</sup>

### **2.2.8 FHTW Berlin University of Applied Sciences, Germany**

The Master's course in International and Development Economics is an 18 months full-time programme by the Department of Management & Economics I at the FHTW Berlin.

<sup>48</sup><http://www.eur.nl/fw/english/eipe/>

<sup>49</sup><http://www.epog.eu>

The course, which was first offered in 2003, begins on April 1 each year at the start of the summer semester. The programme consists of three semesters of courses with lectures/seminars of around 20 hours per week; the 3rd term is mainly for writing the thesis and the final colloquium. The programme is taught entirely in English. The programme is designed for students from developing countries as well as for students from Germany and other developed countries who have a special interest in the economic challenges facing developing, emerging and transition economies. First, the programme will provide students with a solid foundation in development economics, macroeconomics and modern theories of international trade and finance. Here, students will become familiar with contemporary economic controversies, especially those involving monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policy. Second, the programme will focus on policy and management issues in key economic sectors, in particular agriculture, financial institutions and public enterprises. There is a special emphasis on development finance. Hence, the course will be concerned with micro, meso (sectorial) and macro levels of activity. The main focus is on heterodox approaches to development issues. Throughout, the programme will strive to achieve a balance between theoretical reflection and practical application. It is expected that students have already acquired basic academic knowledge and skills in business management in their undergraduate studies. The programme will prepare students to work in various areas related to developing countries. Graduates will be well equipped to work for European companies which operate in developing countries, or for governmental or nongovernmental institutions involved in development cooperation. In developing countries graduates will be ideally suited for positions in government departments, banks and other financial institutions, consulting organizations, multinational companies, chambers of commerce or educational institutions such as universities. Service fee for the entire programme is 2,000 Euro.

For more information: <http://mide.htw-berlin.de/><sup>50</sup>

### **2.2.9 Global Labour University**

The Global Labour University (GLU) network is offering the Masters Programmes

- Labour Policies and Globalisation (Germany)
- Labour and Development, Economic Policy, Globalisation and Labour (South Africa)
- Social Economy and Labour (Brazil)
- Globalisation and Labour (India)

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<sup>50</sup><http://mide.htw-berlin.de/>



on sustainable development, social justice, international labour standards and trade unions, economic policies and global institutions.

For more information: <http://www.global-labour-university.org/><sup>51</sup>

### **2.2.10 International Institute of Social Studies, The Netherlands**

MA in Development Studies

A 15.5 months programme starting 3 September 2012. In a globalizing world Development Studies has to deal with the interconnectedness of societies on the one hand and regional and local specificities on the other. Development Studies locates societal change within a historical, comparative and global perspective and translates insights into strategies for development. At ISS students learn to be critical, to analyze development, to translate insights into plans and concrete action, and to participate with confidence in debates on development. The MA in Development Studies at ISS offers 5 Majors within this interdisciplinary field:

- Agrarian and Environmental Studies (AES)
- Economics of Development (ECD)
- Governance, Policy and Political Economy (GPPE)
- Human Rights, Gender and Conflict Studies: Social Justice Perspectives (SJP)
- Social Policy for Development (SPD)

For more information: [http://www.iss.nl/education/ma\\_programme/](http://www.iss.nl/education/ma_programme/)<sup>52</sup>

### **2.2.11 Kingston University, UK**

The School of Economics of Kingston University will offer from autumn 2011 a unique programme in the UK: an MA Economics (Political Economy). This is one of the very few Political Economy courses in an economics department. The degree combines a solid foundation in standard economic theory and quantitative techniques with a specialization in Political Economy. It covers a broad range of political economy approaches, including Marxian, post-Keynesian and Institutionalist theories, and provides an opportunity to study contemporary issues such as the causes of the financial and economic crises and

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<sup>51</sup><http://www.global-labour-university.org/>

<sup>52</sup>[http://www.iss.nl/education/ma\\_programme/](http://www.iss.nl/education/ma_programme/)

economic and social inequality. Taught modules include Paradigms in Political Economy, Advanced Political Economy, and Rise of Capitalism. We also intend to grow a PhD programme in the same area in the future. The School of Economics also hosts [Political Economy Research Group](#)<sup>53</sup> .

For more information: <http://www.kingston.ac.uk/postgraduate-course/economics-political-economy-ma/><sup>54</sup>

### **2.2.12 Levy Economics Institute of Bard College, US**

Levy Institute Master of Science in Economic Theory and Policy

Starting in fall 2013, the Levy Economics Institute will begin offering the Master of Science in Economic Theory and Policy, a two-year degree program designed to meet the preprofessional needs of undergraduates in economics and finance. Headed by Senior Scholar and Program Director Jan Kregel, this innovative program draws on the expertise of Institute scholars and select Bard College faculty, and emphasizes empirical and policy analysis through specialization in one of four key research areas: macroeconomic theory, policy, and modeling; monetary policy and financial structure; distribution of income, wealth, and well-being, including gender equality and time poverty; and employment and labor markets.

The Levy Institute Master of Science in Economic Theory and Policy degree program offers students a marketable set of skills and a strong understanding of economic and policy models at both the macro and micro levels, with direct application to a broad range of career paths. Thanks to the close links between our research agenda and the program's core curriculum, students experience graduate education as a practicum, and all students participate in a graduate research assistantship at the Institute. There is also a 3+2 dual-degree option for undergraduates that leads to both a BA and the MS in five years.

For more information: <http://www.bard.edu/levyms><sup>55</sup>

### **2.2.13 Middlesex University, UK**

At Middlesex we have constructed a unique and absorbing course to equip you with the advanced knowledge and skills you need to embark on or strengthen an existing stimulating career in a diverse range of organisations, with particular focus on the major

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<sup>53</sup><http://fass.kingston.ac.uk/research/perg>

<sup>54</sup><http://www.kingston.ac.uk/postgraduate-course/economics-political-economy-ma/>

<sup>55</sup><http://www.bard.edu/levyms>

aspects of sustainable work and employment. Taught by academics with a wealth of international experience, this specialised approach to exploring the effects of globalisation will enable you to confront issues of inequality, growth, climate change, labour, social movement strategies, and more with the confidence and abilities you need to produce effective results.

Based in London – one of Europe’s NGO, trade union and civil society organisation hubs– it is the ideal city to undertake a postgraduate programme, providing you with a host of networks, employment and career opportunities.

As part of this exciting course you will also examine the use of media and technology, labour strategies under neo-liberalism, and look in detail at the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. This contemporary approach to the subject of Globalisation and Work ensures that every aspect of our course is grounded in real-world relevance, enhancing your employability by preparing you for the actual systems, processes and concepts you will face in your career.

We also have an active [Facebook group](#)<sup>56</sup> that you can join to participate in debates and discussions.

For more information visit: <http://www.mdx.ac.uk/courses/postgraduate/globalisation-and-work><sup>57</sup>

#### **2.2.14 National University of San Martín, Argentina**

The Master s Program in Economic Development seeks to provide economics students with an alternative curriculum while covering and seeking for students to master standard mainstream literature and themes, including advanced quantitative skills, as middle step in the development of an academic career or public service.

While providing wide-ranging courses on development, macroeconomics, microeconomics, econometrics and history of economic ideas, the Program will offer students the possibility of picking between two alternative concentrations the first, on Macroeconomics and Finance for Development , to be coordinated by Mat as Vernengo (Ph.D., New School University); the second, on Industrial Organization and Technical Change , to be coordinated by Pablo Lavarello (Ph.D., University of Paris XIII). Martin Abeles (Ph.D., New School University) will be the Program Director, backed by a host of prominent academics.

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<sup>56</sup><https://www.facebook.com/groups/238371095227/>

<sup>57</sup><http://www.mdx.ac.uk/courses/postgraduate/globalisation-and-work>

For more information: <http://www.unsam.edu.ar/escuelas/economia/273/economia/desarrollo-economico><sup>58</sup>

### **2.2.15 Nottingham Trent University, UK**

Designed for those interested in the pursuit of economics research in government, academia or industry, the MSc in Economics at Nottingham Trent University examines economic theory, empirical methods and applications. It develops economics research skills through explicit reflection on economic research design, planning and methodologies. Students will be equipped with an understanding of contemporary economic research methods and their limitations. The course reflects approaches to research and policy from the perspective of a number of schools of thought including neoclassical approaches, Institutional, Marxian and Post-Keynesian economics. The course is geared towards producing economics researchers and this is achieved through specialist teaching and close supervision of research projects. The MSc in Economics is suitable for students wishing to pursue a PhD at Nottingham Trent or elsewhere.

For more information: [www.ntu.ac.uk](http://www.ntu.ac.uk)<sup>59</sup>

### **2.2.16 Roosevelt University, US**

Roosevelt is one of the few universities in the United States where students can study economics from heterodox points of view. A commitment to pluralism, intellectual tolerance, and diversity of thought and method are essential to the Roosevelt approach to economics. Courses at Roosevelt include eclectic, institutionalist, feminist, post-Keynesian, and Marxist approaches to economic analysis in addition to standard Neoclassical and Keynesian approaches. Our objective is not to replace one orthodoxy with another but rather to encourage students to view economics as an evolving discipline that can help them make sense of the world around them.

For more information: <http://www.roosevelt.edu/CAS/Programs/ECON/MA.aspx><sup>60</sup>

### **2.2.17 School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, UK**

#### **MSc in Labour, Social Movements and Development**

This new programme is concerned with labour conditions and relations, social movements of labour and their contributions to development processes and changes in the

<sup>58</sup><http://www.unsam.edu.ar/escuelas/economia/273/economia/desarrollo-economico>

<sup>59</sup>[http://www.ntu.ac.uk/apps/pss/course\\_finder/175809-1/39/msc\\_economics.aspx](http://www.ntu.ac.uk/apps/pss/course_finder/175809-1/39/msc_economics.aspx)

<sup>60</sup><http://www.roosevelt.edu/CAS/Programs/ECON/MA.aspx>

Global South. It is the first MSc programme of its kind in the UK dedicated to Labour, Social Movements and Development. Students will have the opportunity to experience policy-making and labour campaigns in practice. They will participate in our interactive sessions to devise policies; and design and implement regional, national and international labour campaigns. The MSc draws on the expertise of staff in the Department of Development Studies, specialising in Latin America, Africa and Asia. It benefits from our contacts within the field, including with NGOs and international organisations.

The MSc degree will focus on:

- Labour process and organisations in the South
- A comparative history of labour and social movements in countries such as China, Korea, India, South Africa, Brazil and the Middle East
- The impact of neoliberalism and globalisation on workers in the South
- Informalisation of labour, casualisation and precarious work
- Feminisation of labour
- Forced labour and child labour
- Rural labour, migrant labour and labour in Export Processing Zones
- Household and reproductive labour
- The International Labour Organisation, international labour standards and decent work
- Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives, codes of conduct and anti-sweatshop campaigning
- Theories and practices of local, national and international labour campaigns

For further information: <http://www.soas.ac.uk/development/programmes/msc-labour-social-movements-and-development/><sup>61</sup>

### **MSc Research for International Development**

The MSc Research for International Development is a newly established interdisciplinary Taught Masters programme at SOAS, offered jointly by the departments of Economics and Development Studies. The degree has been developed to meet the needs of both development practitioners and researchers on international development, including those

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<sup>61</sup><http://www.soas.ac.uk/development/programmes/msc-labour-social-movements-and-development/>

wishing to pursue an MPhil/PhD in International Development. The programme will suit students with a variety of backgrounds in social sciences, including politics, sociology, economics, and so on. It would also meet the needs of people working, or hoping to work in international agencies, humanitarian organisations, and NGOs. Students with a strong interest in research and research methods will thrive on the MSc distinctive focus on training in research methods.

The programme's unique twenty-week core course *Battlefield of Methods: Approaches to International Development* equips students with the theoretical background and analytical skills to inquire into the relationship between theory and method in the domain of international development. The course provides students with knowledge about the plurality of methodological approaches in key areas of international development research and the policy choices and strategies associated with these. Further training in a variety of research methods is the focus of the other two core courses: *Research Methods in Political Economy I and II*. RMI covers the necessary statistical methods for social sciences including survey design and regression analysis. RMII addresses methods for the social sciences in the context of the political economy of development. This MSc gives students advanced interdisciplinary training in research methods and topics in *Research for International Development*. While the programme structure emphasises research methods, students will also have the opportunity to choose from a large number of substantive optional courses across the departments of Economics and Development Studies.

For more information: <http://www.soas.ac.uk/economics/programmes/msc-research-for-international-development/><sup>62</sup>

### **2.2.18 Schumacher College, UK**

#### **MA in Economics for Transition**

From September 2013, Schumacher College is again offering its MA and PG Cert in *Economics for Transition: Achieving low carbon, high well-being, resilient economies*. This pioneering postgraduate programme, now in its third year, has been developed by nef (New Economics Foundation), Schumacher College and the Transition Network, and is offered through the Business School at the University of Plymouth. Applications are now open – full and part-time routes available.

For more information: <http://www.schumachercollege.org.uk/courses/ma-in-economics-for-transition><sup>63</sup>

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<sup>62</sup><http://www.soas.ac.uk/economics/programmes/msc-research-for-international-development/>

<sup>63</sup><http://www.schumachercollege.org.uk/courses/ma-in-economics-for-transition>

### **2.2.19 State University of New York, Buffalo State, US**

The Economics and Finance Department at SUNY Buffalo State offers a Master's of Arts degree in Applied Economics with an emphasis on pluralistic approaches to economic theory and policy. We have two tracks; one in economic policy analysis and the other in financial economics. We have fourteen members in our faculty. Our faculty includes Post Keynesian, Institutional, Marxist and Neoclassical economists. Our program has four core courses. These are the History of Economic Thought, Applied Microeconomic Theory, Applied Macroeconomic Theory, and Applied Econometrics. Our program encompasses Post Keynesian, Marxist, and Institutionalist approaches as well as the neoclassical approach. This mix improves students critical understanding of economic theory and applications. The program's orientation toward application as opposed to pure theory enhances opportunities for graduates in a broad range of occupations and institutions. These include financial institutions, business, private and public sector policy-oriented and community service occupations, economic and financial consulting, and high school economics and social studies education. Several of our graduates have gone on to enter Ph.D. programs in economics.

For more information: <http://www.buffalostate.edu/economics><sup>64</sup>

### **2.2.20 Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia**

#### **MA in Technology Governance**

The one-year Masters program in Technology Governance is a technology-focused special graduate degree in Innovation Policy, Industrial Policy and Development Economics. Theoretically, it presents a realistic alternative to mainstream ( Standard Textbook ) Economics. It is taught entirely in English partially in modules (intensive week-long classes) and partially by overarching courses and workshops; also, there are many excursions and practical visits. The program culminates in a thesis that is to be completed by the end of the academic year. Because of its specific focus and trans-disciplinary approach, the MA is equally interesting as a first graduate degree right after undergraduate education, as an additional graduate degree after a less trans-disciplinary one, and as an early- or mid-career professional degree for those working in technology government fields, such as ministries, development and promotion authorities, and private companies and NGOs dealing with the subject matter.

Eight good reasons to apply to the Technology Governance program:

1. studying in one of the most successful new EU member countries with one of the most developed ICT infrastructures worldwide home of Skype and eVoting

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<sup>64</sup><http://www.buffalostate.edu/economics>

2. studying in one of the top funky towns of the world, a UNESCO world heritage site with beaches and skiing tracks alike
3. studying at one of the leading technical universities in the region
4. a specialized, recognized MA degree within one academic year
5. very low costs compared to similar degree programs
6. lectures by top international scholars and thinkers and award-winning lecturers in the field Carlota Perez, Erik S. Reinert, and Jan Kregel among them
7. possibility to study a semester at partner universities all over Europe
8. scholarship opportunities for international students: apply for the 7,200 euros worth Ragnar Nurkse scholarship (application deadline: May 31st) as well as for reimbursements of traveling costs.

Do you have a Bachelor s degree and a good command of the English language? Do you also have adequate basic knowledge in economics, history, and technology? Then Technology Governance might be a perfect opportunity for you to immerse yourself in this special field of interest.

For more information: [www.technologygovernance.eu](http://www.technologygovernance.eu)<sup>65</sup>

### **2.2.21 University of Bradford, UK**

The Division of Economics currently offers two graduate degree programs: MSc in Financial Economics and European MSc in Economics, where both include advanced microeconomics, macroeconomics and econometrics. In particular, the macroeconomics element seeks to equip students with a critical appreciation of the main features of modern macroeconomic theory and policy through a Post-Keynesian perspective. Additionally, the MSc in Financial Economics examines the difficulties of regulating banks in the presence of limited barriers to capital mobility and in the absence of a global regulatory body in financial markets. It is designed to enhance the knowledge of graduates who have interests and career aspirations in financial institutions or international financial organizations.

We also welcome PhD candidates within our two areas of expertise: Trade and Integration, Social Economics. The former includes inquiry into the economic interaction between countries and regions encompassing globalization and trade including critiques of EU neoliberalization. Whilst the latter is defined as inquiry into the individual and

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<sup>65</sup><http://www.technologygovernance.eu>



social dimensions of economic problems, the foundations and implications of economic analysis and the application of an economic approach to social and political questions.

For more information: <http://www.bradford.ac.uk/ssis/economics/><sup>66</sup>

### 2.2.22 University of Bremen, Germany

#### **Master in Business Administration and Economics with a specialization on the Economics and Governance of Innovation and Change**

In this specialization area, students will get familiar with sophisticated theoretical concepts in the field of innovation economics and will better understand aspects of innovation governance. For this purpose, some formal models and tools of network analysis will be introduced that foster an understanding of the innovation-driven dynamics of economic change. Moreover, students will learn to apply these concepts and analytical tools to explain empirically observed phenomena of innovative activity and to discuss their political as well as industrial implications. Some behavioral aspects will be added to the analysis to grasp the role of human cognition in the generation of novelty. Furthermore, a historical perspective adds to the understanding of long-term economic change.

To assure a close collaboration among students and professors, the program is taught exclusively via seminars and projects. The program includes courses such as *Evolutionary and Institutional Economics*, *The History of Technology and Innovation*, *Innovation and Economic Development in Emerging Markets*, *Innovation Policy and Governance* or *Management of Technology*.

Further details: <http://www.hs-bremen.de/internet/de/studium/stg/iseb/><sup>67</sup>

### 2.2.23 University of Denver, Josef Korbel School of International Studies, US

The MA in Global Finance, Trade and Economic Integration at JKISIS is an interdisciplinary and intellectually pluralist program that focuses on international political economy and international economic policy. Courses are taught by heterodox economists, along with open-minded political scientists, development practitioners and scholars, and international lawyers. Many students go onto careers as policy analysts working in multi-lateral organizations, for governments, and NGOs (especially those focusing on economic development and development policy).

For further information: [www.du.edu/korbel/programs/masters/gftei.html](http://www.du.edu/korbel/programs/masters/gftei.html)<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>66</sup><http://www.bradford.ac.uk/ssis/economics/>

<sup>67</sup><http://www.hs-bremen.de/internet/de/studium/stg/iseb/>

<sup>68</sup><http://www.du.edu/korbel/programs/masters/gftei.html>

## **2.2.24 University of Denver, US**

The University of Denver MA program offers excellent training in economics including exposure to a wide range of heterodox approaches and the history of economic ideas. The graduates do well finding employment in the private sector as well as in non-profits and the public sector, and some go on to get PhDs in economics from both heterodox and mainstream programs or in related disciplines. The priority deadline for applications has past and financial aid may no longer be available, but we are still accepting applications.

### **”Transforming Passion into Purpose”**

We teach our students economics from a broad and historically informed perspective that emphasizes the relevance of past economic debates for present-day problems. Our M.A. students engage critically with economic theory and learn to evaluate policy alternatives from different conceptual positions by using historical analysis and applying modern quantitative methods. Our program culminates in a thesis that gives students practical experience in conducting and writing their own research.

### **Meaningful Careers**

Students come to our program to further their careers in both the private and public sectors, as well as to become better-informed and engaged citizens. Our graduates have gone on to work for banks and investment firms, think tanks, non-profit organizations and government agencies, or to pursue their doctoral degrees.

### **An Ideal Location**

Colorado’s state capital offers both urban attractions and access to the Rocky Mountains. Our graduates often find career opportunities within Denver’s governmental agencies and policy research organizations or within its thriving start-up and renewable energy sectors.

### **Program Focuses**

- Development Economics
- Economic Policy with Specific Strengths in Health, Environmental, and Technology & Industrial Policy
- History of Thought & Philosophy of Economics
- Income Distribution & Inequality
- International Economics & Trade
- Macroeconomics

- Monetary & Financial Economics

For more information: <http://www.du.edu/ahss/economics/areasofstudy/graduate/index.html><sup>69</sup>

### 2.2.25 University of Greenwich, UK

#### MSc in Business and Financial Economics

Internationalisation of the world economy and the policy challenges it has posed for decision-makers have increased the demand for economics graduates with good analytical-critical skills and competencies. The MSc in Business and Financial Economics at Greenwich responds to this demand by offering a wide range of courses in economic theory and data analysis methods, with special emphasis on the institutional context, alternative macroeconomic paradigms covering both orthodox and heterodox theories and their implications for decision-making in the public and private domains and the interface between them. Our graduates are equipped with the applied economics and state-of-the-art data analysis skills necessary for evidence-based decision making. This is ensured by combining solid training in theory and method with stimulating exposure to economics and financial data sources.

The programme has a number of distinctive features, including: (i) structured conversion, which enables students from different disciplinary backgrounds to embark on a fully-fledged postgraduate degree in economics; (ii) rigorous training in business and financial economics and data analysis, which enables students to combine theory and evidence to develop evidence-based answers to economic and business issues; and (iii) special emphasis on an empirically-rich and methodologically-sound research project that culminates into a substantial dissertation and enhances our graduate's ability to work as professional economists.

For further information, please see: <http://www2.gre.ac.uk/study/courses/pg/eco/busfinec><sup>70</sup>

### 2.2.26 University of Hamburg, Germany

The Department of Socioeconomics has a long tradition of interdisciplinary teaching and research. The staff has a background in Post Keynesian, Institutionalist and Marx-

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<sup>69</sup><http://www.du.edu/ahss/economics/areasofstudy/graduate/index.html>

<sup>70</sup><http://www2.gre.ac.uk/study/courses/pg/eco/busfinec>

ian economics. It offers an interdisciplinary BA in Socioeconomics and several interdisciplinary MA programmes (e.g. MA in European Studies, MA in Economics and Sociology).

For further information:

<http://www.wiso.uni-hamburg.de/fachbereiche/sozialoekonomie/startseite/><sup>71</sup>

## **2.2.27 University of Hertfordshire, Business School, UK**

### **Msc on Global Economy and Business Institutions**

This research-driven MSc in Global Economy and Business Institutions from Hertfordshire Business School is an unmissable opportunity to learn with academics who are experts in institutional, evolutionary and organisational economics, political economy and development economics. Expand your understanding of institutional and organisational theories, analyse global economic issues and develop policy-making capabilities in a vibrant, research-rich environment, where you and your peers will drive discussions, make presentations and lead debates.

For further information: <http://uhbs-groe.org/masters-course.htm><sup>72</sup>

## **2.2.28 University of Manchester, UK**

The MA in Political Economy programme at Manchester University offers a cross-disciplinary curriculum of study in political economy. The MA is housed in the Centre for the Study of Political Economy, which brings together the world-class research strengths in the field of political economy at Manchester University. The programme is taught from members across the Faculty of Humanities in the School of Social Sciences, the School of Environment and Development, and the Manchester Business School. Each student will pursue their particular interests in political economy through one of four pathways:

- Theoretical Political Economy
- Political Economy of Society, Space and Environment
- Political Economy of Finance, Business and Work

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<sup>71</sup><http://www.wiso.uni-hamburg.de/fachbereiche/sozialoekonomie/startseite/>

<sup>72</sup><http://uhbs-groe.org/masters-course.htm>

- Political Economy of Development.

Each pathway offers courses drawn from across the different disciplines in the schools, offering the student a unique exposure to the full breadth of the field of political economy. The research route is an ESRC recognized 1 + 3 programme which offers training in both quantitative and qualitative research methods that prepare students for doctoral research.

For more information: <http://www.socialsciences.manchester.ac.uk/research/research-centres-and-networks/political-economy-institute/teaching/><sup>73</sup>

### 2.2.29 University of Massachusetts Boston, US

The University of Massachusetts Boston offers a Master's of Arts in Applied Economics for people interested in heterodox economic policy. The curriculum provides foundational courses in orthodox and heterodox economic theory, methodology and courses focusing on the analysis of urban issues in a global context. The design of the program strongly emphasizes the set of skills necessary to do applied economic research. Students are required to complete 32 credits with courses offered in late afternoons and evenings. Faculty members are heterodox economists with expertise in feminist, behavioral, institutional, Marxian, and post-Keynesian approaches as well as applied economic research experience. Students are encouraged to tackle timely economic policy issues including income stratification, economic and environmental sustainability, progressive taxation, gender and racial inequality, financial reform, and urban transformation. Most graduates from the program work as economic analysis in progressive non-profits and federal and state government agencies.

For more information: [www.umb.edu/academics/cla/economics/grad/ma](http://www.umb.edu/academics/cla/economics/grad/ma)<sup>74</sup>

### 2.2.30 University of Valencia, Spain

The University of Valencia includes in its graduate course offerings for the next academic year a new Master's Degree in Economic Policy and Public Economics. The master's program offers an advanced education for the training of specialists in economic policy and public economics, who will be qualified to interpret the possibilities and consequences of State intervention in the economy. The program content includes a pluralistic and interdisciplinary perspective that integrates economic, political and social dimensions within the analysis of current economic challenges and their alternatives.

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<sup>73</sup><http://www.socialsciences.manchester.ac.uk/research/research-centres-and-networks/political-economy-institute/teaching/>

<sup>74</sup><http://www.umb.edu/academics/cla/economics/grad/ma/>

Duration: 1 academic year (October-July)

Instruction languages: Spanish

More information in [www.uv.es/masterpoleco](http://www.uv.es/masterpoleco)<sup>75</sup> or write an email to [dearriba@uv.es](mailto:dearriba@uv.es)<sup>76</sup>

### **2.2.31 University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa**

The Masters programme (MCom) in Development Theory and Policy focuses on development economics and policymaking. This is a one year programme offered through the Wits School of Economic and Business Sciences, designed and run by the Corporate Strategy and Industrial Development (CSID) research programme. Successful students will graduate with a Masters of Commerce in Development Theory and Policy.

For more information: <https://www.wits.ac.za/course-finder/postgraduate/clm/mcom-development-theory-and-policy/><sup>77</sup>

### **2.2.32 Wright State University, US**

Wright State University's MA degree in Social and Applied Economics incorporates a number of heterodox components. Students are required to take Applied Microeconomics; Applied Macroeconomics; Development of Economic Thought; Contemporary Political Economy; Economic, Social, and Ecological Systems; Econometrics; Forecasting; and Economics Problem Seminar. Graduate heterodox elective courses include Political Economy of Women and Gender and Economic Policy in International Comparison. Wright State University is located in Dayton, Ohio. Historically the program has attracted local, as well as international students.

For more information: <http://www.wright.edu/business/msecon><sup>78</sup>

### **2.2.33 Other Universities with Graduate and Post Graduate Programs in Heterodox Economics**

Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand

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<sup>75</sup><http://www.uv.es/masterpoleco>

<sup>76</sup><mailto:dearriba@uv.es>

<sup>77</sup><https://www.wits.ac.za/course-finder/postgraduate/clm/mcom-development-theory-and-policy/>

<sup>78</sup><http://www.wright.edu/business/msecon/>

Supervise Master s and PhD theses; for further information contact Professor Kesting at [stefan.kesting@aut.ac.nz](mailto:stefan.kesting@aut.ac.nz)<sup>79</sup> or Professor Maloney at [tmaloney@aut.ac.nz](mailto:tmaloney@aut.ac.nz)<sup>80</sup>

Bucharest University of Economics, Romania

[http://www.ase.ro/index\\_en.asp](http://www.ase.ro/index_en.asp)<sup>81</sup>

University of Grenoble, France

<http://www.upmf-grenoble.fr><sup>82</sup>

University of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom

<http://www.hertfordshire.ac.uk/courses/how-to-apply/home.cfm><sup>83</sup>

University of Leeds, United Kingdom

<http://business.leeds.ac.uk/research/divisions/economics><sup>84</sup>

University of Newcastle, Australia

<http://www.newcastle.edu.au/school/ept/index.html><sup>85</sup>

Universite de Paris 13 Villetaneuse, France

[http://www.univ-paris13.fr/formationsUP13/form/default\\_dom.php?id=5](http://www.univ-paris13.fr/formationsUP13/form/default_dom.php?id=5)<sup>86</sup> or

<http://www.univ-paris13.fr/CEPN/cepn.htm><sup>87</sup>

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<sup>79</sup><mailto:stefan.kesting@aut.ac.nz>

<sup>80</sup><mailto:tmaloney@aut.ac.nz>

<sup>81</sup>[http://www.ase.ro/index\\_en.asp](http://www.ase.ro/index_en.asp)

<sup>82</sup><http://www.upmf-grenoble.fr/>

<sup>83</sup><http://www.hertfordshire.ac.uk/courses/how-to-apply/home.cfm>

<sup>84</sup><http://business.leeds.ac.uk/research/divisions/economics>

<sup>85</sup><http://www.newcastle.edu.au/school/ept/index.html>

<sup>86</sup>[http://www.univ-paris13.fr/formationsUP13/form/default\\_dom.php?id=5](http://www.univ-paris13.fr/formationsUP13/form/default_dom.php?id=5)

<sup>87</sup><http://www.univ-paris13.fr/CEPN/cepn.htm>

## 2.3 Undergraduate Programs

### 2.3.1 Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand

The economics group at Auckland University of Technology, which is located in the Faculty of Business, comprises a wide ranging spectrum of scholars. Group members represent a diverse set of schools of thought and areas of expertise, ranging from Institutionalism (old and new); Political Economy (Marxist and Post-Keynesian); ecological, financial, feminist and labour economics; economic history and entrepreneurship. We offer a Business Economics major which is designed to provide outcomes that address students needs for a well-founded appreciation of the theoretical and practical underpinnings of commerce, whether their careers are oriented toward self-employment, the corporate sector, or government agencies. The Business Economics major emphasizes the interconnection between theory and practice, and real world applications in public policy and business. It is based around a range of innovative methods of teaching and assessment, incorporating elements of orthodox traditions and an emerging heterodox focus. We do also supervise Master s and PhD theses and teach economics across the University in other programs.

For More Information: <http://www.aut.ac.nz/study-at-aut/study-areas/business><sup>88</sup>

### 2.3.2 Berlin School of Economics and Law, Germany

In the Bachelor of Economics, students study for a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree with a main focus on macro-economic processes with core business administration elements. The programme also offers the option of a semester abroad and/or supervised work experience. Part One provides a systematic and interdisciplinary introduction to fundamental business skills with a strong focus on economics. Part Two offers modules in core areas dealing with issues in Economic Policy, Partial Market Analysis, Economics of Business Structures, Econometrics and Financial Management. Students can also, depending on their interests and goals, take streamed modules in the European Economy or the Public and Private Non-Profit Sector. The modules allow for possible additional subjects and the choice of a range of interdisciplinary topics and issues. The curriculum also includes the use of case studies and projects, specialised courses taught in English, and Key Qualifications to promote the soft skills needed in discussion and debate, team work and leadership. The many contacts to the business world and partner Universities further encourage the experience of working or studying abroad in Part Two and/or in the work experience semester. This interdisciplinary programme, with its clear focus on the interface between theoretical and applied skills, is designed to give students the expertise needed for middle management tasks in international organisations and asso-

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<sup>88</sup><http://www.aut.ac.nz/study-at-aut/study-areas/business>



ciations, as well as private-sector commerce and public companies. The broad business and economics focus in Part One also facilitates work in other areas.

For further information: <http://www.hwr-berlin.de/en/departement-of-business-and-economics/study-programmes/economics-ba><sup>89</sup>

### **2.3.3 Bucknell University, US**

The economics department at Bucknell offers a balanced curriculum with courses in mainstream and heterodox economics. Students are exposed to heterodox economics at every level of the curriculum. In principles of economics, students are introduced to the ideas of a variety of economists, including Marx and Veblen, and several theoretical approaches to the discipline. At the intermediate level, students take a course on intermediate political economy alongside intermediate microeconomics and intermediate macroeconomics. And the department offers a host of elective political economy courses, including: Classical Marxism, Unemployment and Poverty, Political Economy of the Caribbean, Political Economy of Africa, Political Economy of Global Resources, Political Economy of the Media and Advertising, Comparative Economic Systems, Economic Geography, and Marxian Economics. Department offerings reflect faculty backgrounds in various heterodox perspectives, including Marxian, Institutionalist, Feminist and Social Economics. The department regularly brings in speakers who reflect our diverse perspectives. Recent speakers at Bucknell include Robert Pollin, Michael Zweig, and Doug Henwood.

For more information: <http://www.bucknell.edu/x894.xml><sup>90</sup>

### **2.3.4 California State University, San Bernardino, US**

The Economics Department at California State University, San Bernardino has a long-standing commitment to a heterodox curriculum. We offer both a minor in Political Economy, and a Political Economy track in the Economics B.A. The PE track requires principles of microeconomics, principles of macroeconomics, statistics, intermediate microeconomics and intermediate macroeconomics, as well as Political Economy and History of Economic Thought. In addition, students must select seven upper division econ electives, three of which must come from the following: Social Economics; The Political Economy of Women: Money, Race, Sex, and Power; The Political Economy of Poverty and Discrimination; Economic History of the United States; and Economic Develop-

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<sup>89</sup><http://www.hwr-berlin.de/en/departement-of-business-and-economics/study-programmes/economics-ba>

<sup>90</sup><http://www.bucknell.edu/x894.xml>

ment. We are in the process of adding the following courses: Political Economy of Latin America; Political Economy of Chicanas/os; and Political Economy of LGBTs.

The faculty consists of an eclectic mix of liberal mainstream economists and radical political economists. Four of the eight faculty are active members of one or more of the following associations: the Union for Radical Political Economics (URPE), The Association for Evolutionary Economics (AFEE), The International Association for Feminist Economics (IAFEE), The Association for Institutional Thought (AFIT), and the Association for Social Economics (ASE).

For more information: <http://economics.csusb.edu><sup>91</sup>

### 2.3.5 Connecticut College, US

In spite of being only 8 people, a wide variety of interests and points of view are represented in the department, including Marxist, Post-Keynesian, and neo-classical. These varied viewpoints find their ways into many of our courses, but they do not affect the working environment. We are basically a congenial group of faculty whose research and teaching interests do not much overlap. Because we are a liberal arts college, we get a lot of students for whom Economics is a surrogate business major, one perceived as relevant and helpful in securing work. The major itself is pretty traditional, and many courses count toward other majors at the college, including International Relations and Environmental Studies. Most courses have a significant policy orientation, informed by departmental expertise on environmental and labor issues, plus experience in Africa, Latin America, and Vietnam. When the department fills new positions, it looks for fields and expertise, not ideology.

For more information: <http://www.bucknell.edu/Economics><sup>92</sup>

### 2.3.6 Cusanus College, Germany

**BA in economics with a focus on social responsibility** offered at the newly founded Cusanus Hochschule (College) - University in Bernkastel-Kues (Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany).

Starting in the winter term 2016/17. Courses are taught in German.

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

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<sup>91</sup><http://economics.csusb.edu/>

<sup>92</sup><http://www.bucknell.edu/Economics>

- An introduction into economics taking current problems as its starting point
- A pluralism of perspectives from different schools of thought in economics and social science
- Placing economic thinking into its historical context
- Providing an understanding of the institutional structure of economic processes
- Looking at different concepts of social responsibility and their consequences for economic processes
- Critically applying theoretical knowledge by working on your own project and reflecting them
- Focussing on personal development in the *studia humanitatis*

**A study of economics with a double twist:** Knowledge about the economy and about economics as a science.

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

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

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

**For details** see: [www.cusanus-hochschule.de](http://www.cusanus-hochschule.de)<sup>93</sup>

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<sup>93</sup><http://www.cusanus-hochschule.de/>

### 2.3.7 De Montfort University, UK

De Montfort University offers a wide range of undergraduate programmes in economics, including joint programmes with finance, law, international relations and politics.

Options in economics include financial markets and institutions; economic history; financial markets and the central bank; international trade and development issues; political economy; and labour economics. Options in finance include global financial issues; environmental management; public sector accounting; forensic accounting; and governance and sustainability. Some finance courses qualify for exemptions from professional accounting qualifications.

For further information, go to: <http://www.dmu.ac.uk/study/courses/undergraduate-courses/undergraduate-courses.aspx><sup>94</sup>

### 2.3.8 Denison University, US

The Department of Economics at Denison University is committed to the liberal arts mission in teaching economics. The department values critical thinking, pluralism, and interdisciplinarity. In addition to the mainstream approach to economics, Denison students can be exposed to a variety of economic approaches such as Austrian, Ecological, Feminist, Institutionalist, Marxian, Queer, Keynesian and Post Keynesian economics. The department offers a wide range of political economy courses such as History of Economic Thought, Economic Justice, Income Inequality, Political Economy of Race and Gender, International Law and Trade Policy, and Women in the U.S. Economy. Economics students are invited to develop a sense of appreciation for the complexity of economic issues, and to acquire broad and nuanced views on the inner workings of the economy. Denison students are also offered the opportunity to major in the Philosophy, Politics, and Economics program. The PPE major is designed around the historical, methodological, and theoretical connections between philosophy, politics and economics. While at Denison, our students are encouraged to pursue research opportunities with faculty members through senior research projects and the summer scholars program. Denison students are also challenged to fully explore the breadth of the liberal arts education and to immerse themselves in deep intellectual explorations. Our graduates pursue graduate studies in economics, public policy, and law, as well as careers in the private sector, public policy think-tanks, government, and non-profit organizations. The economics faculty is a diverse community of active scholars who are engaged in a variety of fields of research including the pedagogy of teaching economics, service-learning, applied economics, public policy, political economy, and economic history.

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<sup>94</sup><http://www.dmu.ac.uk/study/courses/undergraduate-courses/undergraduate-courses.aspx>

For more information: <http://www.denison.edu/academics/departments/economics/><sup>95</sup>

### **2.3.9 Dickinson College, US**

Economics Department has been a pioneer (since 1985) in integrating heterodox economic perspectives into the required undergraduate economics curriculum. The Economics major allows exploration of a variety of disciplinary and interdisciplinary views on economic questions and policy. The Economics faculty represents an unusually wide range of specialties as well as a variety of traditional and non-traditional approaches to economics, including Neo-Classical, Radical, Feminist, Post-Keynesian, Austrian, Institutional, and Ecological economics. The economics faculty participates in most all the interdisciplinary programs at Dickinson including American Studies, Environmental Studies, Latin American Studies, International Studies, International Business & Management, Policy Studies, and Women s Studies. As a result of this intellectual depth and breadth, Economics majors learn to think critically about economic issues and problems facing the world.

For more information: <https://www.dickinson.edu/homepage/33/economics><sup>96</sup>

### **2.3.10 Drew University, US**

The Economics Department at Drew University has a long history of heterodox economics. All majors are required to take courses in heterodox perspectives, including history of economic thought, contemporary political economy, or the political economy of race, class and gender. Ethical, institutional, Marxist, feminist and other critical perspectives are part of most economics courses. There is a strong emphasis not only on political economy and history but also on ecological and development economics. Faculty members in the department represent humanistic, ecological, Marxist, feminist and post-Keynesian economic perspectives.

For more information: <http://depts.drew.edu/econ/><sup>97</sup>

### **2.3.11 Evergreen State College, US**

The Evergreen State College has a thriving set of programs connected to political economy and a group of faculty committed to doing teaching and research in this area. The entry-level program, Political Economy and Social Movements is a 32 credit program

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<sup>95</sup><http://www.denison.edu/academics/departments/economics/>

<sup>96</sup><https://www.dickinson.edu/homepage/33/economics>

<sup>97</sup><http://depts.drew.edu/econ/>

that students take full-time in fall and winter quarter. It is usually taught by three faculty and incorporates a historical analysis of the development of U.S. capitalism, with an emphasis on the development of class, gender and race relations. Students are introduced to Marxist and neoclassical economic analysis. In the second quarter, global capitalism is analyzed. A focus on both quarters is how social movements have resisted the dominant power. There are many academic programs that build on this one, such as alternatives to capitalism, political economy of the media, and studies in globalization. Education at Evergreen is interdisciplinary with a strong emphasis on internships and independent study. Many students whose emphasis is political economy find work as organizers, and working for social justice after completing their studies. There are currently about seven faculty whose main emphasis is political economy and non-neoclassical economics.

For more information: <http://www.evergreen.edu><sup>98</sup>

### **2.3.12 Franklin Marshall College, US**

The Economics Department at Franklin & Marshall College offers students a strong undergraduate education in economics within a contemporary liberal arts tradition, emphasizing a well-rounded curriculum in both orthodox and heterodox economics, historical and institutional context, and multiplicity of perspectives. The faculty is diverse, with specialization in a variety of areas and schools of thought, including Marxian, Institutional, neoclassical, postmodern, postcolonial, and feminist approaches. As a recent graduating senior stated, in one year he learned about real business cycle theory, and post structuralist ways of looking at things. Two courses introduce students to economics: Introduction to Economic Principles discusses neoclassical models of economic behavior, market structures, and aggregate economic performance. Introduction to Economic Perspectives gives an introduction to economic institutions, history, and ideologies. At the intermediate level, in addition to micro and macro theory, students are required to take a course on the analytical foundations of heterodox economic theories. Examples of elective courses offered:

- Marxian Political Economy
- Postcolonial Perspectives on Development
- Feminist Economics
- Globalization: History of the World Economy
- Economics of the European Union
- Game Theory

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<sup>98</sup><http://www.evergreen.edu/>

For more information: <http://www.fandm.edu/economics><sup>99</sup>

### **2.3.13 Hampshire College, US**

Students at Hampshire College design their own major field of study, with an emphasis on critical thinking and writing. Within the social sciences they often choose political economy as a core component of their concentration, which may address such areas as Public Health in Latin America, Economics and the Environment, or Women and Social Change. Students who plan graduate study in economics will take the expected courses in economic theory and mathematics. We teach economics in historical and social context, challenging the narrowness of mainstream approaches, but drawing on economic reasoning and concepts that bridge both orthodox and heterodox modes of inquiry. As well, students may freely enroll in courses at Smith, Amherst, Mt Holyoke, or the University of Massachusetts, where a range of fine courses in political economy can be added to their program of study. The capstone of a Hampshire career is a year-long senior research project that results in an extended essay of 60 to 100 pages. Typically, students in political economy select well-defined topics within such areas as globalization, labor organizing, community development, campaign finance, prisons, international economic development, and alternative business.

For more information: <http://www.hampshire.edu/admissions/economics.htm><sup>100</sup>

### **2.3.14 Hobart and William Smith Colleges, US**

Hobart and William Smith are coordinate liberal arts colleges (Hobart for men; William Smith for Women) of 1800 students. They are strongly committed to interdisciplinary studies, gender studies, and global studies including off-campus programs. The economics department's offerings are designed to reflect these commitments as well as provide depth in the orthodox approach to economics. Our goal is to encourage our students to develop a broader perspective on economic issues and acquire a more nuanced worldview than that usually provided by majoring in economics. Our heterodox offerings include courses at the introductory and advanced levels in Institutionalist, feminist, Marxist, and related approaches. The economics major includes a required core course in Political Economy, sequenced after intermediate orthodox theory courses, and providing a comparative approach to economic theory and methodology. Research by faculty involved in the heterodox components of the curriculum includes work on gender and development, community economic development from a radical perspective, alternatives to traditional forms of economic development, and institutional theory and methodology.

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<sup>99</sup><http://www.fandm.edu/economics>

<sup>100</sup><http://www.hampshire.edu/admissions/economics.htm>

For more information: <http://www.hws.edu/academics/economics/><sup>101</sup>

### 2.3.15 John Jay College, The City University of New York

The Economics Department at John Jay College (one of the City University of New York's campuses) is one of the newest Heterodox Departments in United States. After a long absence from the college, Economics was re-instituted in 2009 with a BS degree that emphasizes "Economics In Context". Students begin with two first-year level courses unique to John Jay, **Introduction to Economics and Global Capitalism** and **Understanding US Economic Data**. In addition to Intermediate Micro and Macro students take **Political Economy** in their second year ensuring we teach critiques of capitalism along side of the apologists. They then are to take course entitled **Economics in Historical Perspectives**, which combines the history of economic thought with global economic history, placing the great thinkers in the context of their time. Students choose from a wide array of electives covering such topics as: the political economy (PE) of racism, labor, PE of gender, sustainability and critiques of neoclassical approaches to criminology. All of our full time faculty members come from heterodox Ph.D. programs including UMASS-Amherst, The New School, and UC Riverside. Located in Midtown Manhattan (59th and 10th) amid some of the most expensive rents in the world, John Jay is the perfect place to study critiques of capitalism.

For more information visit our website at: <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/department-economics><sup>102</sup>

### 2.3.16 Laurentian University, Canada

The Economics Department at Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario (Canada) is home to about 7 heterodox professors (half the department), including 3 post-Keynesians and a Marxist. At present, we only offer an undergraduate program, although it is offered both in French and in English. We offer an array of heterodox courses, including Introduction to Post-Keynesian Economics, Money and Banking, International Finance, International Trade, Development Economics, History of Economic Thought, and Marxist Economic Theory. The department is very active in both publishing and hosting a number of conferences related to post-Keynesian and development issues. It is the home of the International Economic Policy Institute, which you can find at the following internet address: <http://www.IEPI.laurentian.ca><sup>103</sup>

For more information: <http://economics.laurentian.ca><sup>104</sup>

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<sup>101</sup><http://www.hws.edu/academics/economics/>

<sup>102</sup><http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/department-economics>

<sup>103</sup><http://www.iepi.laurentian.ca/>

<sup>104</sup><http://economics.laurentian.ca/>



### 2.3.17 Lewis and Clark College, US

The economics department at Lewis and Clark College offers a broad and politically diverse curriculum, which provides a supportive environment for those interested in alternatives to mainstream economics. For example, we teach classes on political economy including radical political economics and the political economy of race, class and gender and support a political economy minor. Areas of faculty interest and strength include economic history, third world development, international economics, and environmental economics. We pride ourselves on offering small, intellectually rigorous classes with considerable student involvement and participation. The capstone to our program is a year long senior seminar class, in which students research and write, with faculty support, a thesis based on their interests; the results are also presented orally to all economic faculty, seniors, and interested members of the community. The college also offers a wide ranging program of international study; many members of the department have participated in this program by leading trips.

For more information: <http://college.lclark.edu/departments/economics/><sup>105</sup>

### 2.3.18 Michigan State University, US

Like most applied departments of economics, the Department of Agricultural Economics takes a broad approach incorporating many perspectives. The first course in the Environmental Economics and Policy major is entitled Community Economics and addresses basic issues of property rights, power, and institutional design. This is followed by courses in ecological economics, environmental economics, and world food and poverty. Gender issues are explored in a course on Women and Work.

For more information: <http://www.aec.msu.edu><sup>106</sup>

### 2.3.19 Nottingham Trent University, UK

There are several Marxists and heterodox economists within the economics team at Nottingham Trent University. Our more mainstream colleagues do not hate us, and generally enjoy working in an open and inclusive environment. Many compulsory and optional modules on the economics undergraduate degrees include heterodox content in particular, Austrian, Institutionalist, Marxist and Post Keynesian ideas. We also offer dedicated modules on Political Economy and Critique of Political Economy, the latter essentially organized as a Capital reading group. With members of the university's Politics team we share the teaching on an honours degree in Political Economy.

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<sup>105</sup><http://college.lclark.edu/departments/economics/>

<sup>106</sup><http://www.aec.msu.edu/>

In addition to offering undergraduate degrees with a heterodox content, we also offer a masters course which is similarly pluralist and can provide PhD supervision on topics from a heterodox economic perspective. We have fairly regular staff seminars. Recent speakers include Philip Arestis, Keith Cowling, Ben Fine and Malcolm Sawyer. We received a very nice letter from Amartya Sen, declining our invitation to speak to us.

For more information: <http://www.ntu.ac.uk><sup>107</sup>

### **2.3.20 Osnabrück University of Applied Sciences, Germany**

It deals with current issues from the fields of business and politics, as well as the history of the economy and ethical problems relating to it. The extensive practical and international experience of the professors enables students to become acquainted with know-how from a variety of sectors and countries. Alongside the economic perspectives concerning, for example, supply and demand, economic growth, globalisation, inflation and unemployment, students will also learn about how these aspects are viewed from an in-company perspective. At the same time students learn to work with various empirical methods. This means that later on, as graduates, they will have a firm command of the "tools of the trade" needed for sound analysis.

English language skills are developed up to the level required to study in an English-speaking country and can be expanded during the obligatory study semester abroad. The practical semester provides an insight into economists' world of work and can also be completed either in Germany or abroad. This provides students with a top level of training and optimal preparation for embarking on a career at a bank, ministry, large-scale enterprise or international organisation.

More information is available here: <http://www.wiso.hs-osnabrueck.de/volkswirtschaft-studium.html><sup>108</sup>

### **2.3.21 Portland State University, US**

A heterodox-friendly department that includes faculty members working in and teaching a variety of theoretical perspectives, including Institutionalist, Marxist, Feminist and Latin American Structuralist, as well as neoclassical. We offer a political economy minor, and an honors thesis option. We regularly teach Marxist Economics, Institutional Economics and the History of Economic Thought, as well as a number of electives that include multiple approaches, including courses on transition, economic development, labor, women, race & ethnicity, the environment and others targeted to regions, including Asia and Latin America. We have a monthly department seminar open to the public.

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<sup>107</sup><http://www.ntu.ac.uk/>

<sup>108</sup><http://www.wiso.hs-osnabrueck.de/volkswirtschaft-studium.html>

For more information: <http://www.econ.pdx.edu><sup>109</sup>

### **2.3.22 Ramapo College of New Jersey, US**

Ramapo College offers discerning students the atmosphere of a private college with the affordability of a public institution. Nestled in scenic northern New Jersey, Ramapo's safe, suburban campus is convenient to all the cultural, educational, and entertainment attractions of New York City. The economics major at RCNJ is split between the School of Social Sciences, which focuses on Marx, Veblen, Rousseau, Polanyi, and Keynes, and the School of Administration and Business, which offers a Hayekian/Coasean perspective. Ramapo offers a BA and a minor in economics.

For more information: [http://www.ramapo.edu/catalog\\_12\\_13/ASB/economics.html](http://www.ramapo.edu/catalog_12_13/ASB/economics.html)<sup>110</sup>

### **2.3.23 Rollins College, US**

Rollins College, a comprehensive liberal arts college, has 1750 full-time undergraduate students. The economics department, currently with 8 full-time faculty serving 80-100 junior/senior majors, has offered heterodox courses and introduced alternative economic perspectives in traditional courses for two decades. Recently, a new three-course sequenced introduction to the major was created: a historical approach presenting key tools and concepts (mostly orthodox but some heterodox), a micro/macro survey using some of the earlier heterodox material and an alternative economic perspectives course which examines important economic policy issues from several ideological views. Some upper-level courses require all three as prerequisites. Consensus on concepts and tools in the three-course sequence was achieved with weekly discussions for a year, and these continue. Each course leaves space for individual faculty to introduce their own content. The goal is to expose the student to a broader understanding of economics so that upper-level courses, including intermediate macro and micro, can address ideas and issues from a variety of positions, and provide students the opportunity to gain greater facility with critical thinking. The evolution of the major is ongoing, responding both to the teaching experience of the faculty and the feedback received from students.

For more information: <http://www.rollins.edu/economics/><sup>111</sup>

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<sup>109</sup><http://www.econ.pdx.edu/>

<sup>110</sup>[http://www.ramapo.edu/catalog\\_12\\_13/ASB/economics.html](http://www.ramapo.edu/catalog_12_13/ASB/economics.html)

<sup>111</sup><http://www.rollins.edu/economics/>

### 2.3.24 Roma Tre University, Italy

Since its constitution (1992) the Faculty of Economics at the Roma Tre University has one of its distinctive marks in the pluralistic attitude towards the teaching of economics. In particular, courses are offered in which, alongside neoclassical economics, classical economic theory is also taught. The teachers involved include: P. Garegnani, R. Ciccone, A. Stirati, A. Palumbo, A. Trezzini, and S. Levrero. These people also collaborate with the Centro Ricerche e Documentazione Piero Sraffa ([www.sraffa.uniroma3.it](http://www.sraffa.uniroma3.it)), a Foundation set up within the Faculty, which collects bibliographical material and supports research and didactic activity in the fields of the reappraisal and development of the classical approach and the critique of neoclassical theory.

According to the organization of University degrees recently introduced in Italy, a first level degree (3 years), with more basic contents, is followed by a second level degree (2 years), in which courses are offered of deeper and more specialist character.

#### First level courses

Macroeconomics: the broad frameworks of both Keynesian and orthodox macroeconomic theories, with hints to the criticism which can be addressed to the latter with regard to investment as a function of the rate of interest.

- Microeconomics: basic elements of the Classical theory of distribution and relative prices, including Sraffa's system of price equations; basic elements of the neoclassical theory of distribution and relative prices, including a simplified representation of the general equilibrium system; standard partial equilibrium analysis; hints to the critique of the neoclassical treatment of capital .
- Political Economy, intermediate course: study of neoclassical general equilibrium; criticism of the neoclassical treatment of capital, including reswitching and reverse capital deepening; implications of the criticism for orthodox macroeconomic theory, as well as the reappraisal of the Keynesian principle of effective demand and its extension to the analysis of accumulation.
- History of Economic Thought: evolution of Classical political economy (Quesnay, Smith, Ricardo, Marx, Sraffa); the economic and political debate during the 20 years after the death of Ricardo (the Ricardian Socialists and the reactions to them), and the start of the abandonment of the classical approach; the transition period; the birth and affirmation of neoclassical theory; the breaks in the dominance of neoclassical theory (Keynes, Sraffa).

#### Second level courses

In the second level courses the subjects of the first level courses are deepened and ex-

tended on the theoretical as well applied grounds. The critical analysis of general equilibrium theory, in particular, includes here the modern versions of the theory, namely inter-temporal as well as temporary general equilibria.

For more information: <http://www.uniroma3.it/en2/page.php?page=faceco><sup>112</sup>

### **2.3.25 Roosevelt University, US**

Studying economics at Roosevelt University goes beyond the conventional economics taught at most universities in the United States. From the first year of study to the last, students at Roosevelt engage in heterodox and pluralistic conversations about economics. Whether the topic is theory, philosophy, history, policy, or practice, studying economics at Roosevelt University is an education in the practice of freedom. Students can study economics from Institutional, Post Keynesian, Feminist, Libertarian, Marxist, quantitative, literary, and rhetorical points of view. At the same time, Neoclassical theory and other mainstream points of view are required, mastered, and compared. Often the small yet distinctive faculty teaches courses in their fields of research expertise. Students have ample opportunity to work with faculty on research projects and in a number of unique research centers, such as the Mansfield Center for Social Justice, the Center for New Deal Studies, the St. Clair Drake Center for African American Studies, and the Institute for Metropolitan Affairs. Roosevelt University is a diverse, private, and non-sectarian institution located in the heart of downtown Chicago. Internships and meaningful work can be found within walking distance or with a brief commute by bus or train.

For more information: <http://www.roosevelt.edu/CAS/Programs/ECON.aspx><sup>113</sup>

### **2.3.26 State University of New York, Buffalo State, US**

The Economics and Finance Department at Buffalo State offers non-traditional perspectives to theory and policy, including Post Keynesian, Institutional, and Marxist approaches to economics. We have undergraduate programs in both economics and finance, and an MA program in Applied Economics. We are a collegial and diverse group of faculty with graduates from the Universities of California at Berkeley and Riverside, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, University of Missouri at Kansas City, Rutgers University, and the New School for Social Research. Undergraduate courses include Economic Development, History of Thought, Women in the Economy, Labor Economics, Comparative Economic Systems, Money and Banking, etc. We also offer a fairly tradi-

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<sup>112</sup><http://www.uniroma3.it/en2/page.php?page=faceco>

<sup>113</sup><http://www.roosevelt.edu/CAS/Programs/ECON.aspx>

tional finance program that includes courses in Investment Management, Bond Markets, Derivative Securities, etc.

For more information: <http://www.buffalostate.edu/economics><sup>114</sup>

### **2.3.27 SUNY College at Cortland, US**

Alternative perspectives are encouraged here. The faculty includes doctorates from respected heterodox graduate departments such as Notre Dame, Riverside, Utah, Wisconsin, and the New School. An introductory course in political economy is required of all majors (in addition to the usual micro and macro principles), and a concentration in international political economy is available. Also, students from other majors can take a minor in political economy. Heterodox courses include comparative political economy, comparative systems, Marxian economics, economic development, ecological approaches to environmental economics, political economy of women, and the political economy of race and class. Moreover, we have beautiful green mountains and nice long snowy winters for reading Joan Robinson or Volume III of Capital.

For more information: <http://www.cortland.edu/economics><sup>115</sup>

### **2.3.28 SUNY Potsdam, US**

SUNY Potsdam is a public liberal arts college with approximately 4,300 students and is distinguished by a strong commitment to teaching, small classes and highly accessible faculty. The Economics Department offers a Bachelor of Arts degrees that exposes students to diverse points of view. Economics at SUNY Potsdam is an integral part of the liberal arts. The department's primary goal is to cultivate patterns of inquiry that produce economic literacy and independent thinking. The economics faculty have a commitment to outstanding teaching and they inform their work by an understanding of economic history and the history of economic thought.

For more information: <http://www.potsdam.edu/academics/AAS/Econ/index.cfm><sup>116</sup>

### **2.3.29 Sarah Lawrence College, US**

The core of the Sarah Lawrence pedagogy is John Dewey's philosophy that innovative ideas can only spring from a multidisciplinary course of study, as it is difficult to separate

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<sup>114</sup><http://www.buffalostate.edu/economics>

<sup>115</sup><http://www.cortland.edu/economics>

<sup>116</sup><http://www.potsdam.edu/academics/AAS/Econ/index.cfm>

real-world problems into isolated disciplinary components. With small class sizes (up to a maximum of 16 students), students meet one-on-one with faculty to work on guided research papers in addition to regular class work. These self-designed independent projects (which are not term papers as in traditional curricula) give them invaluable independent research and writing skills.

At Sarah Lawrence College, economics is not taught as a set of techniques for working in a static field but as an evolving discipline. In the liberal arts tradition, Sarah Lawrence students approach the study of economics by addressing issues in historical, political, social, and cultural contexts. They analyze and evaluate multiple schools of thought within both heterodox and neoclassical economics as they relate to actual situations. In recent years we have taught courses in the history of economic thought, globalization and development, growth and social policy, econometrics, monetary macroeconomics, behavioral economics, industrial organization, labor relations, inequality, and the environment.

Students who have focused on economics, to give some examples, have gone on to become union organizers, joined the Peace Corps, interned with United Nations agencies and NGOs, gone to law school, and entered graduate programs in public policy, economics, and international development, among other fields.

For more information: <http://www.slc.edu/undergraduate/history-social-sciences/economics><sup>117</sup>

### **2.3.30 School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, UK**

The Department of Economics at SOAS offers a wide range of undergraduate and post-graduate degrees as well as a doctoral programme. All combine sound foundations in mainstream economics (theory and techniques) with thorough presentation of alternative perspectives, including classical political economy, Marxist economics, and Keynesian and Post-Keynesian approaches. The aim is to enable students actively to engage with contemporary mainstream economics while also equipping them with the tools and insights provided by alternative theoretical systems of thought in economics. Against this broad background, the particular expertise of SOAS arises from its long-standing preoccupation with the political economy of economic development. Thus, students at all degree levels have access to a unique pool of regional expertise and can take course options that cover diverse aspects of economic and social development in Africa, Asia and Latin America. At the undergraduate level, students can choose between a BSc in Economics, a BSc in Development Economics and joint degrees that combine Economics with, for example, the study of a foreign language or other social sciences, such as anthropology.

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<sup>117</sup><http://www.slc.edu/undergraduate/history-social-sciences/economics>

For more information: <http://www.soas.ac.uk/economics/><sup>118</sup>

### 2.3.31 Shawnee State University, US

Shawnee State University has a Social Science Department that has an economics minor as well as a major in International Relations. Courses that integrate various heterodox perspectives include US economic history, economic development, international political economy, international trade, comparative systems, state of the world (which focuses on the interaction of ecology, culture and social systems), and cultural anthropology.

For more information: <http://www.shawnee.edu/academics/social-sciences/majors/international-relations.aspx><sup>119</sup>

### 2.3.32 Siena College, US

The mission of the Economics Department at Siena College is to educate undergraduate students in a learning environment that emphasizes both mainstream and heterodox approaches to economics, as well as principles of economic justice related to Siena's Franciscan tradition. The Economics Department offers a curriculum that is taught critically and comparatively to promote inquiry and intellectual growth for students, department faculty, and the campus community. The B.A. offers students the opportunity to focus on the relationship between economics and society, while the B.S. requires training in functional areas of business.

For more information: <https://www.siena.edu/academics/academics-at-siena/interdisciplinary-programs/><sup>120</sup> or <https://www.siena.edu/academics/schools-departments/departments/><sup>121</sup>

### 2.3.33 Simmons College, US

The entire Economics Department is committed to engaging students in independent and critical thinking in the liberal arts tradition. To this end, we designed our curriculum to foster pluralism, and we embraced a pragmatist attitude toward the multiple theoretical and methodological approaches that we could bring to bear in understanding and addressing important challenges facing current and future generations. As a result, our principles courses expose students to competing schools of thought (including Classical,

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<sup>118</sup><http://www.soas.ac.uk/economics/>

<sup>119</sup><http://www.shawnee.edu/academics/social-sciences/majors/international-relations.aspx>

<sup>120</sup><https://www.siena.edu/academics/academics-at-siena/interdisciplinary-programs/>

<sup>121</sup><https://www.siena.edu/academics/schools-departments/departments/>



Neoclassical, Keynesian, and Marxian) and perspectives (feminist, political economy, international, institutional, historical, and policy-oriented). Core theory courses further challenge students with Neoclassical, Post-Keynesian, and Monetarist theories. The heterodox approach is applied and further developed in upper-level electives, including Women in the World Economy, Comparative Economies of East Asia, Political Economy of U.S. Capitalism, and Environmental Economics. Our capstone Econometrics course, Internship program, and senior thesis require research papers calling for critical integration of theoretical and practical perspectives. As a result, in the words of our 2009 External Review, all of the courses in the program offer a pluralistic approach to economics that integrates mainstream and heterodox theories, tools, and methods.

The Department's commitment to heterodox economics also underlies our interdisciplinary contributions to various liberal arts programs outside Economics: a general education course in writing and diversity, East Asian Studies, Honors, International Relations, Social Justice, and Women's and Gender Studies. Moreover, we openly and creatively integrate theoretical and pedagogical lessons across these interdisciplinary bridges to enhance the Economics curriculum, instruction, and scholarship.

For more information: <http://www.simmons.edu/undergraduate/academics/departments/economics/><sup>122</sup>

### **2.3.34 Southern Oregon University, US**

Southern Oregon University, located in beautiful Ashland, is part of the Oregon University System. The Economics Department is located in the School of Social Sciences and offers four options in the major (International Economics, Applied Economics and Public Policy, Economics and Finance, and General Economics). The faculty is a heterodox group, receiving PhDs from UC Berkeley, University of Utah, Stanford University, University of Oregon, and Carnegie-Mellon University, and participating in Post Keynesian, Feminist, and Latin American research and professional organizations. Majors in economics have a capstone course that gives them the opportunity to engage the history of economic thought at an advanced level, culminating in a better understanding of both neoclassical and heterodox approaches.

For more information: <http://www.sou.edu/economics/><sup>123</sup>

### **2.3.35 St. Thomas University, Canada**

St. Thomas University, a small undergraduate liberal arts university in Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, offers an honours program in political economy. In addition to

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<sup>122</sup><http://www.simmons.edu/undergraduate/academics/departments/economics/>

<sup>123</sup><http://www.sou.edu/economics/>

intermediate microeconomics, macroeconomics and quantitative methods, students take required courses in political economy theory and Marxian economics, area courses given from a political economy perspective as well as courses in cognate disciplines. In the fourth year, students write an honours thesis. Details of the program are available in the online STU calendar under the Department of Economics.

For more information: <http://w3.stu.ca/stu/academics/departments/economics/><sup>124</sup>

### **2.3.36 State University of Campinas Unicamp, Brazil**

Our undergraduate course of Economics integrates an historical approach and solid training in empirical methods from a critical perspective in the study of economic theory. We emphasize the historical roots of economic ideas and their application to international contemporary economic policy debates, linking economic, political and social perspectives. The program strengths are in the areas of economic history, economic development, and international economics because it is deeply committed to analyze the specific nature of capitalist expansion in underdeveloped countries, particularly in Brazil, so as to discuss policy implications. In the core theory courses, students are provided a critical review of neoclassical theory and then introduced to heterodox approaches to macroeconomics, microeconomics and political economy. Our courses cover a wide range of school of thought: Keynesian and Post Keynesianism, the classical political economy of Smith, Ricardo, Marx, besides the contributions of neoclassical and Institutional economists. The program combines the possibility of taking courses in specialized fields, such as: Finance, Public Policy, Agricultural Economics, Urban and Regional Economics, Labor Economics, Business and Industrial Organization, Economics of Environmental Resources. Our goal is to help students to develop knowledge and skills in heterodox economic theory and in economic and social issues.

For more information: <http://www.eco.unicamp.br><sup>125</sup>

### **2.3.37 Stetson University, US**

The Economics Department has gone through a transformation, and is in the process of renaming itself to Humane Economics Department to reflect a more complete image of self and society. Unlike the Darwinist assumptions of conventional economics, a humane economics curriculum recognizes that humans possess the all-encompassing attributes of competition and cooperation, trust and distrust, and are conflicting as well as compassionate. Further, humans not only tend to actively work towards material welfare, but also aspire towards the non-material, and the study of economics has to integrate self and

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<sup>124</sup><http://w3.stu.ca/stu/academics/departments/economics/>

<sup>125</sup><http://www.eco.unicamp.br/>

society into a complex analysis of how humans can consciously forge ahead to a better world for self and others. Our curriculum therefore includes core conventional economics courses, but also offers courses such as Introduction to Humane Economics , Economics, Freedom and Human Values , and Poverty and Microcredit. Students are also required to participate in our Microcredit Program, CHOMI, which is the only university based microcredit program in the world. In this program, students teach business development workshops to poor entrepreneurs in the local African-American community, and support clients as they develop their businesses. This latter component of our program has been a vital learning tool of real world economics for our students.

For more information: <http://www.stetson.edu/artsci/economics/><sup>126</sup>

### 2.3.38 TELUQ University, University of Quebec, Canada

The Labour, Economics and Management Department of TELUQ University, University of Quebec, Canada counts a certain number of courses that have a heterodox perspective. Economics of Québec (eco 2011 Industrial and regional economics of the province), Labour Economics (eco 3003), Economic development and employment (eco 3005), Training and competitiveness (eco 3004) and Local economic development (eco 3007) are the main courses identified as economics courses, but there are also some that are identified Industrial relations or management that have a strong political economy component: Work-life balance and social times (rin 2013), Innovation issues (rin 4120), Aging and work (rin 2015), Seminar on human resources management (adm 4025) and International Human resources management (adm 4015). Our courses are given through distance education in many countries throughout the world, but mainly Canada. We have 3 Research chairs on heterodox perspectives, amongst which one Canada Research Chair on the socio-organizational challenges of the Knowledge Economy ( [www.teluq.quebec.ca/chaireecosavoir](http://www.teluq.quebec.ca/chaireecosavoir)<sup>127</sup> ), and the Bell-Teluq-Enap Chair on Technology and Organizational change ( [www.teluq.quebec.ca/chaireecosavoir](http://www.teluq.quebec.ca/chaireecosavoir)<sup>128</sup> ). We have a heterodox journal in Economics: [www.teluq.quebec.ca/interventionseconomiques](http://www.teluq.quebec.ca/interventionseconomiques)<sup>129</sup> and a Political Economy Association (PEA), which organizes an annual conference as well as publishes the annual proceedings: [www.unites.uqam.ca/aep](http://www.unites.uqam.ca/aep)<sup>130</sup> .

For more information: <http://www.teluq.quebec.ca><sup>131</sup>

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<sup>126</sup><http://www.stetson.edu/artsci/economics/>

<sup>127</sup><http://www.teluq.quebec.ca/chaireecosavoir>

<sup>128</sup><http://www.teluq.quebec.ca/chaireecosavoir>

<sup>129</sup><http://www.teluq.quebec.ca/interventionseconomiques>

<sup>130</sup><http://www.unites.uqam.ca/aep>

<sup>131</sup><http://www.teluq.ca/>

### 2.3.39 Texas Christian University, US

The faculty of the Economics Department at TCU takes very seriously the teacher-scholar model and the ideals of a liberal arts education. We view teaching as our most important job and encourage our students to explore alternative points of view and to develop the tools necessary for independent analysis of economic arguments. While our course descriptions sound very standard, we have built a faculty wherein neoclassicists are in the minority. Hence, one might take an economic history course with a New Institutionalism, intermediate micro with an Austrian, development theory with a Post Keynesian, intermediate macro with a Marxist, and international monetary economics with an Old Institutionalism (it is very likely that we will soon develop a course with a feminist bent, as well). We offer three degrees: a BA, a BS, and a BS in International Economics (the last is new and has become very popular). Students pursuing either BS have a capstone course. Economics also has a dedicated computer lab. We are a very collegial group and are known for being very student friendly.

For more information: <http://www.econ.tcu.edu><sup>132</sup>

### 2.3.40 Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Campus Xochimilco, Mexico

Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Campus Xochimilco, in Mexico City has three campuses and in all of them the programs in economics can be considered heterodox because they include some courses on classical economics and Marxism. But the program at the Xochimilco campus is a lot more open. To begin with, the program is built around problems not theoretical fields like macro. For example, the first course on macroeconomics deals with Keynes's views about crisis and the need of public intervention. The theory of prices comprises two subjects, one from a neoclassical view and another from a classical-Marxian view. Macroeconomics is studied in two subjects, one is strictly orthodox, the second Post Keynesian. International economics is taught with a strong emphasis on the problems of globalisation and underdevelopment. Our students are requested to produce a short research paper every term, in which they work on a particular issue which is relevant to the subject they are studying. Generally this makes them a lot more sensitive to complex social realities.

For more information: <http://www.xoc.uam.mx><sup>133</sup>

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<sup>132</sup><http://www.econ.tcu.edu/>

<sup>133</sup><http://www.xoc.uam.mx/>

### 2.3.41 Universite De Paris 13 Villetaneuse, France

For more information: [http://www.univ-paris13.fr/formationsUP13/form/default\\_dom.php?id=5](http://www.univ-paris13.fr/formationsUP13/form/default_dom.php?id=5)<sup>134</sup>

### 2.3.42 University of Athens, Greece

The Department of Economics at the University of Athens has a long tradition of teaching economics as a social science. Indeed, first year students still take two semester courses in Political Economy, in addition to the traditional Economic Analysis Ec101-type courses. Another interesting departure from mainstream formats is that students are obliged to take courses in Economic and Social History (taught by historians) and Mathematics (taught by mathematicians, rather than by economists). In addition, the Department offers (A) three more Political Economy courses, (B) two electives in Marxist Economics, (C) two electives in the History of Economic Thought, plus (D) a number of courses on the philosophy of science and economic methodology. The Department invites outside speakers at least twice a year. Last year, in association with our Doctoral Program (see [www.UADPhilEcon.gr](http://www.UADPhilEcon.gr)<sup>135</sup>) we hosted Professors Joseph Halevi (Sydney), Christian Arnsperger (Louvain), Anwar Shaikh (New School), David Laibman (CUNY) and Tony Lawson (Cambridge). Please note that most courses are taught in Greek but that there are a number of courses in English which are aimed at Erasmus students.

For more information: <http://www.econ.uoa.gr><sup>136</sup>

### 2.3.43 University of Bradford, UK

The Division of Economics is located within the School of Social and International Studies and therefore has a long established connection with other social science disciplines. This is reflected in its undergraduate degree provision which not only covers single honours courses in economics, financial economics and business economics, but also joint programs with international relations, development studies and history. Although its staff constitute something of a board church, it has consistently sought to encompass critical heterodox viewpoints within its provision in the areas of institutionalism, Post-Keynesian macroeconomics, history of economic thought and radical economics. Additionally, the invited speaker seminars are frequently of a critical and/or inter-disciplinary nature.

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<sup>134</sup>[http://www.univ-paris13.fr/formationsUP13/form/default\\_dom.php?id=5](http://www.univ-paris13.fr/formationsUP13/form/default_dom.php?id=5)

<sup>135</sup><http://www.uadphilecon.gr/>

<sup>136</sup><http://www.econ.uoa.gr/>

For more information: <http://www.bradford.ac.uk/ssis/economics/><sup>137</sup>

### **2.3.44 University of Bremen, Germany**

The University of Bremen Faculty of Business Studies and Economics offers undergraduate programs in business studies and economics with a guaranteed value of 30 credits per semester in English taught courses. The programs are largely pluralist and heterodox, including obligatory second-semester truly pluralist microeconomics ,further evolutionary-institutional theory of the firm , and third-semester obligatory institutional and evolutionary economics (all with exercise groups and tutorials), taught by heterodox economists. Later semesters include intermediate issues in institutional and evolutionary economics , heterodox industrial economics including network and open-source economics, information and innovation economics , courses on spatial economics, networks,and clusters in institutional, evolutionary,and neo-Schumpeterian perspectives, a number of policy courses including issues in behavioral economics.

#### **Economics: Economic Evolution, Human Behavior and Policy**

The focus “Economic Evolution, Human Behavior and Policy” within the study program “Economics” offers students a broad perspective on innovation-driven economic change, human behavior in economic contexts, and policy making in a complex, evolving world. While some of the contents taught in our courses do belong to the standard curriculum in economics, we extent the usual program by incorporating state-of-the-art insights and methods form heterodox strands of economic thinking as well as other scientific disciplines to allow for a more realistic analysis of economic phenomena.

The structure of the program is as follows: first, in order to grasp economic evolution and understand important aspects of innovation governance, students will get familiar with basic theoretical concepts in the fields of evolutionary and innovation economics. Formal models of economic change, historical analyses, empirical methods, and tools of network analysis will be introduced. Second, a behaviorally enhanced perspective is applied to human behavior in organizations, technological diffusion, and consumption as well as to normative and affective aspects of economic activity and issues of sustainable economic development. In doing so, we draw on insights from anthropology, social psychology, cognitive psychology, and evolutionary biology. Third, issues of economic policy making are discussed that comprise topics such as international tax competition, EU’s spending policy, and the monetary policy of the European Central Bank. Moreover, aspects of labor markets – as central markets within every economy – are scrutinized.

After an introductory module that prepares the ground for later, more specialized modules, students can choose between two tracks in this study program, focusing either on “Innovative Change and Human Behavior” or “Institutional Development and Public

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<sup>137</sup><http://www.bradford.ac.uk/ssis/economics/>

Policy Making”. Finally, a project seminar on “Economic Evolution and Public Policy Making” completes the program. Below, we provide a more detailed description of the individual modules’ contents.

Students graduating in this program earn profound competences in analyzing, understanding, and evaluating phenomena of real-world economic evolution, human behavior in an economic context, complex systems analysis, and economic policy making.

For further information: <http://www.wiwi.uni-bremen.de/><sup>138</sup>

### **2.3.45 University of Denver, US**

Our undergraduate economics program covers heterodox as well orthodox economics. Our curriculum encourages students not to take in received knowledge as the truth but to examine and question it. We emphasize presenting alternative approaches to economic analysis and the historical and present day relevance of the material. The program begins with an alternative introduction to economics course that emphasizes history of economic arrangements and ideas throughout the history by reading the primary sources. In addition, we emphasize essay writing in this course. These goals are pursued at the upper level courses that cover both the claims and deficiencies of received theory. Some of the courses our program offers are neoclassical economics, origins of modern economics, economic history, history of economic thought, public finance, international and development economics, environmental economics, urban and regional economics, money and financial economics, industrial organization, and health economics. The program provides skills and credentials necessary to work as an economist and preps students who want to go to a graduate program, and is especially suitable for those wanting to find out more about economics and to explore alternative approaches to economics.

For more information: <http://www.du.edu/econ/><sup>139</sup>

### **2.3.46 University of Greenwich, UK**

The Department of International Business and Economics at the University of Greenwich offers four undergraduate economic programmes: BSc (Hons) Economics, BSc (Hons) Economics with Banking, BA (Hons) Business Economics and BA (Hons) Economics with Language. These have all been redesigned in 2014 to become more pluralistic and “real world” oriented. The new programmes constitute one of the first institutional responses to current demands from students, faculty, employers and policy makers to

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<sup>138</sup><http://www.wiwi.uni-bremen.de/>

<sup>139</sup><http://www.du.edu/econ/>

produce more ‘world-ready’ graduates. In redesigning our economics programmes we have decided to address socially relevant economic questions in all core economic courses by adopting a historical and pluralistic perspective right from the start and by adding Economic History in the first year and History of Economic Thought in the second year, and an optional course in Political Economy of International Development and Finance in the third year. We do not, however, relegate the development of a pluralistic perspective to only a few courses, but rather integrate it in all our courses by approaching real world problems from the perspective of different theories, both old and contemporary, comparing, contrasting, or at times synthesising them. Our pluralistic approach is not limited to taking into account different theoretical perspectives in an inter-disciplinary approach, but also it incorporates a variety of methods of enquiry, both qualitative and quantitative, and at the University of Greenwich we pride ourselves for having the biggest research centre in Social Network Analysis (SNA) in Europe. We also integrate the issues of environmental and social sustainability in the teaching of economics in all courses, as well as provide specific courses such as Environmental Economics and Environmental Regulation and Business Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility. Overall, the undergraduate economic programmes at Greenwich offer a refreshing way to study economics, one which aims at helping students navigate and make decisions in the real world.

**BA H - Business Economics:** <http://www2.gre.ac.uk/study/courses/ug/eco/1112><sup>140</sup>

**BA H - Economics with Language:** <http://www2.gre.ac.uk/study/courses/ug/eco/n3r9><sup>141</sup>

**BSc Economics:** <http://www2.gre.ac.uk/study/courses/ug/eco/1100><sup>142</sup>

**BSc Economics with Banking:** <http://www2.gre.ac.uk/study/courses/ug/eco/11nh><sup>143</sup>

### 2.3.47 University of Hamburg, Germany

The Department of Socioeconomics has a long tradition of interdisciplinary teaching and research. The staff has a background in Post Keynesian, Institutionalist and Marxian economics. It offers an interdisciplinary BA in Socioeconomics and several interdisciplinary MA programmes (e.g. MA in European Studies, MA in Economics and Sociology).

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<sup>140</sup><http://www2.gre.ac.uk/study/courses/ug/eco/1112>

<sup>141</sup><http://www2.gre.ac.uk/study/courses/ug/eco/n3r9>

<sup>142</sup><http://www2.gre.ac.uk/study/courses/ug/eco/1100>

<sup>143</sup><http://www2.gre.ac.uk/study/courses/ug/eco/11nh>



For further information: <http://www.wiso.uni-hamburg.de/fachbereiche/sozialoekonomie/startseite/><sup>144</sup>

### **2.3.48 University of Manitoba, Canada**

The Department of Economics offers a 3-year B.A. degree, a 4-year B.A. (Advanced) degree, and a 4-year B.A. (Honours) degree in Economics. The broad, pluralistic composition of the Economics faculty at Manitoba enables the department to offer a range of undergraduate courses through which students are exposed to both mainstream and alternative approaches to economics. These include institutionalist, Post-Keynesian, and Marxist approaches, as well as the neoclassical mainstream. Selected courses in economic history are available at the second and third year level, but attention is given to the institutional and historical framework in the intermediate theory courses as well as in many other, more specialized courses. All honours students are required to have at least one course in alternative macroeconomic theory, and they are also required to complete a full course in the history of economic thought.

The stimulating intellectual environment at Manitoba is further enhanced through the activities of the University of Manitoba Undergraduate Economics Society. This student organization provides a range of activities for its members and the larger university community, including a speaker series, a reading room, tutoring services and its own highly acclaimed magazine, *The Invisible Hand*. Students can also benefit from the department's close association with the Labour and Workplace Studies Program and with the Global Political Economy Program, both of which are established interdisciplinary programs at the University of Manitoba. For Honours students, there is a monthly Honours Salon, in which students hold informal discussions on selected topics in a relaxed environment. The department also sponsors an annual two-day retreat on Lake Manitoba at which Honours students present and discuss their own papers and research.

For more information: <http://umanitoba.ca/faculties/arts/departments/economics/><sup>145</sup>

### **2.3.49 University of Massachusetts Amherst, US**

The department regularly offers courses in Marxist and non-Marxist political economy, taught by leading scholars in each of their respective areas. Faculty include those of Marxist (orthodox and post-modernist), feminist, Post-Keynesian, and Institutionalist persuasions, all of whom are actively engaged in research and teaching. Department holds seminar in political economy weekly, which attracts leading international and

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<sup>144</sup><http://www.wiso.uni-hamburg.de/fachbereiche/sozialoekonomie/startseite/>

<sup>145</sup><http://umanitoba.ca/faculties/arts/departments/economics/>

domestic heterodox scholars. Both undergraduates and graduate students receive a broad range of viewpoints on questions of political economy, and learn rigorously neoclassical mainstream economics to complete their study of political economy as a collection of endlessly contesting theories struggling for hegemony.

For more information: <http://www.umass.edu/economics><sup>146</sup>

### **2.3.50 University of Massachusetts Boston, US**

The Department of Economics at the University of Massachusetts Boston offers students a heterodox approach to economic issues. In our core introductory and theory courses, we provide students with a grounding in neoclassical and Keynesian analysis, as well as providing a critical perspective on these approaches. We require our majors to take at least two courses that develop an alternative approach to economics; we offer many courses that meet this requirement, including an Introduction to Marxist Economic Analysis. We have attempted to build a department with a focus on urban social problems, and many of our courses and the research of many of our faculty focus on issues of income distribution and poverty, racial discrimination, the economic position of women, problems of social welfare, and inequality in the world economy.

For more information: <http://www.economics.umb.edu><sup>147</sup>

### **2.3.51 University of Michigan, US**

From the early 1970s until the early 1990s the Economics Department at the University of Michigan was one of the few nationally prominent departments offering the opportunity to pursue radical economics: it had a graduate program field called Political Economy and a regularly-offered undergraduate course in Marxist Economics, as well as versions of several more standard courses incorporating left-heterodox perspectives. Although the graduate field no longer exists and the Marxist Economics course has not been taught for some time, it remains true that undergraduates can include within an economics major courses in development economics, economic history, the history of economic thought, economic policy, and philosophy & economics that present distinctly critical heterodox viewpoints. Outside of the Economics Department undergraduates can find a considerable range of courses more or less complementary to radical economics most especially in the Residential College, but also in the Philosophy, Sociology, Anthropology, and History Departments and in the Women's Studies, American Culture and Afroamerican & African Studies Programs. Michigan retains as well a vibrant undergraduate left-political milieu, with a particularly strong focus on labor issues.

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<sup>146</sup><http://www.umass.edu/economics>

<sup>147</sup><http://www.economics.umb.edu/>

For more information: <http://www.econ.lsa.umich.edu><sup>148</sup>

### **2.3.52 University of Minnesota Morris, US**

The Economics discipline at the University of Minnesota, Morris (UMM) is a rigorous program with a deliberate heterodox emphasis and a liberal arts orientation. The theory courses are taught critically and in historical context, and there is an ample opportunity for students to engage in an inter-disciplinary conversation in our field courses. In addition to regular courses, The Economics curriculum also offers Political Economy since the 2000-2001 academic year. Finally, UMM offers an undergraduate Management Program that is critically influenced by the Economics curriculum and its heterodox orientation.

For more information: <http://www.morris.umn.edu/academics/economicsmanagement/><sup>149</sup>

### **2.3.53 University of Missouri Kansas City, US**

The economics department at UMKC is one of the pre-eminent heterodox departments in the United States. In our economics major students get introduced to heterodox economic ideas in the introductory and intermediate theory courses and are required to take a course in the history of economic thought and a course in Institutionalist theory. Students emerge from these courses knowing as much heterodox economics as they do mainstream economics, if not more. Other courses with heterodox content are offered on gender, race, the environment, radical economics, monetary theory, and American economic history. Our ethos is to provide students with the capability to engage and understand both neoclassical and the range of heterodox theories and then let them make their own choices. The department brings in outside speakers, frequently has international visitors from Mexico, United Kingdom, France, Germany, and elsewhere, and sponsors various heterodox conferences.

For more information: <http://cas.umkc.edu/economics><sup>150</sup>

### **2.3.54 University of New South Wales, Australia**

The Political Economy major at New South Wales has courses in political economy, Australia in the global economy, political economy and the state, the theory and practice of development, development economics, sustainable development, globalisation and the

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<sup>148</sup><http://www.econ.lsa.umich.edu/>

<sup>149</sup><http://www.morris.umn.edu/academics/economicsmanagement/>

<sup>150</sup><http://cas.umkc.edu/economics/>

third world, economic growth, technology and structural change, and European integration.

For more information: <http://www.asb.unsw.edu.au/schools/economics/Pages/default.aspx><sup>151</sup>

### 2.3.55 University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, US

The University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma (USAO) is the state's public liberal arts college, and enjoys a century-old tradition of interdisciplinary teaching. The economics program introduces students to heterodox ideas within both introductory and upper-level courses (including such diverse offerings as Labor, Regional, US Economic History, and the Economics of Race, Class and Gender). Majors are also required to complete coursework from other Social Sciences such as History, Political Science, Indian Studies, Mathematics, Psychology and Sociology, thus further exposing students to a wide range of perspectives about human behavior, social organization and public policy issues. USAO's general education program provides economics majors with a truly unique opportunity to study perspectives outside the traditional economics discipline. The 51-hour Interdisciplinary Studies (IDS) Core consists of a common curriculum that explores human nature and behavior, analyzes the natural world and national communities, and culminates with an examination of world cultures and philosophies. A majority of IDS courses are team-taught by faculty from across academic disciplines and traditions, and serve to emphasize the interdisciplinary nature of knowledge and the need to approach social problems in a holistic manner. The faculty includes economists from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who are active members of AFEE, AFIT, IAFEE, ASE, EEA, and SSSA. Their specialties include economic history, globalization, creativity, class theory, and history of economic thought. As part of the interdisciplinary program at USAO, faculty members also teach several classes in the IDS Core, including courses on human behavior, American Civilization, and political and economic theories.

For more information: <http://usao.edu/economics-0><sup>152</sup>

### 2.3.56 University of Southern Maine, US

The Department of Economics at University of Southern Maine is a heterodox friendly program offering both a BA and a BS in economics. The Department (with five and one-half faculty members) is housed in the College of Arts and Sciences where we offer a variety of options for students working to complete general education courses. At the

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<sup>151</sup><http://www.asb.unsw.edu.au/schools/economics/Pages/default.aspx>

<sup>152</sup><http://usao.edu/economics-0>

one-hundred level, for example, we have a variety of innovative course offerings that includes several with the provocative title Critical Thinking About . . . , the Economics of Race and Gender, the Economics of Health Care, Economic Democracy or Economics and Business. Also at the one hundred level we teach A Novel Approach to Economics. A three hundred level course in Political Economy is required for both the BA and the BS. Faculty are encouraged to develop upper level courses that challenge students to bring neoclassical and heterodox economic approaches into conversation. . . thus we presume that students will learn and understand both the received doctrines of the discipline, the major critiques of the orthodoxy, and the positive contributions of alternative approaches.

For more information: <http://usm.maine.edu/eco/><sup>153</sup>

### **2.3.57 University of Sydney, Australia**

The University of Sydney is the principal centre for the study of alternatives to orthodox economics in Australia. Sydney itself is a great city, and the University of Sydney is located close to the city centre, convenient for cultural, entertainment and sporting facilities. It is at this University that struggles against the dominance of conventional economics were led by progressive staff and students from the 1970s onwards, leading to the establishment of a full program of Political Economy courses at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. Students can study Marxist, institutional, feminist, environmental and post-Keynesian economics and see how a blend of these approaches helps to understand how the modern capitalist economy works. The Department of Political Economy is in the School of social and Political Sciences, which encourages students to combine political economy with other subjects like government and international relations; sociology; anthropology; psychology; history; geography; languages or other areas, according to personal interests. Students can take a Bachelor's degree in Arts; Economics and Social Sciences; or International and Global Studies. These degrees are normally taken over 3 years, with the option of a further year to complete the honours program. The first year of study in political economy includes an introduction to Classical, Marxian, Neoclassical and Keynesian political economic ideas. The introductory undergraduate textbook, written by one of the academic staff, sums up this approach in its title: Political Economy: the Contest of Economic Ideas. Building on this foundation, subsequent electives can be taken on topics such as economy and society; international economy and finance; economic policy in global context; political economy of development; political economy of human rights; political economy of the environment; and economic and the social foundations of modern capitalism. The teaching of political economy encourages all students to develop a critical engagement with economic issues, recognizing the diversity of analytical approaches and how these relate to different social values. Graduates from the program go on to a wide range of careers – in journalism, public service,

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<sup>153</sup><http://usm.maine.edu/eco/>

teaching, working in NGOs and with international agencies, for example. The Journal of Australian Political Economy contains articles useful to students: [www.jape.org](http://www.jape.org)<sup>154</sup>

For more information: [http://sydney.edu.au/arts/political\\_economy/](http://sydney.edu.au/arts/political_economy/)<sup>155</sup>

### 2.3.58 University of Tulsa, US

The Economics Department at the University of Tulsa has a small, but diverse, faculty committed to fostering a learning environment supportive of both heterodox and orthodox economic thought. Our undergraduate economics program offers a variety of courses which integrate heterodox economic perspectives into the curriculum including Comparative Heterodox Theories, History of Economic Theory, Comparative Theories of Growth and Distribution, Intermediate Macroeconomics, Resources and Environment, and Game Theory and Experimental Economics. The topics covered in these courses include Post-Keynesian, Austrian, Marxian, Sraffian, Institutional, Feminist, and Ecological Economics.

For more information: <https://www.utulsa.edu><sup>156</sup>

### 2.3.59 University of Utah, US

The Economics Department at University of Utah is one of the few research universities that has a heterodox PhD program in economics in the US. The heterodox research interests of its faculty are also reflected in its undergraduate program, which provides a broad and pluralistic education. In addition to teaching rigorously standard economics and quantitative tools of analysis, the standard courses are covered critically and diverse points of view are presented. Students can also take classes in Post Keynesian, Feminist, environmental and Marxist economics. In addition, students also have the option to take a number of classes that include community work with various local non-profit organizations that focus on issues such as poverty and income distribution.

For more information: <http://www.econ.utah.edu><sup>157</sup>

### 2.3.60 University of Vermont, US

The Economics Department at the University of Vermont is a heterodox department. Our faculty of 12 has the distinction of being half female. We regularly teach courses

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<sup>154</sup><http://www.jape.org/>

<sup>155</sup>[http://sydney.edu.au/arts/political\\_economy/](http://sydney.edu.au/arts/political_economy/)

<sup>156</sup><https://www.utulsa.edu/>

<sup>157</sup><http://www.econ.utah.edu/>

that include Post-Keynesian, Feminist, and Institutionalist perspectives, and a majority of faculty is broadly knowledgeable across a variety of heterodox approaches. Our goal is to teach economics from a critical perspective, providing students with the capability to engage and understand both neoclassical and the range of heterodox approaches. Many of our courses have a policy focus, and our faculty has worked with national governments and international policy organizations, including the governments of South Africa and Nicaragua, the AFL-CIO, United Nations, World Bank. Faculty members have been active in such policy issues as living wage campaigns, labor standards, and welfare. The Department has an economic history seminar series that brings in outside speakers several times a year. Further, a number of our faculty are active in Women's Studies and ALANA (African, Latin and Native American) Studies, and through collaboration with these programs, we are able to bring in nationally and internationally renowned heterodox economists each year.

For more information: <http://www.uvm.edu/econ><sup>158</sup>

### 2.3.61 University of Washington Tacoma, US

The University of Washington, Tacoma has a Liberal Arts School that is an interdisciplinary department consisting of about 40 faculty members. Within the department there is a small concentration in Political Economy offered by three faculty members. Courses are offered on utopian thought, Veblen, the esoteric economics of Rudolf Steiner, the economics of the Mafia, crime and drugs, *20<sup>th</sup> Century US – UK imperialism in Eurasia, Asia and development*.

For more information: <http://www.tacoma.washington.edu><sup>159</sup>

### 2.3.62 University of Wisconsin La Crosse, US

The Economics Department is fairly diverse in terms of faculty. We had three active members of the International Association for Feminist Economists (one just retired) and two faculty members who would consider themselves to be heterodox economists. We offer a regular course on Political Economy by a faculty member who has written a text on the subject, as well as a course on comparative economic systems, history of thought, and women in the US economy. The faculty members are quite active as a group and although the majority come from neoclassical backgrounds, they are open to discussion. We are working on building the major and creating a capstone course, but this is not yet completed. We recently revamped the two principles courses completely, moving away from the standardized approaches. The Department brings in outside speakers and has

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<sup>158</sup><http://www.uvm.edu/%7Eecon>

<sup>159</sup><http://www.tacoma.washington.edu/>

a small fund dedicated to bringing in Nobel Laureates, which has included Douglass North.

For more information: <http://www.uwlax.edu/ba/eco/><sup>160</sup>

### 2.3.63 Wheaton College, US

We teach courses in Political Economy, Sweatshops and Globalization, Women in the Economy, and the Economics of Race and Racism, a seminar on political economy and development, as well as a course in the History of Economic Thought. We offer a minor in political economy as part of the economics major.

For more information: <http://wheatoncollege.edu/acad/economics/><sup>161</sup>

### 2.3.64 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, US

Worcester Polytechnic Institute is the third oldest university of engineering, science, and technology in the United States. It is located 40 miles from Boston and is the place where Robert Goddard received his undergraduate training and conducted his first experiments in modern rocketry. The Department of Social Science & Policy Studies at WPI offers bachelor of science degrees in Economic Science, Psychological Science, and System Dynamics. The theme of the Economic Science program is heterodox & computational economics. In addition to traditional training in neoclassical economics and econometrics, students can study the history of economic thought, economic methodology, Post Keynesian economics, institutional economics, economics & psychology, and Marxian economics. Further, the program emphasizes the use of cutting-edge computational tools (e.g., system dynamics computer simulation modeling, agent-based modeling, neural networks) for the creation of economic models that are based on economic reality and actual human decision making. At all times, the program emphasizes policy design and the improvement of real economic systems. WPI's undergraduate program is project-based. In addition to their coursework, all students must complete three major projects. The sophomore-year project (equivalent to six courses) is in the humanities, the junior-year project (equivalent to three courses) examines the interaction of technology and society in some fashion, and the senior-year project (equivalent to three courses) is in the student's major area of study. Frequently, WPI students conduct their projects off campus at a WPI project center in another country. Economic Science majors have, for example, used system dynamics computer simulation modeling to (1) examine sustainable water use and farming policies in Australia, (2) develop sustainable fishing policies in Norway, and (3) analyze the effects of urban transportation systems on sustainable

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<sup>160</sup><http://www.uwlax.edu/ba/eco/>

<sup>161</sup><http://wheatoncollege.edu/acad/economics/>



development in Brazil. Other opportunities include project work with the Millennium Institute of Arlington, Virginia (with direct ties to the World Bank, IMF, and the Carter Center), and the Center for Full Employment and Price Stability at the University of Missouri – Kansas City.

For more information: <http://www.wpi.edu/Academics/Depts/SSPS/><sup>162</sup>

### 2.3.65 Wright State University, US

Wright State University's undergraduate curriculum in economics incorporates a number of heterodox economics classes. Students are required to take Institutional Economics. Heterodox elective courses include: Economic Systems of the Global South; Socialist and Radical Economics; Political Economy of Women; Gender and Economic Policy in International Comparison; and Comparative Capitalist Institutions. Heterodox economist who recently gave talk at WSU include: Sebastian Berger, Robert Prasch, Alla Semenova, James Swaney, Charles Whalen, and Randall Wray. For more information about heterodox economics seminars at Wright State University visit <http://heterodox-economics-seminars.wikispaces.com/Seminars><sup>163</sup>

For more information: <http://www.wright.edu/business/acad/econ/><sup>164</sup>

## 3 Heterodox Economic Research

### 3.1 Regular Conferences

#### 3.1.1 ASSA Meetings - US

The acronym ASSA stands for "Allied Social Science Association" and is basically a marketing label denoting an annual three-day conference in some major US-city at the start of every new year. The conference is organized by the American Economic Association and serves as a major gathering in mainstream economics. However, the AEA also invites a series of 'recognized' partners to contribute sessions to the conference. In this course a series of heterodox economic associations based (partly) in the US, like URPE, AFEE, ASE or IAFFE, are regularly enriching the ASSA-conferences by providing space for the discussion and advancement of heterodox economics. Hence, the ASSA is a an

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<sup>162</sup><http://www.wpi.edu/Academics/Depts/SSPS/>

<sup>163</sup><http://heterodox-economics-seminars.wikispaces.com/Seminars>

<sup>164</sup><http://www.wright.edu/business/acad/econ/>

interesting place to be as it represents the full diversity of economic thought, although, regrettably, in roughly correct proportions.

The official ASSA-page managed by the AEA can be found [here](#)<sup>165</sup> .

Calls for heterodox ASSA-sessions are collected and published in the [Heterodox Economics Newsletter](#)<sup>166</sup> .

### 3.1.2 Annual Conference in Political Economy

The Annual conference in Political Economy is a pluralist and interdisciplinary conference organized by the International Initiative for Promoting Political Economy (IIPPE). Submission of individual papers as well as full sessions are welcome. Aside from a general Call for Papers various groups announce sub-calls for specialized topics. The conference is held in September and takes place at various locations.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>167</sup> .

### 3.1.3 Annual Conference of Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics

SASE is an international, inter-disciplinary academic organization covering economics, sociology, political science, organization studies, management, psychology, law and history. The annual conference usually takes place in the end of June or beginning of July every year. The conference features different research groups and is open to submissions of a variety of streams announced at the beginning of each year. In general, submissions to the SASE conference must be made through one of the [mini-conferences](#)<sup>168</sup> or [through a research network](#)<sup>169</sup> .

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>170</sup> .

### 3.1.4 Annual Conference of the Australian Society of Heterodox Economists (SHE)

The Society of Heterodox Economists (SHE) represents a gathering of economists outside the mainstream, who believe that the study of the discipline of economics goes beyond

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<sup>165</sup>[https://www.aeaweb.org/Annual\\_Meeting/](https://www.aeaweb.org/Annual_Meeting/)

<sup>166</sup><http://www.heterodoxnews.com>

<sup>167</sup>[http://iippe.org/wp/?page\\_id=64](http://iippe.org/wp/?page_id=64)

<sup>168</sup>[https://sase.org/2016---berkeley/mini-conferences\\_fr\\_232.html](https://sase.org/2016---berkeley/mini-conferences_fr_232.html)

<sup>169</sup>[https://sase.org/research-networks/about-the-sase-research-networks\\_fr\\_17.html](https://sase.org/research-networks/about-the-sase-research-networks_fr_17.html)

<sup>170</sup><https://sase.org/>

the study of mainstream theory in its present state of development and the application of purely quantitative techniques to the formation of judgments on qualitative questions. To actively promote our view that awareness of a variety of economics theories is a requirement of professional competence, we have established a structure around the Society of Heterodox Economists which would provide a formal body to lobby on behalf of heterodox economists. The annual conference is held in the beginning of december every year and usually takes place at the University of Sydney, Australia.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>171</sup> .

### 3.1.5 Annual EAEPE Conference

The annual conference of the European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy (EAEPE) is a highly pluralist venue. Aside from a general Call for Papers various research groups announce sub-calls for specialized topics. The conference is held in September and takes place at various locations in Europe. The conferences features different research groups and is open to submissions of a variety of streams announced at the beginning of each year. In general, submissions to the SASE conference must be made through one of the [mini-conferences](#)<sup>172</sup> or [through a research network](#)<sup>173</sup> .

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>174</sup> .

### 3.1.6 Annual Hyman P. Minsky Conference

This annual conference - dedicated to the intellectual heritage of Hyman P. Minsky - is held every April in some major US-city. It's main topical focus is on monetary policy and the role of financial markets from a critical perspective. Speakers to this event are mostly invited.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>175</sup> .

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<sup>171</sup><https://www.business.unsw.edu.au/research/research-centres-institutions/society-heterodox-economists/australian-society-of-heterodox-economists-conferences>

<sup>172</sup>[https://sase.org/2016---berkeley/mini-conferences\\_fr\\_232.html](https://sase.org/2016---berkeley/mini-conferences_fr_232.html)

<sup>173</sup>[https://sase.org/research-networks/about-the-sase-research-networks\\_fr\\_17.html](https://sase.org/research-networks/about-the-sase-research-networks_fr_17.html)

<sup>174</sup>[http://eaepe.org/?page=events&side=annual\\_conference](http://eaepe.org/?page=events&side=annual_conference)

<sup>175</sup><http://www.levyinstitute.org/events/>

### **3.1.7 Conferences of Research Network Macroeconomics and Macroeconomic Policies (FMM) - Berlin**

This conference-series takes a pluralist stance on economic issues. Its particular focus is on questions in macroeconomic theory and policy from a Post-Keynesian perspective. The conference takes place in Berlin, is held annually at the end of October and is organized by the Macroeconomic Policy Institute (IMK) at the Hans-Boeckler-Foundation in cooperation with the Research Network Macroeconomics and Macroeconomic Policies.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>176</sup> .

### **3.1.8 International Conference on Developments in Economic Theory and Policy - Bilbao**

The Department of Applied Economics V of the University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU and the Cambridge Centre for Economic and Public Policy, Department of Land Economy, of the University of Cambridge, are organizing the International Conferences on Developments in Economic Theory and Policy. The Conference is held in Bilbao (Spain) usually in the second quarter of the year. The conference consists of Plenary, Organized and Normal Parallel sessions as well as Graduate Student Sessions, where students making a MSc or a PhD programme can present their research.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>177</sup> .

### **3.1.9 International Post Keynesian Conference at UMKC - Kansas City**

For more than twenty years the University of Missouri-Kansas City (UMKC) hosts a bi-annual international conference on Post Keynesian economics. The conference takes place in the third quarter of the year and invites to submit single papers.

Information on the conference can be found [here](#)<sup>178</sup> .

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<sup>176</sup>[http://www.boeckler.de/imk\\_35326.htm](http://www.boeckler.de/imk_35326.htm)

<sup>177</sup><http://www.conferencedevelopments.com/>

<sup>178</sup><http://www.pkconference.com/>

## 3.2 Regular Summer Schools

### 3.2.1 EAEPE Summer School

The EAEPE Summer School is open to **PhD students and early-career researchers** working in particular in the field of institutional and evolutionary analysis. Each year, the Summer School focuses on a specific topic. Lectures by internationally renowned scholars will be given in the morning, while advanced PhD students and early-career researchers have the opportunity to present their research in the afternoon and will benefit from comments and suggestions from experts in the field. Lectures will address the Summer School's topic from different perspectives and approaches. In the spirit of the pluralist character of the EAEPE, contributions will come from a range of diverse fields, e.g. human development, environment-economy interactions, methodology of economics, institutional history, comparative economics, transition economics, institutional change, innovation and technology, and labour economics. As to the participants' presentations, contributions from all fields using institutional, multidisciplinary approaches are welcome. The summer school is usually held in the first week of July and takes place at University Roma Tre, Faculty of Economics.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>179</sup> .

### 3.2.2 ECLAC Summer School on "Latin American economies"

In ECLAC's analytical tradition, production structure, technological progress and trade specialization are the main variables that explain long-run economic and social development. ECLAC's contributions are part of a tradition in economic theory that combines the Keynesian paradigm with the Schumpeterian and evolutionist traditions. The former pays special attention to income distribution and full employment policies, while the latter focuses on the dynamics of learning, technological innovation and diffusion and its impact on the production patterns. These traditions recognize that industrial and technological policies are crucial to foster developing countries' convergence with the developed economies in terms of technological capabilities and per capita GDP. In ECLAC's School, the participants debate these topics in an open, plural and multidisciplinary framework. They study empirical and theoretical topics emphasizing recent Latin American economic history and its impacts on economic perspectives and policies.

Information on the ECLAC Summer School can be found [here](#)<sup>180</sup> .

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<sup>179</sup>[http://eaepe.org/?page=events&side=summer\\_school](http://eaepe.org/?page=events&side=summer_school)

<sup>180</sup><http://www.cepal.org/en/summer-school-latin-american-economies>

### 3.2.3 ESHET Summer School

The Summer School is open to PhD students and young scholars from the fields of History of Economic Thought, Economic Philosophy and Economic History. Four to six papers will be presented each day on open themes, chosen on the basis of the students' fields of research, related to the history of economic thought, economic methodology, economic philosophy or economic history. The subjects of the papers may differ from the Summer School's main theme. The presentations will take place in the presence of the members of the scientific committee and of some invited speakers, thus covering a broad area of expertise. Each presentation will be commented by a discussant, chosen among the young scholars, followed by a question and answer session with the audience.

Information on the ESHET Summer School can be found [here](#)<sup>181</sup> .

### 3.2.4 Graz Schumpeter Summer School

Every two years, the [Graz Schumpeter Centre](#)<sup>182</sup> organises a one-week Summer School in July, to offer PhD-students and Junior Scientists a platform to discuss economic issues of relevance. This includes presentation and critical discussion of their own scientific work. Several internationally renown economists also present their insights and offer a glance at contemporary cutting-edge economics.

Information on the Schumpeter Summer School can be found [here](#)<sup>183</sup> .

### 3.2.5 INEM-CHESS Summer School in Philosophy and Economics

The Summer Schools aim to bring together graduate students with scholars from economics, philosophy and neighbouring disciplines in order to exchange ideas, build a community and help to further establish 'economics and philosophy' as an independent and diverse research field consisting of economic methodology, history of economic thought, rational choice theory, ethical aspects of economics, and the intersections of these areas. They are meant to complement other events in the area of 'Economics and Philosophy', such as the annual [International Network for Economic Method \(INEM\)](#)<sup>184</sup> research conference in that it provides an outlet to attract beginning graduate students to the philosophy of economics and offers a much-needed opportunity for graduate training in this highly diverse field.

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<sup>181</sup><http://www.eshet.net/index.php?a=61>

<sup>182</sup><http://schumpeter-centre.uni-graz.at/en/>

<sup>183</sup><http://schumpeter-centre.uni-graz.at/de/lehren/summer-school/>

<sup>184</sup><http://econmethodology.org/>

The Summer Schools focus on graduate student instruction. Invited scholars will give short courses on topics they specialise in and that fall within the confines of economics and philosophy broadly construed. The short courses will feature mixture of lecture-style and seminar-style formats, and additional panel discussions as well as training sessions will round off the programme. The Summer School usually is held annually in mid-July at the University of San Sebastian.

Information on the INEM/CHESS Summer School in Philosophy and Economics can be found [here](#)<sup>185</sup>.

### 3.2.6 INEM/CHESS Summer School Philosophy and Economics

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Information on the INEM/CHESS Summer School in Philosophy and Economics can be found [here](#)<sup>187</sup>.

### 3.2.7 SOAS Summer School

SOAS Academic Summer School offers every year three and five-week courses taught by SOAS’ world-renowned academics. Summer School courses are chosen from across the university, and are divided into five themes: [Culture, Society and Area Studies](#)<sup>188</sup>

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<sup>185</sup><http://chess-centre.org/index.php/chess-events/summer-school-in-economics-philosophy>

<sup>186</sup><http://econmethodology.org/>

<sup>187</sup><http://chess-centre.org/index.php/chess-events/summer-school-in-economics-philosophy>

<sup>188</sup><http://www.soas.ac.uk/summerschool/subjects/culture-society-and-area-studies/>

, Development Studies and Environment<sup>189</sup> , Finance, Economics and Business<sup>190</sup> , Law<sup>191</sup> and Politics<sup>192</sup> . In the Finance, Economics & Business section scholars work on topics such as Managing the Public Sector, Public Financial Management or Finance and Risk Management.

Information on the SOAS Summer School can be found [here](#)<sup>193</sup> .

### 3.2.8 Summer School in Social Economics

The Association for Social Economics irregularly organizes Summerschools on social economics, which provide a pluralist and interdisciplinary approach to social and economic issues. The summer school usually provides an overview of recent social economic research by prominent ASE scholars, major social economics concepts and themes, and information about both ASE scholarly journals *Review of Social Economy* and *Forum for Social Economics*. There will be two days of lectures with Q&A, informal meetings between participants and lecturers, and a set of reading materials for preparation. The summer school takes place in mid-June every year.

Information on the Summer School in Social Economics can be found [here](#)<sup>194</sup> .

### 3.2.9 Summer School on "Keynesian Macroeconomics and European Economic Policies"

The biannual Summer School on Keynesian Macroeconomics and European Economic Policy usually takes place between end-July and August and is hosted by the Research Network Macroeconomics and Macroeconomic Policies (FMM) and the Hans-Böckler-Stiftung (IMK). The summer school aims at providing an introduction to Post-Keynesian economics and to the problems of European economic policies as well as presenting some ongoing research to interested graduate students (MA and PhD) and junior researchers. The summer school usually consists of overview lectures, a panel discussion, student study groups, a computer lab and academic papers. In the past leading international researchers in the area featured the summer school, like Marc Lavoie (Canada), Tom Palley (USA), Eckhard Hein (Germany), Gennaro Zezza (Italy), Steve Fazzari (USA), Engelbert Stockhammer (UK), and Ozlem Onaran (UK). Following issues are focused: History and methods of Post-Keynesian macroeconomics, Money and

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<sup>189</sup><http://www.soas.ac.uk/summerschool/subjects/development-studies-and-environment/>

<sup>190</sup><http://www.soas.ac.uk/summerschool/subjects/finance-economics-and-business/>

<sup>191</sup><http://www.soas.ac.uk/summerschool/subjects/law/>

<sup>192</sup><http://www.soas.ac.uk/summerschool/subjects/politics/>

<sup>193</sup><http://www.soas.ac.uk/summerschool/subjects/>

<sup>194</sup>[http://socialeconomics.org/?page=conferences&side=2016\\_summer\\_school](http://socialeconomics.org/?page=conferences&side=2016_summer_school)



macroeconomics, Distribution and growth, Finance and crisis, Unemployment and the labour market, European economic policies, Stock-Flow Consistent Modelling.

More information on the research network: [www.network-macroeconomics.org](http://www.network-macroeconomics.org)<sup>195</sup>

Information on the Summer School can be found [here](#)<sup>196</sup> .

### 3.2.10 The Hyman P. Minsky Summer Seminar

The Minsky Summer Seminar is organized by the Levy Economics Institute of Bard College with support from the Ford Foundation and is held in mid-June every year at the Levy Institute in New York, US. The annual Summer Seminar provides a rigorous discussion of both the theoretical and applied aspects of Minsky's economics, with an examination of meaningful prescriptive policies relevant to the current economic and financial crisis. Organized by Jan Kregel, Dimitri B. Papadimitriou, and L. Randall Wray, the Seminar program is geared toward graduate students and those at the beginning of their academic or professional careers. The teaching staff includes well-known economists concentrating on and expanding Minsky's work.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>197</sup> .

### 3.2.11 Trento Summer School

The Summer School is usually takes place annually between end-June and July. The past Summer Schools work on topics such as "Macroeconomics and Financial Crises", „Inequality and the Changing Distribution of Income“ or „Macroeconomic Coordination And Externalities“. All sessions will be held at Hotel Villa Madruzzo, Trento, Italy. The lectures include keynotes speeches of leading scholars. All participants are required to stay for the entire duration of the event. Food and accommodation will be covered by the School (except for meals during the weekend) and participants will have to cover travel expenses. Please direct logistical questions to the Summer School secretary ( [ccschool@economia.unitn.it](mailto:ccschool@economia.unitn.it)<sup>198</sup> ).

Information on the Trento Summer School can be found [here](#)<sup>199</sup> .

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<sup>195</sup><http://www.network-macroeconomics.org>

<sup>196</sup>[http://www.boeckler.de/imk\\_35326.htm](http://www.boeckler.de/imk_35326.htm)

<sup>197</sup><http://www.levyinstitute.org/events/>

<sup>198</sup><mailto:ccschool@economia.unitn.it>

<sup>199</sup><http://www-ceel.economia.unitn.it/school/>

## 3.3 Publishers

### 3.3.1 Annablume Editora

A Annablume é uma editora orientada a publicar produções acadêmicas de qualidade e eticamente comprometidas com a reflexão sobre o pensar, sobre as complexas manifestações do tecido social em que vivemos – seja no passado ou no presente – e sobre as diversas possibilidades de construção do futuro. Na busca pela realização deste projeto, entendemos que a publicação acadêmica não pode ser feita sem o compromisso do autor com a obra e o empenho da editora em torná-la acessível ao leitor.

Link to the publisher: <http://www.annablume.com.br><sup>200</sup>

### 3.3.2 Anthem

Anthem Press is a distinguished independent publishing house with a strong international focus, pioneering a distinctive approach to the publishing of innovative academic research, educational material and reference works in established and emerging fields. Our titles are published simultaneously in print and ebook editions across the humanities and social sciences and are subject to peer review by recognized authorities in the field.

Link to the publisher: [www.anthempress.com](http://www.anthempress.com)<sup>201</sup>

### 3.3.3 Boitempo Editorial

A Annablume é uma editora orientada a publicar produções acadêmicas de qualidade e eticamente comprometidas com a reflexão sobre o pensar, sobre as complexas manifestações do tecido social em que vivemos – seja no passado ou no presente – e sobre as diversas possibilidades de construção do futuro. Na busca pela realização deste projeto, entendemos que a publicação acadêmica não pode ser feita sem o compromisso do autor com a obra e o empenho da editora em torná-la acessível ao leitor.

Link to the publisher: <http://www.annablume.com.br><sup>202</sup>

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<sup>200</sup><http://www.annablume.com.br/>

<sup>201</sup><http://www.anthempress.com/>

<sup>202</sup><http://www.annablume.com.br/>

### 3.3.4 Bookmarks

Bookmarks keeps alive the tradition of radical bookselling, ensuring that activists have access to the most important lessons from history as well as cutting edge political analysis. It is your bookshop and it will exist as long as it is supported by people like you.

Link to the publisher: [www.bookmarks.uk.com](http://www.bookmarks.uk.com)<sup>203</sup>

### 3.3.5 Brill

Brill wishes to be a leading, internationally operating publishing house in the domains of the Humanities and International Law and in selected fields in the Sciences. A healthy, lasting growth of the company is essential to the realization of its mission. This growth will be achieved by expanding its market share in existing and adjacent markets. By meeting the information requirements of specialized academic target groups and markets, Brill wishes to create value for all the stakeholders who are important to the realization of its strategy.

Link to the publisher: [www.brill.nl](http://www.brill.nl)<sup>204</sup>

### 3.3.6 Centre for Associative Economics

Combining archival material and new texts, these publications consider key economic questions in the light of associative economics. Written with the lay reader in mind, their emphasis is on effecting practicable change, whether of concepts, policies or institutions.

Link to the publisher: [www.associative-economics.com/publications](http://www.associative-economics.com/publications)<sup>205</sup>

### 3.3.7 Dollars and Sense

*Dollars & Sense* is a non-profit, non-hierarchical, collectively-run organization that publishes economic news and analysis, with the mission of explaining essential economic concepts by placing them in their real-world context. We publish a bi-monthly magazine, as well as economics books that are used in college social science courses, study groups and other educational settings.

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<sup>203</sup><http://www.bookmarks.uk.com/>

<sup>204</sup><http://www.brill.nl/>

<sup>205</sup><http://www.associative-economics.com/publications/>

Link to the publisher: [www.dollarsandsense.org](http://www.dollarsandsense.org)<sup>206</sup>

### 3.3.8 Editorial Critica

Desde 1976 Crítica mantiene su vocación de construir una cultura libre poniendo al alcance del gran público obras de historia, filosofía, arqueología, política, antropología, economía y divulgación científica. Con más de dos mil títulos publicados, recibió en 2007 el Premio Nacional a la Mejor Editorial Cultural, que concede el Ministerio de Cultura.

Link to the publisher: [www.ed-critica.es](http://www.ed-critica.es)<sup>207</sup>

### 3.3.9 Editorial El Viejo Topo

Somos muchos. Somos los que no creemos en un sistema que ahonda las desigualdades. Somos los que rehusamos aceptar indiferentes la tragedia que viven tantos millones de personas. Somos los que no aceptamos la continua destrucción del medio ambiente en nombre de un progreso que sólo favorece a unos pocos. Somos los que denunciemos las nuevas formas de sometimiento. Somos los que rechazamos las agresiones militares, realizadas casi siempre en nombre de nobles ideales, pero que encubren siempre oscuros intereses económicos. Somos los que exigimos la emancipación de los de abajo. Somos los que aspiramos a una democracia real. Somos muchos. Algunos de esos muchos estamos haciendo esta revista. También editamos libros. Es nuestra forma, modesta, de contribuir a una transformación social imprescindible. En *El Viejo Topo*, trabajando, somos pocos. Pero contando los que estáis afuera, somos muchos.

Link to the publisher: [www.elviejotopo.com](http://www.elviejotopo.com)<sup>208</sup>

### 3.3.10 Editorial Sintesis

En el menú principal podrá consultar nuestra línea editorial, nuestro catálogo y nuestras próximas actividades. Y, si lo desea, puede suscribirse a nuestro servicio de aviso de novedades por correo electrónico.

Link to the publisher: [www.sintesis.com](http://www.sintesis.com)<sup>209</sup>

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<sup>206</sup><http://www.dollarsandsense.org/>

<sup>207</sup><http://www.ed-critica.es/home.php>

<sup>208</sup><http://www.elviejotopo.com/>

<sup>209</sup><http://www.sintesis.com/>

### 3.3.11 Editorila Icaria

Icaria es una editorial independiente, especializada en el área de ciencias sociales y ensayo, que proporciona herramientas para la reflexión y propuestas transformadoras de los temas más relevantes del mundo actual. En contacto constante con la actualidad, los movimientos sociales y foros de debate, Icaria ha ido introduciendo nuevas líneas editoriales: paz y conflictos, economía crítica, análisis de política internacional, relaciones Norte-Sur, feminismo, ecología, soberanía alimentaria, participación democrática y decrecimiento, a través de sus diferentes colecciones.

Link to the publisher: [www.icariaeditorial.com](http://www.icariaeditorial.com)<sup>210</sup>

### 3.3.12 Edward Elgar

Edward Elgar Publishing is a leading international academic and professional publisher with a strong focus on the social sciences and legal fields. We publish 350 titles annually and have successfully created a prestigious list of over 5,500 titles. Edward's original vision was to create a publishing house that attracted high quality books by offering a superior service to authors and we remain focused on treating potential authors and their books with care and attention to detail. We believe it is difficult for large corporate publishers who often suffer from very high levels of staff turnover, top down management and mass production processes to replicate the experience we can provide. Edward Elgar Publishing was conceived as an international scholarly press and from the beginning our sales were derived equally from Europe, North America and Asia Pacific regions, reflecting our author base and focus on topics of global interest. Today the Middle East, Latin America and a number of African countries are also important markets.

Link to the publisher: [www.e-elgar.com](http://www.e-elgar.com)<sup>211</sup>

### 3.3.13 Fernwood Publishers

Fernwood Publishing and our literary imprint, Roseway, publish critical books that inform, enlighten and challenge. We are political publishers in that our books acknowledge, confront and contest intersecting forms of oppression and exploitation. We believe that in publishing books that challenge the status quo and imagine new ways forward we participate in the creation of a more socially just world. We are not afraid to take risks in this regard and are proud to publish those individuals or ideas that too often go un-

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<sup>210</sup><http://www.icariaeditorial.com/>

<sup>211</sup><http://www.e-elgar.com/>

heard. While corporate giants act to silence dissent, we act to give dissent a voice. As an independent Canadian publisher, we also emphasize, though not exclusively, Canadian authors and the Canadian context. The quality of the books we publish and the relationships with our authors demonstrate that every member of our small team is dedicated to the publishing and political goals of social justice.

Link to the publisher: [www.fernwoodpublishing.ca](http://www.fernwoodpublishing.ca)<sup>212</sup>

### **3.3.14 Metropolis Verlag**

Der Metropolis-Verlag publiziert Bücher im Bereich Wirtschafts- und Gesellschaftswissenschaften, mit den Schwerpunkten Ökonomische Theorie, Arbeitsmarkt- und Wirtschaftspolitik, Umweltökonomie und -politik, Theorie der Unternehmung, Entwicklungspolitik, Ethik und Governance, Theoriegeschichte sowie Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte.

Link to the publisher: [www.metropolis-verlag.de](http://www.metropolis-verlag.de)<sup>213</sup>

### **3.3.15 Monthly Review Press**

The Monthly Review is an independent socialist magazine that also publishes books.

Link to the publisher: [monthlyreview.org/press](http://monthlyreview.org/press)<sup>214</sup>

### **3.3.16 Palgrave Macmillan**

Palgrave Macmillan is established as an authoritative and acclaimed publisher in Business and Economics, providing the very best academic textbooks, online support and research to help guide and enrich your knowledge. Working with the world's top business schools, management firms, organisations, and thought leaders we have the resources to help you navigate the business world. In economics we are renowned for publishing the work of icons such as Alfred Marshall, Joseph Stiglitz, Ronald Coase and the Nobel Prize winning Paul Krugman.

Macmillan has a long and proud tradition of publishing in the social sciences since the 19th century, publishing key works in the field such as The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics and key authors, including JM Keynes. We are one of the largest publishers of social science research and high quality textbooks, with offices in London, New York

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<sup>212</sup><http://www.fernwoodpublishing.ca/>

<sup>213</sup><http://www.metropolis-verlag.de/>

<sup>214</sup><http://monthlyreview.org/press/>

and Shanghai, and are due to publish over 1000 titles in 2015 across all the major subject areas of the field.

We are known for supporting early career researchers, championing pioneering research in new fields and establishing series that come to define their research fields (such as the International Political Economy series, which we've been publishing for over 30 years!). We strive to create an effective learning environment together and our internationally renowned textbooks provide lecturers with learning resources that ensure students get the most from their studies.

We are passionate about publishing original and authoritative research and teaching resources in the Social Sciences, from scholarly monographs and reference works to textbooks and digital products that aid learning both inside and outside of the classroom.

Link to the publisher: [www.palgrave.com](http://www.palgrave.com)<sup>215</sup>

### **3.3.17 Peter Lang**

Peter Lang specializes in the Social Sciences and Humanities and covers the complete spectrum from monographs to student textbooks. The Peter Lang Publishing Group has its headquarters in Berne and Pieterlen, Switzerland, with publishing offices strategically located in Berne, Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, New York, Oxford, Vienna and Warsaw. The Peter Lang academic publishing group covers the complete range of topics in the Social Sciences and Humanities. For example: Cultural Studies, Fine Arts, Religion, Sociology, Psychology, Gender Studies and Black Diversity Studies.

Link to the publisher: [www.peterlang.de](http://www.peterlang.de)<sup>216</sup>

### **3.3.18 Pluto**

Pluto Press is one of the world's leading radical publishers, specialising in progressive, critical perspectives in politics and the social sciences. Based in London, we have been active for over 40 years and independent since 1979. We have more than 800 titles in print by authors such as Noam Chomsky, Thomas Hylland Eriksen, Frantz Fanon, bell hooks and Vandana Shiva.

At Pluto we acknowledge the changing times in the way people are approaching books and ideas; we also firmly believe that the need for widespread critical engagement with the traditions of Marxism, anarchism and feminism (to name but a few) has never been stronger. As such, since 2012 almost all newly released Pluto titles have been available

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<sup>215</sup><http://www.palgrave.com/>

<sup>216</sup><http://www.peterlang.de/>

from Amazon Kindle, Hive.co.uk, Nook, Kobo and many other eBook platforms, in addition to traditional print runs. In 2013 we began digitising our [backlist](#)<sup>217</sup>, with over 75 classic titles made newly available as eBooks in 2014, and a further 75 digitised in 2015. You can find out more about Pluto's eBooks [here](#)<sup>218</sup>.

Link to the publisher: [www.plutobooks.com](http://www.plutobooks.com)<sup>219</sup>

### 3.3.19 Presses de l'université du Québec

La mission des Presses de l'Université du Québec est de mettre en œuvre des projets d'édition favorisant une meilleure diffusion des connaissances, et ce, principalement auprès de la communauté universitaire et des professionnels afin de participer activement au rayonnement du réseau de l'Université du Québec. Au service de la communauté universitaire depuis 1969, nous avons permis à nombre d'[auteurs](#)<sup>220</sup>, chercheurs et professeurs de faire connaître leurs travaux. Notre catalogue compte à ce jour plus de [1 300 titres](#)<sup>221</sup>, dont certains ont été produits en coédition. Les principales disciplines dans lesquelles nous publions sont les sciences de la gestion, la science politique, les sciences appliquées, les sciences de l'éducation, les sciences sociales, la psychologie, les communications, l'éthique, les arts, la géographie et le tourisme. Par ailleurs, nombre de [collections](#)<sup>222</sup> ont été mises sur pied, chacune dirigée par des experts, afin de mieux satisfaire les besoins et les attentes des publics cibles et d'ouvrir la voie à de nouveaux auteurs sur des sujets d'actualité.

Link to the publisher: [www.puq.ca](http://www.puq.ca)<sup>223</sup>

### 3.3.20 Routledge

Routledge is a global publisher of academic books, journals and online resources in the humanities and social sciences. Founded in 1836, we have published many of greatest thinkers and scholars of the last hundred years, including Adorno, Einstein, Russell, Popper, Wittgenstein, Jung

Today Routledge is the world's leading academic publisher in the Humanities and Social Sciences. We publish thousands of books and journals each year, serving scholars, instructors, and professional communities worldwide. Our current publishing program encompasses groundbreaking textbooks and premier, peer-reviewed research in the So-

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<sup>217</sup>[http://www.plutobooks.com/downloads/catalogues/Backlist\\_Catalogue\\_Jan\\_2014.pdf](http://www.plutobooks.com/downloads/catalogues/Backlist_Catalogue_Jan_2014.pdf)

<sup>218</sup><http://www.plutobooks.com/pid/page/ebooks>

<sup>219</sup><http://www.plutobooks.com/>

<sup>220</sup><http://www.puq.ca/auteurs/>

<sup>221</sup><http://www.puq.ca/catalogue/livres/liste.html>

<sup>222</sup><http://www.puq.ca/catalogue/collections/>

<sup>223</sup><http://www.puq.ca/fr/>



cial Sciences, Humanities, Built Environment, Education and Behavioral Sciences. We have partnered with many of the most influential societies and academic bodies to publish their journals and book series. Readers can access tens of thousands of print and e-books from our extensive catalog of titles.

Link to the publisher: [www.routledge.com](http://www.routledge.com)<sup>224</sup>

### 3.3.21 Seven Stories Press

Founded in 1995 in New York City and named for the seven authors who committed to a home with a fiercely independent spirit, Seven Stories Press publishes works of the imagination and political titles by voices of conscience. While most widely known for its books on politics, human rights, and social and economic justice, Seven Stories continues to champion literature, with a list encompassing both innovative debut novels and National Book Award.

Link to the publisher: [www.sevenstories.com](http://www.sevenstories.com)<sup>225</sup>

### 3.3.22 Springer

Throughout the world, we provide scientific and professional communities with superior specialist information – produced by authors and colleagues across cultures in a nurtured collegial atmosphere of which we are justifiably proud. We foster communication among our customers – researchers, students and professionals – enabling them to work more efficiently, thereby advancing knowledge and learning. Our dynamic growth allows us to invest continually all over the world. We think ahead, move fast and promote change: creative business models, inventive products, and mutually beneficial international partnerships have established us as a trusted supplier and pioneer in the information age.

Link to the publisher: [www.springer.com](http://www.springer.com)<sup>226</sup>

### 3.3.23 The New Press

The New Press publishes books that promote and enrich public discussion and understanding of the issues vital to our democracy and to a more equitable world. These books are made possible by the enthusiasm of our readers; the support of a committed group of donors, large and small; the collaboration of our many partners in the independent

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<sup>224</sup><http://www.routledge.com>

<sup>225</sup><http://www.sevenstories.com/>

<sup>226</sup><http://www.springer.com/>

media and the not-for-profit sector; booksellers, who often hand-sell New Press books; librarians; and above all by our authors.

Since publishing its first book in 1992, The New Press has been widely hailed as a leading trade publisher. Booksellers, educators, critics and readers have extensively praised the New Press's books, and they have been the recipients of numerous awards. The Press itself has been featured in publications from the *New York Times*, *The Nation*, *Education Week*, and the *Christian Science Monitor* to *The Guardian* (UK), *Toronto Globe and Mail* (Canada), *Le Monde* (France), and many other international media.

Underlying The Press's editorial program are three aims: to broaden the audience for serious intellectual work, especially by reaching out to audiences intellectually red-lined by commercial publishers; to bring out the work of traditionally underrepresented voices; and to address the problems of a society in transition, highlighting attempts at reform and innovation in a wide range of fields.

Link to the publisher: [www.thenewpress.com](http://www.thenewpress.com)<sup>227</sup>

### 3.3.24 Third World Network

Third World Network (TWN) is an independent non-profit international network of organisations and individuals involved in issues relating to development, developing countries and North-South affairs. Its mission is to bring about a greater articulation of the needs and rights of peoples in the South, a fair distribution of world resources, and forms of development which are ecologically sustainable and fulfill human needs. TWN's objectives are to deepen the understanding of the development dilemmas and challenges facing developing countries and to contribute to policy changes in pursuit of just, equitable and ecologically sustainable development.

To achieve these objectives TWN conducts research on economic, social and environmental issues pertaining to the South; publishes books and magazines; organises and participates in conferences, seminars and workshops; and provides a platform representing broadly Third World interests and perspectives at international fora such as United Nations agencies, conferences and processes, WTO, the World Bank and IMF.

Link to the publisher: [www.twn.my](http://www.twn.my)<sup>228</sup>

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<sup>227</sup><http://www.thenewpress.com/>

<sup>228</sup><http://www.twn.my>

### 3.3.25 Verso Books

Verso Books is the largest independent, radical publishing house in the English-speaking world, publishing one hundred books a year.

Link to the publisher: [www.versobooks.com](http://www.versobooks.com)<sup>229</sup>

## 3.4 Book Series

### 3.4.1 Advances in Heterodox Economics, Routledge

The Advances in Heterodox Economics series promotes the development of heterodox economics beyond the existing paradigms of Austrian, Feminist, Institutional-Evolutionary, Marxian, Post Keynesian, Radical, Social, and Sraffian economics. The series aims to publish books in five areas: (1) the synthesis of two or more heterodox approaches in the general fields of microeconomics and macroeconomics, or in specialized fields such as ecological or development economics; (2) the history and philosophy of heterodox economics, including intellectual biographies, institutional histories, and histories of theoretical controversies past and present; (3) the development of novel heterodox theories, such as feminist theories of international trade; (4) explorations of heterodox approaches to economic education; and (5) anthologies of heterodox work from all approaches in a specific field or area. The editor, associate editor, and editorial board work closely with individual authors and editors to ensure the quality of all published works.

Series Editors: Series Editors: Mark Setterfield, New School For Social Research ( [setterfm@newschool.edu](mailto:setterfm@newschool.edu)<sup>230</sup> ) and Peter Kriesler, University of New South Wales ( [p.kriesler@unsw.edu.au](mailto:p.kriesler@unsw.edu.au)<sup>231</sup> )

For more information visit: <http://www.routledge.com/books/series/RAHE/><sup>232</sup>

### 3.4.2 Advances in New Institutional Analysis, Edward Elgar

Social theory is experiencing something of a revival within economics. Critical analyses of the particular nature of the subject matter of social studies and of the types of method, categories and modes of explanation that can legitimately be endorsed for the scientific study of social objects, are reemerging. Economists are again addressing such issues as the relationship between agency and structure, between economy and

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<sup>229</sup><http://www.versobooks.com/>

<sup>230</sup><mailto:setterfm@newschool.edu>

<sup>231</sup><mailto:p.kriesler@unsw.edu.au>

<sup>232</sup><http://www.routledge.com/books/series/RAHE/>

the rest of society, and between the enquirer and the object of enquiry. There is a renewed interest in elaborating basic categories such as causation, competition, culture, discrimination, evolution, money, need, order, organization, power probability, process, rationality, technology, time, truth, uncertainty, value, etc. The objective for this series is to facilitate this revival further. In contemporary economics the label theory has been appropriated by a group that confines itself to largely asocial, ahistorical, mathematical modeling. Economics is Social Theory thus reclaims the theory label, offering a platform for alternative rigorous, but broader and more critical conception of theorizing.

Series Editor, Tony Lawson, University of Cambridge. [tony.lawson@econ.cam.ac.uk](mailto:tony.lawson@econ.cam.ac.uk)<sup>233</sup>

Website: <http://www.routledge.com/books/series/EAST/><sup>234</sup>

### 3.4.3 Advances in Social Economics, Routledge

This series presents new advances and developments in social economics thinking on a variety of subjects that concern the link between social values and economics. Need, justice and equity, gender, cooperation, work, poverty, the environment, class, institutions, public policy, and methodology are some of the most important themes. Among the orientations of the authors are social economist, institutionalist, humanist, solidarist, cooperativist, radical and Marxist, feminist, post-Keynesian, behaviorist, and environmentalist. The series offers new contributions from today=s most foremost thinkers on the social character of the economy. Published in conjunction with the Association for Social Economics

Series Editor, John B. Davis, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands and Marquette University, US. [john.davis@marquette.edu](mailto:john.davis@marquette.edu)

Website: <http://www.routledge.com/books/series/SE0071/><sup>235</sup>

### 3.4.4 Critical Studies in Finance and Stability

The 2007-8 Banking Crash has induced a major and wide-ranging discussion on the subject of financial (in)stability and a need to reevaluate theory and policy. The response of policy-makers to the crisis has been to refocus fiscal and monetary policy on financial stabilisation and reconstruction. However, this has been done with only vague ideas of bank recapitalisation and ‘Keynesian’ reflation aroused by the exigencies of the crisis, rather than the application of any systematic theory or theories of financial instability.

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<sup>233</sup><mailto:tony.lawson@econ.cam.ac.uk>

<sup>234</sup><http://www.routledge.com/books/series/EAST/>

<sup>235</sup><http://www.routledge.com/books/series/SE0071/>

Routledge Critical Studies in Finance and Stability, edited by Jan Toporowski from SOAS, University of London covers a range of issues in the area of finance including instability, systemic failure, financial macroeconomics in the vein of Hyman P. Minsky, Ben Bernanke and Mark Gertler, central bank operations, financial regulation, developing countries and financial crises, new portfolio theory and New International Monetary and Financial Architecture.

Series Editor: Prof. Jan Toporowski ( [jt29@soas.ac.uk](mailto:jt29@soas.ac.uk)<sup>236</sup> )

Website: <https://www.routledge.com/Routledge-Critical-Studies-in-Finance-and-Stability/book-series/RCSFS><sup>237</sup>

### **3.4.5 Economics as Social Theory, Routledge**

Social theory is experiencing something of a revival within economics. Critical analyses of the particular nature of the subject matter of social studies and of the types of method, categories and modes of explanation that can legitimately be endorsed for the scientific study of social objects, are reemerging. Economists are again addressing such issues as the relationship between agency and structure, between economy and the rest of society, and between the enquirer and the object of enquiry. There is a renewed interest in elaborating basic categories such as causation, competition, culture, discrimination, evolution, money, need, order, organization, power probability, process, rationality, technology, time, truth, uncertainty, value, etc. The objective for this series is to facilitate this revival further. In contemporary economics the label theory has been appropriated by a group that confines itself to largely asocial, ahistorical, mathematical modeling. Economics is Social Theory thus reclaims the theory label, offering a platform for alternative rigorous, but broader and more critical conception of theorizing.

Series Editor, Tony Lawson, University of Cambridge. [tony.lawson@econ.cam.ac.uk](mailto:tony.lawson@econ.cam.ac.uk)

Website: <http://www.routledge.com/books/series/EAST/><sup>238</sup>

### **3.4.6 Economics of the Middle East, Palgrave Macmillan**

This series is dedicated to highlighting the challenges and opportunities that lie within and around this central region of the global economy. It will be divided into four broad

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<sup>236</sup><mailto:jt29@soas.ac.uk>

<sup>237</sup><https://www.routledge.com/Routledge-Critical-Studies-in-Finance-and-Stability/book-series/RCSFS>

<sup>238</sup><http://www.routledge.com/books/series/EAST/>

areas: resource management (covering topics such as oil prices and stock markets, history of oil in the region; water; labor migration; remittances in the region); international trade and finance (covering topics such as role of foreign direct investment in the region; Islamic banking; exchange rate and investments); growth and development (covering topics such as social inequities; knowledge creation; growth in emerging markets) and lastly demographic change (covering topics such as population change, women in the labor market, poverty and militancy).

Series Editor: Nora A. Colton, Royal Docks Business School University of East London.  
N.A.Colton@uel.ac.uk

Website: <http://www.palgrave.com/><sup>239</sup>

### **3.4.7 Frontiers of Political Economy, Routledge**

In recent years, there has been widespread criticism of mainstream Economics. This has taken many forms, from methodological critiques of its excessive formalism, to concern about its failure to connect with many of the most pressing social issues. This series provides a forum for research which is developing alternative forms of economic analysis. Reclaiming the traditional political economy title, it refrains from emphasizing any single school of thought, but instead attempts to foster greater diversity within Economics.

Website: <http://www.routledge.com/books/series/SE0345/><sup>240</sup>

### **3.4.8 Historical Materialism Book Series, Brill**

After the disappearance of Marxism as a (supposed) state ideology, a need for a serious and long-term book publishing programme on Marxism was recognized. Most publishers of scholarly work have abandoned any of the systematic publication of critical research on Marxist theory that they may have indulged in during the 1970s and early 1980s. The HM book series addresses this great gap with original monographs, translated texts and reprints of classics works.

Series Editors: Paul Blackledge, University of Leeds, UK; S ebastien Budgen, Paris, France; Michael Kratke and Marcel van der Linden, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands; Stathis Kouvelakis, Kings College, UK, China Mi ville, Warwick University, UK.  
historicalmaterialism@soas.ac.uk

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<sup>239</sup><http://www.palgrave.com/>

<sup>240</sup><http://www.routledge.com/books/series/SE0345/>

Website: <http://www.brill.nl/hm><sup>241</sup>

### **3.4.9 IAFFE Advances in Feminist Economics, Routledge**

IAFFE aims to increase the visibility and range of economic research on gender; facilitate communication among scholars, policymakers, and activists concerned with women's wellbeing and empowerment; promote discussions among policy makers about interventions which serve women's needs; educate economists, policymakers, and the general public about feminist perspectives on economic issues; foster feminist evaluations of economics as a discipline; expose the gender blindness characteristic of much social science and the ways in which this impoverishes all research even research that does not explicitly concern women's issues; help expand opportunities for women, especially women from underrepresented groups, within economics; and, encourage the inclusion of feminist perspectives in the teaching of economics. The IAFFE book series pursues the aims of the organization by providing a forum in which scholars have space to develop their ideas at length and in detail. The series exemplifies the value of feminist research and the high standard of IAFFE sponsored scholarship.

Series Editor: Ellen Mutari, [ellen.mutari@stockton.edu](mailto:ellen.mutari@stockton.edu)

Website: <http://www.routledge.com/books/series/IAFFE/><sup>242</sup>

### **3.4.10 IIPPE Political Economy and Development, Pluto Press**

Political economy and the theory of economic and social development have long been fellow travellers, sharing an interdisciplinary and multi-dimensional character. Over the last fifty years, mainstream economics has become totally formalistic, attaching itself to increasingly narrow methods and techniques at the expense of other approaches. Despite this narrowness, neoclassical economics has expanded its domain of application to other social sciences, but has shown itself incapable of addressing social phenomena and coming to terms with current developments in the world economy. With world financial crises no longer a distant memory, and neoliberalism and postmodernism in retreat, prospects for political economy have strengthened. It allows constructive liaison between the dismal and other social sciences and rich potential in charting and explaining combined and uneven development. This series objective supports revival and renewal of political economy both in itself and in dialogue with other social sciences. Drawing on rich traditions, we invite contributions that constructively engage with heterodox

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<sup>241</sup><http://www.brill.nl/hm>

<sup>242</sup><http://www.routledge.com/books/series/IAFFE/>

economics, critically assess mainstream economics, address contemporary developments, and offer alternative policy prescriptions.

Series Editors: Ben Fine and Dimitris Milonakis

Website: <http://www.plutobooks.com/page/IIPPE><sup>243</sup>

### **3.4.11 INEM Advances in Economic Methodology, Routledge**

Series Editor: Esther-Mirjam Sent

Website: <http://www.routledge.com/books/series/SE0630/><sup>244</sup>

### **3.4.12 Institutionelle Und Sozial-Okonomie, Peter Lang**

This is a German heterodox book series. The series focuses on the development of new conceptions in economic theory, practice and policy that emphasize the societal and institutional embeddedness, and mutual interdependence of economic action. It takes on contributions from institutional and evolutionary economics, social economics, ecological and feminist economics. It considers the diversity of behavioural patterns, rules, norms and ethics as well as the diversity of coordination arrangements. It considers complex systems and path-dependent processes. Finally, it publishes dissertations and research projects from the IISO-Institute for Institutional and Social Economics and the proceedings of the annual meetings of the IISO.

Series Editors: Wolfram Elsner (welsner@uni-bremen.de), Torsten Heinrich, Wilfred Dolfsma, Arne Heise, Helge Peukert, Werner Schonig

Website: <http://www.peterlang.de><sup>245</sup>

### **3.4.13 International Papers in Political Economy, Palgrave Macmillan**

International Papers in Political Economy publishes one annual themed volume per year. Each volume focuses on an important issue in Political Economy. Each issue contains 5

<sup>243</sup><http://www.plutobooks.com/page/IIPPE>

<sup>244</sup><http://www.routledge.com/books/series/SE0630/>

<sup>245</sup><http://www.peterlang.de/index.cfm?event=cmp.ccc.seitenstruktur.detailseiten&seitentyp=series&pk=981&cid=367&concordeid=IISO>



to 6 papers of around 15,000 words around a single theme.

Series Editors: Philip Arestis, University of Cambridge, UK (pa267@cam.ac.uk) and Malcolm Sawyer, University of Leeds, UK (mcs@lubs.leeds.ac.uk)

Website: <http://www.palgrave.com><sup>246</sup>

#### **3.4.14 International Studies in Business History, Routledge**

Recent years have seen an explosion of research in business history. Business history is now seen variously as: a key to understanding a vital aspect of the past, a source of parallels and insights into modern business practice, and a way of understanding the evolution of modern business practice. This series is not limited to any single approach, and explores a wide range of issues and industries.

Series editors: Ray Stokes (r.stokes@socsci.gla.ac.uk) and Matthias Kipping (mkip-ping@primus.ca)

Website:

[http://www.routledge.com/books/series/routledge\\_international\\_studies\\_in\\_business\\_history\\_SE0471/](http://www.routledge.com/books/series/routledge_international_studies_in_business_history_SE0471/)<sup>247</sup>

#### **3.4.15 Modern Heterodox Economics, Pickering Chatto**

When we think about the problems affecting the world economy or national economies and how we might solve them, it is easy to forget about the interdependencies at play. A singular focus on economics, government, business or society is often incomplete and ineffective. Not least among overlooked interdependencies are the relationships between economics, firm theory and industrial dynamics; between contemporary problems with ancient roots and historical solutions; between theory, strategy and public policy, between late twentieth-century thinkers and early to mid-century forebears who lived through the Great Depression and the Second World War. Keynesian, Evolutionary, Sraffian and Austrian economists offer different interpretations and solutions to the problems facing the world economy today. An active stream of research and publication exists in these camps, as well as a growing interest in relating macroeconomic issues to the

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<sup>246</sup><http://www.palgrave.com/in/series/14844>

<sup>247</sup>[http://www.routledge.com/books/series/routledge\\_international\\_studies\\_in\\_business\\_history\\_SE0471/](http://www.routledge.com/books/series/routledge_international_studies_in_business_history_SE0471/)

growth of the firm and the respective roles of firms and governments. With an editorial board comprising preeminent scholars from a variety of economic traditions, Modern Heterodox Economics brings together historical and contemporary studies to address the problems facing the world economy from an interdisciplinary perspective.

Series Editor: Carol M. Connell ( [Cconnell@brooklyn.cuny.edu](mailto:Cconnell@brooklyn.cuny.edu)<sup>248</sup> )

Website: <https://www.routledge.com/Modern-Heterodox-Economics/book-series/MHEE><sup>249</sup>

### **3.4.16 New Directions in Modern Economics, Edward Elgar**

New Directions in Modern Economics presents a challenge to orthodox economic thinking. It focuses on new ideas emanating from radical traditions including post-Keynesian, Kaleckian, neo-Ricardian and Marxian. The books in the series do not adhere rigidly to any single school of thought but attempt to present a positive alternative to the conventional wisdom.

Series Editor: Malcolm C. Sawyer, University of Leeds, UK. [mcs@lubs.leeds.ac.uk](mailto:mcs@lubs.leeds.ac.uk)

Website: [www.e-elgar.com](http://www.e-elgar.com)<sup>250</sup>

### **3.4.17 New Horizons in Institutional and Evolutionary Economics, Edward Elgar**

Economics today is at a crossroads. New ideas and approaches are challenging the largely static and equilibrium-oriented models that used to dominate mainstream economics. The study of economic institutions long neglected in the economics textbooks has returned to the forefront of theoretical and empirical investigation. This challenging and interdisciplinary series publishes leading works at the forefront of institutional and evolutionary theory and focuses on cutting-edge analyses of modern socio-economic systems. The aim is to understand both the institutional structures of modern economies and the processes of economic evolution and development. Contributions will be from all forms of evolutionary and institutional economics, as well as from post Keynesian, Austrian and other schools. The overriding aim is to understand the processes of institutional transformation and economic change.

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<sup>248</sup><mailto:Cconnell@brooklyn.cuny.edu>

<sup>249</sup><https://www.routledge.com/Modern-Heterodox-Economics/book-series/MHEE>

<sup>250</sup><http://www.e-elgar.com/>

Series Editor: Geoffrey M. Hodgson, U. of Hertfordshire Business School, UK. [g.m.hodgson@herts.ac.uk](mailto:g.m.hodgson@herts.ac.uk)

Website: <http://www.e-elgar.com><sup>251</sup>

### **3.4.18 New Perspectives on the Modern Corporation, Edward Elgar**

The modern corporation has far reaching influence on our lives in an increasingly globalised economy. This new series will provide an invaluable forum for the publication of high quality works of scholarship on corporate governance, industrial relations and human resource management, industrial economics and management, innovation and competitiveness.

Series Editor: Jonathan Michie, U. of Oxford, Kellogg College, UK. [johathan.michie@kellogg.ox.ac.uk](mailto:johathan.michie@kellogg.ox.ac.uk)

Website: <http://www.e-elgar.com><sup>252</sup>

### **3.4.19 New Political Economy, Routledge**

New Political Economy is devoted to publishing recently and soon to be completed Ph.D. dissertations in political economy. I am looking for those dissertations in political economy that you as the Ph.D. committee chair or member thought might be especially interesting to and worthy of a wider audience. Dissertations can be either theoretical, empirical, or both. They also may be focused on a particular history or history of thought. I would like to leave the field of political economy, and hence dissertations written under that heading, as broadly conceived, but it is perhaps no secret that I am interested in those works focused particularly on Marxian theory including value analysis, postmodern Marxian analyses, gender studies, and class studies. However, I also want to stress that this series is open to a variety of different perspectives. Dissertations will be considered that do not fall specifically under one or the other of the above topics but are thought by you to be an original attempt to explore some question or issue in the broadly conceived field of political economy. The overall idea of this project is to circulate more widely the best work of your graduate students. The advantages to the graduate student of such a series are a wider circulation of his or her ideas and obviously a book publication in his or her early career.

Series Editor: Richard Macintyre, University of Rhode Island, US. [mcintyre@uri.edu](mailto:mcintyre@uri.edu)

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<sup>251</sup><http://www.e-elgar.com/>

<sup>252</sup><http://www.e-elgar.com/>

Website: <http://www.routledge.com/books/series/TFSE00174/><sup>253</sup>

### **3.4.20 New Thinking in Political Economy, Edward Elgar**

New Thinking in Political Economy aims to encourage scholarship in the intersection of the disciplines of politics, philosophy and economics. It has the ambitious purpose of reinvigorating political economy as a progressive force for understanding social and economic change. The series stimulates new work that will combine technical knowledge provided by the dismal science and the wisdom gleaned from the serious study of the worldly philosophy . It is designed to reinvigorate our understanding of the social world by encouraging a multidisciplinary approach to the challenges confronting society in the next century.

Series Editor: Peter J. Boettke, George Mason University, US. [pboettke@gmu.edu](mailto:pboettke@gmu.edu)

website: <http://www.e-elgar.com/><sup>254</sup>

### **3.4.21 Perspectives from Social Economics, Palgrave Macmillan**

In the current economic, financial, and political climate, recognizing and studying the ethical and social aspects of the economy are more important than ever. Social economics has long emphasized these very aspects, and can provide unique perspectives on issues of critical importance to citizens, businesses, and governments around the world. This series will feature a sharp discussion of the explicit ethical/social components of important policy and social issues, drawing on the varied approaches used by social economists around the world. Through a strong mix of outward-looking books, focusing on the insights of social economics to contemporary policy and social issues, and inward-looking books, focusing on the philosophy and methodology of social economics itself, this series will be of enormous value to both social economists and policy makers.

Series Editor: Mark D. White, Professor, Department of Political Science, Economics, and Philosophy, College of Staten Island and The Graduate Center, CUNY. [mark.white@csi.cuny.edu](mailto:mark.white@csi.cuny.edu)

### **3.4.22 Real Utopias Project, Verso**

The Real Utopias Project embraces a tension between dreams and practice. It is founded on the belief that what is pragmatically possible is not fixed independently of our imag-

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<sup>253</sup><http://www.routledge.com/books/series/TFSE00174/>

<sup>254</sup><http://www.e-elgar.com/>

inations, but is itself shaped by our vision. The fulfillment of such a belief involves real utopias: utopian ideals that are grounded in the real potentials for redesigning social institutions. In its attempt at sustaining and deepening serious discussion of radical alternatives to existing social practices, the Real Utopias Project examines various basic institutions and focuses on specific proposals for their fundamental redesign. The books in the series, edited and introduced by Erik Olin Wright, are the result of workshop conferences, at which groups of scholars are invited to respond to provocative manuscripts. The lead essay in each volume lays out the underlying logic of the proposal and is followed by the responses from critics and supporters.

Series Editor: Erik Olin Wright, University of Wisconsin-Madison, US. [wright@ssc.wisc.edu](mailto:wright@ssc.wisc.edu)

Website: <http://www.versobooks.com><sup>255</sup>

### **3.4.23 Research Network Macroeconomics and Macroeconomic Policies, Metropolis**

Since 1996 the Research Network Macroeconomics and Macroeconomic Policies (RNM) has existed as a platform for analysis, research and discussion of macroeconomic issues. It is primarily based in Germany and Austria but cooperates closely with similar networks in other countries, particular in Europe. The Network is concerned to promote the revival and development of macroeconomic approaches which have tended to be eclipsed since the 1970s, especially in Germany, as a result of the dominance of neoclassical, monetarist and supply-side approaches. The Network aims to be both a platform for discussions about economic theory as well as a forum for economic policy debates: Macroeconomic theory is seen as the basis for policies which aim at high employment, environmentally sustainable growth, price stability, reduced inequality, and the elimination of poverty. In particular, the Network seeks to promote an exchange between competing theoretical paradigms. In the book series, the RNM the annual conference books have been published so far.

For further information: Contact Eckhard Hein. [eckhard-hein@boeckler.de](mailto:eckhard-hein@boeckler.de)

Website: <http://www.metropolis-publisher.com><sup>256</sup>

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<sup>255</sup><http://www.versobooks.com/>

<sup>256</sup><http://www.metropolis-publisher.com/Reihen/Alternative-Konzeptionen-der-makrooekonomischen-Politik/catalog.do>

#### **3.4.24 Strukturwandel Und Strukturpolitik, Peter Lang**

This is a heterodox German book series. The series covers critical applied studies of recent developments in industries, technologies, regions and localities and focuses on respective uncertainty and coordination problems. Its theoretical perspective is on complexity and processes of emergent coordination and cooperation in forms like clusters, networks and new industrial districts. It considers the diversity of coordinating mechanisms and the scope of a new public policy action vis- -vis systems of private agents. It sees itself as a contribution to a new, interactive meso-economics. It consists of German and English language volumes.

Series Editor: Wolfram Elsner, IINO-Institute for Institutional and Innovation, University of Bremen, Germany. [welsner@uni-bremen.de](mailto:welsner@uni-bremen.de)

Website: [www.peterlang.de](http://www.peterlang.de)<sup>257</sup>

#### **3.4.25 Studies in Contemporary Political Economy, Routledge**

Routledge's Contemporary Political Economy Series aims to present a fresh, broad perspective on the key issues in the modern world economy, drawing on perspectives from management and business, politics and sociology, economic history and law. Written in a lively and accessible style, the series books demonstrate the relevance of political economy to major debates in economics, and to an understanding of the contemporary world.

Series Editor, Jonathan Michie, University of Oxford. [johathan.michie@kellogg.ox.ac.uk](mailto:johathan.michie@kellogg.ox.ac.uk)

Website: <http://www.routledge.com/books/series/SE0295/><sup>258</sup>

#### **3.4.26 Studies in Economic Transition, Palgrave Macmillan**

This new series has been established in response to a growing demand for a greater understanding of the transformation of economic systems. It brings together theoretical and empirical studies on economic transition and economic development. The post-communist transition from planned to market economies is one of the main areas of applied theory because in this field the most dramatic examples of change and economic dynamics can be found. The series aims to contribute to the understanding of specific

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<sup>257</sup><http://www.peterlang.de/>

<sup>258</sup><http://www.routledge.com/books/series/SE0295/>

major economic changes as well as to advance the theory of economic development. The implications of economic policy will be a major point of focus.

Series Editors: Jens Holscher, University of Brighton, UK and Horst Tomann, Freie University, Germany

Website: <http://www.palgrave.com><sup>259</sup>

### **3.4.27 Studies in Social Reform and Economic Justice, Wiley**

The American Journal of Economics and Sociology (AJES) was founded in 1941, with support from the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, to provide a forum for continuing discussion of issues raised and emphasized by the American political economist, social philosopher, and activist, Henry George (1839-1897). AJES has a long and distinguished history of publishing papers in the history of economic and social thought.

Each year AJES presents a special supplementary issue to all subscribers containing an important and interesting monograph in an ongoing series entitled Studies in Social Reform and Economic Justice. In addition, each year one issue is entirely devoted to an important thematic topic and scholars are invited to contribute from all around the world. These special issues are also published as books and are available for individual purchase.

Website: <http://eu.wiley.com/WileyCDA/Section/id-380573.html><sup>260</sup>

### **3.4.28 The Future of World Capitalism, Pluto Press**

The series aims to set a reference standard for modern critical publishing on the key concepts, thinkers, theories, and phenomenon of world capitalist development. The series combines the rigour required for a scholarly audience with the accessibility and relevance demanded by an engaged one. The series consists of short or medium-sized, accessibly-priced works, 50-80,000 words in length, targeted as course textbooks across a range of disciplines. As editors we are working closely with authors and publishers to create a recognised and high-quality brand for innovative thinking about current problems in the practice and theory of world development. Prospective reviewer/editors, collaborators, and/or authors should contact us at [mail@radicaldemon.org](mailto:mail@radicaldemon.org).

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<sup>259</sup><http://www.palgrave.com/us/series/14147>

<sup>260</sup><http://eu.wiley.com/WileyCDA/Section/id-380573.html>

Series Editors: Alan Freeman and Radhika Desai. [mail@radicaldemon.org](mailto:mail@radicaldemon.org)

Website: <http://www.radicaldemon.org><sup>261</sup>

### **3.4.29 The New Economics, Zed Books**

Zed Books is an independent academic publisher with a reputation for cutting-edge international publishing. Our innovative new series, entitled The New Economics, intends to show how economics can be used in new and creative ways, to solve problems and make things better, not just entrench the way things are. With the intention of addressing topics as diverse as climate change, inequality, gender, global institutions and development, these books will present new ways of looking at pressing issues.

Series Editor: Ken Barlow. [ken.barlow@zedbooks.net](mailto:ken.barlow@zedbooks.net)

### **3.4.30 The Other Canon, Anthem**

As Reality Economics, the Other Canon reflects the study of the real economy, rather than the behaviour of a model economy based on core axioms. It will publish both classical and new works in this tradition, such as evolutionary, institutional, and post-Keynesian economics, on the history of economic thought and economic policy, on economic sociology and technology governance, as well as works in the traditions of the German historical school and in the theory of uneven development.

Series Editors: Erik S. Reinert (lead), Wolfgang Drechsler, Rainer Kattel and Jan Kregel, Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia

Website: <http://www.othercanon.org><sup>262</sup>

### **3.4.31 The Real World Series, Dollars Sense**

The Real World series (includes Real World Macro, RW Micro, RW Banking, RW Globalization, RW Latin America) and other textbooks are anthologies of the best writing from Dollars & Sense magazine that challenge economic orthodoxies with well-researched and easily accessible articles. Free exam copies available.

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<sup>261</sup><http://www.radicaldemon.org/>

<sup>262</sup><http://www.othercanon.org/>



Website: <http://www.dollarsandsense.org/bookstore.html><sup>263</sup>

## 4 Heterodox Economic Journals

### 4.1 General heterodox journals

#### 4.1.1 American Journal of Economics and Sociology

*The American Journal of Economics and Sociology (AJES)* was founded in 1941, with support from the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, to encourage the development of transdisciplinary solutions to social problems. The journal is currently undergoing a transition. It is renewing its original mission by publishing thematic issues on institutional responses to contemporary disruptions of social harmony and environmental sustainability. Unsolicited manuscripts are not accepted.

In all scientific research, even in the most seemingly neutral empirical investigation, there can never be a strict separation between fact and value, between positive and normative judgment. Choices of subject matter, methodology, and framing of issues all involve values. Rather than striving for artificial neutrality, the journal will encourage authors to advocate positions by articulating their presuppositions in terms of principles, policies, or methods.

The same principle applies to the journal itself. In the selection of topics for the journal and to some extent in the selection of authors, the journal will exhibit an ideological bias. At this stage, it is enough to say that the journal favors the economic preconditions for republican government: sufficient economic equality to permit every citizen to participate fully in public life. The editor will select topics that regard highly concentrated wealth and political power as problems. Over time, other editorial biases will become apparent.

More information: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/%28ISSN%291536-7150>

#### 4.1.2 Brazilian Journal of Political Economy

Since its first issue, January 1981, the Brazilian Journal of Political Economy is a peer reviewed journal, which sees economics as political economy. Papers with Keynesian, structuralist, or institutionalist approaches are welcome.

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<sup>263</sup><http://www.dollarsandsense.org/bookstore.html>

The Journal publishes papers on development economics and macroeconomics, adopting a historical-deductive method, as well as papers criticizing economic theory. The Journal also welcomes applied papers containing relevant research, having priority papers on developing countries. In the revisions of the literature the Brazilian and Latin-American relevant authors are not supposed to be left aside. In the case of econometric studies, the technical aspects are supposed to be published only in the journal's electronic edition.

The papers are published according to the date that they are approved, but some priority will be given to the ones in English. In accepting the submission the Journal adopts as additional criterion the scope of the paper and its interest in publishing it.

The Brazilian Journal of Political Economy will publish papers on political economy and political theory, that is, papers that relate economics or the market with the state or with politics. Papers on developing countries will have priority. The Journal will not consider for publication either excessively abstract mathematical papers, or purely econometric papers with limited scope. The Journal maintains its pluralistic character, welcoming papers ranging from institutionalist, Keynesian, Schumpeterian, and structuralist approaches, originated from economists as well as political scientists. We emphasize that the authors respect the Instructions for Contributors, particularly with what concerns to the size limits. Papers will be refereed by peer reviewers and, after approved, will be published essentially according to the order of approval.

Link to the journal is available [here](#)<sup>264</sup> .

### **4.1.3 Bulletin of Political Economy**

The Bulletin of Political Economy is a peer-reviewed journal. This Bulletin of Political Economy welcome contributions in all areas of economics. We are actively seeking articles concerned with macroeconomic, monetary and microeconomic issues, international economics, development and structural change, history of economic thought and economic history. Articles that subject to empirical testing new theoretical developments or alternative theoretical approaches with the use of econometric and input-output techniques are particularly welcomed. Short papers, and Notes and Comments on articles published in the Bulletin of Political Economy, are encouraged. All contributions go through a refereeing process to determine their suitability for publication.

More information: [http://serialsjournals.com/journal-detail.php?journals\\_id=11](http://serialsjournals.com/journal-detail.php?journals_id=11)

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<sup>264</sup><http://www.rep.org.br/>

#### 4.1.4 Cambridge Journal of Economics

The Cambridge Journal of Economics, founded in 1977 in the traditions of Marx, Keynes, Kalecki, Joan Robinson and Kaldor, provides a forum for theoretical, applied, policy and methodological research into social and economic issues. Its focus includes: the organisation of social production and the distribution of its product; the causes and consequences of gender, ethnic, class and national inequities; inflation and unemployment; the changing forms and boundaries of markets and planning; uneven development and world market instability; globalisation and international integration. The editors invite the submission of papers, critical surveys, review articles, and commentaries on contemporary issues and will organise special issues and debates. Strong emphasis is placed on critical perspectives, multi-disciplinary approaches, the provision and use of empirical evidence, realistic analysis and accessibility to non-specialists.

For further information: <http://www.cje.oupjournals.org><sup>265</sup>

#### 4.1.5 Competition Change

The Journal of Global Business and Political Economy, *Competition and Change*, is unique in bringing together research and ideas in global business and political economy in ways that will interest social scientists, both inside and outside schools of business and management. It features peer-reviewed articles that use a variety of social science perspectives to develop understanding of broad business issues around globalization and financialization and their impact on economic organization and performance, social conditions, labour and policy frameworks.

For further information: [cch.sagepub.com](http://cch.sagepub.com)<sup>266</sup>

#### 4.1.6 Contributions to Political Economy

Contributions to Political Economy provides a forum for the academic discussion of original ideas and arguments drawn from important critical traditions in economic analysis. Articles fall broadly within the lines of thought associated with the work of the Classical political economists, Marx, Keynes, and Sraffa. While the majority of articles are theoretical and historical in emphasis, the journal welcomes articles of a more applied character. It also reviews noteworthy books recently published.

For further information: <http://www.cpe.oupjournals.org><sup>267</sup>

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<sup>265</sup><http://www.cje.oupjournals.org/>

<sup>266</sup><http://cch.sagepub.com/>

<sup>267</sup><http://www.cpe.oupjournals.org/>

#### 4.1.7 Economic Issues

It is the policy of Economic Issues to publish articles on a wide range of subjects and issues of current economic debate. Subject to professional standards being maintained, the journal will allow authors considerable freedom in how they treat their subjects. Papers are particularly encouraged, however, which contribute to public discussion and which are applicable to the practical concerns of decision-makers. Papers which provide an accessible survey of a field of economic debate are also actively encouraged.

For further information: <http://www.economicissues.org.uk><sup>268</sup>

#### 4.1.8 Economic Systems Research

Economic Systems Research is a double peer reviewed scientific journal dedicated to the furtherance of theoretical and factual knowledge about economic systems, structures and processes, and their change through time and space, at the subnational, national and international level. The journal contains sensible, matter-of-fact tools and data for modelling, policy analysis, planning and decision making in large economic environments. It promotes understanding in economic thinking and between theoretical schools of East and West, North and South. The journal is non-partisan, factual and problem-oriented. As the official journal of the International Input-Output Association (IIOA), it aims to serve as a vehicle of cross-cultural information and contact. Topics within the purview of the journal include linear and non-linear multi-sectoral models of structure and structural change and development, ecosystems and the treatment of depletable resources, environmental and strategic questions, databases and databanks, large-scale computational methods and languages. The journal includes reviews of pertinent literature and special issues on new emerging areas of research in its field.

For further information: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/09535314.asp><sup>269</sup>

#### 4.1.9 Economy and Society

This radical interdisciplinary journal of theory and politics continues to be one of the most exciting and influential resources for scholars in the social sciences worldwide.

As one of the field's leading scholarly refereed journals, *Economy and Society* plays a key role in promoting new debates and currents of social thought. For over 40 years, the journal has explored the social sciences in the broadest interdisciplinary sense, in

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<sup>268</sup><http://www.economicissues.org.uk/>

<sup>269</sup><http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/09535314.asp>

innovative articles from some of the world's leading sociologists and anthropologists, political scientists, legal theorists, philosophers, economists and other renowned scholars.

In regular issues, and through issues devoted to special themes, *Economy and Society* covers questions ranging from economic governance to developments in the life sciences and beyond, and publishes major new work on current issues confronting progressive politics throughout Europe and the Americas, Africa, Australasia and the Pacific Rim.

#### **Peer Review Policy:**

All articles published in this journal have undergone internal Editorial Board scrutiny as well as anonymous review. Reviews are solicited under a double-blind system of review, and Editorial Board members are actively involved in the reviewing and decision-making process, both reading papers sent for review and considering the referees' reports received. Editorial Board meetings are held throughout the year at which Board members discuss the papers and referees' reports in detail, before coming to a decision on each submission. The peer review process for *Economy & Society* is rigorous, thorough and involves a number of scholars. The judgement communicated to an author is the decision of the Editorial Board, and combines feedback from referee reports, Board Members and the Managing Editor.

#### **4.1.10 Economía e Sociedade**

Economía e Sociedade aims at contributing to the development of critical reflection in the fields of economics and economic history. Since its inception in 1992, it welcomes a heterodox economics literature, inspired by the traditions of Marx, Keynes, Kalecki, and Schumpeter, as well as by Latin American reflections on economic development. *Economía e Sociedade* has been published by the Institute of Economics at the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) since 1992.

For further information: [http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci\\_serial&pid=0104-0618&lng=en&nrm=iso](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_serial&pid=0104-0618&lng=en&nrm=iso)<sup>270</sup>

#### **4.1.11 European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies: Intervention**

The European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies: Intervention (EJEEP) is a peer-reviewed journal which serves as a forum for studies in macroeconomic theory, economic institutions and economic policies. The Editors invite contributions acknowledging the pluralism of research approaches in economics. They aim to engender productive debates and reciprocal interventions between diverse approaches. In particular, they

<sup>270</sup>[http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci\\_serial&pid=0104-0618&lng=en&nrm=iso](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_serial&pid=0104-0618&lng=en&nrm=iso)

contend that a wide variety of institutional and social factors shape economic life and economic processes. Only a careful study and integration of these factors into economics will lead to theoretical progress and to adequate economic policy recommendations. Therefore, the submission of theoretical and empirical work in these fields is encouraged. The roots of the EJEEP go back to 2004, when the first issue of *Intervention. Journal of Economics* was published. In 2008 the journal was re-launched as *Intervention. European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies* and with the change of the publisher it will come out as *European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies: Intervention (EJEEP)* from 2013 onwards.

For further information: [www.elgaronline.com/ejeep](http://www.elgaronline.com/ejeep)<sup>271</sup>

#### **4.1.12 Feminist Economics**

*Feminist Economics* is a peer-reviewed journal that provides an open forum for dialogue and debate about feminist economic perspectives. By opening new areas of economic inquiry, welcoming diverse voices, and encouraging critical exchanges, the journal enlarges and enriches economic discourse. The goal of *Feminist Economics* is not just to develop more illuminating theories but to improve the conditions of living for all children, women, and men. *Feminist Economics*: advances feminist enquiry into economic issues affecting the lives of children, women and men; examines the relationship between gender and power in the economy and the construction and legitimization of economic knowledge; extends feminist theoretical, historical and methodological contributions to economics and the economy; offers feminist insights into the underlying constructs of the economics discipline and into the historical, political, and cultural context of economic knowledge; provides a feminist rethinking of theory and policy in diverse fields, including those not directly related to gender; includes cross-disciplinary and cross-country perspectives.

For further information: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/routledge/13545701.html><sup>272</sup>

#### **4.1.13 Forum for Social Economics**

The *Forum for Social Economics (FSE)* is an international quality academic journal sponsored by the Association for Social Economics (ASE). Founded in 1971, the Forum publishes high-quality peer-reviewed papers based on double-blind reviewing. The Forum focuses on the broad application of socio-economic analyses, with a view toward contributing to the development of a modern understanding of social economics. The field of Social Economics has traditionally focused on intersections of economics, ethics

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<sup>271</sup><http://www.elgaronline.com/ejeep>

<sup>272</sup><http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/routledge/13545701.html>

and social values, bringing explicit consideration of social, cultural, institutional and political-economic factors into the economic discipline. The Forum also concentrates on relevant policy issues and the implications of alternative policy perspectives encompassing the economy and economic thought. The Forum is a pluralistic and, in this sense, a heterodox journal, publishing work that addresses social economic issues within wider theoretical, methodological, epistemological, historical, normative, and ethical perspectives, as well as institutional, cultural or environmental contexts. It contributes to cutting-edge discussions on the theories, methods and perspectives of modern realistic and complex economic issues; that is, social economics in a broad sense. The Forum also seeks and encourages papers that transcend established disciplinary boundaries.

For further information: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/rfse><sup>273</sup>

#### **4.1.14 International Journal of Pluralism and Economics Education**

IJPEE will facilitate communication and serve as a forum for the development of pluralism and its implementation into the classroom. The objectives of IJPEE are:

- to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas thereby fostering communication within the growing pluralist community;
- to advance the techniques and concepts of pluralist economics by providing practical suggestions to incorporate pluralism into the classroom;
- to offer teachers and educators interested in pluralism an outlet for their research; and
- to change the emphasis of economic education by making pluralism a central feature.

For further information: <http://www.inderscience.com/ijpee><sup>274</sup>

#### **4.1.15 International Journal of Political Economy**

**The International Journal of Political Economy** is an international peer reviewed journal that publishes scholarly research in all traditions of political economy. Founded in 1971 by the well-known Marxist political economist, Paul Mattick, who is celebrated for having explored connections between the Marxist and Keynesian approaches to political economy, it has evolved from being originally a translation journal that strove to make available scholarly work from former socialist countries to one that now seeks

<sup>273</sup><http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/rfse>

<sup>274</sup><http://www.inderscience.com/ijpee>

to build bridges among various schools of political economy that stand in opposition to mainstream neoclassical economics. The journal welcomes individual contributions from a critical perspective, as well as suggestions for special thematic issues in all fields of political economy internationally.

For further information: [www.tandfonline.com/loi/mijp](http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/mijp)<sup>275</sup>

#### **4.1.16 International Journal of Social Economics**

*JGE* addresses all aspects of Green Economics, aiming to encourage economic change and positioning Green Economics at the centre of the Economics disciplines. Green Economic theories, policies, tools, instruments and metrics are developed to facilitate a change to the current economic models for the benefit of the widest number of people and the planet as a whole. *IJGE* focuses particularly on resource management, meeting peoples' needs and the impact and effects of international trends and how to increase social justice.

For further information: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journal/ijse><sup>276</sup>

#### **4.1.17 International Review of Applied Economics**

International Review of Applied Economics is devoted to the practical applications of economic ideas. Applied economics is widely interpreted to embrace empirical work and the application of economics to the evaluation and development of economic policies. The interaction between empirical work and economic policy is an important feature of the journal. The Journal is peer reviewed and international in scope. Articles that draw lessons from the experience of one country for the benefit of others, or that seek to make cross-country comparisons are particularly welcomed. Contributions which discuss policy issues from theoretical positions neglected in other journals are also encouraged. Although the International Review of Applied Economics associates itself broadly with the non-neoclassical tradition, it does not identify itself with any specific theoretical or political position.

For further information: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/routledge/02692171.html><sup>277</sup>

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<sup>275</sup><http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/mijp>

<sup>276</sup><http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journal/ijse>

<sup>277</sup><http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/routledge/02692171.html>



#### 4.1.18 Journal of Australian Political Economy

The Journal of Australian Political Economy provides analysis of contemporary political economic issues. The focus of articles is on Australian economic problems and policy issues, but articles on international topics are also frequently published and authors in different countries are encouraged to submit contributions. Special theme issues of the journal are published from time to time: recent themes have been the state of political economy, superannuation policies, industrial relations reforms and the character of the long boom 1992-2008. All submitted articles are double blind refereed. The journal appears twice a year, typically containing about six articles, together with reviews and notes on new books.

For further information: <http://australianpe.wix.com/japehome><sup>278</sup>

#### 4.1.19 Journal of Economic Issues

The Journal of Economic Issues has been internationally respected journal of institutional and evolutionary economics since its founding in 1967. The journal has published articles that describe aspects of evolving economic system, economic problems, economic policy, and methodology. The primary mission of the JEI is to present articles that use and develop the core ideas of institutional economics in discussions of current economic problems and policy alternatives. The JEI is the leading journal for ongoing debate of the institutional economic theory and a major forum for discussion of solutions to real economic problems. In each quarterly issue there are articles that deal with timely topics such as proposals for guaranteed employment in industrial economies, the transition of the Central and East European economies, welfare and health care reform, the environmental impact of growth, and problems of economic development. The journal is also open to debates about postmodernism, the rise of feminist theory, the project of rethinking Marxism, and to a wide range of other issues that make heterodox and pluralistic economics a lively intellectual arena.

For further information:

<http://www.afee.net/division.php?page=jei><sup>279</sup> or

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/mjei20><sup>280</sup>

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<sup>278</sup><http://australianpe.wix.com/japehome>

<sup>279</sup><http://www.afee.net/division.php?page=jei>

<sup>280</sup><http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/mjei20>

#### **4.1.20 Journal of Heterodox Economics**

Journal of Heterodox Economics is a peer-reviewed on-line journal open to high-quality theoretical and empirical papers promoting heterodox approaches to different fields of economics. It welcomes fresh ideas and critical views challenging the conventional economic wisdom.

Further information can be found here: [www.degruyter.com/view/j/jheec](http://www.degruyter.com/view/j/jheec)<sup>281</sup>

#### **4.1.21 Journal of Institutional Economics**

Institutions are the stuff of social and economic life. The importance of understanding the role of institutions in economic growth is now widely appreciated. The Journal of Institutional Economics is devoted to the study of the nature, role and evolution of institutions in the economy, including firms, states, markets, money, households and other vital institutions and organizations. It welcomes contributions by all schools of thought that can contribute to our understanding of the features, development and functions of real world economic institutions and organizations. The Journal of Institutional Economics is an interdisciplinary journal that will be of interest to all academics working in the social sciences, particularly in economics and business studies. Contributions from politics, geography, anthropology, sociology and philosophy will also be welcomed.

For further information: <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=JOI><sup>282</sup>

#### **4.1.22 Journal of Post Keynesian Economics**

A scholarly journal of innovative theoretical and empirical work that sheds fresh light on contemporary economic problems. It is committed to the principle that cumulative development of economic theory is only possible when the theory is continuously subjected to scrutiny in terms of its ability both to explain the real world and to provide a reliable guide to public policy.

For further information: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/mpke20><sup>283</sup>

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<sup>281</sup><http://www.degruyter.com/view/j/jheec>

<sup>282</sup><http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=JOI>

<sup>283</sup><http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/mpke20>

#### 4.1.23 Journal of World Economy

The World Economy Journal (in Spanish, *Revista de Economía Mundial*, or REM) is a scientific journal of international reach, cited in prestigious indexes worldwide, and a publication of the World Economy Society.

The journal's ambition is to be regarded as an obligatory point of reference in studies of the World Economy around the globe. To this end, we select works of original research value, grouping them under topical headings or into more generalized sections. Reviews of prior works, essays and other matter are also given space in a separate section. In order to guarantee the quality of all published pieces, works are subjected to rigorous double-blind evaluation.

The REM is currently published through the Publications Services at the University of Huelva, which generously supplies the labor necessary to produce the printed edition. Every edition is also available electronically through this website, where one can find the complete text of every article published to date (with the proviso that, in case of citation, the source be named).

More information: <http://www.sem-wes.org/en/node/1261><sup>284</sup>

#### 4.1.24 Metroeconomica

*Metroeconomica* is a journal of analytical economics providing an international forum for debate among competing theories and research programs and going beyond the traditional emphasis on market equilibrium/disequilibrium by focusing on economic processes in real time, addressing the role of social institutions, technical change and income distribution, emphasizing the behavioral foundations of economics and from other disciplines, and exploring methodological innovations in economics and related disciplines. The journal is open to empirical contributions related to the above themes.

For further information: <http://www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-MECA.html><sup>285</sup>

#### 4.1.25 New School Economic Review

At a time of declining representation of critical thinking in economics, the New School Economic Review aims to be a student-run journal with a content influenced by the history and tradition of the New School. New School's history points to a multidisciplinary

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<sup>284</sup><http://www.sem-wes.org/en/node/1261>

<sup>285</sup><http://www.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-MECA.html>

and heterodox approach to the social sciences. The early Classical thinkers Smith, Ricardo and Marx realized that the study of economics must be the study of political economy economics within a social and political context. In keeping with this tradition, the New School Economic Review will serve as a medium for critical thinking in economics but with a multidisciplinary perspective encompassing all the social sciences. Furthermore, the NSER will aim to develop a forum for professors, practitioners, and students to discuss current issues in the discipline of economics while sharing insights from other disciplines, as well as debating world political and social affairs.

For further information: <http://www.newschoolljournal.com/><sup>286</sup>

#### **4.1.26 Nova Economia**

Nova Economia is the journal of the Economics Department at Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (Brazil). It publishes articles and book reviews in all areas of economics and related disciplines. Nova Economia adopts a pluralistic orientation and welcomes papers in all research traditions and theoretical schools. Submissions are peer-reviewed and scholarly standards are the sole criteria for editorial decisions. Nova Economia is published three times a year and offers free on-line access to the full articles published from 2000 on.

For further information: <http://revistas.face.ufmg.br/index.php/novaeconomia/index><sup>287</sup>

#### **4.1.27 Nova Economía**

Nova Economia is the journal of the Economics Department at Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (Brazil). It publishes articles and book reviews in all areas of economics and related disciplines. Nova Economia adopts a pluralistic orientation and welcomes papers in all research traditions and theoretical schools. Submissions are peer-reviewed and scholarly standards are the sole criteria for editorial decisions. Nova Economia is published three times a year and offers free on-line access to the full articles published from 2000 on.

For further information: <http://revistas.face.ufmg.br/index.php/novaeconomia/index><sup>288</sup>

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<sup>286</sup><http://www.newschoolljournal.com/>

<sup>287</sup><http://revistas.face.ufmg.br/index.php/novaeconomia/index>

<sup>288</sup><http://revistas.face.ufmg.br/index.php/novaeconomia/index>

#### 4.1.28 PSL Quarterly Review

PSL Quarterly Review is a peer-reviewed journal that provides an open forum for dialogue and debate on economics and economic policy, along the lines of its predecessor, the BNL Quarterly Review. It welcomes original perspectives and diverse voices, encouraging a critical exchange of ideas. PSL Quarterly Review aims at promoting open dialogue across cultural, ideological and at times theoretical walls in the attempt to understand the complexities of modern societies.

PSL Quarterly Review publishes original contributions in all the fields and from all the schools and research paradigms without any discrimination, provided that they are rigorous in method and relevant in content. Articles are of interest to general economics scholars and practitioners and they are international in breadth. PSL Quarterly Review is edited on the track marked by Paolo Sylos Labini, to which it is dedicated. Sylos Labini significantly contributed to the development of the economic science in the XX century, with major contributions on oligopoly theory, the analysis of social classes, civic and economic development and technical change. More information can be obtained on the website ( <http://www.syloslabini.info><sup>289</sup> ), where many of his writings are freely available.

PSL Quarterly Review was founded in 1947 under the name BNL Quarterly Review, and since year 2009 it is the journal of the Paolo Sylos Labini Association, presently published with a sponsorship of the BNP-Paribas group. PSL Quarterly Review publishes four issues a year, each covering a three-month period.

PSL Quarterly Review is available online free of charge and by subscription in printed form. Readers and authors are required to sign up to use the journal website and read articles, specifying their institution or employer. Their institution's library will be notified of the reader's or author's interest in the journal and it will be encouraged to subscribe to it and to sustain the review.

PSL Quarterly Review accepts submissions at any time of the year. Final decisions will be notified to the corresponding author within 90 days. PSL Quarterly Review occasionally publishes articles commissioned by the Editor or a member of the Editorial Board, but these contributions will be refereed as any other unsolicited paper. Authors are invited to attach a presentation letter to their submission, stating what is the innovative content of the proposed article and why is it of interest to the journal's readers.

PSL Quarterly Review welcomes proposals for special issues and conference proceedings as well. Conference organisers are invited to send a short note of maximum five pages, describing the content and scope of the proposed issue, briefly summarising the single contributions to be included in it, and stating the relevance of the topic and of the

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<sup>289</sup><http://www.syloslabini.info/>

major contributions for the advancement of science and for the understanding of modern societies.

For Further Information: <http://ojs.uniroma1.it/index.php/PSLQuarterlyReview/><sup>290</sup>

#### **4.1.29 Panoeconomicus**

**Panoeconomicus** is an economic quarterly with a general orientation. We publish original scientific papers, scientific reviews, preliminary reports, conference papers, professional papers, polemics and book reviews.

Only original papers not previously published or simultaneously submitted for publishing elsewhere, should be submitted. Submitted papers need to be prepared according to the Panoeconomicus instructions for authors.

#### **4.1.30 Review of Keynesian Economics**

The Review of Keynesian Economics is a peer-reviewed journal, published 4 times a year, and is intended to promote research within the Keynesian paradigm, and is open to all forms of Keynesianism be it old Keynesianism, fundamental Keynesianism, neo-Keynesianism, Post Keynesianism, Sraffian Keynesianism, Kaleckian Keynesianism, or Marxist Keynesianism. We define Keynesian economics broadly as (1) holding that output and employment are normally constrained by aggregate demand, (2) holding that the problematic of aggregate demand shortage exists independently of price, nominal wage, and nominal interest rate rigidities, and (3) rejecting the claim that the real wage is equal to the marginal disutility of labor. This openness to all forms of Keynesianism reflects a desire to avoid intellectual sectarianism.

The journal will be dedicated to the development of Keynesian theory and policy. In our view, Keynesian theory should hold a similar place in economics to that held by the theory of evolution in biology. The journal aims to offer such support by providing a forum for developing and sharing Keynesian ideas. Not only does that include ideas about macroeconomic theory and policy, it also extends to microeconomic and meso-economic analysis and relevant empirical and historical research. We see a bright future for the Keynesian approach to macroeconomics and invite the economics profession to join us by subscribing to the journal and submitting manuscripts.

For more information: [www.elgaronline.com/roke](http://www.elgaronline.com/roke)<sup>291</sup>

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<sup>290</sup><http://ojs.uniroma1.it/index.php/PSLQuarterlyReview/>

<sup>291</sup><http://www.elgaronline.com/roke>

#### 4.1.31 Review of Political Economy

The Review of Political Economy welcomes constructive and critical contributions in all areas of political economy, including the Post-Keynesian, Sraffian, Marxian, Austrian and Institutionalist traditions. The Review publishes both theoretical and empirical research, and is also open to submissions in methodology, economic history and the history of economic thought that cast light on issues of contemporary relevance in political economy. Comments on articles published in the Review are encouraged.

For further information: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/routledge/09538259.html><sup>292</sup>

#### 4.1.32 Review of Radical Political Economics

For forty five years, the Review of Radical Political Economics has been a leading outlet for innovative research in non-orthodox economics. As the journal of the Union for Radical Political Economics, the RRPE promotes critical inquiry into all areas of economic, social, and political reality. The RRPE publishes research in political economy broadly defined including, but not confined to, Marxian economics, post-Keynesian economics, Sraffian economics, feminist economics, and radical institutional economics. The RRPE reflects an interdisciplinary approach to the study, development, and application of radical political economic analysis to social problems. The RRPE welcomes contributions in all areas of political economy and is actively seeking submissions concerned with policy, history of thought, and economics and the environment. All submissions are peer-reviewed. The journal is abstracted and indexed in EconLit, IBSS, Scopus, Social Sciences Citation Index (Web of Science), and The Left Index, among others.

For further information: <http://www.urpe.org/rrpe/rrpehome.html><sup>293</sup> or <http://rrp.sagepub.com/><sup>294</sup>

#### 4.1.33 Review of Social Economy

For over sixty years the, *Review of Social Economy* has published high quality peer-reviewed papers on the many relationships between social values and economics. Among the subjects addressed are income distribution, justice and equity, poverty, cooperation, human dignity, labour, workplace organization, gender, need, the environment, economic institutions, economics methodology and class. Among the orientations of the authors are social and socio-economics, institutionalist, cooperativist, Post-Marxist and radical,

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<sup>292</sup><http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/routledge/09538259.html>

<sup>293</sup><http://www.urpe.org/rrpe/rrpehome.html>

<sup>294</sup><http://rrp.sagepub.com/>

feminist, Post Keynesian, behavioralist, and environmentalist. The *Review* welcomes discussion about pluralism in economics and about the relation between economics and other social sciences, including sociology, geography, political science, and anthropology - indeed the Review is an obvious platform for interdisciplinary research to be staged.

For more information: [www.tandfonline.com/loi/rrse20](http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rrse20)<sup>295</sup>

#### 4.1.34 Régulation Review. Capitalism, Institutions, Powers

The *Régulation Review. Capitalism, Institutions, Powers* is an international, peer-reviewed, JEL-refereed, econlit-listed journal.

The journal seeks to provide a forum for research in the field of regulationist studies and, more broadly, for the full spectrum of institutionalist approaches in economics and beyond. The journal seeks above all to foster a broad discussion that includes other social sciences such as economic sociology, history, political science, management, etc.

Indeed, a historicized and socially grounded understanding of political economy appears more necessary than ever for a deeper understanding of the alternatives for economic policies and the strategic evolution of business, as well as their effects at the micro, meso, and macro levels. Sustaining global thinking about the transformation of capitalism, given the scales and diversity of its reconfigurations, means bringing together work from a variety of horizons. The journal welcomes research articles in English or French that focus on descriptions of the structural forms of contemporary capitalisms and on investigation of the new dynamics that are involved, as well as on the theoretical and methodological tools that enable these phenomena to be better understood. The review's ambition is to take into account the most characteristic dimensions of contemporary changes, in particular:

- Globalization and the constitution of new inter- and intra-state assemblies;
- New forms of regulation which are set up at various levels (regional, State-Nation, but also new forms of sectorial or territorial regulations);
- Factors likely to generate new forms of crises, particularly demographic and ecological questions;
- Integration or marginalisation of countries in the southern hemisphere within contemporary capitalism;
- New prospects for non-standard micro-economics, organizational studies;
- Dynamic models...

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<sup>295</sup><http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rrse20>



Various types of texts will be published (after submission to the Reading Panel, RP, or Editorial Board, EB):

- Scientific articles (*RP with referee*)
- View point: opinion – debates – notes related to economic current events (*EB*)
- Book and conference reports (*EB*)
- PhD presentation (*EB*)

See more information [here](#)<sup>296</sup>

#### 4.1.35 Socio-Economic Review

*Socio-Economic Review* aims to encourage work on the relationship between society, economy, institutions and markets, moral commitments and the rational pursuit of self-interest. The journal seeks articles that focus on economic action in its social and historical context. In broad disciplinary terms, papers are drawn from sociology, political science, economics and the management and policy sciences. The journal encourages papers that seek to recombine disciplinary domains in response to practically relevant issues, while at the same time encouraging the development of new theory. An extended statement of editorial policy can be found [here](#)<sup>297</sup>.

More information: <http://ser.oxfordjournals.org><sup>298</sup>

#### 4.1.36 World Economic Review

The World Economic Review is published quarterly by the World Economics Association in line with its commitment to: rigorous economic research; pluralism in the approaches to economic analysis; openness in the procedures and processes; inclusivity of access; and ethical behaviour. The World Economic Review will publish articles in all branches, methods, and paradigmatic approaches of economics except those related to the history of economic thought, philosophy and methodology for which the WEA has the dedicated journal *Economic Thought*. Articles with a multidisciplinary content are welcome. In line with the commitment of the World Economics Association, the World Economics Journal aims to promote economics engagement with the real world so as to confront, explain, and make tractable economic phenomena.

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<sup>296</sup><http://regulation.revues.org/index1701.html>

<sup>297</sup>[http://www.oxfordjournals.org/our\\_journals/soceco/statement\\_of\\_editorial\\_policy.html](http://www.oxfordjournals.org/our_journals/soceco/statement_of_editorial_policy.html)

<sup>298</sup><http://ser.oxfordjournals.org/>

For further information: <http://wer.worldeconomicsassociation.org/><sup>299</sup>

## 4.2 History and Methodology of Economics

### 4.2.1 Economic Thought: History, Philosophy and Methodology

Economic Thought, the new online-based journal of the World Economics Association, accepts article submissions from scholars working in the history of economic thought, economic history, methodology of economics and philosophy of economics. The journal welcomes articles addressing all aspects of the aforementioned sub-disciplines with an emphasis on original and path-breaking research. In line with the objectives of the World Economics Association, the journal will seek to support and advance interdisciplinary research that investigates the potential links between economics and other disciplines as well as contributions that challenge the divide between normative and positive approaches. Contributions from outside the mainstream debates in the history and philosophy of economics are also encouraged. In particular, the journal will seek to promote research that draws on a broad range of cultural and intellectual traditions.

For further information: <http://et.worldeconomicsassociation.org/><sup>300</sup>

### 4.2.2 Economics and Philosophy

The disciplines of economics and philosophy each possess their own special analytical methods, whose combination is powerful and fruitful. Each discipline can be enriched by the other. Economics and Philosophy aims to promote their mutual enrichment by publishing articles and book reviews in all areas linking these subjects. Topics include the methodology and epistemology of economics, the foundations of decision theory and game theory, the nature of rational choice in general, historical work on economics with a philosophical purpose, ethical issues in economics, the use of economic techniques in ethical theory, and many other subjects.

For further information:

<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=EAP><sup>301</sup>

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<sup>299</sup><http://wer.worldeconomicsassociation.org/>

<sup>300</sup><http://et.worldeconomicsassociation.org/>

<sup>301</sup><http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=EAP>

### 4.2.3 Erasmus Journal for Philosophy and Economics

The Erasmus Journal for Philosophy and Economics is a peer-reviewed bi-annual online publication edited by graduate students at the Erasmus Institute for Philosophy and Economics, Erasmus University Rotterdam. The journal invites the submission of academic articles, book reviews, and PhD thesis summaries within the following research domains: methodology of economics (both heterodox and mainstream), history of economic thought, and inter-disciplinary issues relating economics to other fields. Young Scholars (i.e., graduate students and recent PhD graduates) from all over the world are particularly encouraged to contribute. The peer-review process is conducted by both established academics and Young Scholars.

For further information: <http://www.eur.nl/fw/english/eipe/journal/><sup>302</sup>

### 4.2.4 European Journal of the History of Economic Thought

The European Journal of the History of Economic Thought (EJHET), a peer-reviewed journal, has quickly established itself as a leading forum for lively discussion on a wide range of issues in the history of economic thought. With contributions from both established international scholars and younger academics, EJHET is entirely pluralist and non-partisan with regard to subjects and methodologies – it does not subscribe to any particular current of thought, nor relate to any one geographic zone. The Managing Editors and Editorial Board and Advisory Board members are drawn from throughout Europe and beyond, and are committed to encouraging scholars from around the world to contribute to international research and debate. The result is a genuinely fresh and exciting journal – a vital purchase for every scholar or library with a serious interest in the history of economic thought.

For further information: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/09672567.asp><sup>303</sup>

### 4.2.5 History of Economic Ideas

History of Economic Ideas is a new international series of Quaderni di storia dell'economia politica, a journal founded in 1983 to promote collaboration between scholars who share an historical approach to the major issues, the various revolutions which have left their mark on economics and the spread of economic ideas beyond the narrow circle of specialists. History of Economic Ideas rejects the dichotomy between analysis and culture: both aspects are of equal importance for a wider understanding of the subject. In a period such as our own, where paradigms which once seemed unshakeable are now

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<sup>302</sup><http://www.eur.nl/fw/english/eipe/journal/>

<sup>303</sup><http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/09672567.asp>

being challenged, a multidisciplinary analysis of the historical development of economics might contribute to shedding light on the issues at the root of current debate. Besides essays and critical surveys, the journal will include archive material and reviews of new books on history of economics.

For further information: <http://www.libraweb.net/riviste.php?chiave=61><sup>304</sup>

#### **4.2.6 History of Economics Review**

The History of Economics Review (formerly the HETSA Bulletin) is published by the History of Economic Thought Society of Australia.

For further information: <http://www.hetsa.org.au/historyeconreview.html><sup>305</sup>

#### **4.2.7 History of Political Economy**

Focusing on the history of economic thought and analysis, History of Political Economy has made significant contributions to the field and remains its foremost means of communication. In addition to book reviews, each issue contains original research on the development of economic thought, the historical background behind major figures in the history of economics, the interpretation of economic theories, and the methodologies available to historians of economic theory. All subscribers to History of Political Economy receive a hardbound annual supplement as part of their subscription.

For further information: <http://hope.dukejournals.org/><sup>306</sup>

#### **4.2.8 Journal of Economic Methodology**

The Journal of Economic Methodology is a valuable forum which publishes the most current and exciting work in the broad field of economic methodology. The Journal of Economic Methodology addresses issues such as: methodological analysis of the theory and practice of contemporary economics; analysis of the methodological implications of new developments in economic theory and practice; the methodological writings and practice of earlier economic theorists (mainstream or heterodox); research in the philosophical foundations of economics; studies in the rhetoric, sociology, or economics of economics. Peer-reviewed articles form the core of the journal. It also features mini-symposia on controversial issues. The Book Review section offers substantial reviews of

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<sup>304</sup><http://www.libraweb.net/riviste.php?chiave=61>

<sup>305</sup><http://www.hetsa.org.au/historyeconreview.html>

<sup>306</sup><http://hope.dukejournals.org/>

key titles, and a Notes and Information section will enable the subscriber to stay up to date and fully informed of international events and developments in the field.

For further information: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/routledge/1350178x.html><sup>307</sup>

#### **4.2.9 Journal of Philosophical Economics**

The Journal of Philosophical Economics is an academic, peer-reviewed, print and on-line journal in the field of economics and philosophy of science. The Journal is committed to deepening the theoretical understanding of conceptual, methodological and substantive debates on economics and its social ramifications. We therefore invite submissions from economists, economic historians, sociologists, political scientists, political economists, economic anthropologists and development studies scholars. The journal eschews monolithic perspectives and seeks innovative work that is intellectually pluralist. The Editorial Board takes a liberal stance in leaving a fair chance for contributors to provide the readers with a systematic, honest, and thoroughly researched account of an idea deemed fundamental for the advancement of the method of economic inquiry. The Journal is divided into three parts: Articles, Reviews, and Comments, which equally concur in developing a process of cumulative knowledge. The Journal's name suggests an intellectual endeavour of actively reconstructing economics by constant recourse to philosophers' works.

For further information: [www.jpe.ro](http://www.jpe.ro)<sup>308</sup>

#### **4.2.10 Journal of the History of Economic Thought**

The Journal of the History of Economic Thought (JHET) is the journal of the History of Economics Society. JHET is a quarterly, refereed journal and welcomes papers that reflect the full spectrum of scholarly analysis within the history of economic thought. The journal also features a regular book review section, which includes reviews by leading specialists. The mission of JHET is to further the objectives of the History of Economics Society. These are to promote interest in and inquiry into the history of economics and related parts of intellectual history, facilitate communication and discourse among scholars working in the field of the history of economics, and disseminate knowledge about the history of economics. JHET therefore encourages and makes available research in the fields of history of economic thought and the history of economic methodology. The work of many distinguished authors has been published in its pages. It is recognised as being a first class international scholarly publication. All articles are fully peer reviewed.

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<sup>307</sup><http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/routledge/1350178x.html>

<sup>308</sup><http://www.jpe.ro/>

The journal also features a regular book review section which includes reviews by leading specialists.

For further information: <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=HET><sup>309</sup>

#### 4.2.11 OEconomia

**OEconomia – History / Methodology / Philosophy** is a quarterly bilingual (French/English) peer-reviewed journal.

OEconomia has a broad coverage, publishing articles in history of economic thought, economic methodology and economic philosophy, but also in normative economics and economic history in relation to history of economic thought. Leading specialists also contribute to a rich and regular book review section freely accessible on the journal website.

The editorial project of **OEconomia** stems from the established fact that the community of researchers interested in history of economic thought, in economic methodology or philosophy, is a scattered community, as a result of a constant process of specialization over the last thirty years. Within the current context of growing fragmentation and transformations of economics as a discipline, especially in relation to other disciplines, it is time to gather together the insights from the historians of economic thought and specialists in economic methodology and philosophy, in order to put in perspective the transformations of the discipline today and in the past. The aim of *OEconomia* is to gather together specialists of those subfields and beyond, with the aim of promoting mutual enrichment of their methods and approaches, and to encourage a wide diffusion of their results. *OEconomia* publishes regular thematic symposia on topics related to recent developments in economic analysis, economic history and policy.

For further information: [oeconomia.revues.org](http://oeconomia.revues.org)<sup>310</sup>

#### 4.2.12 Papers in Political Economy

The *Cahiers d'Economie Politique / Papers in Political Economy - PPE* was created in 1974, and is now the main French journal specialized in history of economic thought. It has published and participated in the main theoretical discussions by paying a particular attention to the historical aspects of economic analysis. Considering that the study of past authors and contemporary debates are complementary, the PPE publish papers on history of economic thought, economic philosophy, or papers overlapping fields of

<sup>309</sup><http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=HET>

<sup>310</sup><https://oeconomia.revues.org/?lang=en>

history of economic thought and contemporary economic theory or economic history. *PEE* is a biannual journal, usually published in June and December. One of the two yearly issues is thematic and includes papers presented at a workshop or conference and selected among responses to an open call for papers. *PPE* also publishes book reviews. Proposals for book reviews can be submitted to the editorial board, and are refereed by the board or by an anonymous peer referee. For details, see ‘publication conditions’.

Further information: [cahiersdecopo.fr/en](http://cahiersdecopo.fr/en)<sup>311</sup>

## 4.3 Austrian Economics

### 4.3.1 Advances in Austrian Economics

Advances in Austrian Economics is non-dogmatic and open to all who are interested in the Austrian-subjectivist tradition. They stand ready to publish the work of critics so long as it challenges Austrians and subjectivists to think more deeply about their subject. In general, the annual hopes to encourage both sympathetic encouragement and well-crafted criticism.

Further information: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/books.htm?issn=1529-2134><sup>312</sup>

### 4.3.2 Econ Journal Watch

The electronic triannual Econ Journal Watch publishes Comments on articles appearing in economics journals and serves as a forum about economics research and the economics profession. EJW watches the journals for inappropriate assumptions, weak chains of argument, phony claims of relevance, and omissions of pertinent truths. Pointed, constructive criticism requires an independent forum and an accessible and timely medium. Other material including essays, reflections, investigations, and classic critiques speak to the nature and character of economics. EJW applies theories of failure market, government, organizational to the practices and institutions of economists.

For further information: <http://econjwatch.org><sup>313</sup>

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<sup>311</sup><http://www.cahiersdecopo.fr/en/>

<sup>312</sup><http://www.emeraldinsight.com/books.htm?issn=1529-2134>

<sup>313</sup><http://econjwatch.org/>

### 4.3.3 Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics

The Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics promotes the development and extension of Austrian economics, and encourages the analysis of contemporary issues in the mainstream of economics from an Austrian perspective. It is published quarterly by Transaction Periodicals Consortium at Rutgers University in cooperation with the Ludwig von Mises Institute.

For further information: <https://mises.org/library/quarterly-journal-austrian-economics><sup>314</sup>

### 4.3.4 Review of Austrian Economics

The Review of Austrian Economics has two broadly conceived objectives: (1) to promote the development and extension of Austrian economics and (2) to promote the analysis of contemporary issues in the mainstream of economics from an Austrian perspective.

For further information: <http://www.gmu.edu/rae/><sup>315</sup>

## 4.4 Ecological Economics and the Environment

### 4.4.1 Capitalism, Nature, Socialism

Capitalism Nature Socialism (CNS) is an international red-green journal of theory and politics. Key themes are the dialectics of human and natural history; labor and land; workplace struggles and community struggles; economics and ecology; and the politics of ecology and ecology of politics. The journal is especially concerned to join (and relate) discourses on labor, ecology, feminist and community movements; and on radical democracy and human rights. As a journal of theory and politics, CNS's first aim is to help build a critical red-green intellectual culture, which we regard as essential for the development of a red-green politics. To this end, we have helped to establish sister journals in Italy, Spain, and France and we collaborate with like-minded publications, scholars, and activists in Germany, the UK, Brazil, Mexico, India, and many other countries and regions. CNS publishes four times a year. It is edited in Santa Cruz, California, and by editorial groups in Boston, New York, Toronto, and the UK. Roughly half of the journal's editors-at-large live and work in the South. Through formal and informal international networks, CNS has access to the very best red-green thinking around the world. CNS authors include Joan Martínez Alier, Ramachandra Guha, Enrique Leff, Alain Lipietz,

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<sup>314</sup><https://mises.org/library/quarterly-journal-austrian-economics>

<sup>315</sup><http://www.gmu.edu/rae/>



Mary Mellor, Valentino Parlato, Maria Pilar Garcia, Victor Toledo, and other overseas figures in the international red-green, feminist movement, as well as younger scholars and activists whose work CNS is making known to English-speaking readers. CNS is non-sectarian. We are affiliated with no political party or organized political tendency and are open to diverse views within global radical ecology/ecological radical movements. While we are a political journal, we try to maintain high standards of scholarship, as well to encourage discussion and debate about all the themes and issues bearing on our general subject.

For further information: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/10455752.asp><sup>316</sup>

#### 4.4.2 Ecological Economics

The journal is concerned with extending and integrating the study and management of „nature’s household” (**ecology**) and „humankind’s household” (**economics**). This integration is necessary because conceptual and professional isolation have led to economic and environmental policies which are mutually destructive rather than reinforcing in the long term. The journal is transdisciplinary in spirit and methodologically open.

Specific research areas covered include: valuation of natural resources, sustainable agriculture and development, ecologically integrated technology, integrated ecologic-economic modelling at scales from local to regional to global, implications of thermodynamics for economics and ecology, renewable resource management and conservation, critical assessments of the basic assumptions underlying current economic and ecological paradigms and the implications of alternative assumptions, economic and ecological consequences of genetically engineered organisms, and gene pool inventory and management, alternative principles for valuing natural wealth, integrating natural resources and environmental services into national income and wealth accounts, methods of implementing efficient environmental policies, case studies of economic-ecologic conflict or harmony, etc. New issues in this area are rapidly emerging and will find a ready forum in *Ecological Economics*.

##### *Ecological Economics* Sections

All [submissions](#)<sup>317</sup> to *Ecological Economics* are reviewed using the general criteria of quality, creativity, originality, accuracy, and contribution to the field. There are several categories of articles to allow for a full range of constructive dialogue.

##### News and Views

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<sup>316</sup><http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/10455752.asp>

<sup>317</sup><http://ees.elsevier.com/ecolec/>

Topical and timely short pieces reviewed by the [editor](#)<sup>318</sup> and/or one outside reviewer at the editor's discretion. May include editorials, letters to the editor, news items, and policy discussions. Maximum 1500 words (600 words for letters).

#### Commentary

Essays discussing critical issues. Reviewed by three outside reviewers with the criteria weighted toward quality of the exposition and importance of the issue. Maximum 5000 words.

#### Surveys

Examination and review of important general subject areas. Reviewed by three outside reviewers with the criteria weighted toward importance of the subject and clarity of exposition. Maximum 8000 words.

#### Methodological and Ideological Options

Research articles devoted to developing new methodologies or investigating the implications of various ideological assumptions. Reviewed by three outside reviewers with criteria weighted toward originality and potential usefulness of the methodology or ideological option. Maximum 8000 words.

#### Analysis

Research articles devoted to analysis of important questions in the field. Reviewed by three outside reviewers with the criteria weighted toward originality, quality, and accuracy of the analysis, and importance of the question. Maximum 8000 words.

#### Book Reviews

Reviews of recent books in the field. Reviewed by one outside reviewer with criteria weighted toward clarity and accuracy of the review, and importance of the book to the field. Maximum 1200 words.

Editor-in-Chief: R.B. Howarth

Link to the journal is available [here](#)<sup>319</sup>.

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<sup>318</sup><http://www.journals.elsevier.com/ecological-economics/editorial-board/>

<sup>319</sup><http://www.journals.elsevier.com/ecological-economics/>

#### 4.4.3 Economics and Policy of Energy and the Environment

*Economics and Policy of Energy and the Environment (EPEE)* is a quarterly peer reviewed platform focusing on energy and environmental economics and policy including the economics of public utilities. Contributions from academic researchers, utility managers and policy-makers ensure a useful exchange of knowledge and experience. This approach is very important, particularly in a period when energy markets and regulatory and institutional frameworks are undergoing rapid change, and environmental issues, both local and global, are becoming increasingly important. The journal is organized mainly into two sections. The section "Observatory" includes articles in which specialists express their views about topical issues of energy and environmental policy. The "Essays" section focuses on the scientific papers, mainly concerning the microeconomics and macroeconomics of energy and the environment, as well as comparative analyses of policies. All papers will be included in EconLit and Scopus. This will ensure that they will be read and cited by a worldwide audience. EPEE is edited by an international editorial board. The editorial board will be supported by a Scientific Committee composed of some of the leading international experts in the field of energy and environmental economics. EPEE is a fundamental publication on energy and environmental issues characterised by a multi-faceted perspective, an approach which is crucial for researchers, policy-makers and operators in the energy and environmental sector.

For further information: <http://www.francoangeli.it/riviste/sommario.asp?IDRivista=10><sup>320</sup>

#### 4.4.4 Environmental Values

*Environmental Values* is an international peer-reviewed journal that brings together contributions from philosophy, economics, politics, sociology, geography, anthropology, ecology and other disciplines, which relate to the present and future environment of human beings and other species. In doing so we aim to clarify the relationship between practical policy issues and more fundamental underlying principles or assumptions.

For further information: <http://www.ericademon.co.uk/EV.html><sup>321</sup>

#### 4.4.5 International Journal of Green Economics

*IJGE* addresses all aspects of Green Economics, aiming to encourage economic change and positioning Green Economics at the centre of the Economics disciplines. Green Economic theories, policies, tools, instruments and metrics are developed to facilitate a

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<sup>320</sup><http://www.francoangeli.it/riviste/sommario.asp?IDRivista=10>

<sup>321</sup><http://www.ericademon.co.uk/EV.html>

change to the current economic models for the benefit of the widest number of people and the planet as a whole. *IJGE* focuses particularly on resource management, meeting peoples' needs and the impact and effects of international trends and how to increase social justice

International Journal of Green Economics, a peer-reviewed international journal, proposes and fosters discussion on all aspects of Green Economics. It contributes to international research and practice in Green Economics with the aim of encouraging economic change and the positioning of Green Economics at the centre of the Economics disciplines. Green Economic theories and policies, tools, instruments and metrics are developed with the aim of offering practical and theoretical solutions and proposals to facilitate a change to the current economic models for the benefit of the widest number of people and the planet as a whole. *IJGE* focuses particularly on resource management, on meeting peoples' needs and the impact and effects of international trends and how to increase social justice.

For further information: <http://www.inderscience.com/ijge><sup>322</sup>

#### **4.4.6 Journal of Agrarian Change**

The *Journal of Agrarian Change* is the leading journal of agrarian political economy. It promotes investigation of the social relations and dynamics of production, property and power in agrarian formations and their processes of change, both historical and contemporary. It encourages work within a broad interdisciplinary framework, informed by theory, and serves as a forum for serious comparative analysis and scholarly debate.

Contributions are welcomed from political economists, historians, anthropologists, sociologists, political scientists, economists, geographers, lawyers, and others committed to the rigorous study and analysis of agrarian structure and change, past and present, in different parts of the world.

As well as original research, the journal features review articles and essays and a substantial book review section. Occasional special thematic issues are published.

More information: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/%28ISSN%291471-0366><sup>323</sup>

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<sup>322</sup><http://www.inderscience.com/ijge>

<sup>323</sup><http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/%28ISSN%291471-0366>

#### 4.4.7 Mother Pelican: A Journal of Solidarity and Sustainability

The mission of /em The Pelican Web is to collect and analyze knowledge on both obstacles and incentives for sustainable development and, specifically, integral human development; and to publish the monthly, free subscription, open access Mother Pelican, a journal on sustainable human development. The journal provides a monthly digest on current research pursuant to enhancing human development, human solidarity, environmental sustainability, democratic governance, supporting technologies, and both secular and religious non-violence

For further information: <http://pelicanweb.org/><sup>324</sup>

#### 4.4.8 Organization Environment

Given how urgent and politically salient environmental issues are today, intellectual work is needed that promotes environmentally sensitive reflection, inquiry and practice. Ecosocial research refers to any interdisciplinary study of social organizing as it relates to the natural world. Organization & Environment publishes peer-reviewed research that sets new standards for interdisciplinary thinking about our complex, hazardous, and increasingly unpredictable biosphere and its social dimensions. This research provides a crucial resource for the development of more effective policy formulation and decision making. Organization & Environment is recognized as a leading international journal of ecosocial research and is unique in its emphasis on organizations, institutions, and nature. O&E publishes work that focuses on connections between the natural environment (including animals, plants, air, water, land, and other ecological entities and systems) and formal and informal patterns of organizing (including human production and consumption, human service, and environmental protection and advocacy). O&E's contributors are concerned with environmental damage, restoration, sustainability, and liberation in relation to their complex social causes and consequences. Organization & Environment publishes high-quality work underwritten by diverse epistemological positions in a variety of formats and innovative features.

For further information: <http://oae.sagepub.com/><sup>325</sup>

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<sup>324</sup><http://pelicanweb.org/>

<sup>325</sup><http://oae.sagepub.com/>

## 4.5 Evolutionary Economics and Economic Development

### 4.5.1 Innovations (Revue d'économie et de management de l'innovation)

Innovations is an academic review which presents in priority articles in economics (innovation, industrial, international, labor economics). This review also accepts contributions from other academic fields such as law, management, and political science when analyzing the origins and implications of economic and social innovations. Innovations wants to be a forum where economy and society evolutions are debated, while confronting theoretical analyses and empirical experiences. Technical change, entrepreneurs action, firm strategies, social relationships and conflicts, economic policies, etc. lead to many interrogations and articles are selected by Innovations editorial and scientific committee because they contribute to the debate by offering... innovative analyses.

For further information: <http://www.cairn.info/revue-innovations.htm><sup>326</sup>

### 4.5.2 Development and Change

Now in its fourth decade of publication, and appearing six times a year, Development and Change is one of the leading international journals in the field of development studies and social change. It is truly interdisciplinary in character, covering a broad range of topics and publishing articles from all the social sciences and all intellectual persuasions concerned with development. It is known for publishing unconventional analyses and challenging viewpoints. With a mix of regular and special theme issues, and the newly-launched Forum issue, Development and Change is devoted to the critical analysis and discussion of the complete spectrum of development issues. Development and Change is essential reading for anyone interested in development studies and social change. It publishes articles from a wide range of authors, both well-established specialists and young scholars, and is an important resource for: social science faculties and research institutions; international development agencies and NGOs; graduate teachers and researchers; all those with a serious interest in the dynamics of development, from reflective activists to analytical practitioners.

For further information: <http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0012-155X><sup>327</sup>

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<sup>326</sup><http://www.cairn.info/revue-innovations.htm>

<sup>327</sup><http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0012-155X>

### 4.5.3 Evolutionary and Institutional Economic Review

EIER is issued by the Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics to provide an international forum for new theoretical and empirical approaches to evolutionary and institutional economics. The Review, free from the view of equilibrium economics and methodological individualism, should face the diversity of human behavior and dynamic transformation of institutions. In the Review, economics is used in its broadest sense. It covers from the classic research in economic history, economic thought, economic theory, and management science to emerging research fields such as economic sociology, bio-economics, evolutionary game theory, agent-based modeling, complex systems study, econo-physics, experimental economics, and so on. The Review believes that a truly interdisciplinary discussion is needed to propel the investigation in the dynamic process of socio-economical change where institutions as emergent outcomes of human actions do matter. Though the Review is an official journal of the Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics, it welcomes non-members contributions from all parts of the world. All the contributions are refereed under strict scientific criterion, though the Review does not apply monolithic formalistic measure to them. Evolution goes hand in hand with diversities; this is also the spirit of the Review.

For further information: <http://www.springer.com/economics/economic+theory/journal/40844><sup>328</sup>

### 4.5.4 Industrial and Corporate Change

The journal is committed to present and interpret the evidence on corporate and industrial change, drawing from an interdisciplinary set of approaches and theories from e.g. economics, sociology of organization, organization theory, political science, and social psychology. It is a forum where industrial historians explicitly relate their analyses to the state of the art in the relevant social sciences and propose conjectures and theories. Conversely, economists and practitioners of other social disciplines are encouraged to apply their models to the historical evidence.

The journal covers the following: the internal structures of firms; the history of technologies; the evolution of industries; the nature of competition; the decision rules and strategies; the relationship between firms characteristics and the institutional environment; the sociology of management and of the workforce; the performance of industries over time; the labour process and the organization of production; the relationship between, and boundaries of, organizations and markets; the nature of the learning process underlying technological and organizational change.

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<sup>328</sup><http://www.springer.com/economics/economic+theory/journal/40844>

For further information: <http://icc.oxfordjournals.org/><sup>329</sup>

#### **4.5.5 International Journal of Development Issues**

The International Journal of Development Issues is a peer-reviewed journal. The main objective of the IJDI is to publish research output on all important development issues with a focus on development dynamism and a bias for inter-disciplinary approach. In particular, Economics, Politics, History, Sociology, Anthropology, Ecology, Social Work, Commerce, Information Technology, Law and allied disciplines would receive special priorities. The IJDI welcomes publication of papers that are empirically oriented, but with solid methodological foundation based on realism and pragmatism rather than on idealism. It encourages critical analysis of development issues not only from the heterodox viewpoints (such as new- and post-structuralist, neo- and new-institutionalist, etc.), but also from the neo-liberalist viewpoint in orthodox tradition. The IJDI is intended for being an international forum of exchanging viewpoints of a wide variety of perspectives and disciplines. It is expected that the IJDI would be a genuine guideline for socially appropriate policy prescriptions made by the development practitioners and policy makers in both developing and emerging market economies of Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

For further information: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journal/ijdi><sup>330</sup>

#### **4.5.6 Journal of Development Studies**

The Journal of Development Studies was the first and is one of the best known international journals in the area of development studies. Since its foundation in 1964, it has published many seminal articles on development and opened up many new areas of debate. We invite articles from across academic disciplines, but priority is given to papers which are: interdisciplinary, provide critical tests, based on empirical work, of alternative theories, perspectives or schools of thought, relevant to important issues in development economics, politics and policy. The editors also welcome critical surveys of the literature in important fields of development policy and practice. Each issue keeps the reader up-to-date with the latest research and also contains reviews of recently-published books on development.

For further information: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/00220388.asp><sup>331</sup>

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<sup>329</sup><http://icc.oxfordjournals.org/>

<sup>330</sup><http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journal/ijdi>

<sup>331</sup><http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/00220388.asp>



#### 4.5.7 Journal of Evolutionary Economics

The Journal of Evolutionary Economics serves as an international forum for this new approach to economics. Following the tradition of Joseph A. Schumpeter, it focuses on original research with an evolutionary view of the economy. Articles feature a strong emphasis on dynamics, changing structures, and disequilibrium processes with an evolutionary perspective. The journal also stresses interdisciplinary analysis and theoretical, methodological, and applied work. Topics include industrial dynamics; multi-sectoral and cross-country studies of productivity; innovations and new technologies; dynamic competition and structural change; causes and effects of technological, political, and social change; cyclic processes in economic evolution; the role of governments in a dynamic world; modeling complex dynamic economic systems; application of concepts such as self-organization, bifurcation, and chaos theory to economics; and evolutionary games.

For further information: <http://www.springer.com/economics/journal/191><sup>332</sup>

#### 4.5.8 Journal of Innovation Economics Management

Innovation is defined by the creation and commercialization of a new product and new technologies, the use of new production processes and labour inputs or the entering in new markets. Knowledge economy implies that innovation is more and more the outcome of interaction between firms, universities, public institutions and consumers. Networks of innovation create new knowledge and commercialise it, embodied in new modes of production and distribution. Innovation stems from technological, organizational and distributional change. Journal of Innovation Economics is a lieu of discussion of new innovation strategies of firms and organization which have an impact on the economy and society. How do firms conceive innovation processes? How does innovation impact on firms competitiveness and performance? The journal hosts contributions to the analysis of the realisation of innovation, strategies of appropriation and those of diffusion of knowledge at an international scale, where MNCs dominate the competition context and high skilled human resources are a precious asset to survive. JIE readers will enjoy as well discussions on the most appropriate management tools to have a better understanding of how to operationalise and implement innovation. JIE is keen in promoting a multidisciplinary approach and methodology which illustrate firms technological opportunities, organizational strategies and integrated management of research and development projects, marketing and finance. JIE is devoted to promote a debate on innovation, both theoretical and empirical. Technological change, entrepreneurship, firms strategies, public policies and more in general the evolution of the economies and societies are the issues to be explored within JIE.

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<sup>332</sup><http://www.springer.com/economics/journal/191>

For further information: [http://riien.univ-littoral.fr/?page\\_id=268](http://riien.univ-littoral.fr/?page_id=268)<sup>333</sup>

#### 4.5.9 Oxford Development Studies

Oxford Development Studies is a multidisciplinary academic journal aimed at the student, research and policy-making community, which provides a forum for rigorous and critical analysis of conventional theories and policy issues in all aspects of development, and aims to contribute to new approaches. It covers a number of disciplines related to development, including economics, history, politics, anthropology and sociology, and will publish quantitative papers as well as surveys of literature.

For further information: <http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cods20/current><sup>334</sup>

#### 4.5.10 Problemas del Desarrollo

Hacia finales de 1969, momento en que aparece el primer número de Problemas del Desarrollo, Revista Latinoamericana de Economía, el entonces Comité Editorial, formado por Alonso Aguilar, Miguel Ángel Bassols, José Luis Ceceña, Roberto Martínez Le Clairche, Ramón Ramírez Gómez y Ricardo Torres Gaitán y bajo la dirección del maestro Fernando Carmona de la Peña consideraron la creación de este órgano académico como una prioridad importante para incorporar a la economía al estudio de los fenómenos del desarrollo dentro de la llamada teoría del desarrollo. El trabajo interdisciplinario se hacía entonces como indispensable y al que debían abocarse economistas como los que en ese momento creaban esta revista como una forma de dialogar con sociólogos e historiadores. Los trabajos que aparecen en este primer número son pioneros a este respecto.

Desde entonces la revista Problemas del Desarrollo, en sus hoy 36 años de existencia, fue atendiendo los compromisos contraídos para servir de foro a todas aquellas aportaciones que indagaban, sobre todo para el espacio latinoamericano y, en especial, el de México los obstáculos al desarrollo. Muchas de estas significaron verdaderos hitos en los avances teóricos. Enumerarlas es una tarea que escapa a las posibilidades de este breve evento, ello no quiere decir de ningún modo ignorarlas. En sus páginas queda memoria de los diferentes procesos de transformación económica que fueron acaeciendo en una gran parte de los países latinoamericanos y también de las relaciones entre México y sus más cercanos vecinos del norte. Al mismo tiempo, la revista dio testimonio a través de muchos de los críticos de la economía neoclásica de algunas de las más importantes aportaciones que en los setenta empezaron a cuestionar desde los ángulos de la economía política algunos modelos que ya para entonces manifestaron sus flaquezas.

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<sup>333</sup>[http://riien.univ-littoral.fr/?page\\_id=268](http://riien.univ-littoral.fr/?page_id=268)

<sup>334</sup><http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cods20/current>

Desde noviembre de 2002 nos unimos al esfuerzo de la institución para ir creando y recreando los problemas del desarrollo con el fin de incorporar en este foro aquellas colaboraciones que la mundialización económica nos va imponiendo como deberes para inventar y reformar los subsistemas dentro de las diferentes teorías científicas. Mientras en los setenta la función del Estado se vislumbraba como parte indispensable de la marcha de las economías del entonces tercer mundo hoy es necesario volver a revisarla y advertir de su debilitamiento en función de la creciente desigualdad social que día a día contemplamos. Cualquier espacio socioeconómico nacional es hoy una parte integrante del todo en el nivel mundial. El pensamiento crítico motor en la creación de una revista como Problemas del Desarrollo fue y seguir siendo una de las vertientes de análisis principales de este foro, y mediante él, se incorporaron nuevas herramientas para explicar las diferentes razones que promueven la inequidad social. Nuestras instituciones públicas de educación superior están obligadas a dar respuesta a muchas de las interrogantes que presenta el desarrollo económico en la etapa de la llamada globalización.

For further information: <http://www.probdes.iiec.unam.mx/><sup>335</sup>

#### 4.5.11 Structural Change and Economic Dynamics

Structural Change and Economic Dynamics publishes articles about theoretical, applied and methodological aspects of structural change in economic systems. An important aim is to facilitate communication among research institutes and individual researchers who are actively engaged in the study of structural change. The journal publishes work about continuity and structural breaks in economic, technological, behavioural and institutional patterns. Articles might examine the effects of the incorporation of new technologies, the changing pattern in income-distribution and employment, the interdependence between environmental and economic change, and so on. SCED encourages articles about statistical and econometric techniques suitable for this type of research. The journal also publishes pure theoretical research on the structural dynamics of economic systems, in particular in the field of multisectoral analysis, the application of difference and differential equations and of the theory of bifurcations and chaos to analyse economic dynamics.

For further information: <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/inca/525148><sup>336</sup>

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<sup>335</sup><http://www.probdes.iiec.unam.mx/>

<sup>336</sup><http://www.elsevier.com/locate/inca/525148>

## 4.6 Radical Political Economy

### 4.6.1 Alternative Routes: A Journal of Critical Social Research

Alternate Routes is a scholarly, peer-reviewed journal published annually in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Carleton University by a collaborative editorial committee consisting of faculty and graduate students. Established in 1977, AR has sought to provide an intellectual forum for engaging debate and interdisciplinary inquiry. In working closely with international scholars, labour organizers and social justice activists, the editorial emphasis is on the publication of non-traditional, provocative and radical analyses that may not find a forum in conventional academic or mainstream venues. AR seeks to cultivate a public academic journal and encourages submissions that advance or challenge theoretical and contemporary issues related to political, economic and cultural processes that shape social interactions, as well as works dedicated to progressive political interventions. In addition to full-length articles, AR welcomes review essays sparked by previously published material, interviews with academics or political figures, including media analyses, artistic and cultural works and book reviews. AR publishes primarily special-themed issues and therefore requests that submissions be related to the current call for papers. Submissions should be free of racist or sexist language, have limited technical or specialized terms and be written in a style that is accessible to our diverse readership.

For further information: <http://www.alternateroutes.ca/index.php/ar><sup>337</sup>

### 4.6.2 Antipode: A Radical Journal of Geography

Antipode is an academic journal but also more than this. It publishes peer review essays on geographical issues such as place, space, landscape, scale, human-environment relations, uneven development, boundaries, borders and connections. These essays further the analytical and political goals of a broad-based Left-wing geography. The perspective can be Marxist, post-Marxist, feminist, anti-racist, queer, anarchist or green. Antipode also publishes short commentaries (Interventions) and book reviews and review symposia. The journal funds an annual postgraduate scholarship and sponsors annual lectures at major international geography conferences. Recent speakers include Tariq Ali, David Harvey, Gill Hart, Eric Sheppard, Doreen Massey, Ray Hudson, Bob Jessop and Gerry Pratt.

For further information: <http://antipodefoundation.org/about-the-journal-and-foundation/a-radical-journal-of-geography/><sup>338</sup>

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<sup>337</sup><http://www.alternateroutes.ca/index.php/ar>

<sup>338</sup><http://antipodefoundation.org/about-the-journal-and-foundation/a-radical-journal-of-geography/>

### 4.6.3 Capital Class

Capital & Class provides a critique of global capitalism in the Marxist tradition, reaching out into the labor, trade union, and other radical movements, such as anti-racism, environmentalism and feminism. It is the journal of the Conference of Socialist Economists.

For further information: <http://cnc.sagepub.com><sup>339</sup>

### 4.6.4 Critique: Journal of Socialist Theory

Critique is an independent, refereed, scholarly journal founded in 1973. It attempts to analyse contemporary society from a critical Marxist perspective. Critique takes the view that Marxism has been so degraded by the Stalinist period that much of what has passed for Marxism has ranged between incoherent nonsense and empty if complex scholastic schema. Since socialism in one country is a theoretical and practical impossibility, Critique rejected and continues to reject analyses purporting to show this or that country is or was socialist. Furthermore, Critique emphatically insists on the impossibility of an undemocratic socialism. The aim of Critique is to take part in the restoration of the earlier pre-eminence of Marxist thought by encouraging discussion around the political economy of contemporary capitalist and non-capitalist societies. For this purpose, it regards debate around methodology and as a consequence philosophy to be essential. Inevitably, contemporary political economy must also involve debate around the importance of historical events and so Critique encourages contributions of historical analysis. In short, Critique's aim is to publish theoretical work at various levels of abstraction from the most profound to that of analytical description in order to help provide the theory required for socialist change, which with the end of Stalinism is once more on the agenda.

For further information: <http://www.critiquejournal.net/><sup>340</sup>

### 4.6.5 Historical Materialism: Research in Critical Marxist Theory

*Historical Materialism* is an interdisciplinary journal dedicated to exploring and developing the critical and explanatory potential of Marxist theory. The journal started as a project at the London School of Economics from 1995 to 1998. The advisory editorial board comprises many leading Marxists, including Robert Brenner, Maurice Godelier, Michael Lebowitz, Justin Rosenberg, Ellen Meiksins Wood and others. Marxism has manifested itself in the late 1990s from the pages of the *Financial Times* to new work by Fredric Jameson, Terry Eagleton and David Harvey. Unburdened by pre-1989 ideologi-

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<sup>339</sup><http://cnc.sagepub.com/>

<sup>340</sup><http://www.critiquejournal.net/>

cal baggage, *Historical Materialism* stands at the edge of a vibrant intellectual current, publishing a new generation of Marxist thinkers and scholars.

For further information: <http://www.brill.nl/hima><sup>341</sup>

#### 4.6.6 International Critical Thought

International Critical Thought aims to cultivate, encourage and facilitate the development and dissemination of thinking and scholarship responding to the profound social, political, cultural and economic changes taking place in the world today. It tries:

- To provide a multi-disciplinary forum for reflection upon and insight into the major problems facing humanity (energy, environment, poverty, war, etc.), as well as a forge, where living and breathing contemporary experiences can be processed into works of theoretical depth and scholarly rigor.
- To build a global forum for dialogue not only within the left but also among various other social currents, as an attempt to better integrate different perspectives and reconcile different needs and interests, a task particularly necessary today when none of the existing social and political philosophies have proven entirely right or wrong.
- To emphasize the position of the Third World and bring attention to the practical, theoretical and methodological efforts made within non-Western contexts, in view of the fact that the future of human development requires cultural diversity to counterbalance the linear evolutionism characteristic of most modern Western theories, including Marxism.
- To highlight the case of China, whose course strayed from the Russian path in the socialist era and from the American one in the reform period, well demonstrates the possibility and reality of alternative approach, and where historical turning toward a new type of socialism is going to take place, a matter of doubtless significance for the future development of the humanity.

For further information: <http://www.tandfonline.com/journal/rict20><sup>342</sup>

#### 4.6.7 International Socialism: A Quarterly Journal of Socialist Theory

International Socialism, a quarterly journal of Marxist theory, has been published since 1958. It contains regular articles on economics, in particular the application of Marxist

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<sup>341</sup><http://www.brill.nl/hima>

<sup>342</sup><http://www.tandfonline.com/journal/rict20>

political economy to contemporary capitalism. It is associated with the Socialist Workers Party in the UK, but accepts contributions from other authors in the Marxist tradition.

For further information: <http://www.isj.org.uk/><sup>343</sup>

#### **4.6.8 Monthly Review**

Monthly Review takes a Marxist approach to political economy and history. Widely appreciated for its unique blend of scholarship and activism, dedication to historical understanding, and readability, Monthly Review's independent vision of socialism and critical honesty make it an indispensable tool for understanding global capitalism and the prospects for change.

For further information: <http://www.monthlyreview.org/><sup>344</sup>

#### **4.6.9 New Left Review**

Established for forty years as a key journal of the international Left, the New Left Review has been transformed since 2000 into a new resource for the new century. Its range covers world politics and the global economy; state powers and protest movements; contemporary social theory; history and philosophy; cinema and literature; heterodox art and aesthetics. It stands resolutely opposed to Third Way pieties and neo-liberal prescriptions, combating capital's current apologists with sharp and scholarly analysis, internationalist critique, polemic and experiential prose. Published every two months from London, the 160-page journal carries articles, interviews, topical comments and book reviews.

For further information: <http://www.newleftreview.org/><sup>345</sup>

#### **4.6.10 New Political Economy**

New Political Economy aims to create a forum for work which combines the breadth of vision which characterised the classical political economy of the nineteenth century with the analytical advances of twentieth century social science. It seeks to build on conceptual innovations, such as structuration theory, institutional economics and the new public choice, which have tried to create an integrated analysis, thereby combining parsimonious theories which analyse agency in terms of instrumental rationality with

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<sup>343</sup><http://www.isj.org.uk/>

<sup>344</sup><http://www.monthlyreview.org/>

<sup>345</sup><http://www.newleftreview.org/>

contextual theories which analyse structures institutionally and historically. The main emphasis will be on exploratory and innovative work which draws on different disciplines and addresses core issues in the main constituent elements of its research agenda, namely: comparative political economy; the political economy of the environment; the political economy of development; and international political economy.

For further information: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/13563467.asp><sup>346</sup>

#### 4.6.11 New Proposals: Journal of Marxism and Interdisciplinary Inquiry

This journal represents an attempt to explore issues, ideas, and problems that lie at the intersection between the academic disciplines of social science and the body of thought and political practice that has constituted Marxism over the last 150 years. **New Proposals** is a journal of Marxism and interdisciplinary Inquiry that is dedicated to the radical transformation of the contemporary world order. We see our role as providing a platform for research, commentary, and debate of the highest scholarly quality that contributes to the struggle to create a more just and humane world, in which the systematic and continuous exploitation, oppression, and fratricidal struggles that characterize the contemporary sociopolitical order no longer exist.

For further information: <http://ojs.library.ubc.ca/index.php/newproposals/index><sup>347</sup>

#### 4.6.12 Research in Political Economy

This Research annual is founded on analyzing society in a manner consistent with classical Marxism. International in scope, the annual volumes deal primarily with economic and political issues and the unity between them. Both theoretical and empirical works are included. While published papers must be appropriate for developing class analysis of society, they need not be explicitly Marxist. The Research can accept papers up to 50 pages in print (on occasion, even longer) and thus is appropriate for work which is not book length, yet is substantial. For submissions, please send your paper, double-spaced type with noting as endnotes followed by a reference list, to the editor either electronically or three copies to the postal address above. Usual practice is review by two competent persons, on a double-blind basis, within a relatively short period of time.

For further information: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/series/rpec><sup>348</sup>

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<sup>346</sup><http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/13563467.asp>

<sup>347</sup><http://ojs.library.ubc.ca/index.php/newproposals/index>

<sup>348</sup><http://www.emeraldinsight.com/series/rpec>



#### 4.6.13 Rethinking Marxism

In 1988, perhaps few believed that a new, interdisciplinary, Marxist journal could survive, particularly in the United States. The dedication of the journal's individual and institutional subscribers and readers has allowed it to flourish. By sponsoring four international gala conferences, each attended by hundreds of Marxists and Leftists throughout the world, this journal, and its sponsoring organization, the [Association for Economic and Social Analysis](#)<sup>349</sup>, engage and sustain critical conversations about the tremendous challenges and exciting opportunities facing Marxism and the global Left. Your subscription helps insure the growth of these truly unique Marxist theoretical, political, and artistic interventions.

For further information: <http://rethinkingmarxism.org/><sup>350</sup>

#### 4.6.14 Review of Capital as Power

The framework of capital as power offers a radical alternative to both liberal and Marxist political economies. In this framework, capital is viewed not as a productive economic entity, but as the central power institution of capitalist society at large, while capitalism as a whole is seen not as mode of production and consumption, but as a mode of power.

The purpose of RECAPSP is to critically theorize, historicize and empirically research capital as power and capitalism as a conflictual mode of power. The area of inquiry is wide open, and we welcome big-picture contributions as well more focused research.

For further information: <http://www.uow.edu.au/arts/research/recasp><sup>351</sup>

#### 4.6.15 Science Society

Science and Society: A Journal of Marxist Thought and Analysis

Published quarterly since 1936, Science & Society is the longest continuously published journal of Marxist scholarship, in any language, in the world. Science & Society is a peer-reviewed interdisciplinary journal of Marxist scholarship. It publishes original studies in political economy and the economic analysis of contemporary societies: social and political theory; philosophy and methodology of the natural and social sciences; history, labor, ethnic and women's studies; aesthetics, literature and the arts. We especially welcome theoretical and applied research that both breaks new ground in a

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<sup>349</sup><http://rethinkingmarxism.org/cms/node/11>

<sup>350</sup><http://rethinkingmarxism.org/>

<sup>351</sup><http://www.uow.edu.au/arts/research/recasp>

specific discipline, and is intelligible and useful to non-specialists. Science & Society does not adhere to any particular school of contemporary Marxist discussion, and does not attempt to define precise boundaries for Marxism. It does encourage respectful attention to the entire Marxist tradition, as well as to cutting-edge tools and concepts from the present-day social science literatures.

For further information: <http://www.scienceandsociety.com/><sup>352</sup>

#### **4.6.16 Studies in Political Economy**

Studies in Political Economy is an interdisciplinary journal committed to the publication of original work in the various traditions of socialist political economy. Researchers and analysts within these traditions seek to understand how political, economic and cultural processes and struggles interact to shape and reshape the conditions of people's lives. Established in 1979, SPE has, as a Political Economy Journal, become a major forum for people who identify with the struggles to overcome exploitation, exclusion and oppression in Canada and abroad. SPE is especially interested in work by, for and about Canadians, but it aims to be an international Political Economy journal. It welcomes contributions in every field of political economy and within all the traditions of socialist scholarship, including those which question established paradigms. Those who pursue progressive work within different frameworks will find SPE a venue for communicating with a wide and diversified audience. In addition to articles, Studies in Political Economy publishes interviews, short essays on contemporary political issues, review essays and comments on articles it has published.

More information: <http://spe.library.utoronto.ca/index.php/spe><sup>353</sup>

#### **4.6.17 World Review of Political Economy**

The World Review of Political Economy (WRPE) is a quarterly, peer-reviewed title to be published by Pluto Journals in close association with the Shanghai-based World Association for Political Economy (WAPE), with the first issue scheduled to appear in spring 2010. This groundbreaking project is the first of its kind: a pioneering collaboration between Chinese academics and a Western left publisher to produce a serious periodical of Marxist political economy. The WRPE is certain to be the essential forum for dialogue, cooperation, debate, and the sharing of cutting-edge research among the leading scholars in China, the English-speaking world, and beyond.

In its progressive approach to analyzing the social and economic problems facing humankind, the WRPE reflects the outlook of its founding organization. The World As-

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<sup>352</sup><http://www.scienceandsociety.com/>

<sup>353</sup><http://spe.library.utoronto.ca/index.php/spe>

sociation for Political Economy, registered in Hong Kong, China, in 2004, is an international nongovernmental academic body founded on an open, non-profit and voluntary basis by left economists and related groups from around the world. The WAPE secretariat is based at the Shanghai University of Finance and Economics. The present chairman is president of the Academy of Marxism, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

For further information: <http://www.plutojournals.com/wrpe/><sup>354</sup>

## 4.7 Work and Industrial Relations

### 4.7.1 Economics and Labour Relations Review

*The Economic and Labour Relations Review* aims to bring together research in economics and labour relations in a multi-disciplinary approach to policy questions. It publishes research that is country-specific or based on regional comparisons, or that analyses global trends. In the context of the severest economic crisis since the Great Depression, the journal encourages articles that critically assess dominant policy orthodoxies, as well as alternative models, thereby facilitating informed debate. The journal particularly encourages articles that take a critical approach to neoliberalism, that adopt a post-Keynesian (heterodox) approach to economics, or that explore rights-, equality- or justice-based approaches to labour relations and social policy.

Link to the journal is available [here](#)<sup>355</sup>.

### 4.7.2 Gender, Work, and Organization

Awareness of gender as a central feature of all aspects of everyday life and society has become more and more widespread. Appropriately social sciences research is reflecting this increasing concern with gender, especially in the field of work and organization where this journal is focused. *Gender, Work & Organization* is the first journal to bring together a wide range of interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary research in this field into a new international forum for debate and analysis. Contributions are invited from all disciplinary perspectives including anthropology, history, labour economics, law, philosophy, politics, psychology, and sociology.

For further information: <http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0968-6673><sup>356</sup>

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<sup>354</sup><http://www.plutojournals.com/wrpe/>

<sup>355</sup><http://elr.sagepub.com/>

<sup>356</sup><http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0968-6673>

### 4.7.3 International Labor Review

The International Labour Review has been the International Labour Organization's (ILO) flagship journal since 1921. As a global multidisciplinary journal of labour and social policies and relationships, the new ILR is open to articles which meet scholarly standards but which are written in a way that is accessible to a wider readership. They may cover any of the fields of interest of the ILO: employment and labour markets, training and skills development, social security and social protection, labour law and labour institutions, rights at work and social dialogue. The pages of the journal are also open to all relevant disciplines: economics, law, sociology, political science and articles taking an interdisciplinary perspective are particularly welcome. Articles may report on the results of empirical work at national level or drawing on international comparisons; they may offer new conceptual frameworks or review the state of knowledge on key issues. The intention is to attract contributions from all parts of the world, and to inform policy debates on key labour and social issues. In addition to the main articles, a separate section will contain a small number of reviews of major books, and a new Notes, debates and communications section will report on recent and upcoming events of interest to the readership, analyse important recent developments in the world of work, and provide summaries and access to important documents with major policy implications for labour and development. As one of the few journals to come out in English, French and Spanish, with a worldwide readership, the ILR aims to become the obvious first choice for publication of high-quality research by all those concerned with labour and employment.

For further information: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/revue/index.htm><sup>357</sup>

### 4.7.4 Labor Studies Journal

*New Labor Forum* is a national labor journal from the Murphy Institute and the City University of New York. Published three times a year, *New Labor Forum* provides a place for labor and its allies to test and debate new ideas. Issues we explore include (but are not limited to): the global economy's impact on work and labor; new union organizing and political strategies; labor's new constituencies and their relationship to organized labor's traditional institutions; internal union reform and new structural models for the labor movement; alternative economic and social policies; and the role of culture in a new, revitalized labor movement. Our core constituency consists of scholars, journalists, labor leaders and activists as well as community-based activists concerned with the "labor question" broadly conceived. Our readers' areas of interest cover the entire range of the humanities and social sciences.

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<sup>357</sup><http://www.ilo.org/public/english/revue/index.htm>

Read endorsements from Cornel West, Howard Zinn, Noam Chomsky, and others.<sup>358</sup>

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Read endorsements from Cornel West, Howard Zinn, Noam Chomsky, and others.<sup>359</sup>

See more at: <http://newlaborforum.cuny.edu/><sup>360</sup>

#### 4.7.6 Work Organisation, Labour and Globalisation

The globalisation of world trade in combination with the use of information and communications technologies is bringing about a new international division of labour, not just in manufacturing industry, as in the past, but also in work involving the processing of information. Organisational restructuring shatters the unity of the traditional workplace, both contractually and spatially, dispersing work across the globe in ever-more attenuated value chains. A new cybertariat is in the making, sharing common labour processes, but working in remote offices and call centres which may be continents apart and occupying very different cultural and economic places in local economies. The implications of this are far-reaching, both for policy and for scholarship. The dynamics of this new global division of labour cannot be captured adequately within the framework of any single academic discipline. On the contrary they can only be understood in the light of a combination of insights from fields including political economy, the sociology of work, organisational theory, economic geography, development studies, industrial relations, comparative social policy, communications studies, technology policy and gender studies. This journal aims to bring together insights from all these fields to create a single authoritative source of information on the new global division of labour, combining

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<sup>358</sup><http://newlaborforum.cuny.edu/endorsements/>

<sup>359</sup><http://newlaborforum.cuny.edu/endorsements/>

<sup>360</sup><http://newlaborforum.cuny.edu/>

theoretical analysis with the results of empirical research in a way that is accessible both to the research community and to policy-makers.

For further information: <http://www.cybertariat.com><sup>361</sup>

#### **4.7.7 Work, Employment and Society**

Work, Employment and Society covers all aspects of work, employment and unemployment and their connections with wider social processes and social structures. The journal is sociologically orientated but welcomes contributions from other disciplines which addresses the issues in a way that informs less debated aspects of the journal's remit, such as unpaid labour and the informal economy. The journal adheres to high standards of scholarship but sees no conflict between accessibility and scholarships; submissions must be clear and free from jargon.

For more information: <http://wes.sagepub.com/><sup>362</sup>

### **4.8 Interdisciplinary Journals**

#### **4.8.1 Accounting, Organizations and Society**

Accounting, Organizations & Society is a major international journal concerned with all aspects of the relationship between accounting and human behaviour, organizational structures and processes, and the changing social and political environment of the enterprise. Its unique focus covers such topics as: the social role of accounting, social accounting, social audit and accounting for scarce resources; the provision of accounting information to employees and trade unions and the development of participative information systems; processes influencing accounting innovations and the social and political aspects of accounting standard setting; behavioural studies of the users of accounting information; information processing views of organizations, and the relationship between accounting and other information systems and organizational structures and processes; organizational strategies for designing accounting and information systems; human resource accounting; cognitive aspects of accounting and decision-making processes, and the behavioural aspects of budgeting, planning and investment appraisal.

For further information: <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/accounting-organizations-and-society/><sup>363</sup>

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<sup>361</sup><http://www.cybertariat.com/>

<sup>362</sup><http://wes.sagepub.com/>

<sup>363</sup><http://www.journals.elsevier.com/accounting-organizations-and-society/>

#### 4.8.2 Basic Income Studies: An International Journal of Basic Income Research

Basic Income Studies is the first peer-reviewed journal devoted to basic income and related issues of poverty relief and universal welfare. An exciting venture supported by major international networks of scholars, policy makers, and activists, Basic Income Studies is the only forum for scholarly research on this leading edge movement in contemporary social policy. Articles discuss the design and implementation of basic income schemes, and address the theory and practice of universal welfare in clear, non-technical language that engages the wider policy community. The journal's editors represent the forefront of research in poverty, political theory, welfare reform, ethics, and public finance, at institutions such as the University of Amsterdam, Columbia University, the University of Buenos Aires, UCLA, the London School of Economics, and the Spanish Ministry of Public Affairs. BIS is sponsored by the Spanish basic income network, Red Renta Básica (RRB)<sup>2</sup>, the Spanish Instituto de Estudios Fiscales (IEF)<sup>3</sup>, and the Basic Income Earth Network (BIEN)<sup>4</sup>, and supported by the US Basic Income Guarantee Network (USBIG)<sup>5</sup>. BIS gratefully acknowledges the support of these organisations and their members.

For further information: <http://www.bepress.com/bis/><sup>364</sup>

#### 4.8.3 Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society

Our aim from the start has been to publish multi-disciplinary international theme-driven research on the spatial dimensions of contemporary socio-economic-political change. The objective is to combine topicality, engaging with the pressing issues of our time, with theoretical advance, contributing to the conceptualization, empirical investigation and explanation of those issues. The challenge over the next five years will be to build on these objectives. To this end, we will be announcing calls for papers on themes falling under a number of generic heads, namely:

- The Foundations of Regional and Local Economic Growth
- Spaces of Knowledge Production and Consumption
- Inequality, Well-Being and Welfare
- Geographies of Globalisation
- Worlds of Money and Finance
- Cities and the Urban Realm

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<sup>364</sup><http://www.bepress.com/bis/>

- Environment and Sustainable Development
- Spatialities of Economic Regulation and Governance

More information: <http://cjres.oxfordjournals.org><sup>365</sup>

#### 4.8.4 Critical Perspectives on Accounting

Critical Perspectives on Accounting aims to provide a forum for the growing number of accounting researchers and practitioners who realize that conventional theory and practice is ill-suited to the challenges of the modern environment, and that accounting practices and corporate behavior are inextricably connected with many allocative, distributive, social, and ecological problems of our era. From such concerns, a new literature is emerging that seeks to reformulate corporate, social, and political activity, and the theoretical and practical means by which we apprehend and affect that activity.

For further information: <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/critical-perspectives-on-accounting/><sup>366</sup>

#### 4.8.5 Critical Perspectives on International Business

Critical Perspectives on International Business is the only journal that exclusively supports critically reflexive discussion of the nature and impact of international business activity from trans- and multi-disciplinary perspectives, rather than within specific fields. The journal encourages readers to engage with, and build upon, writings and activities from the broader societal context that challenge the hegemony of global and transnational corporations, of managerial orthodoxy and of dominant academic discourse. In recent years, the business practices and management philosophies of global enterprises have been subject to increasingly close scrutiny by commentators in the fields of journalism and academia. Such scrutiny has been motivated by a growing desire to examine the nature of globalisation, its impact on specific communities and its benefits for society as a whole. Critical Perspectives on International Business provides a space for researchers and practitioners in diverse fields such as management, politics, economics, geography, etc., to come together to examine questions surrounding international business and approaches to management practice.

For further information: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/cpoib><sup>367</sup>

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<sup>365</sup><http://cjres.oxfordjournals.org/>

<sup>366</sup><http://www.journals.elsevier.com/critical-perspectives-on-accounting/>

<sup>367</sup><http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/cpoib>



#### 4.8.6 Critical Sociology

Critical Sociology is an international peer reviewed journal that publishes the highest quality original research. For over three decades Critical Sociology has been a leading voice of sociological analysis from a political economy perspective. This journal is a must for sociologists and anyone else seeking to understand the most pressing issues of the day as they are informed by race, class and gender. Originally published as the *Insurgent Sociologist*, formed as a result of the social action of the 1960s Sociology Liberation Movement which erupted at the 1969 meetings of the American Sociological Association, Critical Sociology has been committed to publishing scholarship from a Marxist, post-Marxist, Feminist, and other critical perspectives. Its current editorial mission is to encourage scholarship that seeks to understand contemporary Capitalist society. Today the journal remains one of the few sources of critical research on a wide range of topics within sociology, and increasingly from an international perspective. Recent articles on globalization, economic development, religion, the environment, labor movements, social policy, and the sociology of work reflect the journal's commitment to a broad range of topics, all linked by common goals of critically examining how society functions and of exploring the potential for progressive social change.

For further information: <http://crs.sagepub.com/><sup>368</sup>

#### 4.8.7 Debate: Journal of Contemporary Central and Eastern Europe

Debate: Journal of Contemporary Central and Eastern Europe seeks to provide a radical critical analysis that is sympathetic to democratic, labour, feminist and ecologist movements from contemporary economic, social, cultural and political perspectives and developments in the region bounded by Germany in the west and Russia in the east. We are particularly interested in all writing on the social, cultural, and political life of Germany and Eastern Europe which connects the specific problems of the region with the wider issues of world order, globalisation, and inequality. We are looking to combine political commitment, academic rigour, contemporary relevance, stylistic accessibility, and journalistic flair in order to create the kind of publication that straddles the boundaries between academia and social/political debate; addressing itself equally to specialist scholars in the field of Central European Studies, political activists, journalists, teachers, and other interested readers. Debate, welcomes a variety of submissions from the social sciences, historical and cultural studies; all innovative and original analyses of any aspect of the region falling within the purview of the journal will be considered. All unsolicited manuscripts received will be subject to a rigorous peer review process. We are also interested in features beyond the traditional fare of academic journals, such as documentation, interviews, and eyewitness accounts, and will on occasion translate

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<sup>368</sup><http://crs.sagepub.com/>

articles from journals published in the languages of Central and Eastern Europe which would otherwise not be available to our English-language readership.

For further information: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/cdeb><sup>369</sup>

#### 4.8.8 Economic Geography

*Economic Geography* is an internationally peer-reviewed journal, committed to publishing cutting-edge research that makes theoretical advances to the discipline. Our long-standing specialization is to publish the best theoretically-based empirical articles that deepen the understanding of significant economic geography issues around the world. Owned by Clark University since 1925, *Economic Geography* actively supports scholarly activities of economic geographers. *Economic Geography* is published quarterly in January, April, July, and October.

More information: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/%28ISSN%291944-8287><sup>370</sup>

#### 4.8.9 Interdisciplinary Journal of Economics and Business Law

The aim of the IJEBL is to not only provide a forum for solving global economic and business problems but to expose readers to the exciting new developments and thinking that the interdisciplinary approach continues to offer as an alternative to a narrow and rigid econometric approach. We also wish to provide readers with a taste of the books available on the market that can further such understanding through reviews of cutting edge books that contribute to an interdisciplinary approach in each issue. Articles, comments, short papers, letters and book reviews are all welcome. We offer IJEBL as print copies and online.

For further information: <http://www.ijeb1.co.uk/><sup>371</sup>

#### 4.8.10 Interface: A Journal for and about Social Movements

*Interface: a journal for and about social movements* is now into its sixth year and working on its eleventh issue (with two more years of discussion and planning before that!) Over this time we've brought together people researching and theorising movements to contribute to the production of knowledge that can help us learn from each other's

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<sup>369</sup><http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/cdeb>

<sup>370</sup><http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/%28ISSN%291944-8287>

<sup>371</sup><http://www.ijeb1.co.uk/>

struggles: across languages, continents and cultures, across movements and issues, across the academic / activist divide, and across political and intellectual traditions.

We've brought out issues on movement knowledge, on the relationship between civil society and social movements, on crisis and revolutionary transformations, on movements and alternative media, on [repression](#)<sup>372</sup>, on [feminism and women's movements](#)<sup>373</sup>, on the [Arab Spring](#)<sup>374</sup>, on [new struggles around work](#)<sup>375</sup> and on [anticolonial and postcolonial movements](#)<sup>376</sup>. Alongside these themes, special sections have focussed on debating David Harvey, on international labour communication and on feminist strategies for change, with a forthcoming special section on the new European mobilizations. Each issue also includes many items on topics beyond these special themes. In all our first ten issues run to 4,041 pages and 238 pieces!

For further information: <http://www.interfacejournal.net><sup>377</sup>

#### 4.8.11 International Journal of Public Policy

The IJPP proposes and fosters discussion on public policy issues facing nation states and national and supranational organizations, including governments, and how these diverse groups approach and solve common public policy problems. The emphasis will be on governance, accountability, the creation of wealth and wellbeing, and the implications policy choices have on nation states and their citizens. This perspective acknowledges that public policy choice and execution is complex and has ramifications on the welfare of citizens; and that, despite national differences, the actions of nation states are constrained by policies determined by supranational bodies, some of which are not directly accountable to any international body. The theoretical approaches welcomed in the IJPP are plural and multifaceted, however a critical stance is favored.

For further information: <http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijpp><sup>378</sup>

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<sup>372</sup><http://www.interfacejournal.net/2011/05/interface-volume-3-issue-1-repression-and-social-movements/>

<sup>373</sup><http://www.interfacejournal.net/2011/12/interface-volume-3-issue-2-feminism-womens-movements-and-women-in-movement/>

<sup>374</sup><http://www.interfacejournal.net/2012/05/interface-volume-4-issue-1-the-season-of-revolution-the-arab-spring-and-european-mobilizations/>

<sup>375</sup><http://www.interfacejournal.net/2012/11/interface-volume-4-issue-2-for-the-global-emancipation-of-labour/>

<sup>376</sup><http://www.interfacejournal.net/2013/05/interface-volume-5-issue-1-anticolonial-and-postcolonial-movements/>

<sup>377</sup><http://www.interfacejournal.net/>

<sup>378</sup><http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijpp>

#### 4.8.12 Journal des Économistes et des Études Humaines

*The Journal des Economistes et des Etudes Humaines* (JEEH) is a journal of political economy and interdisciplinary economic studies. It addresses economic issues in political theory, social dynamics, social science methodology, and philosophy. Today, JEEH has an international audience, and welcomes contributions written by scholars from around the world.

JEEH's goals are:

- To bring together economics with neighboring disciplines such as law, history, political science, sociology, philosophy, psychology, and anthropology
- To promote the development of the Austrian approach to economics (Austrian School) and to provide discussion and controversy
- To reconcile economics with the ethical and policy-oriented principles which make coordinated interaction between human beings possible

For further information: <http://www.bepress.com/jeeh/><sup>379</sup>

#### 4.8.13 Journal of Economic Geography

The aims of the *Journal of Economic Geography* are to redefine and reinvigorate the intersection between economics and geography, and to provide a world-class journal in the field. The journal is steered by a distinguished team of Editors and an Editorial Board, drawn equally from the two disciplines. It publishes original academic research and discussion of the highest scholarly standard in the field of 'economic geography' broadly defined. Submitted papers are refereed, and are evaluated on the basis of their creativity, quality of scholarship, and contribution to advancing understanding of the geographic nature of economic systems and global economic change.

More information: <http://joeg.oxfordjournals.org/><sup>380</sup>

#### 4.8.14 Journal of Economic and Social Policy

This Journal is committed to encouraging and providing a forum for debate on matters of public policy with articles written in a style that will cater to a diverse readership. It is a DEST recognized refereed journal. Articles may discuss particular social and

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<sup>379</sup><http://www.bepress.com/jeeh/>

<sup>380</sup><http://joeg.oxfordjournals.org/>

economic issues, review conceptual problems, present empirical reports or debate policy initiatives. Discussion must be conceptually competent in one or more disciplinary fields, and must also be readable across disciplinary boundaries.

For further information: <http://epubs.scu.edu.au/jesp/><sup>381</sup>

#### **4.8.15 Journal of Human Development and Capabilities**

A Multi-Disciplinary Journal for People-Centered Development is the peer-reviewed journal of the Human Development and Capabilities Association. It was launched in January 2000 to provide new perspectives on challenges of human development, capability expansion, poverty eradication, human well being, markets, growth, social justice and human rights. The human development approach recognizes that development is about more than just economic growth. It is also about improving the well being of people, and expanding the choices and opportunities they have. Development policies cut across economic, social and political issues.

The Journal publishes original work in economics, philosophy, social sciences and other disciplines that expand concepts, measurement tools and policy alternatives. It provides a forum for an open exchange of ideas among a broad spectrum of policy makers, economists and academics. It addresses issues at global, national and local levels. Human development is becoming a school of thought for alternative economic approaches, and the Journal will act as a conduit for members and critics of this school.

For further information: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/19452829.asp><sup>382</sup>

#### **4.8.16 Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics**

The explosion of information and research that has taken place in recent years has had a profound effect upon a variety of existing academic disciplines giving rise to the dissolution of barriers between some, mergers between others, and the creation of entirely new fields of enquiry. The social sciences have not been immune to the effects of this transformation, but a great deal of relevant information that has been discovered in related fields of study that include inter alia sociology, psychology, history and anthropology, still has yet to be fully incorporated into the central body of economic doctrines traditionally taught in colleges and universities. Economics, as a result, has been shielded from exciting developments that have occurred in the physical sciences, philosophy, technology and mathematics. The Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics is a forum in which those who wish to expand the boundaries of economic science, are invited to seek out the hidden

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<sup>381</sup><http://epubs.scu.edu.au/jesp/>

<sup>382</sup><http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/19452829.asp>

assumptions that determine the conventional economist's world view, relax them and so evolve a new discipline more appropriate to the contemporary global environment within which the discipline exists, and so enable economists to tackle problems that have been created within that environment. This process of rethinking will be encouraged by papers written by those who wish to contribute, by the editor or members of the editorial board, and attention will be drawn to neglected boundary areas and axioms that may not be self-evident. Papers and comments are also welcomed, again not necessarily from professional and academic economists, in response to the papers and comments.

For further information: <http://www.jie.org.uk><sup>383</sup>

#### 4.8.17 Journal of World-Systems Research

The main editorial goal of the Journal of World-Systems Research is to develop and disseminate scholarly research on topics that are relevant to the analysis of world-systems. We especially want to include works that proceed from several different theoretical stances and disciplines. These include, but are not limited to, civilizationists, evolutionary approaches, international political economy, comparative, historical and cultural analysis. We seek the work of political scientists, historians, sociologists, ethnographers, archaeologists, economists and geographers.

We especially encourage works that take theory seriously by confronting problems of conceptualization and making definitions of concepts explicit, by formulating hypotheses, constructing axiomatic theories and causal models. Theoretical research programs that combine theory construction with comparative research are badly needed to take the world-systems approach beyond the stage of a perspective. JWSR will consider studies that utilize a wide range of methods, including both qualitative and quantitative research. We also consider studies based on community based research (see [Guidelines for Community Based Research](#)<sup>384</sup>). Any empirical study that is deemed relevant to world-systems analysis may be published even if it uses a very different conceptual framework.

For further information: [jwsr.pitt.edu](http://jwsr.pitt.edu)<sup>385</sup>

#### 4.8.18 Local Economy

Founded in 1986, Local Economy brings together policy analysts, researchers and practitioners concerned with local economic policies and social justice. Local Economy aims

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<sup>383</sup><http://jie.sagepub.com/>

<sup>384</sup><http://urbanresearchnetwork.org/guidelines-for-peer-reviewing-community-based-research/%20>

<sup>385</sup><http://jwsr.pitt.edu/>

to make academic research accessible to all working in the broad field of local economic and social change.

From its origins at the Local Economy Policy Unit (LEPU) at London South Bank University, with which it maintains a close relationship, the journal has grown into the premier UK-based journal for those who want to critically engage with problems of local economic development and regeneration that maintain a commitment to grassroots activism, social justice and economic empowerment.

Local Economy is a peer-reviewed journal operating as an interdisciplinary forum for the critical review of policy developments in the broad area of local economic development and urban regeneration. It seeks not only to publish analysis and critique but also to disseminate innovative practice.

One particular concern is with grassroots community economic development strategies and the work of voluntary organisations, considered within the context of wider social, political and economic change.

For further information: <http://www.lsbu.ac.uk/lepu/journal.htm><sup>386</sup>

#### **4.8.19 Momentum Quarterly**

Momentum Quarterly is a transdisciplinary scientific journal, aiming to improve the discursive and thematic connection between research and political praxis. Following this basic principle, Momentum Quarterly publishes specifically works that provide a well-founded scientific reflection of political topics and problems, thereby emphasizing thematic and disciplinary openness. By publishing progressive ideas and concepts as well as critical reflections of extant political praxis, Momentum Quarterly tries to balance conceptual autonomy and connection with politics. Contributions from heterodox economists roughly in line with these aims are therefore highly welcome. All papers published in Momentum Quarterly undergo a peer-review process based upon the principle of reciprocal anonymity ( double blind ), while the final publication decision is made by the executive editors. Momentum Quarterly is an Open Access journal, which means that all papers are completely and free of charge available online. All works are licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Germany and can thus be redistributed without further consultations as long as proper credit to the original authors is given. Momentum Quarterly publishes English as well as German contributions.

For further information: <http://www.momentum-quarterly.org><sup>387</sup>

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<sup>386</sup><http://www.lsbu.ac.uk/lepu/journal.htm>

<sup>387</sup><http://www.momentum-quarterly.org/>

#### **4.8.20 On the Horizon**

On the Horizon is a strategic planning resource for decision makers in the public and private sector and, in particular, education policy makers, administrators, practitioners, and researchers in post-secondary and life-long learning worldwide.

On the Horizon focuses on the increasingly complex intersection of forces that are impinging on education and learning and to which educators, human resource professionals and all committed to human potential must respond. Areas of interest include the changing needs of an increasingly global society, the economics and business of education delivery, changing policies and practices affecting curriculum content, certification and intellectual property, and rules and regulations governing institutions.

An international journal, On the Horizon, also explores the issues that are emerging as technology changes the nature of education and learning within and among institutions, other organizations, and across geo-political boundaries, as learning increasingly takes place outside of the traditional institutional environment.

For further information: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/oth><sup>388</sup>

#### **4.8.21 Public Policy Research**

Public Policy Research is the quarterly journal of the Institute for Public Policy Research. Public Policy Research features policy-relevant and politically savvy essays about the major issues in the news and those rising up the political agenda, and includes original research and analysis. It publishes the finest international writers and thinkers, including academics, practitioners, and politicians, to provide a platform for topical, intellectual and evidence-based debate. By placing policy issues in a global context, it reaches beyond Westminster and the UK.

For further information: [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1744-540X](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1744-540X)<sup>389</sup>

#### **4.8.22 Review of International Political Economy**

The Review of International Political Economy (RIPE) has successfully established itself as a leading international journal dedicated to the systematic exploration of the international political economy from a plurality of perspectives. The journal encourages a global and interdisciplinary approach across issues and fields of inquiry. It seeks to

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<sup>388</sup><http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/oth>

<sup>389</sup><http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/%28ISSN%291744-540X>



act as a point of convergence for political economists, international relations scholars, geographers, and sociologists, and is committed to the publication of work that explores such issues as international trade and finance, production and consumption, and global governance and regulation, in conjunction with issues of culture, identity, gender, and ecology. The journal eschews monolithic perspectives and seeks innovative work that is both pluralist in its orientation and engages with the broad literatures of IPE.

For further information: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/09692290.asp><sup>390</sup>

#### 4.8.23 Social and Economic Studies

Social and Economic Studies is the flagship journal of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) and indeed, the University of the West Indies. It brings to researchers around the world timely information on the current social and economic thinking in the West Indies, Latin America and the rest of the Third World. The breadth of the topics included in the journal has roused the interest of specialists in the social sciences in every continent of the globe. Its pages have analyzed problems of countries whose experiences have been similar to those within the Caribbean archipelago. Subjects as wide ranging as Postmodernist Caribbean Feminism, the abandonment of children, and the econometrics of external debt have found exposure between its covers. The journal maintains the Caribbean radical political economy tradition.

For further information: <http://sesjournaluwi.blogspot.com><sup>391</sup>

#### 4.8.24 Thesis Eleven

*Thesis Eleven (Thesis 11)*, peer reviewed and published quarterly, is multidisciplinary, reaching across the social sciences (sociology, anthropology, philosophy, geography, cultural studies, literature and politics) and cultivating diverse critical theories of modernity. Reflecting the broad scope of social theory it encourages civilizational analysis on a wide range of alternative modernities and takes critical theory from the margins of the world system to its centre. This journal is a member of the [Committee on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#)<sup>392</sup>.

For further information: <http://the.sagepub.com/><sup>393</sup>

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<sup>390</sup><http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/09692290.asp>

<sup>391</sup><http://sesjournaluwi.blogspot.com/>

<sup>392</sup><http://publicationethics.org/about>

<sup>393</sup><http://the.sagepub.com/>

#### 4.8.25 tripleC: Communication, Capitalism Critique

An open access journal for a global sustainable information society provides a forum to discuss the challenges humanity is facing in the information society today. It promotes contributions within an emerging science of the information society with a special interest in critical studies following the highest standards of peer review. The journal has a special interest in disseminating articles that focus on the role of information (cognition/knowledge, communication, cooperation) in contemporary capitalist societies. For this task, articles should employ critical theories and/or empirical research inspired by critical theories and/or philosophy and ethics guided by critical thinking as well as relate the analysis to power structures and inequalities of capitalism, especially forms of stratification such as class, racist and other ideologies and capitalist patriarchy.

Papers should reflect on how the presented findings contribute to the illumination of conditions that foster or hinder the advancement of a global sustainable and participatory information society. It is the journals mission to encourage uncommon sense, fresh perspectives and unconventional ideas, and connect leading thinkers and young scholars in inspiring reflections. **tripleC** is a transdisciplinary journal that is open to contributions from all disciplines and approaches that critically and with a focus on power structures analyze the role of cognition, communication, cooperation, information, media, digital media and communication in the information society.

For more information: <http://www.triple-c.at><sup>394</sup>

## 4.9 Local Journals

### 4.9.1 Cuadernos de Economía

Cuadernos de Economía - Spanish Journal of Economics and Finance es una publicación cuatrimestral abierta a la publicación de artículos científicos y de referencia relativos a un gran número de materias relacionadas con el análisis económico, tanto desde una perspectiva teórica como aplicada. Cuadernos de Economía está editada por los departamentos de Teoría Económica de la Universidad Autónoma de Madrid y de la Universidad de Barcelona, y forma parte desde 2011 del grupo de revistas editadas por ELSEVIER. Cuadernos de Economía es una de las revistas españolas más citada en el ámbito de la Economía. Cuadernos de Economía acepta artículos en español y en inglés.

For further information: <http://www.elsevier.es/es-revista-cuadernos-economia-329><sup>395</sup>

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<sup>394</sup><http://www.triple-c.at/index.php/tripleC/index>

<sup>395</sup><http://www.elsevier.es/es-revista-cuadernos-economia-329>

#### 4.9.2 Revista de Economía Mundial

La Revista de Economía Mundial (REM) es una publicación editada por la Sociedad de Economía Mundial. Se trata de una Revista científica internacional que se encuentra reseñada en prestigiosos índices internacionales.

La REM nace en 1999 (ver la introducción del primer número ) con el objeto de difundir la investigación científica que sobre Economía Mundial en el sentido más amplio se estuviera realizando fundamentalmente en lengua española, aunque la revista también está abierta a la publicación de artículos en otras lenguas, especialmente en inglés.

La revista tiene la ambición de convertirse en referencia obligada en los estudios de Economía Mundial en el ámbito internacional. Para ello acoge artículos de investigación original, agrupados en secciones monográficas y secciones generales. Pero también da cabida, en sección aparte, a trabajos de revisión, ensayos y otros trabajos. Para garantizar la calidad de la publicación, todos los trabajos son sometidos a un proceso de evaluación de doble ciego.

En la actualidad REM cuenta con el respaldo de un gran número de universidades y profesores de todo el mundo. Muestra de ello es su Consejo Editorial, que refleja una gran diversidad de países, tendencias y especialidades dentro de la Economía Mundial. El afán de difusión internacional de la REM también queda reflejado en que a ella están suscritos más de 200 profesores de muy diversos países y se canjea por más de 40 revistas de todo el mundo.

En la actualidad se publica desde el Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Huelva, que amablemente realiza las labores necesarias para su edición en papel. Y a través de esta página Web se difunde en formato electrónico. Se puede disponer del texto completo de todos los artículos publicados hasta ahora, con la única limitación de citar la fuente.

For further information: <http://www.sem-wes.org/revista/><sup>396</sup>

#### 4.9.3 Cepal Review

The CEPAL REVIEW was founded in 1976, along with the corresponding Spanish version, Revista de la cepal , and is published three times a year by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, which has its headquarters in Santiago, Chile. The Review, however, has full editorial independence and follows the usual academic procedures and criteria, including the review of articles by independent external referees. The purpose of the Review is to contribute to the discussion of socio-economic development issues in the region by offering analytical and policy approaches

<sup>396</sup><http://www.sem-wes.org/revista/>

and articles by economists and other social scientists working both within and outside the United Nations.

The Review is distributed to universities, research institutes and other international organizations, as well as to individual subscribers.

The opinions expressed in the signed articles are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the organization.

The designations employed and the way in which data are presented do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

For further information: <http://www.cepal.org/en/acerca-de-revista-cepal><sup>397</sup>

#### **4.9.4 Comercio Exterior**

The first issue of Comercio Exterior appeared on January 1951 under the direction of its founder, Manuel Vázquez Díaz. Since then, the journal has devoted its best efforts to publish solid information and to analyze the socioeconomic reality of the world. Throughout 50 years, Comercio Exterior has kept its pages open to all currents of thought, paying respect to different points of view and well-founded critique, and offering its readers up-to-date articles of world-known authors. Comercio Exterior comprises information on a wide range of topics: foreign direct investment, the increasing presence of transnationals, the regional cooperation and integration experiences, the future of industrialization schemes, as well as the achievements in the transference of science and technology. The reader will also find important contributions on rural life theory and evolution; demographics; employment and income; the transformation of Mexican relations with other countries, regions, and multilateral organizations; the origin and ominous effects of Latin American debt crisis, and their political consequences of rearrangement and macroeconomics adjustment. During the past years Comercio Exterior has paid special attention to the globalization of economy and sustainable development.

For further information: <http://revistas.bancomext.gob.mx/rce/Interactiva><sup>398</sup>

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<sup>397</sup><http://www.cepal.org/en/acerca-de-revista-cepal>

<sup>398</sup><http://revistas.bancomext.gob.mx/rce/Interactiva>

#### 4.9.5 Economic and Political Weekly

The Economic and Political Weekly, published from Mumbai, is an Indian institution which enjoys a global reputation for excellence in independent scholarship and critical inquiry.

First published in 1949 as the Economic Weekly and since 1966 as the Economic and Political Weekly, EPW, as the journal is popularly known, occupies a special place in the intellectual history of independent India. For more than five decades EPW has remained a unique forum that week after week has brought together academics, researchers, policy makers, independent thinkers, members of non-governmental organisations and political activists for debates straddling economics, politics, sociology, culture, the environment and numerous other disciplines.

EPW is also unique because it is the one forum where there is an exchange of ideas across the social science disciplines - political scientists debate with economists, sociologists read what political scientists have to say, historians study what economists have to say and so on.

EPW, published by the Sameeksha Trust, a registered charitable trust, is the only social science journal of its kind in the world. Where other reputed journals publish either only comments on contemporary affairs or research papers, EPW is unique in that every week it publishes analysis of contemporary affairs side by side with academic papers in the social sciences. The only other similar publication which contains short comments and research output is Nature of the U.K., which covers the physical sciences.

For further information: [www.epw.in](http://www.epw.in)<sup>399</sup>

#### 4.9.6 Economie appliquée

La revue a été fondée en 1946 par François Perroux pour contribuer au développement d'une "économie d'intention scientifique". Son souci était de créer une revue théorique en lien étroit avec la pratique économique, tout en répondant à deux préoccupations: faire vivre le pluralisme et soutenir le développement d'une théorie de la dynamique socio-économique. Ce "savoir économique scientifiquement contrôlé" repose sur la confrontation des observations (enquêtes quantitatives et qualitatives, travaux économétriques) et des interprétations correspondantes (visions, concepts, lois, théorèmes). La mise en oeuvre des "dynamiques structurelles" à l'oeuvre en chaque période de l'histoire exige en effet ce travail permanent d'élaboration et de rénovation théoriques. La revue "Economie Appliquée" est une des références obligées des étudiants et chercheurs en Sciences Sociales. Son prestige s'étend à l'étranger où elle bénéficie d'une audience certaine.

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<sup>399</sup><http://www.epw.in/>

For further information: <http://www.ismea.org/ISMEA/eapp.html><sup>400</sup>

#### 4.9.7 Interventions économiques

The journal *Interventions économiques / Papers in Political Economy* is a refereed journal interested in theoretical debates as well as in research results or debates in political economy or socio-economics, as well as analysis of the evolution of society and economies.

The journal publishes articles on all themes, but has particular interest in political economy, socio-economics, work, employment, work organization, working time, local and international development, globalization and international political economy, as well as issues on important authors in these fields.

This journal is recognized and financed by the Social Sciences Research Council of Canada, under its program for Scholarly Journals.

For further information: <http://interventionseconomiques.revues.org/?lang=en><sup>401</sup>

#### 4.9.8 Investigación Económica

Es una revista especializada, que se publica en dos idiomas (español e inglés), plural y crítica, que acepta y publica artículos de investigación científica de economía tanto nacionales como internacionales. Se considera un bien público que pertenece a la Universidad y a la sociedad. Su vocación es el análisis de la evolución de la economía teórica y práctica. En sus páginas se difunden los paradigmas de la ciencia económica, la historia del pensamiento económico, los debates entre las teorías y acerca de las políticas económicas y sus consecuencias, el diagnóstico de la economía mexicana, el desarrollo económico de América Latina y los problemas de la economía mundial en general. Es una revista plural que no discrimina ningún paradigma; su orientación teórica es heterodoxa por razones epistemológicas y no por preferencias ideológicas.

For further information: <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/investigacion-economica/><sup>402</sup>

#### 4.9.9 OIKOS - Revista de Economía Heterodoxa

A revista OIKOS oferece espaço para um diálogo transdisciplinar sobre questões socio-econômicas. Recebe contribuições em forma de artigos, ensaios, resenhas, fotografias, imagens,

<sup>400</sup><http://www.ismea.org/ISMEA/eapp.html>

<sup>401</sup><http://interventionseconomiques.revues.org/?lang=en>

<sup>402</sup><http://www.journals.elsevier.com/investigacion-economica/>

poemas. Busca o reencontro entre a Universidade e a Sociedade. La revista OIKOS ofrece espacio para un diálogo transdisciplinar sobre cuestiones socioeconómicas. Recibe contribuciones en forma de artículos, ensayos, reseñas, fotografías, imágenes, poemas. Busca el reencuentro entre la Universidad y la Sociedad.

For further information: <http://www.revistaoikos.org/seer/index.php/oikos/index><sup>403</sup>

#### 4.9.10 Ola Financiera

Ola Financiera was born with the aim of expanding the scientific research and dissemination of issues of contemporary financial economics. This is an academic effort backed by a large group of university researchers whose career in the analysis of these issues goes back more than three decades.

The dynamic and changing world of financial economics has shown a greater preeminence in the global economic and political future. Power and money are being redistributed in today's world and the social sciences require ever more analysis and accurate information on these issues. A world with a new distribution of power and emerging and declining powers is producing diverse effects in almost all productive sectors and markets of the various regions of the world. There are multiple conditions and that condition the contradictions of the financial world: inflation-deflation-stagflation; changes in relative prices and patterns of consumption and savings; labor flexibility, declines in formal employment and the income of employees, and new production models.

This is the importance of having original and well founded analyses of financial economics, which offers a space for reflection at national and regional levels as well as the tools and knowledge necessary to develop ideas and policies to meet the challenges of development.

Although the topics examined in the journal are diverse and complex, the university researchers supporting this venture have found an enthusiastic reception among Ola Financiera's readership. The journal is a joint effort between the Faculty of Economics and the Institute of Economic Research at the UNAM, the product of years of dedication to the research and teaching and dissemination in financial economics. This project seeks to maintain the excellence and originality of the work published, and we therefore invite researchers, whether professors or graduate students, to send their contributions.

For further information: <http://www.olafinanciera.unam.mx><sup>404</sup>

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<sup>403</sup><http://www.revistaoikos.org/seer/index.php/oikos/index>

<sup>404</sup><http://www.olafinanciera.unam.mx/>

#### 4.9.11 PROKLA

Prokla (Probleme des Klassenkampfes/problems of class struggle), one of the leading and long standing unorthodox Marxist journals in Germany, is now available from the internet. The older issues from 1971 to 2006 are even freely accessible. Of course Prokla as all left journals is dependent on subscriptions.

For further information: <http://www.prokla.de/><sup>405</sup>

#### 4.9.12 Realidad Economica

Realidad Economica is published by the Argentine Institute for Economic Development. It is an open forum for the exposition of ideas of sectors involved and concerned about economic, political, social and cultural issues that have to do with our country and the world in general. Its approach is heterodox its origins being the social sciences and it is directed to a wide public of academics and to society as a whole. It is published regularly every 45 days. Most of its contents are unpublished articles written by renowned authors who work as professors and investigators in Universities and other entities in the country and out of it. There are also articles of general interest as well as bibliographic comments.

For further information: <http://www.iade.org.ar/modules/noticias/><sup>406</sup>

#### 4.9.13 Review of African Political Economy

Since 1974 ROAPE has provided radical analysis of trends, issues and social processes in Africa, adopting a broadly materialist interpretation of change. It pays particular attention to the political economy of inequality, exploitation and oppression, and to organised struggles against them, whether these inequities are driven by global forces or local ones such as class, race, ethnicity and gender. It sustains a critical analysis of the nature of power and the state in Africa in the context of capitalist globalisation. ROAPE is a refereed journal committed to encouraging high quality research and fostering excellence in the understanding of African political economy. It contains academic articles, debates pieces, briefings and commentary on current events relating to Africa and an active section of book reviews.

For further information: <http://www.roape.org/><sup>407</sup>

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<sup>405</sup><http://www.prokla.de/>

<sup>406</sup><http://www.iade.org.ar/modules/noticias/>

<sup>407</sup><http://www.roape.org/>



#### 4.9.14 Revista Circus

Circus is a quarterly journal that publishes scholarly research in Classical, Marxian, Sraffians, Kaleckian, and Post Keynesian traditions of political economy. The issues includes interviews to some important heterodox economists of the world, papers related with theoretical topics, country problems about monetary or real themes, and reviews of recent publications.

Further information: [circusrevista.com.ar](http://circusrevista.com.ar)<sup>408</sup>

#### 4.9.15 Revista Outubro

Outubro is a bi-annual journal edited in Brazil by Instituto de Estudos Socialistas, an educative, independent, non-partisan and non-profit organization maintained by Brazilian scholars. It is a journal open to the collaboration of militants and intellectuals committed to the socialist struggle, sensitive to the indissoluble unity between theory and practice, which is bold and innovative to deal with the new problems posed by the development of capitalism and the class struggle, informed by the classical tradition of the socialist thought, without any dogmatism. An active agent in the ideological struggle and which is ready to face up with the ideological counter-offensive imposed in this field by the capitalist domination. Its vocation is to consolidate itself as a tool for the theoretical-political debate and the education of the social subjects who are committed to the updating of the socialist thought. Outubro will be a channel for the debate and divulging of the socialist thought within IES.

For further information: <http://www.revistaoutubro.com.br><sup>409</sup>

#### 4.9.16 Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Economia Politica

Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Economia Politica was established in 1997 by the Brazilian Society of Political Economy in order to provide a space for the publication of Marxist papers, but it is open to other heterodox views. It is read primarily by economics teachers and students. The Review is bi-annual, and it publishes papers written in English and Spanish as well as Portuguese.

For further information: <http://www.sep.org.br><sup>410</sup>

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<sup>408</sup><http://circusrevista.com.ar>

<sup>409</sup><http://outubrorevista.com.br/>

<sup>410</sup><http://www.sep.org.br/>

#### 4.9.17 Revista de Economía Institucional

La Facultad de Economía de la Universidad Externado de Colombia se ha esforzado por crear y consolidar un espacio de reflexión alrededor de un tema central y de enorme actualidad: la economía institucional. Este esfuerzo está motivado por el convencimiento de que nos encontramos en una nueva etapa de desarrollo del sistema político y económico mundial, cuya comprensión es un desafío ineludible para los científicos sociales, así como para los centros de investigación y las organizaciones que buscan el bienestar social, el desarrollo de las instituciones políticas y un mejor funcionamiento de los mercados. El análisis de esta nueva configuración internacional requiere nuevas teorías, nuevos métodos, nuevas herramientas y un gran esfuerzo para romper las barreras disciplinarias impuestas por la especialización profesional. Los nuevos enfoques han identificado nuevos problemas e influyen cada vez más en la agenda de políticas de reforma de las instituciones económicas y políticas, así como del sistema legal.

La *Revista de Economía Institucional* es una publicación pluralista, abierta a la discusión y difusión de trabajos teóricos e investigaciones prácticas en estas áreas, de autores nacionales e internacionales. Busca divulgar los trabajos elaborados por investigadores de diversas universidades y centros de investigación del país, y difundir y someter a discusión los avances teóricos y metodológicos que se producen en otros países, con el fin de contribuir a conformar una comunidad académica congregada alrededor del libre examen.

The Revista de Economía Institucional, from the Universidad Externado de Colombia, in Bogota, is a biannual publication that has the purpose to stimulate research related with political economy, economy and philosophy, law and economics, economic history and theory of games, within the theoretical bases of institutional economics. Revista de Economía Institucional is written in Spanish, although we publish Spanish versions of articles in English, French and Italian.

For further information: <http://www.economiainstitutional.com/><sup>411</sup>

#### 4.9.18 Revue Française de Socio-Economie

On attend d'une nouvelle revue scientifique qu'elle définit dans son premier éditorial ce qui fonde la légitimité de son existence, et plus encore quand cette revue se veut le support d'un domaine scientifique mixte, aux frontières encore à établir et dont la dénomination même est problématique. Cette attente risque d'être déçue ici car, pour le dire tout de go, le collectif de chercheurs à l'initiative de la Revue française de socio-économie (RFSE) a décidé de ne pas attendre d'avoir précisément défini ce qu'est la « socio-économie » pour lancer la revue du même nom.

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<sup>411</sup><http://www.economiainstitutional.com/>

For further information: <http://rfse.univ-lille1.fr/><sup>412</sup>

#### **4.9.19 Transformation: Critical Perspectives on Southern Africa**

Transformation is an established journal serving as a forum for analysis and debate about South African society in transition, as well as the surrounding region, and the global context that affects southern African developments. Various levels of editorial involvement draw in academics from several South African and international universities. The primary focus of the journal is on contemporary society, while acknowledging the need to locate day-to-day movements and the emerging broader patterns into an historical context. Since the first issue in 1987 Transformation has given effect to this aim. It has drawn an impressive array of South African and foreign contributors, and covering many disciplines and a wide range of fields of transition, change and transformation. We invite contributions that are academically rigorous but that also clarify the implications for social transformation of the issues discussed.

For further information: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02533958808458441><sup>413</sup>

#### **4.9.20 Urbani Izziv (Urban Change)**

Urbani Izziv is intended for the dissemination of new knowledge and discussion of contemporary spatial planning issues. Until 2008, each issue had a leading theme. Since 2009 the issues have no longer been thematic. Each issue contains contributions on various spatial themes addressed from various fields and disciplines (e.g., geography, architecture, landscape architecture, surveying, sociology, economics, etc.). These articles present the research interests of the authors within their fields, including: – Spatial planning – Urban planning and design – Landscape planning and design – Regional development – Urban renewal – Management of urban areas – Natural and cultural heritage protection – Environmental protection – Spatial information technology – Housing studies – Traffic studies – Demographic studies for spatial planning – Accessibility for the disabled

Despite its major focus on social science topics, the orientation of the journal is interdisciplinary, encompassing developments and new directions in research fields, thereby strengthening, broadening, improving and synergising skills. In addition to Slovenian authors, the editors strive to ensure a balanced participation of authors, also from other countries in the region and worldwide.

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<sup>412</sup><http://rfse.univ-lille1.fr/>

<sup>413</sup><http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02533958808458441>

For more information: <http://urbani-izziv.uirs.si/en/Urbanizziv.aspx><sup>414</sup>

## 4.10 Popular Journals

### 4.10.1 Challenge

The purpose of Challenge is to present a wide range of views on international economic affairs in the belief that an informal dialogue will result in more rational and effective public policy.

For further information: <http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/MCHA20/current><sup>415</sup>

### 4.10.2 Development Dialogue

Development Dialogue is addressed to individuals and organizations in both the South and the North, including policy makers, international institutions, member of civil society, the media and the research community. Development dialogue is intended to provide a free forum for critical discussion of international development priorities for the 21st century. The Journal reflects the outcomes of the Foundation s seminars, but is also a forum for contributions to the ongoing debate.

For further information: [http://www.daghammarskjold.se/?s=&publication\\_type\\_filter=20&programme\\_area\\_filter=publication](http://www.daghammarskjold.se/?s=&publication_type_filter=20&programme_area_filter=publication)<sup>416</sup>

### 4.10.3 Dollars Sense

Dollars & Sense challenges the mainstream media s account of how the U.S. economy works by publishing popularly written, critical articles in an accessible format. We print articles by journalists, activists, and scholars on a broad range of topics with an economic theme: the economy, housing, labor, government regulation, unemployment, the environment, urban conflict, and activism.

For further information: <http://www.dollarsandsense.org><sup>417</sup>

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<sup>414</sup><http://urbani-izziv.uirs.si/en/Urbanizziv.aspx>

<sup>415</sup><http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/MCHA20/current>

<sup>416</sup>[http://www.daghammarskjold.se/?s=&publication\\_type\\_filter=20&programme\\_area\\_filter=0&post\\_type=my-publication](http://www.daghammarskjold.se/?s=&publication_type_filter=20&programme_area_filter=0&post_type=my-publication)

<sup>417</sup><http://www.dollarsandsense.org/>

#### 4.10.4 Real-World Economics Review

The Real-World Economics Review (formerly the Post-Autistic Economics Review) is an email-delivered economics journal working against economics uncontrolled use and treatment of mathematics as an end in itself, and the resulting autistic science, the repressive domination of neoclassical theory and derivative approaches in the curriculum, and the dogmatic teaching style, which leaves no place for critical and reflective thought. PAER favors engagement with empirical and concrete economic realities, prioritizing science over scientism, a pluralism of approaches adapted to the complexity of economic objects and to the uncertainty surrounding most of the big economics questions, and initiating reforms to rescue economics from its autistic and socially irresponsible state.

For further information see [here](#)<sup>418</sup>.

## 5 Institutions in Heterodox Economics

### 5.1 Major Associations in Heterodox Economics

#### 5.1.1 Association for Evolutionary Economics (AFEE)

The Association for Evolutionary Economics (AFEE) is an international organization of economists and other social scientists devoted to analysis of economics as evolving, socially constructed and politically governed systems. AFEE publishes the [Journal of Economic Issues \(JEI\)](#)<sup>419</sup>.

The intellectual heritage of AFEE is that of the Original Institutional Economics (OIE) created and developed by early twentieth-century economists such as Thorstein Veblen, John R. Commons, and Wesley Mitchell. Over recent decades, this legacy has evolved to address such contemporary issues as:

- The role of diverse cultures in economic performance.
- Domestic and international inequalities of income.
- The roles of social, economic and political power in shaping economic outcomes.
- Globalization and the increasing weight of multinational corporations in the international economy.

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<sup>418</sup><https://rwer.wordpress.com>

<sup>419</sup><http://afee.net/?page=jei>

- The need for expanding use of modern technologies to relieve want.
- The urgent need to for awareness of the impact of new technology on the biosphere.
- The ways in which economic thought is affected by and affects always changing economics.

### 5.1.2 Association for Heterodox Economics (AHE)

The Association for Heterodox Economics<sup>420</sup> (AHE) is a **learned society** which aims to promote open and tolerant debate in economics through a pluralist approach to theory, method, and ideology. The Association, and its **membership**, seek to promote heterodox economics and perspectives in the academic, governmental and private spheres of the discipline of economics.

The Association is primarily committed to pluralistic analyses of contemporary society and its alternatives. Researchers in the heterodox tradition work on many themes, including: sustainability; globalisation and geographical inequality; exploitation by social class, gender, ethnicity, religion or sexuality; the ethical basis for competing economic systems; the theory and history of economic crisis; the analysis of pricing, competitive processes and monopoly power; fundamental uncertainty; and finance, value and debt. The AHE also promotes the study of economic history and the history of economic thought, insofar as they have shaped the present economic system and our thinking about it. In exploring these themes members of the AHE accept and embrace the legitimacy of competing theoretical perspectives and recognise that a plurality of methods is required to provide a robust analysis of, and policy prescriptions for, the socio-economic system.

There are many traditions which make up contemporary economics – including neoclassical, Austrian, feminist, green, institutionalist, Marxian, post-Keynesian, radical and Sraffian economics. However, among these competing perspectives, one “mainstream” approach – neoclassical economics – has come to occupy a position of hegemonic domination. It is this domination which the AHE seeks to challenge, through dialogue between alternative perspectives. Heterodox economists in the non-neoclassical traditions are welcome to join the Association, as are neoclassical economists if their work reflects upon the plurality of perspectives which make up the contemporary economics discipline.

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<sup>420</sup><http://hetecon.net/>

### 5.1.3 Association for Institutional Thought (AFIT)

The Association for Institutional Thought<sup>421</sup> (AFIT) is an organization devoted to encouraging and fostering the development of institutional thought in extension and modification of the contributions of Thorstein Veblen, John Dewey, Clarence Ayres, John Commons, Wesley Mitchell and others. They offer their ideas and the ideas of other Institutionalists as a basis for inquiry into the interrelationships of society. AFIT was officially organized on April 27, 1979 at the 21st annual conference of the Western Social Science Association.

### 5.1.4 Association for Social Economics (ASE)

The Summer School is open to PhD students and young scholars from the fields of History of Economic Thought, Economic Philosophy and Economic History. Four to six papers will be presented each day on open themes, chosen on the basis of the students' fields of research, related to the history of economic thought, economic methodology, economic philosophy or economic history. The subjects of the papers may differ from the Summer School's main theme. The presentations will take place in the presence of the members of the scientific committee and of some invited speakers, thus covering a broad area of expertise. Each presentation will be commented by a discussant, chosen among the young scholars, followed by a question and answer session with the audience.

Information on the ESHET Summer School can be found [here](#)<sup>422</sup>.

### 5.1.5 European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy (EAEPE)

EAEPE<sup>423</sup> originates from a meeting at a conference in Grim's Dyke, London, on 29 June 1988. The main purpose in forming the association was to promote evolutionary, dynamic and realistic approaches to economic theory and policy. Instead of the over-formalistic and often empty theorising of orthodox economics, the aim was to bring together the ideas of a number of theorists and theoretical traditions, and to help to develop a more realistic and adequate approach to theory and policy (see our [Theoretical Perspectives](#)<sup>424</sup>).

The formal founding meeting of the association was at its first Annual Conference in Keswick, Cumbria, UK on 19-22 September 1989. The [EAEPE Constitution](#)<sup>425</sup> was

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<sup>421</sup><http://associationforinstitutionalthought.org/>

<sup>422</sup><http://www.eshet.net/index.php?a=61>

<sup>423</sup><http://eaepe.org/>

<sup>424</sup>[http://eaepe.org/?page=about&side=theoretical\\_perspectives](http://eaepe.org/?page=about&side=theoretical_perspectives)

<sup>425</sup><http://eaepe.org/?page=about&side=constitution>

adopted, leading to the election of a Steering Committee, which later changed into the [EAEPE Council](#)<sup>426</sup>. The association published the first issue of its twice-yearly [Newsletter](#)<sup>427</sup> in January 1989.

In November 1990 the association formed a charity, the [Foundation for European Economic Development \(FEED\)](#)<sup>428</sup>. This is formally registered under the Charities Act (England and Wales) and provides financial assistance for the EAEPE conference and other EAEPE projects.

In 1991 EAEPE adopted a Scientific Development Plan for the Association, in order to designate a number of priority [Research Areas](#)<sup>429</sup> and appoints Research Area Coordinators who play a central role in EAEPE.

In collaboration with Edward Elgar Publishing, EAEPE has produced a [series of conference volumes and of volumes on specific topics](#)<sup>430</sup>, some of which have received very positive reviews in leading academic journals.

EAEPE sponsors the [Journal of Institutional Economics](#)<sup>431</sup> (JOIE). The first issue was published in 2005. *JOIE* is devoted to the study of the nature, role and evolution of institutions in the economy, including firms, states, markets, money, households and other vital institutions and organizations. EAEPE members get this journal for free.

The association runs [three prizes](#)<sup>432</sup>: the EAEPE-Kapp Prize (formerly known as the K. William Kapp Prize and the EAEPE Prize), the EAEPE-Myrdal Prize (formerly known as the Gunnar Myrdal Prize) and the EAEPE-Simon Young Scholar Prize (formerly known as the Herbert Simon Young Scholar Prize).

With a membership of over 500, EAEPE is now the foremost European association for heterodox economists broadly defined, and is the second-largest association for economists in Europe.

### 5.1.6 International Association for Feminist Economics (IAFFE)

The [International Association for Feminist Economics](#)<sup>433</sup> is an open, diverse community of academics, activists,

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<sup>426</sup><http://eaepe.org/?page=about&side=council>

<sup>427</sup><http://eaepe.org/?page=publications&side=newsletter>

<sup>428</sup><http://www.feed-charity.org/>

<sup>429</sup>[http://eaepe.org/?page=research\\_areas](http://eaepe.org/?page=research_areas)

<sup>430</sup>[http://eaepe.org/?page=publications&side=volumes\\_series](http://eaepe.org/?page=publications&side=volumes_series)

<sup>431</sup><http://eaepe.org/?page=publications&side=journal>

<sup>432</sup><http://eaepe.org/?page=awards>

<sup>433</sup><http://www.iaffe.org>



policy theorists, and practitioners from around the world. Our common cause is to further gender-aware and

inclusive economic inquiry and policy analysis with the goal of enhancing the well-being of children, women,

and men in local, national, and transnational communities.

By opening new areas of economic inquiry, welcoming diverse voices, and encouraging critical exchanges,

IAFFE's many activities and award-winning journal provide needed space for a variety of theoretical perspectives

and advance gender-based research on contemporary economics issues.

### **IAFFE Purposes**

- To foster dialogue and resource sharing among economists and others from all over the world who take feminist viewpoints
- To advance feminist inquiry into economic issues
- To educate economists, policy makers, and the general public on feminist points of view on economic issues
- To foster evaluations of the underlying constructs of the economics discipline from feminist perspectives
- To aid in expanding opportunities for women, and especially women from underrepresented groups, within economics
- To promote interaction among researchers, activists, and policy makers in order to improve scholarship and policy
- To encourage the inclusion of feminist perspectives in the economic classroom

### **IAFFE Activities**

- Organization of an annual conference to present current research, plan future research, and interact with economists and advocates with similar interests

- Organization of sessions at national, regional, and international meetings of economists
- Publication of a newsletter which reports on activities, opportunities, and resources of interest
- Maintenance of an electronic mail network to provide quick and low-cost communication among subscribers interested in feminist economics
- Compilation of bibliographies, course syllabi, and a list of working papers on feminist economics
- Publication of a scholarly journal, *Feminist Economics*, to increase awareness of feminist research in economics

### **5.1.7 International Confederation of Associations For Pluralism in Economics (ICAPE)**

Founded in 1993, ICAPE is a consortium of over 30 groups in economics working cooperatively to maintain diversity and innovation in methods, approaches, policy analyses, and higher education in the profession. This network of groups seeks to foster intellectual pluralism and a sense of collective purpose and strength among these heterodox organizations.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>434</sup> .

### **5.1.8 International Development Economics Associates (IDEAs)**

IDEAs has been established with the purpose of building a pluralist network of heterodox economists engaged in the teaching, research and application of critical analyses of economic development. While the organization will be South-based, the network will be open to all committed to developing more appropriate and progressive analysis of development challenges.

Concern with the development process has been central to the study of economics from its inception. However, the study of development economics, which emphasized structural change and systemic processes, has been increasingly marginalized in the teaching and study of economics.

Simultaneously, the policy approaches that emphasized market regulation and collective action (including government intervention) to promote sustainable growth with justice,

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<sup>434</sup><http://icape.org/>

human rights and democratic participation, have also lost ground in both developed and developing countries.

These processes have been associated with the rise to dominance of the neo-liberal paradigm propagated by political establishments in some developed countries through powerful multilateral economic institutions. Such hegemony has been accompanied by efforts to dismiss, discredit and displace at the policy level other theoretical and applied work in economics. And this is occurring in a context in which developing economies across the world are facing acute difficulties, partly induced (and often aggravated) by policies of adjustment, stabilization and liberalization simplistically derived from standard neo-liberal premises.

Since the current mainstream economic paradigm, as formulated by neo-liberal orthodoxy, has failed to achieve sustainable, equitable and participatory growth, it is believed necessary to build an international network of progressive economists engaged in the teaching, research and utilization of development economics.

The network's website can be accessed <http://www.networkideas.org/> <http://www.networkideas.org/><sup>435</sup>

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### **5.1.9 International Initiative for Promoting Political Economy (IIPPE)**

**IIPPE**<sup>436</sup> was founded in 2006 with the aim of promoting political economy in and of itself but also through critical and constructive engagement with mainstream economics, heterodox alternatives, interdisciplinarity, and activism understood broadly as ranging across formulating progressive policy through to support for progressive movements. Thus, in terms of intellectual content and direction, we see ourselves as commanding and criticising mainstream economics, offering alternatives from within political economy, addressing the nature of contemporary capitalism and corresponding policy and applied issues, and drawing upon and contributing to the presence of political economy, and critique of “economics imperialism”, within other disciplines. Although we do expect Marxist political economy to have a strong presence and to be engaged with seriously as such by participants, IIPPE is a pluralistic forum where all progressive brands of political economy are welcome. We are keen, however, to avoid continuing sterile and academic controversy at the expense of more constructive engagement across theoretical, empirical and practical issues. Current intellectual retreats from the extremes, and agenda-setting postures, of postmodernism and neo-liberalism mean that prospects across the social sciences are more open than for a long time, and some lasting and significant influence

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<sup>435</sup><http://www.networkideas.org/>

<sup>436</sup><http://iippe.org>

can be exerted by concertedly promoting political economy both within academia across the social sciences and more widely.

**Activities** The intention of IIPPE is to promote political economy, especially but not exclusively Marxist political economy, at a particularly opportune and appropriate moment. Within the discipline of economics itself, all heterodoxy has been marginalised, and engagement with alternatives is more or less proscribed. Across the other social sciences, though, interest in political economy is stronger than for a long time, especially in the wake of retreat from, and rejection of, the agendas set by neo-liberalism and postmodernism. This is evidenced by the strong interest in, and intellectual direction given to, “globalisation”, for example, as a way of characterising the realities of contemporary capitalism. Contribution to debate over contemporary capitalism will be a major element in IIPPE’s contribution. Especially in the wake of the global financial crisis, it will range over the nature and causes of the present structure, pace and dynamic of the accumulation of capital at global, national and sectoral levels as well as the implications for developing and transitional economies.

But it will also remain important to continue to hold a critical perspective on developments within mainstream economics, and especially its most recent aggressive attempts to colonise other social sciences. But the ranks of those trained within economics as a discipline and also critical of it are now sorely depleted with little prospect of them being replenished so intolerant is the discipline of alternatives. An important task is to draw upon critical reflection from within economics as much as is possible with dwindling resources. By the same token, there is an increasingly compelling need for political economy to be promoted within other disciplines and across fields and topics that have become perceived as non-economic in light of the strength of interdisciplinary boundaries and an understandable hostility to economics itself as a discipline. For this reason, apart from sustaining a critique of mainstream economics, we wish both to assess and advance political economy as it is now but also to address and engage with its presence across the other social sciences. We believe it needs a stronger and more developed presence, without which the economics content of social science will become subject to capture by orthodoxy and/or arbitrary and fragmented heterodoxy. We are also keen to address the relationship between political economy and activism, broadly interpreted, especially in view of the drift in academia towards policy advice, consultancy and self-promoting publicity as the core forms taken by its external activity.

Our main goal is to establish and sustain a network of support for IIPPE, with our main activity being the setting up of a number of working groups around particular topics. These will run themselves subject to conforming to broader IIPPE aims and activities. We have also held an annual international research student workshop in political economy (the first in Crete in 2007 involved forty students from over a dozen countries, the second in Naples in 2008, involving over fifty students from even more countries, and a third projected to be held in Turkey in 2009). IIPPE formally launched at the Historical

Materialism Conference at SOAS in November, also holding a numbers of panels of its own and a major support to other panels. It is projected to organise a major conference in 2010, and to launch both a book series and, ultimately, a journal. We already have a number of offers for special issues in leading journals. Our first Call for Papers is for a special issue of the journal “Forum for Social Economics” .

#### **5.1.10 International Schumpeter Society**

The International Joseph Alois Schumpeter Society has at its aim the scientific study of the problems of development, primarily in advanced economies. Following the ideas of Schumpeter it conceives of development as the combination of growth and structural change broadly defined. It intends, therefore, to concentrate on the dynamics of structural change, its origins and effects in all its aspects: the role of the dynamic entrepreneur, income distribution, technical change, employment etc. It also considers political and social problems of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial history. The ISS sees as its primary aim the fostering of knowledge. While it has no objection to being useful for economic policy research, it wishes to avoid an a priori commitment to any particular political point of view and is, therefore, open to research by scholars of all scholarly traditions provided it is scientifically sound and non-ideological as defined by Schumpeter: that it respects facts as they are and behave and not as one wishes them to be or behave.

The ISS carries out its aims in the following manner: It organizes and helps finance international symposia on topics within the general purview of its aims. It is interested in the completion of the publication of Schumpeter’s writings and of furthering Schumpeterian studies. It helps to finance the publication of the results of the research in conference proceedings. It publishes the results of the research in the Journal of Evolutionary Economics. It awards prizes in recognition of recent scholarly contributions related to Schumpeter.

The Society’s website can be accessed [here](#)<sup>437</sup> .

#### **5.1.11 International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE)**

The ISEE was founded in 1989. The Society assists its members and ecological economists, regional societies of ecological economics, related societies, and other organizations in such matters of common concern as can be dealt with more effectively by united action. To this end, the Society publishes a research journal, books, and other materials; holds and sponsors scientific meetings; develops educational materials; and facilitates a voice for ecological economists in public forums.

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<sup>437</sup><http://www.iss-evec.de/>

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>438</sup> .

#### **5.1.12 Post-Keynesian Economics Study Group (PKSG)**

PKSG<sup>439</sup> was founded in 1988 by Philip Arestis and Victoria Chick with the support of the UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). The purpose of the Study Group is to encourage collaboration among scholars and students of post-Keynesian economics, defined broadly as a theoretical approach that draws upon the work of Keynes, Kalecki, Joan Robinson, Kaldor, Kahn and Sraffa. This approach is distinguished by the central role of the principle of effective demand (that demand matters in the long run) and an insistence that history, social structure and institutional practice be embodied in its theory and reflected in its policy recommendations. These aims broadly correspond to those of Cambridge Journal of Economics, Journal of Post Keynesian Economics, Review of Keynesian Economics, Review of Political Economy and European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies: Intervention.

#### **5.1.13 Society for the Advancement of Behavioral Economics (SABE)**

SABE welcomes the use of psychology, sociology, history, political science, biology, and other disciplines to assist in furthering our understanding of economic choice. SABE accepts and encourages economic analysis based on behavioral assumptions that challenge the basic premises of the neoclassical paradigm, or, alternatively accept those premises. SABE members consider the optimizing assumptions of neoclassical theory to represent an extreme but at times a useful subset of possible assumptions about economic behavior.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>440</sup> .

#### **5.1.14 Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics (SASE)**

Founded in 1989, the Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics (SASE) is an international, inter-disciplinary organization with members in over 50 countries on five continents. The academic disciplines represented in SASE include economics, sociology, political science, management, psychology, law, history, and philosophy.

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<sup>438</sup><http://www.isecoeco.org/>

<sup>439</sup><http://www.postkeynesian.net>

<sup>440</sup><http://www.usask.ca/economics/SABE>

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>441</sup> .

### **5.1.15 Society for the Development of Austrian Economics (SDAE)**

Formed in 1996, the SDAE has over 100 members in a number of countries world-wide. Our goal is to advance the ideas of Menger, Mises, and Hayek and other economists of the Austrian school through both internal development and interaction with the ideas of other related approaches to economics. We sponsor numerous panels and hold an annual meeting and dinner as part of the Southern Economic Association meetings, in addition to providing members with a discount on *The Review of Austrian Economics*.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>442</sup> .

### **5.1.16 Union for Radical Political Economics (URPE)**

The [Union for Radical Political Economics](#)<sup>443</sup> (URPE) is a membership organization of academics and activists who share an interest in a radical analysis of political and economic topics. Since its founding in 1968, URPE's members have used this analysis to advance various progressive social agendas. URPE publishes the *Review of Radical Political Economics*, runs a set of presentations at the academic professional meetings of the Allied Social Sciences Associations and the Eastern Economic Association, and sponsors a resource/speakers bureau called Economy Connections. Its members are active in a wide variety of professional and activist projects.

### **5.1.17 World Association for Political Economy (WAPE)**

WAPE is an international civilian academic organization founded on open, non-profit and voluntary basis by Marxian Economists and related groups all around the world. The academic basis and tenet of WAPE include, insisting the core of the Marxian economics paradigms such as the labor theory of value, the superiority of public ownership and the theory of socialism and communism. The mission of WAPE is passing down, developing and carrying forward Marxian economics; utilizing modern Marxian economics to analyze and study the world economy, reveal the law of development and its mechanism, offer proper policies to promote the economic and social improvement on the national and global level, so as to improve the welfare of all the people in the world.

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<sup>441</sup><http://www.sase.org>

<sup>442</sup><http://www.sdaeonline.org/>

<sup>443</sup><http://urpe.org>

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>444</sup> .

### **5.1.18 World Economics Association (WEA)**

The World Economics Association <sup>445</sup> (WEA) was launched on May 16, 2011. It fills a gap in the international community of economists — the absence of a truly international, inclusive, pluralist, professional association. The American Economic Association and UK's Royal Economic Society provide broad associations mainly for their country's economists. The WEA will do the same for the world's community of economists, while promoting a pluralism of approaches to economic analysis.

The WEA welcomes, as members, non-economists interested in economics and its relationship with their own field of interest.

To this end, the WEA will initially publish online three quarterly journals and host online conferences. Online subscriptions are free to members (a fee will be charged for print copies). The anticipated size of the WEA's membership means that its journals will have one of the largest readerships of any in the world.

### **5.1.19 World Interdisciplinary Network for Institutional Research (WINIR)**

Institutions are the stuff of social and economic life. Institutions, broadly defined as systems of established social rules, are key factors in explaining human well-being, economic performance and social evolution. Officially launched in October 2013 WINIR brings together researchers in all disciplines who are devoted to the study of the nature, function, evolution, and impact of the institutions and organisations of economic and social life.

WINIR organises conferences, workshops, and hosted conference sessions around the world. All WINIR events are explicitly about institutions (or organisations), and/or address institutional thought, from any academic discipline.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>446</sup> .

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<sup>444</sup><http://www.wape2015.com/>

<sup>445</sup><http://www.worldeconomicsassociation.org>

<sup>446</sup><http://winir.org/>



## 5.2 Local and Regional Associations in Heterodox Economics

### 5.2.1 Association Recherche Regulation

L'association, créée le 27 mai 1994, a pour objectif de promouvoir la recherche sur l'économie et la société selon les approches développées par la théorie de la régulation, notamment par la constitution d'un réseau international de chercheurs.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>447</sup>.

### 5.2.2 Association d'Économie Politique (aEp)

L'Association d'économie politique est née officiellement le 18 juillet 1980. Ainsi se trouvait achevé un processus engagé au début de l'automne 1978.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>448</sup>.

### 5.2.3 Association for Economics and Social Analysis (AESAs)

The Association for Economic and Social Analysis (AESAs), a non-profit educational organization located at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, was started in the late 1970s as a way of bringing together a small group of graduate students and faculty members to engage in discussions and debates concerning Marxian theory and, perhaps eventually, to publish a journal. Over the years it has grown to over 100 members, located across the United States and around the globe. In 1988 AESAs officially launched the publication of *Rethinking Marxism* a journal of economics, culture, and society. Its activities also now include holding monthly seminars and sponsoring conferences at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst and, in conjunction with the editors of *RM*, organizing large international conferences, such as the recent gala: *Marxism and the World Stage*.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>449</sup>.

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<sup>447</sup><http://theorie-regulation.org/>

<sup>448</sup><https://unites.uqam.ca/aep/>

<sup>449</sup><http://www.nd.edu/~emarx/frontmatter/aboutaesas.html>

#### **5.2.4 Association pour le Developpement Des Etudes Keynesiennes (ADEK)**

French Association for the Development of Keynesian Studies.

#### **5.2.5 Australian Society of Heterodox Economists (SHE)**

The Society of Heterodox Economists (SHE) represents a gathering of economists outside the mainstream, who believe that the study of the discipline of economics goes beyond the study of mainstream theory in its present state of development and the application of purely quantitative techniques to the formation of judgments on qualitative questions. To actively promote our view that awareness of a variety of economics theories is a requirement of professional competence, we have established a structure around the Society of Heterodox Economists which would provide a formal body to lobby on behalf of heterodox economists.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>450</sup> .

#### **5.2.6 Brazilian Keynesian Association (AKB)**

Associação Keynesiana Brasileira (AKB) uma sociedade civil, sem fins lucrativos, aberta a filiações individuais e institucionais, que tem como objetivo desenvolver o conhecimento da teoria e da economia Keynesiana, entendida como ciência social, mediante: (i) a criação de um fórum científico em nível nacional para o debate das questões de economia Keynesiana; (ii) a promoção, ampliação e fortalecimento do intercâmbio entre os estudiosos da teoria e da economia keynesiana e das disciplinas correlatas, tais como Filosofia, Política, História e Sociologia; (iii) a promoção de encontros, congressos, conferências, cursos e atividades de atualização; e (iv) a divulgação de livros e periódicos relacionados tematicamente Keynesiana.

Here is a link to the [AKB's facebook page](#)<sup>451</sup> .

#### **5.2.7 Cambridge Institute for Dialectical Studies (CIDS)**

Cambridge Institute for Dialectical Studies is a New York-based institution to promote intellectual pluralism in economics. It brings together a number of renowned scholars

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<sup>450</sup><http://she.web.unsw.edu.au/>

<sup>451</sup><https://www.facebook.com/Brazilian-Keynesian-Association-202316703235479/>

from Harvard University to offer programs, workshops and colloquia that are unconventionally designed to endorse dialectical discussions.

More information is available here: [www.camb-institute.org](http://www.camb-institute.org)<sup>452</sup>

### **5.2.8 Cambridge Political Economy Society (CPES)**

The Cambridge Political Economy Society, founded in the 1970s, aims to advance the education of the public in political economy and related matters, and to promote research in matters pertaining to political economy and to publish the useful results of such research. To this end the Society publishes the Cambridge Journal of Economics, the Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society and Contributions to Political Economy.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>453</sup>.

### **5.2.9 Cambridge Social Ontology Group (CSOG)**

The Cambridge Social Ontology Group has been formed with the aim of pursuing social ontology, the systematic study of the nature and basic structure of social reality. A motivating belief is that there is much to be gained not only from the determination of new social categories, where appropriate, but also from the systematic study and elaboration of such familiar categories as process, change, difference, gender, race, space, time, law, internal-relationality, open and closed systems, value, money, markets, firms, regions, power, authority, trust, testimony, institutions, norms, rules, custom, convention, profit, output, income, wealth, identity, individual, social evolution, development, human flourishing, probability, society and economy.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>454</sup>.

### **5.2.10 Critical Political Economy Research Network**

The network brings together critical scholarship on political economy. Our interests are rooted in but not limited to European political economies. It is a platform to promote and facilitate such research endeavours, to reassert the critical political economy perspective in European Sociology and European social science in general, and to promote

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<sup>452</sup><http://www.camb-institute.org>

<sup>453</sup><http://www.cpes.org.uk/>

<sup>454</sup><http://www.csog.econ.cam.ac.uk/>

critical and emancipatory scholarship in Europe. The network was established in 2005 and is a member of the European Sociological Association (ESA).

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>455</sup> .

### **5.2.11 Foundations for European Economics Development (FEED)**

The aim of FEED is to make economics more relevant, less an exercise in mathematical technique for its own sake, and more able to deal with real-world problems. Since its foundation in 1990, and with the support of several of Europe s leading economists, FEED has funded research and education throughout Europe in broader and more relevant approaches to economics.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>456</sup> .

### **5.2.12 French Association for Political Economy (FAPE)**

<http://assoeconomiepolitique.org/>

### **5.2.13 German Association for Political Economy-Arbeitskreis Politische Ökonomie**

Nach einer auseinandersetzungreichen Tagung des Vereins für Socialpolitik Anfang der 70-er Jahre über Macht und ökonomisches Gesetz gründeten kritische WirtschaftswissenschaftlerInnen eine eigene Vereinigung. Die damalige zentrale Auseinandersetzung mit der wiederentdeckten Marxschen Theorie aufgreifend nannten sie sich Arbeitskreis Politische Ökonomie, wobei das theoretische Spektrum von Anfang an weit gefasst war, und auch keynesianische, kritische neoklassische wie institutionelle VertreterInnen aufwies.

Hauptaufgabe war und ist es, in halbjährlichen Tagungen zu wechselnden Themen eine alternative Wissenschaftsaneignung durch eine offene Diskursatmosphäre zu ermöglichen. Heute hat der Arbeitskreis mehr als 150 Mitglieder aus verschiedenen Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften und kann auf eine über 30jährige Geschichte erfolgreicher Tagungsaktivität mit einer Vielzahl von Publikationen zurückblicken.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>457</sup> .

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<sup>455</sup><http://criticalpoliticaleconomy.net/>

<sup>456</sup><http://www.feed-charity.org/>

<sup>457</sup>[http://www.iim.uni-flensburg.de/vwl/front\\_content.php?idcat=1696](http://www.iim.uni-flensburg.de/vwl/front_content.php?idcat=1696)

### 5.2.14 German Keynes Society–Keynes-Gesellschaft

Die Keynes-Gesellschaft hat sich zum Ziel gesetzt, die Diskussion und die Verbreitung der wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Erkenntnisse von John Maynard Keynes, dem bedeutendsten Ökonomen des 20. Jahrhunderts, der von 1883 – 1946 lebte, sowie der darauf aufbauenden Theorien zu fördern. Ihr wichtigstes Instrument dafür ist ihr Informationsangebot im Internet. Informationen über Keynes und seine Theorien sind insbesondere für die nachwachsenden Studentengenerationen dringend notwendig, weil in Zeitungen, in Lehrbüchern und in der Lehre an vielen – vor allem deutschsprachigen – Universitäten die keynesianische Ökonomie und die Ökonomie von Keynes nur sehr stiefmütterlich behandelt und häufig verwässert oder verfälscht dargestellt werden. Sie wird häufig irrtümlicherweise als eine spezielle Theorie dargestellt, die nur für tiefe Depressionen oder nur in der sehr kurzen Frist gültig ist. Daher ist die Theorie von Keynes inzwischen keineswegs jedem Absolventen einer wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Fakultät vertraut. Aus diesen Gründen wollen wir allen Interessierten über das Internet einen Zugang zu Keynes eröffnen, damit sie sich selbst ein Urteil bilden können. Darüber hinaus veranstaltet die Gesellschaft wissenschaftliche Tagungen und vergibt Preise für wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Forschungsarbeiten sowie für Wirtschaftspublizistik.

Further information is available [here](#)<sup>458</sup> .

### 5.2.15 IDEAs International Development Economics Associates

IDEAs has been established with the purpose of building a pluralist network of heterodox economists engaged in the teaching, research and application of critical analyses of economic development. While the organization will be South-based, the network will be open to all committed to developing more appropriate and progressive analysis of development challenges.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>459</sup> .

### 5.2.16 Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics (JAFEE)

Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics (JAFEE) was founded in 1997 and currently has more than 500 members with heterogeneous background, economics, business science, law, sociology, history, physics, biology, engineering and mathematics. Primary aim of our association is to make a breakthrough of economics and to find a new way of

<sup>458</sup><http://www.keynes-gesellschaft.de/>

<sup>459</sup><http://www.networkideas.org>

market economy. We held a conference twice a year, publish academic journal and develop young scholars. Moreover, we are going on international conversation and research programs.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>460</sup> .

### **5.2.17 Japan Society of Political Economy (JSPE)**

The Japan Society of Political Economy is an interdisciplinary association devoted to the study, development, and application of Marxian political economy to social problems. JSPE was founded in 1959 and since then has played a central role in the academic study of political economy. JSPE is one of the registered Academic Societies of The Science Council of Japan.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>461</sup> .

### **5.2.18 Japanese Society for Post Keynesian Economics (JSPKE)**

The Japanese Society for Post Keynesian Economics was established in April 1980 in order to promote the researches on Post Keynesian Economics in Japan and to activate communications among scholars who have interests in Post Keynesian Economics. The Society holds seminars(or Meetings) about three times a year.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>462</sup> .

### **5.2.19 Keynes Society Japan (KSJ)**

Here is a link to their [website](#)<sup>463</sup> (in Japanese).

### **5.2.20 Korean Association for Political Economy (KAPE)**

KAPE (formerly, Korea Social and Economic Studies Association KSESA) was founded in 1987. KAPE publishes the Review of Social & Economics Studies two times a year.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>464</sup> .

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<sup>460</sup><http://www.econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp/%7Eevoeco>

<sup>461</sup>[http://www.jspe.gr.jp/en\\_front](http://www.jspe.gr.jp/en_front)

<sup>462</sup><http://www.kisc.meiji.ac.jp/~pk/pke.htm>

<sup>463</sup><http://keynes-society.blog.so-net.ne.jp>

<sup>464</sup><http://www.ksesa.org/>

### 5.2.21 Network for Plural Economics (NPE)

The “Netzwerk Plurale Ökonomik e.V.” (Network for Plural Economics, NPE) is a coalition of students, lecturers and researchers in economics who are deeply concerned about the current state of their discipline. Economics in Germany is dominated by a monoculture of thought that structurally prevents different approaches from being addressed in the research and teaching of economics, proposes one-sided policies, and limits the thinking of the next generation of decision makers.

The Network intends to promote pluralism of economic theories, to highlight the solution of real-world problems, and to enhance self-criticism and openness among economists. The Network deliberately goes beyond the scope of professional discussions among economists and tries to involve civil society, politics, and the general public.

More information about the network is available [here](#)<sup>465</sup> .

### 5.2.22 Research Network Macroeconomics and Macroeconomic Policies (FMM)

Since 1996 the Research Network Macroeconomics and Macroeconomic Policies (FMM) has existed as a platform for analysis, research and discussion of macroeconomic issues. It is primarily based in Germany and Austria but cooperates closely with similar networks in other countries, particular in Europe. The Network is concerned to promote the revival and development of macroeconomic approaches which have tended to be eclipsed since the 1970s, especially in Germany, as a result of the dominance of neoclassical, monetarist and supply-side approaches. The Network aims to be both a platform for discussions about economic theory as well as a forum for economic policy debates: Macroeconomic theory is seen as the basis for policies which aim at high employment, environmentally sustainable growth, price stability, reduced inequality, and the elimination of poverty. In particular, the Network seeks to promote an exchange between competing theoretical paradigms.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>466</sup> .

### 5.2.23 Research Network on Innovation

The Research Network on Innovation (RRI) was established in 2007 by economists and management of innovation scholars, across different universities and institutions in France and abroad. The Research Network on Innovation aims at promoting the production and the diffusion of knowledge on the information society and the economy

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<sup>465</sup><http://www.plurale-oekonomik.de/>

<sup>466</sup>[http://www.boeckler.de/index\\_netzwerk-makrooekonomie.htm](http://www.boeckler.de/index_netzwerk-makrooekonomie.htm)

of knowledge and innovation, notably through inter-university relationships and also between the worlds of research and of the enterprise. The network develops common research projects, consulting activities, editorial activities and organizes scientific events.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>467</sup> .

### 5.2.24 Rethinking Economics

Rethinking Economics is a network of member groups from the UK, USA, India, Italy, Israel, Brazil, and Chile. We bring together students and non-students alike. We are made up not only of academics, but also of professionals and concerned citizens. Our mission is to diversify, demystify, and reinvigorate economics. We believe strongly in a pluralist, open, interdisciplinary economics for the 21st century. We organise as horizontal network and welcome new ideas and new groups or individuals to join in the rethinking. The first Rethinking Economics conference was organised by students in Tübingen, Germany in 2012. We were founded as a network of groups in 2013, starting from the London School of Economics, Manchester Post-Crash Economics Society, UCL Better Economics Society, and Cambridge Society for Economic Pluralism. Since then the network has been growing rapidly.

If you wish to get in touch with any of the member groups, please check their [website](#)<sup>468</sup> , or email to [rethinkingeconomicsuk@gmail.com](mailto:rethinkingeconomicsuk@gmail.com)<sup>469</sup> .

### 5.2.25 Sociedade Brasileira de Economia Política-Brazilian Society of Political Economy (SEP)

A Sociedade Brasileira de Economia Política (SEP) foi criada em junho de 1996, durante a realização do I Encontro Nacional de Economia Clássica e Política, na Universidade Federal Fluminense, em Niterói (RJ). Ao final desse Encontro foi realizada a assembleia de fundação da SEP, que aprovou seus estatutos e elegeu sua primeira diretoria. A SEP é uma sociedade civil sem fins lucrativos, que tem por objetivo primordial garantir um espaço ampliado de discussão a todas as correntes teóricas e áreas de trabalho que entendam a economia como uma ciência inescapavelmente social e que, por isso, tenham na crítica ao mainstream seu elemento comum.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>470</sup> .

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<sup>467</sup><http://rrien.univ-littoral.fr/>

<sup>468</sup><http://rethinkecon.co.uk/>

<sup>469</sup><mailto:rethinkingeconomicsuk@gmail.com>

<sup>470</sup><http://www.sep.org.br/>



## 5.3 Associations dedicated to the History of Economic Thought

### 5.3.1 European Society for the History of Economic Thought (ESHET)

The European Society for the History of Economic Thought promotes:

- the teaching and research in the history of economic thought in Europe, taking into account different traditions and languages,
- the co-operation with European national economic societies and organisations in the history of economic thought,
- the communications and exchange of ideas amongst European teachers and researchers in the history of economic thought, including the organisation of conferences, seminars and summer schools,
- the establishment of links with national economic societies and organisations for the history of economic thought outside Europe,
- the introduction of innovative methods in the teaching of the history of economic thought,
- the collaboration in researches in the history of economic thought on a European basis.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>471</sup> .

### 5.3.2 History of Economics Society of Australia (HETSA)

The History of Economic Thought Society was founded in 1981. It publishes the History of Economics Review, a refereed and ECONLIT listed biannual journal.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>472</sup> .

### 5.3.3 History of Economics Society

Since its formal establishment in 1974, the History of Economics Society has committed itself to encouraging interest, fostering scholarship, and promoting discussion among scholars and professionals in the field of the history of economics. The society is an

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<sup>471</sup><http://www.eshet.net/>

<sup>472</sup><http://hetsa.org.au>

international organization that publishes the Journal of the History of Economic Thought in conjunction with Cambridge University Press, sponsors an online collection of working papers under the name of the SSRN History of Economics eJournal, supports with other societies the SHOE email list hosted by York University, provides grants as part of the Samuels Young Scholars Program, and is a contributing partner to new initiatives.

Further information is available [here](#)<sup>473</sup> .

### 5.3.4 Japanese Society for History of Economic Thought (JSHET)

JSHET was established in April 1950 mainly for two purposes; (1) to promote the study of the history of economics, and the history of social and economic thought, and (2) to foster the international and internal exchange for its members. It holds the annual nationwide meeting and several local meetings in four regional branches, Tohoku, Kanto, Kansai and Seinan.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>474</sup> .

### 5.3.5 The History of Economic Thought Society

The History of Economic Thought Society (THETS) is one of the longest established groups of scholars with an interest in the history of economic thought.

The Society organises an annual conference in September, and regularly publishes book reviews on this website. Other Society activities include curation of an online archive, and representation of the professional interests of historians of economic thought on national and international level, in close collaboration with other learned societies and allied organisations.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>475</sup> .

## 5.4 Heterodox Research Centers

### 5.4.1 Argentina Institute for Economic Development

**The Argentine Institute for Economic Development (IADE)** is a non-profit civilian association (Argentina) by a group of professors, professionals, technicians, members

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<sup>473</sup><http://www.historyofeconomics.org/>

<sup>474</sup>[http://jshet.net/modules/english/index.php?cat\\_id=3](http://jshet.net/modules/english/index.php?cat_id=3)

<sup>475</sup><https://thets.org.uk/>

of cooperatives and entrepreneurs with the aim of promoting, realising and spreading studies, debates and research.

Its aim is to analyze the social, economic and political structure of Argentina with a heterodox focus from social sciences in a regional and global framework, and to debate proposals related to achieving a national development which is independent and self-sustained, in order to achieve a more fair society with an equitable distribution of wealth and political sovereignty.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>476</sup> .

#### **5.4.2 BISA International Political Economy Group (IPEG)**

IPEG, short for International Political Economy Group, was formed in 1971 on the initiative of Susan Strange, then with the Royal Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House. It received a limited amount of funding from the Economic and Social Research Council of the UK in 1974, and became affiliated with the British International Studies Association (BISA) after that organisation was founded in 1974. IPEG has functioned continuously since 1971 except for a brief interval in the late 1980s , and counts among its past Convenors the likes of Susan Strange, Fred Hirsch, Roger Tooze, Geoffrey Underhill, Randall Germain, Rorden Wilkinson, and Nicola Phillips. Paul Langley has been Convenor since June 2005.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>477</sup> .

#### **5.4.3 Binzagr Institute for Sustainable Prosperity**

The Binzagr Institute for Sustainable Prosperity is an independent public policy think-tank dedicated to the promotion of interdisciplinary research in the service of an improved quality of life for all members of society. We believe that providing decent employment opportunities for everyone ready, willing and able to work at a socially established living wage is an institutional prerequisite for social justice and sustainable prosperity. “Sustainable prosperity” is conceived here holistically, to encompass the physical, mental, environmental, financial, educational and civic wellbeing of all individuals, families, neighborhoods, and regions throughout the world.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>478</sup> .

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<sup>476</sup><http://www.iade.org.ar/modules/noticias/>

<sup>477</sup><http://www.bisa-ipeg.org/>

<sup>478</sup><http://www.binzagr-institute.org/>

#### **5.4.4 Center for Full Employment and Equity (CofFEE)**

The Centre of Full Employment and Equity (known as CofFEE) is an official research centre at the University of Newcastle and seeks to promote research aimed at restoring full employment and achieving an economy that delivers equitable outcomes for all.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>479</sup> .

#### **5.4.5 Center for History of Political Economy at Duke University**

The mission of the Center for the History of Political Economy is to promote and support research in, and the teaching of, the history of economics. It supports an active Fellowship and Visiting Scholars program, a regular Workshop series, a Hope Lunch series for the discussion of work in progress, special events, a summer Teaching Institute, and, with Duke University Press, the annual History of Political Economy conference. The Center was founded in 2008 with a significant grant from the John W. Pope Foundation.

More information can be found [here](#)<sup>480</sup> .

#### **5.4.6 Centro Sraffa**

The aims of the Centro di Ricerche e Documentazione Piero Sraffa are to foster research based on the approach of the Classical economists, from the Physiocrats and Adam Smith to Ricardo, as taken up and developed by Piero Sraffa and subsequent authors, and to stimulate debate in both the theoretical and the applied spheres with other schools of contemporary economic analysis. As an essential part of the reconstruction of political economy along these lines, the Centro Sraffa also promotes the study of economic realities and policies in their social and institutional contexts.

More information can be found [here](#)<sup>481</sup> .

#### **5.4.7 Global Economic Governance Initiative (GEGI) at Boston University**

The Global Economic Governance Initiative (GEGI) is a research program at Boston University. It was founded in 2008 to advance policy-relevant knowledge about governance for financial stability, human development, and the environment.

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<sup>479</sup><http://e1.newcastle.edu.au/coffee/>

<sup>480</sup><http://hope.econ.duke.edu/>

<sup>481</sup><http://www.centrosraffa.org/>

More information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>482</sup> .

#### **5.4.8 Institute for Comprehensive Analysis of Economy (ICAE) at the Johannes Kepler University Linz**

The Institute for Comprehensive Analysis of Economy was established at the Johannes Kepler University of Linz in the Autumn of 2009 almost exactly one year after the crash of commercial finance. It is an externally funded research institute with a focus on the causes and background of the economic crisis. The institute prefers an interdisciplinary approach, embedding the economy as a whole into the complex of the social areas of academics, politics and the media. Socio-economic theories in the tradition of Thorstein Veblen, Max Weber, Joseph A. Schumpeter or John Maynard Keynes serves as an inspiration for this, as does the vast area of heterodox economics. The Institute sees economics as a social science which is aware of its macroeconomic and sociological foundations and which axiomatically opposes the idea that market processes represent natural orders.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>483</sup> .

#### **5.4.9 Institute for International Political Economy (IPE) at the Berlin School of Economics and Law**

The Berlin Institute for International Political Economy (IPE) is concerned with the relation between the economy and political power in a globalised world, and the social implications that this raises. The recurrence of serious financial crises, rising social inequality and a disregard for human rights indicate that conflicts involving economic and political interests have become more acute. This raises many urgent questions about the types of political and social regulation of the economy that would be desirable. In addition, since globalisation has depended on energy generated from non-renewable fossil fuels which poses a serious threat to the global climate, international political economy must be complemented by an international political ecology.

The IPE aims to promote interdisciplinary research drawing on economics, political science and sociology to deepen our understanding of these issues, and to make the results of this research available to individuals and groups who are active in political, social and economic initiatives.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>484</sup> .

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<sup>482</sup><http://www.bu.edu/pardeeschool/research/gegi/>

<sup>483</sup><http://www.icae.at/>

<sup>484</sup><http://www.ipe-berlin.org/>

#### **5.4.10 Institute for New Economic Thinking (INET)**

Founded in October 2009 with a \$50 million pledge by George Soros, the New York City-based Institute for New Economic Thinking is a nonprofit organization providing fresh insight and thinking to promote changes in economic theory and practice through conferences, grants and education initiatives.

The Institute recognizes problems and inadequacies within our current economic system and the modes of thought used to comprehend recent and past catastrophic developments in the world economy. The Institute embraces the professional responsibility to think beyond these inadequate methods and models and will support the emergence of new paradigms in the understanding of economic processes.

The Institute firmly believes in empowering the next generation, providing the proper guidance as we challenge outdated approaches with innovative and ethical economic strategy.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>485</sup> .

#### **5.4.11 International Centre of Research and Information on the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy (CIRIEC)**

CIRIEC (International Centre of Research and Information on the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy) is a non-governmental international scientific organization. Its objectives are to undertake and promote the collection of information, scientific research, and the publication of works on economic sectors and activities oriented towards the service of the general and collective interest:

- action by the State and the local and regional public authorities in economic fields (economic policy, regulation);
- public utilities;
- public and mixed enterprises at the national, regional and municipal levels;
- the so-called “social economy” (not-for-profit economy, cooperatives, mutuals, and non-profit organizations); etc.

In these fields CIRIEC develops activities of interest for both managers and researchers.

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<sup>485</sup><http://ineteconomics.org>

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>486</sup> .

#### **5.4.12 International Economic Policy Institute at the George Washington University**

The International Economic Policy Institute is a bilingual, non-partisan, non-profit policy Institute at Laurentian University, Ontario (Canada), which seeks to offer critical thinking on the most relevant economic and social policies in Canada and around the world. In particular, the institutes mission is to explore themes related to macroeconomic policies, globalization and development issues, and income distribution and employment policies. Our overall concern is with the social and economic dignity of the human being and his/her role within the larger global community.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>487</sup> .

#### **5.4.13 Levy Economics Institute of Bard College**

The Levy Economics Institute of [Bard College](#)<sup>488</sup> , founded in 1986 through the generous support of Bard College trustee [Leon Levy](#)<sup>489</sup> , is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, public policy research organization. The Levy Institute is independent of any political or other affiliation, and encourages diversity of opinion in the examination of economic policy issues while striving to transform ideological arguments into informed debate.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>490</sup> .

#### **5.4.14 Macroeconomic Policy Institute (IMK) at Hans Boeckler Foundation**

The Macroeconomic Policy Institute (IMK) is an independent academic institute within the Hans-Böckler-Foundation, a non-profit organisation fostering co-determination and promoting research and academic study. The Foundation is linked to the German Confederation of Trade Unions (DGB).

The IMK was founded in 2005 to strengthen the macroeconomic perspective both in economic research and in the economic policy debate. The IMK analyses business cycle developments and conducts economic policy research, notably on fiscal and monetary policy, labour markets, income distribution and financial markets. The Institute seeks

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<sup>486</sup><http://www.ciriec.ulg.ac.be/en>

<sup>487</sup><https://laurentian.ca/international-economic-policy-institute>

<sup>488</sup><http://www.bard.edu/>

<sup>489</sup><http://www.levyinstitute.org/about/llevy/>

<sup>490</sup><http://www.levyinstitute.org/>

to address the challenges facing macroeconomics and economic policy in the wake of the global financial crisis.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>491</sup> .

#### **5.4.15 Marx Dialectical Studies**

Marx Dialectical Studies is a cultural institute with two main goals. Our association is conceived as a reference point for those who mean to inquiry into Marx's thought with solid philological background (MEGA2) and critical methodology (dialectics). In a first period, our activity will mainly be on the internet and will focus on book and article reviews. Later, classes and seminars dedicated to Marx, Hegel and the historical debate will be organized.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>492</sup> .

#### **5.4.16 PRIME: Policy Research in Macroeconomics**

The PRIME network is made up of a group of economists aware that conventional or mainstream economic theory has proved of almost no relevance to the ongoing and chronic failure of the global economy. We note the outstanding failure of current economic policy to provide society at large with work; or with policies to deal with the gravest threat facing us all: climate change. We are angered by the failure of mainstream economics to challenge the finance sector and believe this can be explained in part by its blind spot for the role of credit in the economy, and by the fatal error of drawing macroeconomic conclusions from microeconomic reasoning. As a result, economists, commentators and policymakers are repeatedly embarrassed by economic outcomes.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>493</sup> .

#### **5.4.17 Political Economy Research Group (PERG) at Kingston University**

The Political Economy approach highlights the role of effective demand, institutions and social conflict in economic analysis and thereby builds on Austrian, Institutional, Keynesian and Marxist traditions. Economic processes are perceived to be embedded in social relations that must be analysed in the context of historical considerations, power relations and social norms. As a consequence, a broad range of methodological

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<sup>491</sup>[http://www.boeckler.de/imk\\_english.htm](http://www.boeckler.de/imk_english.htm)

<sup>492</sup><http://marxdialecticalstudies.blogspot.com/>

<sup>493</sup><http://www.primeeconomics.org/>



approaches is employed, and cooperation with other disciplines, including history, law, sociology and other social sciences, is necessary.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>494</sup> .

#### **5.4.18 Political Economy Research Institute (PERI) at UMASS-Amherst**

The Political Economy Research Institute (PERI) promotes human and ecological well-being through our original research. Our approach is to translate what we learn into workable policy proposals that are capable of improving life on our planet today and in the future. In the words of the late Professor Robert Heilbroner, we at PERI “strive to make a workable science out of morality.”

Established in 1998, PERI is an independent unit of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, with close ties to the Department of Economics. PERI staff frequently work collaboratively with faculty members and graduate students from the University of Massachusetts, and other economists from around the world. Many of these colleagues have become PERI Research Associates. Since its founding, PERI has become a leading source of research and policy initiatives on issues of globalization, unemployment, financial market instability, central bank policy, living wages and decent work, and the economics of peace, development, and the environment.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>495</sup> .

#### **5.4.19 Schwartz Center for Economic Policy Analysis (SCEPA) at New School**

The Schwartz Center for Economic Policy Analysis (SCEPA) is an economic policy research think tank located within the department of economics at The New School for Social Research. SCEPA works with New School economists and researchers to focus public debate on the role government can and should play in the economy to raise living standards, create economic security, and attain full employment. With a focus on collaboration and outreach, it provides original, standards-based research on key policy issues to empower policymakers and create positive change.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>496</sup> .

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<sup>494</sup><http://fass.kingston.ac.uk/research/perg>

<sup>495</sup><http://www.peri.umass.edu/>

<sup>496</sup><http://www.newschool.edu/nssr/schwartz-center/>

## 5.5 Organizations connecting research and activism

### 5.5.1 Association for Integrity and Responsible Leadership in Economics and Associated Professions (AIRLEAP)

The Association for Integrity and Responsible Leadership in Economics and Associated Professions (AIRLEAP) is a non-profit organization. We are incorporated in the state of Virginia, in the United States, but our audience, and the relevance of the topics that we address, are worldwide.

We are deeply concerned about the issues of integrity and responsible leadership in economics as they relate to economic discourse, economic decision making, and the career development of economists and related professionals.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>497</sup> .

### 5.5.2 Brazilian Institute for Full Employment

Several months ago, the Brazilian Institute for Full Employment joined EFE as an institutional member. At that time I shared with the members of the network information and documents regarding the Brazilian Campaign for Zero Unemployment. We are very happy to announce that a lot of progress has since been made regarding a proposal for the creation of the Brazilian Job Guarantee Programme. In the past months, broadly based consultations with civil society organizations, members of government, trade unions and economists in Brazil have resulted in enthusiastic endorsement for such a policy intervention. To further discuss this initiative we have organized the First Citizen City International Symposium on ELR. This public dialogue forum, supported by the National Development Bank of Brazil, is scheduled to take place in Rio, March 9-10. For details please visit theEFE website. In conclusion, we wish to acknowledge the contributions of the network of Economists for Full Employment, which have enabled us to make important connections with economists, policy makers and advisors from around the world.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>498</sup> .

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<sup>497</sup><http://www.airleap.org/>

<sup>498</sup><http://www.desenvolvimentistas.com.br/>

### 5.5.3 Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives (CCPA)

CCPA offers an alternative to the message that we have no choice about the policies that affect our lives. Undertakes research on issues of social and economic justice. Produces research reports, books, opinion pieces, fact sheets and other publications, including The Monitor, a monthly digest of progressive research and opinion.

Further information can be obtained be [here](#)<sup>499</sup> .

### 5.5.4 Center for Global Justice

On the global as well as the local levels, progressive social movements are struggling for social justice against corporate globalization, sexism, racism, environmental destruction, poverty and war. Above all, they struggle against inequality and exploitation. Mobilizing a rising tide of people of all ages, nationalities and social identities, classes, faiths, the social movements of our time are raising the consciousness of men and women in both the First and Third Worlds. They are finding that the existing social order neither meets their interests nor the kind of society in which they wish to live. Their protest is not only a rejection of what exists but also an expression of faith that another world is possible.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>500</sup> .

### 5.5.5 Center for Progressive Reform

CPR believes sensible safeguards in these areas serve important shared values, including doing the best we can to prevent harm to people and the environment, distributing environmental harms and benefits fairly, and protecting the earth for future generations. CPR rejects the view that the economic efficiency of private markets should be the only value used to guide government action. Rather, CPR supports thoughtful government action and reform to advance the well-being of human life and the environment. Additionally, CPR believes people play a crucial role in ensuring both private and public sector decisions that result in improved protection of consumers, public health and safety, and the environment. Accordingly, CPR supports ready public access to the courts, enhanced public participation, and improved public access to information.

to public scrutiny.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>501</sup> .

<sup>499</sup><http://www.policyalternatives.ca>

<sup>500</sup><http://www.globaljusticecenter.org/>

<sup>501</sup><http://www.progressivereform.org>

### 5.5.6 Chicago Political Economy Group

The Chicago Political Economy Groups mission is to provide research, writing and speaking to advance the goal of economic and social justice. We are labor and community activists, academics, and others interested in political economic analysis and related progressive policies.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>502</sup> .

### 5.5.7 Conference of Socialist Economists (CSE)

The Conference of Socialist Economists (CSE) is an international, democratic membership organisation committed to developing a materialist critique of capitalism, unconstrained by conventional academic divisions between subjects. CSE has organised and supported conferences and seminars and publishes *Capital & Class* three times a year.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>503</sup> .

### 5.5.8 Council of Georgist Organizations

Their webpage can be found [here](#)<sup>504</sup> .

### 5.5.9 Democracy at Work

Democracy at Work is a project, begun in 2010, that aims to build a social movement. The movement's goal is transition to a new society whose productive enterprises (offices, factories, and stores) will mostly be WSDEs, a true economic democracy. The WSDEs would partner equally with similarly organized residential communities they interact with at the local, regional, and national levels (and hopefully international as well). That partnership would form the basis of genuine participatory democracy.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>505</sup> .

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<sup>502</sup><http://www.cpeonline.org/>

<sup>503</sup><http://www.cseweb.org.uk/>

<sup>504</sup><http://www.cgocouncil.org/>

<sup>505</sup><http://www.democracyatwork.info/>

### 5.5.10 Economic Policy Institute (EPI)

EPI, a non-profit, non-partisan think tank, was created in 1986 to broaden discussions about economic policy to include the needs of low- and middle-income workers. EPI believes every working person deserves a good job with fair pay, affordable health care, and retirement security. To achieve this goal, EPI conducts research and analysis on the economic status of working America. EPI proposes public policies that protect and improve the economic conditions of low- and middle-income workers and assesses policies with respect to how they affect those workers.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>506</sup> .

### 5.5.11 Economics for Equity and the Environment Network

Economics for Equity and the Environment Network (E3) has launched a new website to demonstrate the weight of economic analysis in the peer reviewed literature that supports immediate, large-scale policy responses to the climate crisis. The Real Climate Economics website offers a reader s guide to the real economics of climate change, an emerging body of scholarship that is consistent with the urgency of the problem as seen from a climate science perspective.

The website can be accessed [here](#)<sup>507</sup> .

### 5.5.12 Foundations for European Progressive Studies (FEPS)

FEPS is a newly created European progressive foundation. Close to the Party of European Socialists (PES) but nevertheless independent, FEPS embodies a new way of thinking on the European labour, socialist and social-democratic scene. FEPS intends to establish an intellectual crossroad between social democracy and the European project, putting fresh thinking at the core of its action, which will be divided into the following axes: debate, reflection, training and communication.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>508</sup> .

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<sup>506</sup><http://www.epi.org/>

<sup>507</sup><http://www.RealClimateEconomics.org>

<sup>508</sup><http://www.feps-europe.eu>

### 5.5.13 Green Economics Institute

The website of the initiative can be found [here](#)<sup>509</sup> .

### 5.5.14 Institut de Recherche et d Informations Socio-economiques (IRIS)

An institute organized by graduate students in Quebec in order to participate in economic debates in the media.

Their website can be accessed [here](#)<sup>510</sup> .

### 5.5.15 International Student Initiative for Pluralism in Economics

In 2014, we founded the International Student Initiative for Pluralism in Economics (ISIPE) as a coalition of 65 Economics student groups from 30 countries; today we are 82 student groups. While there has been some progress in last years, a lot remains to be done to bring about a fundamental change in the teaching of economics.

See the Call's page [here](#)<sup>511</sup> .

### 5.5.16 National Jobs for All Coalition

The National Jobs for All Coalition is committed to building a new movement for full employment at livable wages. This goal unites a diverse group of otherwise divided, single-issue constituencies. The Coalition includes individuals and organizations with a wide range of interests workers , women s, children s and seniors rights, civil rights, and economic justice. Others work on health care, the environment, economic conversion, are academics, social workers and lawyers, artists or simply concerned individuals. The goals of all of us would be easier to reach if there were jobs for all at decent wages.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>512</sup> .

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<sup>509</sup><http://www.greeneconomics.org.uk/>

<sup>510</sup><http://www.iris-recherche.qc.ca/>

<sup>511</sup><http://www.isipe.net/>

<sup>512</sup><http://www.njfac.org/>

### 5.5.17 New Economics Foundation

NEF is the UK's leading think tank promoting social, economic and environmental justice. Our aim is to transform the economy so that it works for people and the planet.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>513</sup> .

### 5.5.18 Progressive Economics Forum (PEF)

The Progressive Economics Forum aims to promote the development of a progressive economics community in Canada. The PEF brings together over 200 progressive economists, working in universities, the labour movement, and activist research organizations.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>514</sup> .

### 5.5.19 Reteaching Economics

The vast majority of universities teach only one school of thought: neoclassical economics. We think students deserve better. We are a diverse group of early career academics who are responding to the student campaign for greater pluralism in economics curricula.

To develop our response, we have set up an open network and invite early career academics to join us. We are interested in collaborating with other student, research and practitioner groups and look forward to hearing from you.

More information: <http://reteacheconomics.org/><sup>515</sup>

### 5.5.20 Roosevelt Institute

Inspired by the legacy of Franklin and Eleanor, the Roosevelt Institute reimagines America as it should be: a place where hard work is rewarded, everyone participates, and everyone enjoys a fair share of our collective prosperity. We believe that when the rules work against this vision, it's our responsibility to recreate them.

Further information can be obtained [here](#)<sup>516</sup> .

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<sup>513</sup><http://www.neweconomics.org/>

<sup>514</sup><http://progressive-economics.ca>

<sup>515</sup><http://reteacheconomics.org/>

<sup>516</sup><http://rooseveltinstitute.org/about/>

### 5.5.21 The socialist project

In Canada and the world today, there is an imperative for the Left to begin a sustained process of reflection, struggle and organizational re-groupment and experimentation. Neither capitalism nor neoliberalism will fade from the political landscape based on the momentum of their own contradictions and without the Left developing new political capacities. We encourage those who share this assessment to meet, debate and begin to make a contribution to a renewed socialist project in your union, school and community.

Access the project's [website](#)<sup>517</sup> .

### 5.5.22 United for a Fair Economy

United for a Fair Economy is a national, independent, nonpartisan, organization. UFE raises awareness that concentrated wealth and power undermine the economy, corrupt democracy, deepen the racial divide, and tear communities apart. We support and help build social movements for greater equality.

Further information can be found [here](#)<sup>518</sup> .

## 6 Heterodox Economic Teaching Material

### 6.1 Introductions to Heterodox Economics and Political Economy

#### 6.1.1 Textbooks and introductions

Bougrine, Hassan, Parker, Ian and Seccareccia, Mario (2010): *Introducing Microeconomic Analysis: Issues, Questions, and Competing Views*<sup>519</sup> . Emond Montgomery Publications

Bowles, Samuel, Edwards, Richard and Roosevelt, Frank (2005): *Understanding Capitalism: Competition, Command, and Change*<sup>520</sup> . Oxford University Press

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<sup>517</sup><http://www.socialistproject.ca/>

<sup>518</sup><http://www.faireconomy.org/>

<sup>519</sup><http://www.emp.ca/introducing-microeconomic-analysis-issues-questions-and-competing-views.html>

<sup>520</sup><http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780195138658.do>



- Brenner, Robert (2006): *The Economics of Global Turbulence*<sup>521</sup> . VersoBooks
- Chang, Ha-Joon (2014): *Economics: A User's Guide. Pelican Books*<sup>522</sup> . Pelican
- Chang, Ha-Joon (2011): *23 Things They Don't Tell You About Capitalism*<sup>523</sup> . Penguin
- Chang, Ha-Joon (2010): *Bad Samaritans: The Myth of Free Trade and the Secret History of Capitalism*<sup>524</sup> . Bloomsbury Publishing
- Chang, Ha-Joon (2002): *Kicking Away the Ladder: Development Strategy in Historical Perspective.*<sup>525</sup> Anthem Press
- Chester, David (2015): *Consequential Macroeconomics: Rationalizing About How Our Social System Works*<sup>526</sup> . Lambert Academic Publishing
- Cohn, Steven Mark (2007): *Reintroducing Macroeconomics: A Critical Approach, 3rd edition*<sup>527</sup> . Routledge
- Desai, Radhika (2013): *Geopolitical Economy: After US Hegemony, Globalization and Empire*<sup>528</sup> . Pluto Press
- Dorman, Peter (2014): *Microeconomics: A Fresh Start*<sup>529</sup> . Springer
- Dorman, Peter (2014): *Macroeconomics: A Fresh Start*<sup>530</sup> . Springer
- Dowd, Douglas F. (1977): *Thorstein Veblen: A Critical Reappraisal*<sup>531</sup> . Greenwood Press
- Earl, Peter and Wakeley, Tim (2004): *Business Economics: A Contemporary*<sup>532</sup> . McGraw Hill.
- Elsner, Wolfram, Schwardt, Henning and Heinrich, Torsten (2014): *The Microeco-*

<sup>521</sup><http://www.versobooks.com/books/225-the-economics-of-global-turbulence>

<sup>522</sup><http://www.penguin.co.uk/nf/Book/BookDisplay/0,,9780718197032,00.html>

<sup>523</sup><http://www.penguin.co.uk/nf/Book/BookDisplay/0,,9780141047973,00.html>

<sup>524</sup><http://www.bloomsbury.com/us/bad-samaritans-9781596917385/>

<sup>525</sup><http://www.anthempress.com/kicking-away-the-ladder>

<sup>526</sup><https://www.lap-publishing.com/catalog/details/store/ru/book/978-3-659-61614-3/consequential-macroeconomics?search=Consequential%20Macroeconomics:%20Rationalizing%20About%20How%20Our%20Social%20System%20Works>

<sup>527</sup><https://www.routledge.com/products/9780765624376>

<sup>528</sup><http://www.plutobooks.com/display.asp?K=9780745329925>

<sup>529</sup><http://www.springer.com/economics/microeconomics/book/978-3-642-37433-3>

<sup>530</sup><http://www.springer.com/economics/macroeconomics/book/978-3-642-37440-1>

<sup>531</sup><http://www.worldcat.org/title/thorstein-veblen-a-critical-reappraisal-lectures-and-essays-commemorating-the-hundredth-anniversary-of-veblens-birth/oclc/3034265?referer=di&ht=edition>

<sup>532</sup><http://www.mcgraw-hill.co.uk/html/0077103920.html>



*Neoclassical and Institutional Perspectives on Economic Behaviour*<sup>543</sup> . Cengage Learning

Ingham, Geoffrey (2008): *Capitalism: With a New Postscript on the Financial Crisis and Its Aftermath*<sup>544</sup> . Polity

Katzner, Donald (2008): *An Introduction to the Economic Theory of Market Behavior: Microeconomics from a Walrasian Perspective*<sup>545</sup> . Edward Elgar Publishing

Keen, Steve (2011): *Debunking Economics, 2nd edition*<sup>546</sup> . Zed Books

Komlos, John (2014): *What Every Economics Student Needs to Know and Doesn't Get in the Usual Principles Text*<sup>547</sup> . Routledge

Larson, Rob, Reuss, Alejandro, Snyder, Bryan, Sturr, Chris and the D&S Collective (2014, eds): *Real World Micro, 21st edition*<sup>548</sup> . Dollars & Sense

Lee, Frederic S. (2014): *Microeconomic Theory: A Heterodox Approach*<sup>549</sup> . Routledge

Magnusen, Joel (2008): *Mindful Economics: How the US Economy Works, Why it Matters, and How it Could be Different*<sup>550</sup> . Seven Stories Press

Miller, John, Sherman, Zoe, Snyder, Bryan, Sturr, Chris and the D&S Collective (2014, eds): *Real World Macro, 31st edition*<sup>551</sup> . Dollars & Sense

Miller, Raymond C. (2008): *International Political Economy: Contrasting World Views*<sup>552</sup> . Routledge

Riddell, Tom, Shackelford, Jean, Stamos, Steve and Schneider, Geoffrey (2011): *Economics: A Tool for Critically Understanding Society, 9th edition*<sup>553</sup> . Prentice Hall

Sackrey, Charles, Schneider, Geoffrey and Knoedler, Janet (2013): *Introduction to Political Economy, 7th edition*<sup>554</sup> . Dollars & Sense

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<sup>543</sup><http://edu.cengage.co.uk/catalogue/product.aspx?isbn=1861525397>

<sup>544</sup><http://www.polity.co.uk/book.asp?ref=9780745636474>

<sup>545</sup>[https://www.e-elgar.com/bookentry\\_main.lasso?currency=US&id=3937](https://www.e-elgar.com/bookentry_main.lasso?currency=US&id=3937)

<sup>546</sup><http://zedbooks.co.uk/paperback/debunking-economics-revised-and-expanded-edition>

<sup>547</sup><https://www.routledge.com/products/9780765639233>

<sup>548</sup><http://www.dollarsandsense.org/bookstore/infomicro.html>

<sup>549</sup><http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415247313/>

<sup>550</sup><http://catalog.sevenstories.com/products/mindful-economics>

<sup>551</sup>[http://dollarsandsense.org/bookstore/macro\\_toc.html](http://dollarsandsense.org/bookstore/macro_toc.html)

<sup>552</sup><http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415384094/>

<sup>553</sup><http://www.pearsonhighered.com/educator/product/Economics-A-Tool-for-Critically-Understanding-Society/9780131368491.page>

<sup>554</sup><http://www.dollarsandsense.org/bookstore/infopoli.html>

Scarth, William (2014): *Macroeconomics: The Development of Modern Methods for Policy Analysis*<sup>555</sup> . Edward Elgar Publishing

Sherman, Howard J. (2010): *The Roller Coaster Economy: Financial Crisis, Great Recession, and the Public Option*<sup>556</sup> . Routledge

Sherman, Howard J., Hunt, E.K., Nesiba, Reynold F., O'Hara, Phillip A. and Wiens-Tuers, Barbara A. (2008): *Economics: An Introduction to Traditional and Progressive Views, 7th edition*<sup>557</sup> . Routledge

Stanford, Jim (2008): *Economics for Everyone: A Short Guide to the Economics of Capitalism*<sup>558</sup> . Pluto Books

Stretton, Hugh (1999): *Economics: A New Introduction*<sup>559</sup> . Pluto Press

Toruno, Mayo (2003): *The Political Economics of Capitalism*<sup>560</sup> . Cengage Learning

Varoufakis, Yanis (1998): *Foundations of Economics: A Beginner's Companion*<sup>561</sup> . Routledge

Weeks, John F. (2014): *Economics of the 1%: How Mainstream Economics Serves the Rich, Obscures Reality and Distorts Policy*<sup>562</sup> . Anthem Press

Wolff, Richard D. and Resnick, Stephen A. (2012): *Contending Economic Theories: Neo-classical, Keynesian, and Marxian*<sup>563</sup> . MIT Press

Wolff, Richard D. (2012): *Democracy at Work: A Cure for Capitalism*<sup>564</sup> . Haymarket Books

"*Frontier Issues in Economic Thought*"<sup>565</sup> is a collection of six edited volumes by researchers associated with the Global Development and Environment Institute. Each volume contains about fifty to one hundred short summaries of key book chapters and journal articles presenting largely heterodox views of the volume's topic area. The individual volume titles are: *A Survey of Ecological Economics, The Consumer Society,*

<sup>555</sup>[http://www.e-elgar.com/bookentry\\_main.lasso?currency=US&id=15138%20](http://www.e-elgar.com/bookentry_main.lasso?currency=US&id=15138%20)

<sup>556</sup><https://www.routledge.com/products/9780765625380>

<sup>557</sup><https://www.mesharpe.com/mall/resultsa.asp?Title=Economics%3A+An+Introduction+to+Traditional+and+Progressive+Views%2C+Seventh+Edition>

<sup>558</sup><http://www.plutobooks.com/display.asp?K=9780745327501&>

<sup>559</sup>[http://www.plutobooks.com/display.asp?K=9780745315362&st1=Economics%3A%2BA%2BNew%2BIntroduction%2B&sf1=keyword\\_index%2Cpublisher&sort=sort\\_pluto&m=1&dc=1](http://www.plutobooks.com/display.asp?K=9780745315362&st1=Economics%3A%2BA%2BNew%2BIntroduction%2B&sf1=keyword_index%2Cpublisher&sort=sort_pluto&m=1&dc=1)

<sup>560</sup><http://www.barnesandnoble.com/w/political-economics-of-capitalism-mayo-toruno/1100532858?ean=9781931442534>

<sup>561</sup><http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415178921/>

<sup>562</sup><http://www.anthempress.com/economics-of-the-1-percent>

<sup>563</sup><http://mitpress.mit.edu/books/contending-economic-theories-0>

<sup>564</sup><http://www.haymarketbooks.org/pb/Democracy-at-Work>

<sup>565</sup>[http://www.ase.tufts.edu/gdae/publications/frontier\\_series/index.html](http://www.ase.tufts.edu/gdae/publications/frontier_series/index.html)

*Human Well-Being and Economic Goals, The Changing Nature of Work, The Political Economy of Inequality, and A Survey of Sustainable Development: Social and Economic Dimensions.*

## 6.2 Introductions to Specific Heterodox Approaches

### 6.2.1 Introductions to Ecological Economics

Costanza, Robert, Cumberland, John, Daly, Herman, Goodland, Robert and Norgaard, Richard (2014): *An Introduction to Ecological Economics*<sup>566</sup> . CRC Press

Daly, Herman E. and Farley, Joshua (2010): *Ecological Economics: Principles and Applications, Second Edition*<sup>567</sup> . Island Press

Daly, Herman E. and Cobb Jr., John B. (1994): *For the Common Good: Redirecting the Economy Toward Community, the Environment, and a Sustainable Future*<sup>568</sup> . Beacon Press

Schumacher, E.F. (1973): *Small is Beautiful: Economics as if People Mattered*

### 6.2.2 Introductions to Feminist Economics

Ferber, Marianne A. and Nelson, Julie A. (1993, eds): *Beyond Economic Man: Feminist Theory and Economics*<sup>569</sup> . University Of Chicago Press

Ferber, Marianne A. and Nelson, Julie A. (2003, eds): *Feminist Economics Today: Beyond Economic Man*<sup>570</sup> . University Of Chicago Press

Peterson, Janice and Lewis, Margaret (2001, eds): *The Elgar Companion to Feminist Economics*<sup>571</sup> . Edward Elgar

Kuiper, Edith and Sap, Jolande with Feiner, Susan, Ott, Notburga and Tzannatos, Zafiris (1995, eds): *Out of the Margin: Feminist Perspectives on Economics*<sup>572</sup> . Routledge

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<sup>566</sup><http://www.crcpress.com/product/isbn/9781566706841>

<sup>567</sup><http://islandpress.org/ecological-economics-second-edition>

<sup>568</sup><http://www.beacon.org/For-The-Common-Good-Revised-P129.aspx>

<sup>569</sup><http://press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/B/bo3684294.html>

<sup>570</sup><http://press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/F/bo3621956.html>

<sup>571</sup>[http://www.e-elgar.co.uk/Bookentry\\_Main.lasso?id=1129](http://www.e-elgar.co.uk/Bookentry_Main.lasso?id=1129)

<sup>572</sup><http://www.jstor.org/discover/3175685?sid=21105026329011&uid=2129&uid=70&uid=4&uid=2&uid=3737528>

Folbre, Nancy (2001): *The Invisible Heart: Economics and Family Values*<sup>573</sup> . NY Times

### 6.2.3 Introductions to Institutionalist Economics

Chavance, Bernard (2013): *Institutional Economics*<sup>574</sup> . Routledge

Ayres, Clarence E. (1996): *The Theory of Economic Progress*

Galbraith: John Kenneth (1973): *Economics and the Public Purpose*<sup>575</sup> . Houghton Mifflin Company

Groenewegen, John, Spithoven, Antoon and van den Berg, Annette (2010): *Institutional Economics: An Introduction*<sup>576</sup> . Palgrave Macmillan

Kasper, Wolfgang, Streit, Manfred E. and Boettke, Peter J.: *Institutional Economics: Property, Competition, Policies, (2nd Edition)*<sup>577</sup> . Edward Elgar Publishing

Tool: Marc R. (2000): *The Discretionary Economy: A Normative Theory of Political Economy*<sup>578</sup> . Transaction Publishing

Vatn, Arild (2005): *Institutions and the Environment*<sup>579</sup> . Edward Elgar Publishing

Veblen, Thorstein (1973): *The Theory of the Leisure Class*

### 6.2.4 Introductions to Post Keynesian Economics

Bober, Stanley (2001): *Alternative Principles of Economics*<sup>580</sup> . Routledge

Davidson, Paul (2011): *Post Keynesian Macroeconomic Theory, Second Edition*<sup>581</sup> . Edward Elgar Publishing

<sup>573</sup><https://www.nytimes.com/books/first/f/01folb.html>

<sup>574</sup><https://www.routledge.com/products/9780415710800>

<sup>575</sup>[http://www.goodreads.com/book/show/1802633.Economics\\_and\\_the\\_Public\\_Purpose](http://www.goodreads.com/book/show/1802633.Economics_and_the_Public_Purpose)

<sup>576</sup><http://www.palgrave.com/page/detail/institutional-economics-john-groenewegen/?K=9780230550735>

<sup>577</sup>[http://www.e-elgar.co.uk/bookentry\\_main.lasso?id=14965](http://www.e-elgar.co.uk/bookentry_main.lasso?id=14965)

<sup>578</sup><http://www.transactionpub.com/title/The-Discretionary-Economy-978-0-7658-0693-2.html>

<sup>579</sup>[http://www.e-elgar.com/bookentry\\_main.lasso?id=2826](http://www.e-elgar.com/bookentry_main.lasso?id=2826)

<sup>580</sup><https://www.routledge.com/products/9780765605542>

<sup>581</sup>[http://www.e-elgar.co.uk/bookentry\\_main.lasso?id=14290](http://www.e-elgar.co.uk/bookentry_main.lasso?id=14290)

Harcourt, G. C. and Kriesler, Peter (2013): *The Oxford Handbook of Post-Keynesian Economics, Volume 2: Critiques and Methodology*<sup>582</sup> . Oxford University Press

Hein, Eckhard and Stockhammer, Engelbert (2011): *A Modern Guide to Keynesian Macroeconomics and Economic Policies*<sup>583</sup> . Edward Elgar Publishing

Holt, Richard and Pressman, Steven (2001): *A New Guide to post Keynesian Economics*<sup>584</sup> . Routledge

Lee, Frederic S. (1999): *Post Keynesian Price Theory*<sup>585</sup> . Cambridge University Press

Post-Keynesian Economics Study Group (2016): *PKSG Reading List*<sup>586</sup>

### 6.2.5 Introductions to Radical Economics

Baiman, Ron, Boushey, Heather and Saunders, Dawn (2000): *Political Economy and Contemporary Capitalism: Radical Perspectives on Economic Theory and Policy*<sup>587</sup> . Routledge

Barone, Charles A. (2004): *Radical Political Economy: A Concise Introduction*<sup>588</sup> . Routledge

Braverman, Harry (1974): *Labor and Monopoly Capital: The Degradation of Work in the Twentieth Century*

Heilbroner, Robert L. (1980): *Marxism for and Against*

Sweezy, Paul M. (1968): *The Theory of Capitalist Development: Principles of Marxian Political Economy*

Wolff, Richard D. and Resnick, Stephen A. (1987): *Economics: Marxian Versus Neo-classical*

Whalen, Charles J. (1996): *Political Economy for the 21st Century: Contemporary Views on the Trend of Economics*<sup>589</sup> . Routledge

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<sup>582</sup><http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780195390759.do>

<sup>583</sup>[http://www.e-elgar.co.uk/bookentry\\_main.lasso?id=13962](http://www.e-elgar.co.uk/bookentry_main.lasso?id=13962)

<sup>584</sup><http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415229821/>

<sup>585</sup><http://www.cambridge.org/us/academic/subjects/economics/history-economic-thought-and-methodology/post-keynesian-price-theory?format=HB>

<sup>586</sup>[http://www.postkeynesian.net/downloads/PKSG\\_Reading\\_list\\_2016.pdf](http://www.postkeynesian.net/downloads/PKSG_Reading_list_2016.pdf)

<sup>587</sup><https://www.routledge.com/products/9780765605306>

<sup>588</sup><https://www.routledge.com/products/9780765613653>

<sup>589</sup><https://www.routledge.com/products/9781563246494>

## 6.2.6 Introductions to Social Economics

Etzioni, Amitai (1988): *The Moral Dimension: Toward a New Economics*

O'Boyle, Edward J. (1999, ed): *Teaching the Social Economics Way of Thinking: Selected Papers from the Ninth World Congress of Social Economics*<sup>590</sup> . Mellen Press

Lutz, Mark A. (1999): *Economics for the Common Good: Two Centuries of Social Economic Thought in the Humanistic Tradition*<sup>591</sup> . Routledge

# 7 Heterodox Economics on the Web

## 7.1 Newsletters, Social Media and Mailing Lists

### 7.1.1 Capital Class Listserv

Subscriptions to the Capital & Class Listserv can be made [here](#)<sup>592</sup> .

### 7.1.2 Facebook group "Heterodox Economics"

The group is administrated by Wendy Olsen, Mitch Green, Payam Sharif, David M. Fields, Susan Pashkoff und Thorvald Dassler and has currently more than 13.690 members. The group includes economist around the world and people who are interested in heterodox economics. The group is very active: daily posts and discussions are on the agenda. The group's main page provides information about heterodox events as well as a file section, where anybody can access a large number of online resources from call for papers to individuals blogs.

Link to the facebook group is available [here](#)<sup>593</sup> .

### 7.1.3 Hetecon Listserv

Subscriptions to the Hetecon Listserv can be made [here](#)<sup>594</sup> .

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<sup>590</sup><http://mellenpress.com/mellenpress.cfm?bookid=1097&pc=9>

<sup>591</sup><http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415143134/>

<sup>592</sup><https://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/cgi-bin/webadmin?A0=CAPITAL-AND-CLASS>

<sup>593</sup><https://www.facebook.com/groups/heterodox>

<sup>594</sup><https://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/cgi-bin/webadmin?A0=HETECON>



#### 7.1.4 Heterodox Economics Newsletter

The Heterodox Economics Newsletters includes items topically related to heterodox economics and interdisciplinary economic research. It has an inclusive scope and basically relies on external submissions, which are edited according to some formal standards and compiled into a comprehensive document. Submissions can be made via [newsletter@heterodoxnews.com](mailto:newsletter@heterodoxnews.com)<sup>595</sup> as well as our [Online-Submission Tool](#)<sup>596</sup> .

Subscriptions to the Heterodox Economics Newsletter can be made [here](#)<sup>597</sup> .

#### 7.1.5 London-HPE Listserv

Subscriptions to the London-HPE Listserv can be made [here](#)<sup>598</sup> .

#### 7.1.6 Newsletter of the Levy Institute

Subscriptions to the Newsletter of the Levy Economics Institute of Bard College can be made [here](#)<sup>599</sup> .

#### 7.1.7 Newsletter of the research network Macroeconomics and Macroeconomic Policies

If you would like to receive the newsletter of the research network, please send an email to [Susanne-Stoeger\[at\]boeckler.de](mailto:Susanne-Stoeger[at]boeckler.de).

#### 7.1.8 Political Economy Research Network Listserv

Subscriptions to the Listserv of the Political Economy Research Network can be made [here](#)<sup>600</sup> .

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<sup>595</sup><mailto:newsletter@heterodoxnews.com>

<sup>596</sup><http://www.heterodoxnews.com/HEN/submit%20entry.html>

<sup>597</sup><http://www.heterodoxnews.com/HEN/subscribe.html>

<sup>598</sup><https://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/cgi-bin/webadmin?A0=LONDON-HPE>

<sup>599</sup><http://www.levyinstitute.org/pressroom/enews/>

<sup>600</sup><https://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/cgi-bin/webadmin?A0=POLITICAL-ECONOMY-RN>

### 7.1.9 Post-Keynesian Economics Study Group (PKSG) Listserv

Subscriptions to the PKSG Listserv can be made [here](#)<sup>601</sup> .

### 7.1.10 Societies for the History of Economics (SHOE)

The Heterodox Economics Newsletters includes items topically related to heterodox economics and interdisciplinary economic research. It has an inclusive scope and basically relies on external submissions, which are edited according to some formal standards and compiled into a comprehensive document. Submissions can be made via [newsletter@heterodoxnews.com](mailto:newsletter@heterodoxnews.com)<sup>602</sup> as well as our [Online-Submission Tool](#)<sup>603</sup> .

Subscriptions to the Heterodox Economics Newsletter can be made [here](#)<sup>604</sup> .

### 7.1.11 The Society for the Development of Austrian Economics Listserv

The AustrianEcon listserv is a scholarly discussion list sponsored by the Society for the Development of Austrian Economics (SDAE). It is devoted to the ideas of the Austrian school of economics and related contributions to the understanding of human action and its consequences. We aim for as broad a discussion as possible across any disciplines or schools of thought that relate to Austrian economics. You can request to join the list by emailing the list manager [Steve Horwitz](#)<sup>605</sup> .

### 7.1.12 Union for Radical Political Economics (URPE) Listserv

The URPE Listserv is a moderated, low-volume, announcement-only list, not an on-line discussion group. It is for use by URPE members to keep ourselves informed of the work and activities of other members, and political economy events that would be of interest to URPE members. The Union for Radical Political Economics is an interdisciplinary association devoted to the study, development and application of radical political economic analysis to social problems.

Subscriptions to the URPE Listserv can be made [here](#)<sup>606</sup> .

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<sup>601</sup><https://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/cgi-bin/webadmin?A0=PKSG-ANN>

<sup>602</sup><mailto:newsletter@heterodoxnews.com>

<sup>603</sup><http://www.heterodoxnews.com/HEN/submit%20entry.html>

<sup>604</sup><http://www.heterodoxnews.com/HEN/subscribe.html>

<sup>605</sup><mailto:sghorwitz@stlawu.edu>

<sup>606</sup>[http://urpe.org/?page=urpe\\_activities&side=urpe\\_listserve](http://urpe.org/?page=urpe_activities&side=urpe_listserve)

### 7.1.13 economic sociology *the europeanelectronicnewsletter*

Subscriptions to this newsletter on economic sociology can be made [here](#)<sup>607</sup> .

## 7.2 Blogs

### 7.2.1 Alternatives Economiques

Link to the blog is available here: [www.alternatives-economiques.fr](http://www.alternatives-economiques.fr)<sup>608</sup>

### 7.2.2 Billy Blog

Bill Mitchell on Macroeconomics and Modern Money Theory.

The blog can be accessed [here](#)<sup>609</sup> .

### 7.2.3 Blog of the Association for Social Economics

This blog, hosted by the Association for Social Economics (ASE), can be found [here](#)<sup>610</sup> .

### 7.2.4 Debtonation: The global financial crisis

Ann Pettifor on debt, credit and the international finance system; to be found [here](#)<sup>611</sup> .

### 7.2.5 Economics and Ethics

An occasional examination of economic theory, practice, and policy, informed by philosophical ethics (and a dash of whimsy).

All this can be found [here](#)<sup>612</sup> .

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<sup>607</sup><http://econsoc.mpifg.de/index.asp>

<sup>608</sup><http://www.alternatives-economiques.fr>

<sup>609</sup><http://bilbo.economicoutlook.net/blog/>

<sup>610</sup><http://socialeconomicsblog.typepad.com/>

<sup>611</sup><http://www.debtonation.org/>

<sup>612</sup><http://www.economicsandethics.org/>

### 7.2.6 Global Labour Column

This blog-like site features contributions from students and researchers affiliated with ILO's Global Labour University.

It can be accessed [here](#)<sup>613</sup> .

### 7.2.7 Greg Hannsgen's Blog

Greg Hannsgen's Economics Blog features analysis, charts, interesting links, book reviews, and interactive Wolfram CDFs (tm), which allow the reader to explore the implications of changing the assumptions that lie behind an economic model. The blog will focus on macro, money, finance, and energy-related issues from a broadly post-Keynesian perspective. See the blog site for more details. Hannsgen is formerly of the Levy Institute policy blog multiplier-effect.org.

Link to the blog is available [here](#)<sup>614</sup> .

### 7.2.8 John Riddell's Blog

Marxist essay and commentaries by John Riddell can be found [here](#)<sup>615</sup> .

### 7.2.9 John T. Harvey's Blog

John T. Harvey's blog is hosted by Forbes and can be found [here](#)<sup>616</sup> .

### 7.2.10 Lars P. Syll's Blog

A blog on philosophy and economics by Lars P. Syll.

Find it [here](#)<sup>617</sup> .

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<sup>613</sup><http://column.global-labour-university.org/>

<sup>614</sup><http://greghannsgen.org/>

<sup>615</sup><https://johnriddell.wordpress.com/>

<sup>616</sup><http://www.forbes.com/sites/johntharvey/#4c42c1d4498e>

<sup>617</sup><https://larspsyll.wordpress.com/>

### 7.2.11 Michael Roberts Blog

A blog from a marxist economist, which can be found [here](#)<sup>618</sup> .

### 7.2.12 Naked Keynesianism

A blog by Matias Vernengo, which can be accessed [here](#)<sup>619</sup> .

### 7.2.13 New Economic Perspectives

This website offers policy advice and economic analysis from a group of professional economists, legal scholars, and financial market practitioners . We started this blog in order to weigh in on the serious challenges facing the global economy following the financial meltdown in 2007. We aim to provide an accurate description of the cause(s) of the current meltdown as well as some fresh ideas about how policymakers — here and abroad — should address to the continued weakness in their economies.

The blog can be found [here](#)<sup>620</sup> .

### 7.2.14 Policy Innovations

Published by Carnegie Council since 2006, Policy Innovations is a digital magazine devoted to news and analysis examining local solutions to global challenges facing today's interconnected world. We invite commentary focusing on cities, education, environment, food, health, gender, and technology.

The blog can be found [here](#)<sup>621</sup> .

### 7.2.15 Prime Economics Blog

The PRIME network is made up of a group of economists aware that conventional or mainstream economic theory has proved of almost no relevance to the ongoing and chronic failure of the global economy. We note the outstanding failure of current economic policy to provide society at large with work; or with policies to deal with the gravest threat facing us all: climate change.

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<sup>618</sup><https://thenextrecession.wordpress.com/>

<sup>619</sup><http://nakedkeynesianism.blogspot.co.at/>

<sup>620</sup><http://neweconomicperspectives.org/>

<sup>621</sup><http://www.policyinnovations.org/>

Their regular blog can be found [here](#)<sup>622</sup> .

### **7.2.16 Progress in Political Economy**

The blog space \*Progress in Political Economy\* (PPE) has been launched at the Department of Political Economy at the University of Sydney.

You may access the blog [here](#)<sup>623</sup> .

### **7.2.17 Reading Mas-Colell**

This is a blog critically examining the most widely used PhD level microeconomics textbook and more generally the arguments in the standard 'microeconomics' curriculum used in the education of researchers and professional economists.

Link to the blog is available <http://ineteconomics.org/ideas-papers/blog/reading-mas-colell><http://ineteconomics.org/ideas-papers/blog/reading-mas-colell><sup>624</sup> .

### **7.2.18 Real World Economic Review Blog**

A Blog accompanying the real-world economics review.

The blog can be found [here](#)<sup>625</sup> .

### **7.2.19 Reports from the Economic Front**

A blog on macroeconomics, inequality and distribution.

Find the blog [here](#)<sup>626</sup> .

### **7.2.20 Robert Skidelsky's Blog**

A blog by Robert Skidelsky, which can be found [here](#)<sup>627</sup> .

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<sup>622</sup><http://www.primeeconomics.org/>

<sup>623</sup><http://ppesydney.net/>

<sup>624</sup><http://ineteconomics.org/ideas-papers/blog/reading-mas-colell>

<sup>625</sup><https://rwer.wordpress.com/>

<sup>626</sup><https://economicfront.wordpress.com/>

<sup>627</sup><http://www.skidelskyr.com/>

### 7.2.21 School of Oriental and African Studies

The Department of Development Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, has a particular focus on the political economy of development; migration and refugee studies; labour and social movements; aid and development policy; globalisation and neoliberalism; agrarian change and rural development; violence, security and conflict; and the political ecology of environment and development.

The Department combines unrivalled expertise of regional development in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East and Latin America with an outstanding reputation for the study of non-Western development processes and systems of thought. It is known for its heterodox views and critical engagements with development topics.

Link to the blog is available here: <https://blogs.soas.ac.uk/development-studies/><sup>628</sup>

### 7.2.22 Social Democracy for the 21st Century

A Post-Keynesian and social democratic perspective on current economic developments and the role of economists and economic policy.

You can access the blog [here](#)<sup>629</sup>.

### 7.2.23 Social Europe

Social Europe (SE) is a leading digital media publisher. We use the values of 'Social Europe' as a viewpoint to examine issues in politics, economy and employment & labour and are committed to publishing cutting-edge thinking and new ideas from the most thought-provoking people.

SE's website can be accessed [here](#)<sup>630</sup>.

### 7.2.24 Steve Keen's Debtwatch

Steve's debtwatch blog can be accessed [here](#)<sup>631</sup>.

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<sup>628</sup><https://blogs.soas.ac.uk/development-studies/>

<sup>629</sup><http://socialdemocracy21stcentury.blogspot.co.at>

<sup>630</sup><https://www.socialeurope.eu>

<sup>631</sup><http://www.debtdeflation.com/blogs/>

### **7.2.25 The Exchange: The Business History Weblog**

The Business History Conference is a tax-exempt, not-for-profit organization devoted to encouraging all aspects of research, writing, and teaching of business history and the environment in which business operates.

The weblog can be found [here](#)<sup>632</sup> .

### **7.2.26 The Progressive Economics Forum**

The Progressive Economics Forum aims to promote the development of a progressive economics community in Canada. The PEF brings together over 200 progressive economists, working in universities, the labour movement, and activist research organizations. The PEF's blog is a source of real-time commentary on Canadian economic policy issues from some of your favourite progressive economists.

Link to the blog is available here: [www.progressive-economics.ca](http://www.progressive-economics.ca)<sup>633</sup>

### **7.2.27 The Slack Wire**

Link to the blog is available here: [jwmason.org/the-slack-wire](http://jwmason.org/the-slack-wire)<sup>634</sup>

### **7.2.28 Thomas Palley's Blog**

Link to the blog is available here: [www.thomaspalley.com](http://www.thomaspalley.com)<sup>635</sup>

### **7.2.29 Thoughts on Economics**

Robert Vienneau's regular 'thoughts on economics' can be found [here](#)<sup>636</sup> .

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<sup>632</sup><http://exchange-bhc.blogspot.co.at/>

<sup>633</sup><http://www.progressive-economics.ca/>

<sup>634</sup><http://jwmason.org/the-slack-wire/>

<sup>635</sup><http://www.thomaspalley.com/>

<sup>636</sup><http://robertvienneau.blogspot.co.at/>



### 7.2.30 URPE Blog Hub

This "blog hub" hosted by the Union for Radical Political Economics contains blogs by Julia Huato, Matias Vernengo, Paddy Quick, Al Campbell and David M. Fields.

It can be found [here](#)<sup>637</sup> .

### 7.2.31 Unsettling Economics

A Progressive Look At Economics and the Rest of the Screwed Up World can be found [here](#)<sup>638</sup> .

### 7.2.32 Yanis Varoufakis' Blog

Yanis' 'thoughts for the post-2008 world' can be found [here](#)<sup>639</sup> .

## 7.3 Miscellaneous Websites

### 7.3.1 Ideas into Action

Institutional Action and Progress is coordinating the Working Group on Extreme Inequality, a new convening of labor, business, religious and civic organizations concerned about the growing concentration of wealth and power. The Working Group has a new web portal for data, commentary and action campaigns and has just released. Visit the website for constant updates on the growing wealth divide.

The website can be found [here](#)<sup>640</sup> .

### 7.3.2 Economics in the Rear-View Mirror: Origins of the Graduate Economics Canon in the United States

Thanks to an INET grant for a project "Origins of the Graduate Economics Canon in the United States", Irvin Collier has been able to visit important archives at Chicago, Columbia, Duke, Harvard, the Hoover Institution, M.I.T. and Yale. In this archival

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<sup>637</sup><https://urpe.wordpress.com/>

<sup>638</sup><https://michaelperelman.wordpress.com/>

<sup>639</sup><http://yanisvaroufakis.eu/>

<sup>640</sup><http://inequality.org/>

work he has gathered enormous amounts of curricular material (e.g. students' and professors' notes, course syllabi, examinations) as well as information such as course staffing, departmental procedures, and Ph.D. requirements for several leading economics departments, pre-1950. With this archival material collected for my project I can post the turns and trends as well identify key constellations of players and institutional structures that have led us to where we are today, namely, to an extraordinarily narrow conception of what a young economist needs to know in order to advance and apply the science of economics to significant problems.

To make some of the material I have gathered in the project available to the growing communities of economic historians and historians of economics, a few months ago I started up what I like to think of as a boutique content-blog: *Economics in the Rear-View Mirror*, Archival Artifacts from the History of Economics. In these first months of my blog I am focusing on getting a respectable stock of relevant "artifacts" prepared and presented online. Interpretative work and commentary will naturally follow, especially as questions are raised and suggestions are made in comments posted by future visitors.

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With this blog, *Economics in the Rear-view Mirror* (first posting on May 8, 2015), I am sharing a growing selection ( [here is the list of 186 artifacts thus far](#)<sup>641</sup> ) of historical material I have gathered in my project devoted to the evolution of the undergraduate and graduate teaching of economics in the United States from the 1880s through the 1950s. Thanks to an inaugural research grant from the [Institute for New Economic Thinking](#)<sup>642</sup> (INET), I have spent significant time in the [Harvard](#)<sup>643</sup> , [Columbia](#)<sup>644</sup> , [Chicago](#)<sup>645</sup> , and [Yale](#)<sup>646</sup> archives as well as in the [Hoover Institution Archive](#)<sup>647</sup> and at the Duke University [Economists' Papers Project](#)<sup>648</sup> . I do hope that the material provided here helps the academic community of historians of economics, practicing or in-training. Down the road, I also hope to attract student volunteers for a collaborative, crowdsourced project to digitalize economics course notes from generations of past economists.

Here a [short interview](#)<sup>649</sup> that introduces me and my INET project.

Scroll down if you would like to subscribe to this blog; new content will be announced by tweet [@irwincollier](#); or visit [the outpost on Facebook](#)<sup>650</sup> .

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<sup>641</sup><http://www.irwincollier.com/the-catalogue-of-artifacts/>

<sup>642</sup><http://ineteconomics.org>

<sup>643</sup><http://library.harvard.edu/university-archives>

<sup>644</sup><http://library.columbia.edu/locations/cuarchives.html>

<sup>645</sup><http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/e/scrc/collections/archives/>

<sup>646</sup><http://web.library.yale.edu/mssa>

<sup>647</sup><http://www.hoover.org/library-archives>

<sup>648</sup><http://guides.library.duke.edu/economistspapers>

<sup>649</sup><https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QL64Hu2-8-s>

<sup>650</sup><http://www.facebook.com/collierirwin>



### 7.3.7 Marx Philosophy: review of books

The Marx and Philosophy Review of Books publishes online reviews of books in the area of Marxism and philosophy, interpreted very broadly as regards both 'Marxism' and 'philosophy'.

The website can be accessed [here](#)<sup>657</sup> .

### 7.3.8 Marxists internet archive

An ecumenical archive of works in diverse marxist and socialist traditions. The archive is based on searchable full-text works.

The archive can be accessed [here](#)<sup>658</sup> .

### 7.3.9 Stock-flow consistent modeling

A website dedicated to foster the development of stock-flow consisted modeling.

The website can be accessed [here](#)<sup>659</sup> .

### 7.3.10 Teaching heterodox economics

This is a page of the Heterodox Economics education site, led by Andy Denis, City University, London as part of the TRUE (Teaching Resources in UG Economics). It contains Project Syllabi, Reading lists, Audio-visual resources, Lecture notes, Seminar/workshop materials, Student handouts, Assessment materials and Module handbooks.

This website can be found [here](#)<sup>660</sup> .

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<sup>657</sup><http://marxandphilosophy.org.uk/reviewofbooks>

<sup>658</sup><https://www.marxists.org/archive/index.htm>

<sup>659</sup><http://sfc-models.net/>

<sup>660</sup><http://www.economicsnetwork.ac.uk/heterodox>

## 7.4 References to past editions of the Heterodox Economics Directory

### 7.4.1 Archive of Past Editions

5th Edition ( [pdf](#)<sup>661</sup> ) January 2013, compiled and edited by Tae-Hee Jo

4th Edition ( [pdf](#)<sup>662</sup> ), January 2011, compiled and edited by Tae-Hee Jo

3rd Edition ( [pdf](#)<sup>663</sup> & [web](#)<sup>664</sup> ), September 2008, compiled and edited by Frederic S. Lee

2nd Edition ( [pdf](#)<sup>665</sup> ), May 2005, compiled and edited by Frederic S. Lee, Steve Cohn, Geoffrey Schneider, and Paddy Quick

1st Edition ( [pdf](#)<sup>666</sup> ), January 2005, compiled and edited by Frederic S. Lee, Steve Cohn, Geoffrey Schneider, and Paddy Quick

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<sup>661</sup><http://heterodoxnews.com/directory/hed5.pdf>

<sup>662</sup><http://heterodoxnews.com/directory/HeterodoxDirectory4th-2011.pdf>

<sup>663</sup><http://heterodoxnews.com/directory/HeterodoxDirectory3rd.pdf>

<sup>664</sup><http://heterodoxnews.com/directory/index-1.htm>

<sup>665</sup><http://heterodoxnews.com/directory/HeterodoxDirectory2nd.pdf>

<sup>666</sup><http://heterodoxnews.com/directory/HeterodoxDirectory1st.pdf>