

European Association for
Evolutionary Political Economy
NEWSLETTER

No 13

January 1995

EAEPE 1995 CONFERENCE
**'Transforming Economies and Societies:
Towards an Institutional Theory of Economic Change'**
City Hall, Krakow, Poland, 19-21 October 1995
CALL FOR PAPERS

It is now widely recognised that one of the major weaknesses of mainstream economic theory is its limited ability to cope with the phenomena of structural change and economic development. These weaknesses have been most clearly evident in regard to the transformation of the former Eastern Bloc countries since 1989. An orthodox theoretical framework which disregards the changes in culture and mentality involved in the transition to a market economy – and fails to recognise the cultural and institutional embeddedness of property and markets – has been coupled with policy prescriptions of 'shock therapy' which in practice have led to industrial decline, mass poverty and widespread destitution.

But these criticisms have an even wider significance. The increasing globalisation of economic activity, accelerating technological change, and political and institutional integration in Europe all demand a theory that is not limited to the perspective of equilibrium and focuses on the causes and consequences of structural and institutional change.

A major goal of the EAEPE 1995 Conference in Krakow is to develop institutional and evolutionary economic theory so that it can meet the challenges of the modern world. As in every EAEPE conference participants are encouraged to submit abstracts for conference papers on any of the themes relating to EAEPE's Scientific Development Plan (see page 16).

Accordingly, topics covered will include: economic methodology, complex socio-economic systems, institutional change, innovation and technological change, firms and production processes, ecological economics, macroeconomic regulation and institutions, the sociology of the economics profession, monetary economics and finance, and structural change in Eastern Europe. Interdisciplinary approaches, and studies interlocking these topics with other issues – for example, gender, race, family, environment or democracy – are particularly encouraged.

The 1995 Conference Local Organiser is Jerzy Hausner and the 1995 Conference Programme Organiser is Klaus Nielsen.

Participants wishing to submit papers are invited to send a title with a 400-600 word abstract to Klaus Nielsen, 1995 EAEPE Conference Programme Organiser, Economics and Planning Institute, Roskilde

University Centre, Box 360, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark. Telephone (45) 46 75 77 11. Fax (45) 46 75 66 18. Email knielsen@ruc.dk. Priority will be given to abstracts submitted before 1 March 1995.

If the paper can be fitted into the conference schedule then a final version will be requested by 4 September 1995. This should be sent to Jerzy Hausner, 1995 EAEPE Conference Local Organiser, Krakow Academy of Economics, 31-510 Krakow, ul Rakowicka 27, Poland. Telephone/fax (48) 12 22 69 19.

Final papers should be typed clearly, suitable for reprography, have adequate margins and cover no more than 20 sides of A4 or quarto. They may be single or double spaced, reduced on a photocopier or otherwise. The conference organisers reserve the right to exclude papers which are illegible or in excess of 20 sides.

If a paper is accepted on the conference programme and is not received by Jerzy Hausner by the due date of 4 September then its author(s) are responsible for its production and distribution, and at their own cost.

INSIDE

EAEPE News	2
The Citation Impact of Economics Journals: An Update	8
EAEPE Reviews	10
Recent Publications	15
EAEPE Scientific Development Plan	16

The EAEPE Newsletter can include reports of current and proposed research and short articles of interest to EAEPE members, as well as news and other items. Please send material to Michael Dietrich, EAEPE Newsletter Editor, Sheffield University Management School, 9 Mappin Street, Sheffield S1 4DT, UK. If possible, material should be submitted on a DOS formatted floppy disc either in ASCII or MS WORD or sent by EMail M.Dietrich@sheffield.ac.uk. Contributions will not be refereed, but the Editor reserves the right to decide what is to be accepted.

EAEPE 1995 CONFERENCE

The 1995 EAEPE conference will be held from 19-21 October in the City Hall in the centre of the beautiful medieval city of Krakow in Poland. A classical concert is planned for conference delegates and the conference dinner will be held in the spectacular underground location of a salt mine.

Krakow was the former capital of Poland and boasts a large number of well-preserved buildings including the cathedral, the castle, the former royal palace and the famous market square. With opera, art galleries and other cultural activities – as well as lively cafés and an active night life – the city is today a vivacious modern centre and is one of the most attractive cities of Central Europe. Some of the restaurants are world famous. The art gallery has an elegant Leonardo Da Vinci: 'Lady with Ermine'. Other attractions include the central market, where amber and silver jewellery, pottery and other crafts can be obtained at very low prices. The memory of the holocaust is preserved at nearby Auschwitz, to which visits can be arranged. The majestic Tatras Mountains are also close by.

Copies of a beautiful A1 size poster illustrating central Krakow and advertising the EAEPE conference are available free of charge from either:

Jerzy Hausner, Krakow Academy of Economics, 31-510 Krakow, ul Rakowicka 27, Poland. Tel/fax (48) 12 22 69 19, or from: Klaus Nielsen, Economics and Planning Institute, Roskilde University Centre, Box 360, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark. Telephone (45) 46 75 77 11. Fax (45) 46 75 66 18. Email knielsen@ruc.dk.

Whilst these posters are free of charge, a donation of £5 or more to the FEED appeal for funds for books and journals in institutional and evolutionary economics for universities in Central and Eastern Europe is suggested. See page 6 of this newsletter. Donations should be sent to FEED, c/o Geoff Hodgson, The Judge Institute of Management Studies, University of Cambridge, Mill Lane, Cambridge CB2 1RX, UK.

Conference registration will commence on the afternoon of Thursday 19 October and the conference will finish in the evening of Saturday 21 October. The conference fee is £125 and this includes the cost of the conference dinner on the 21 October. There is no rebate for those who do not wish to partake of the conference dinner and no other meals are included in the price. Furthermore, there is an additional charge of £25 for those who are not yet 1995 members of EAEPE, plus an addition of £25 for bookings received on or after August 1st.

The £125 conference fee would be waived for EAEPE members (principally from the former Eastern Bloc countries) without adequate means of financial support and with a gross personal income equivalent of less than £1,500 per year. This offer is limited to the number of places available. In addition, in a limited number of cases the conference fee will be reduced to £60 for EAEPE members earning less than £15,000 a year and without alternative means of financial support. It is not planned to waive or reduce conference fees for anyone with a gross income of more than £15,000 a year. To apply for the conference fee to be reduced or waived, write to Andrew Tylecote at the address below, preferably before 1 March 1995. Include a completed conference booking form, a letter explaining the basis of the application and indicate whether you have submitted an abstract to the Conference Programme Organiser.

All conference bookings and fees should be sent to the EAEPE Administrator, Sheffield University Management School, 9 Mappin Street, Sheffield S1 4DT, UK. Telephone (44) 0742 825 296 (please ask for Jane Roe or Debra Maxwell). Fax (44) 0742 725 103. Payments may be made over the telephone by credit card. Email J.Roe@Sheffield.ac.uk or D.Maxwell@Sheffield.ac.uk.

An administration fee of £10 will be deducted from conference fees returned to delegates due to cancellation of attendance.

The conference fee does not include accommodation. Hotel bookings are the responsibility of delegates themselves. However, the EAEPE Conference Local Organiser, Jerzy Hausner, will be pleased to supply further information on hotel accommodation. He may be contacted at the Krakow Academy of Economics, 31-510 Krakow, ul Rakowicka 27, Poland. Telephone/fax (48) 12 22 69 19.

RECOMMENDED HOTELS

The following hotels are in the centre of Krakow. The following telephone or fax numbers should be preceded by the code for Poland and Krakow (+48 12). The quoted room prices are approximate and for guidance only – precise prices must be confirmed with the hotel.

Forum ****, ul. Konopnickiej 28. Tel: 66 94 42; fax: 66 55 88; telex: 032 27 37 – single room: £71; double room: £82; breakfast included, bathrooms

Grand Hotel ****, ul. Slawkowska 5. Tel: 21 66 95; fax: 21 8 60; telex: 032 64 98 – single room: £70; double room: £86; breakfast included, bathrooms

Elektor ****, ul. Szpitalna 28. Tel: 21 80 25; fax: 21 86 89 – single room: £50; double room: £57; breakfast included, bathrooms

Holiday Inn ****, ul. Armii Krajowej 7. Tel: 37 00 75; fax: 37 59 38; telex: 032 53 56 – single room £48; double room £60; breakfast included, bathrooms

Francuski ***, ul. Pijarska 11. Tel: 22 5122; fax: 22 52 70; telex: 032 22 53 – single room: £55; double room: £80; breakfast included, bathrooms

Ibis ***, ul. Mogilska 1. Tel: 21 81 88; fax: 22 98 58; telex: 032 67 30 – single room: £42; double room: £42; breakfast included, bathrooms

Cracovia ***, al. Focha 1. Tel: 22 45 73; fax: 21 95 86; telex: 032 23 41 – single room: £36; double room: £59; breakfast included, bathrooms

Pod Róża ***, ul. Florianska 14. Tel: 22 12 44; fax: 21 75 13; telex: 032 53 40 – single room: £29; double room: £35; breakfast included, bathrooms

Royal ***, ul. sw. Gertrudy 27. Tel: 21 49 79; fax: 21 58 57; telex: 032 64 24 – single room: £24; double room: £30; breakfast included, bathrooms

Polski 'Pod Białym Orłem' **, ul. Pijarska 17. Tel: 22 11 44; fax: 22 14 26; telex: 032 57 11 – single room: £21; double room: £31; breakfast included, bathrooms

Pollera **, ul. Szpitalna 20. Tel: 22 12 43; fax: 22 18 39; telex: 032 64 36 – single room £16; double room £27; breakfast included, showers

Polonia **, ul. Basztowa 25. Tel: 22 12 33; fax: 22 16 21; telex: 032 27 29 – single room £16; double room £25; bathrooms

Europejski **, ul. Lubicz 5. Tel: 22 09 11; fax: 22 09 11; telex: 032 67 18 – single room: £14; double room: £21; bathrooms

Saski **, ul. Slawkowska 5. Tel: 21 42 22; fax: 21 48 30; telex: 032 57 79 – single room £14; double room £21; showers

Warszawski **, ul. Pawia 6. Tel: 22 06 22; fax: 22 06 22 – single room £8; double room £12; no bathrooms

TRANSPORT TO KRAKOW

There are direct international flights to Krakow airport from: Frankfurt (three times a week); London Heathrow (once a week); Paris (twice a week); Rome (twice a week); Vienna (once a week); Cologne (twice a week).

Alternatively, it is possible to fly to Warsaw and take the fast (2.5 hours) and frequent intercity train to Krakow. During the daytime there is about one train per hour on this service.

Some advice: When arriving in Poland do not change your money into Polish currency at the airport. Much better rates can be obtained in the centre of Krakow or Warsaw. Credit card transactions are often

charged at an unfavourable exchange rate and it is advisable to use hard currency when possible. Some hotels prefer payment in Deutschmarks or US Dollars.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The conference is organised with the assistance of Krakow Academy of Economics, Krakow International Cultural Centre, Krakow Bank of Industry and Commerce, Roskilde University Centre, the University of Sheffield and the University of Cambridge. Applications for further financial support are in progress.

EAEPE NAMES AND ADDRESSES

EAEPE Chairperson:

Robert Delorme, Université de Paris Nord, CEPREMAP, 142 rue du Chevaleret, 75013 Paris, France. Telephone (33) 1 40 77 84 43. Fax (33) 1 44 24 38 57.

Please note that the main EAEPE administration is located at the University of Sheffield (UK). The Sheffield office is responsible for EAEPE finances, membership records and conference bookings. The part-time Administrative Assistant for EAEPE at Sheffield is **Jane Roe**, assisted by **Debra Maxwell**. At the University of Cambridge the EAEPE General Secretary is assisted by **Jo Grantham**.

EAEPE General Secretary:

Geoff Hodgson, The Judge Institute of Management Studies, University of Cambridge, Mill Lane, Cambridge CB2 1RX, UK. Telephone (44) 0223 338 171. Fax (44) 0223 338 076. Email gmh@eng.cam.ac.uk.

EAEPE Treasurer:

Andrew Tylecote, Sheffield University Management School, 9 Mappin Street, Sheffield S1 4DT, UK. Telephone (44) 0742 768 555, Fax (44) 0742 725 103, Email A.Tylecote@Sheffield.ac.uk.

For routine calls please contact EAEPE Administrators Jane Roe or Debra Maxwell, Telephone (44) 0742 825 296, Fax (44) 0742 725 103, Email J.Roe@Sheffield.ac.uk or D.Maxwell@Sheffield.ac.uk.

QUALITY RANKINGS OF JOURNALS IN MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCE:

The JIMS List

The Judge Institute of Management Studies at Cambridge has produced a list of over 1400 academic journals in management and social science, with quality rankings provided by the Association of Universities in the Netherlands, the Social Science Citations Index impact factor, and the Lancaster University Management School.

The JIMS list is probably the most complete and comprehensive list of quality ranked journals ever produced. It includes extensive data on journals in economics, sociology, business, management, finance, psychology and other related disciplines.

To obtain a copy of the JIMS list send a £10 cheque, made out to the 'Judge Institute of Management Studies', to the JIMS Publications Secretary, The Judge Institute of Management Studies, University of Cambridge, Mill Lane, Cambridge CB2 1RX, UK.

EAEPE 1995 Conference Programme Organiser:

Klaus Nielsen, Economics and Planning Institute, Roskilde University Centre, Box 360, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark. Telephone (45) 46 75 77 11. Fax (45) 46 75 66 18. Email knielsen@ruc.dk.

EAEPE 1995 Conference Local Organiser:

Jerzy Hausner, 1995 EAEPE Conference Local Organiser, Krakow Academy of Economics, 31-510 Krakow, ul Rakowicka 27, Poland. Telephone/fax (48) 12 22 69 19.

1995 Conference bookings should be sent to the Treasurer in Sheffield (UK), abstracts – preferably by 1 March – to Klaus Nielsen in Denmark, and final papers – by 4 September – to Jerzy Hausner in Poland.

EAEPE Newsletter Editor:

Mike Dietrich, Sheffield University Management School, 9 Mappin Street, Sheffield S1 4DT, UK. Telephone (44) 0742 768 555. Fax (44) 0742 725 103.

EAEPE Steering Committee:

Ash Amin	(UK)
Wolfgang Blaas	(AUSTRIA)
Carlos Calleja Xifre	(SPAIN)
Robert Delorme	(FRANCE)
Mike Dietrich	(UK)
Kurt Dopfer	(SWITZERLAND)
John Groenewegen	(NETHERLANDS)
Jerzy Hausner	(POLAND)
Geoff Hodgson	(UK)
Pavel Mertlik	(CZECH REPUBLIC)
Klaus Nielsen	(DENMARK)
Angelo Reati	(BELGIUM)
Bertram Schefold	(GERMANY)
Ernesto Screpanti	(ITALY)
Andrew Tylecote	(UK)

A general election to the Steering Committee will be held in September 1995. Nominations can be sent to the General Secretary at any time until the closing date for nominations which will be announced in the July newsletter.

EAEPE Scientific Committee:

The following persons were elected to the 1995 Scientific Committee at the 28 October 1994 Membership Meeting in Copenhagen:

Thomas Boje (Roskilde, Denmark), Jerzy Hausner (Krakow, Poland), Björn Johnson (Aalborg, Denmark), Pavel Mertlik (Prague, Czech Republic), Klaus Nielsen (Roskilde, Denmark – Convenor), Bertram Schefold (Frankfurt, Germany).

FEED NAMES AND ADDRESSES

The Foundation for European Economic Development (FEED) is a registered charity, registered under the Charities Act 1960 (England and Wales).

FEED Secretary:

Andrew Tylecote, Sheffield University Management School, 9 Mappin Street, Sheffield S1 4DT, UK. Work telephone (44) 0742 768 555. Fax (44) 0742 725 103. Email A.Tylecote@Sheffield.ac.uk.

FEED BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Ash Amin, Wolfgang Blaas, Robert Delorme, Mike Dietrich, Geoff Hodgson (Treasurer), Klaus Nielsen, Christos Pitelis, Angelo Reati, Andrew Tylecote (Secretary).

STOP PRESS

The following constitutional amendment has been passed by the required two-thirds majority in a postal ballot and is now incorporated into the EAEPE constitution:

Clause 8.1: Delete 'Conference Organiser' [to be enacted on 1 December 1995].

Clause 8.3: Amend to read as follows: '8.3 Members of the Steering Committee who are not members of the Secretariat have the right to attend and speak at meetings of the Secretariat, but without a vote.'

Clause 9.1: Amend to read as follows: '9.1 The Steering Committee shall consist of the Secretariat, plus up to 10 Ordinary Steering Committee Members, all elected by postal ballot, plus up to 2 Co-opted Members.'

New Clause 9.2: Insert: '9.2 The Steering Committee may co-opt up to 2 Co-opted Members with the right to vote at Steering Committee meetings. The period of co-option must be specified, with a maximum of 2 years, and with no more than 2 Co-opted Members serving at any given time.'

Renumber Clauses 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6.

Clause 10.1: Amend to read as follows: '10.1 With the exception of co-opted members (whose service is limited by their specified period of co-option), the entire Steering Committee shall be elected at least once in each two consecutive calendar years by postal ballot of the entire membership, hereafter referred to as a 'general election'.

Clause 10.4: Delete 'Conference Organiser' [to be enacted on 1 December 1995].

The existing Conference Organiser may remain in office until 30 November 1995.

The following resolution has received a majority of votes in its favour and is declared carried:

'From 1 January 1995 the following subscription rates shall apply:		
Ordinary Rate	£25 per annum	For guidance: for those with a gross personal income roughly equivalent to at least £15000 per year.
Reduced Rate	£5 per annum	For guidance: for those with a gross personal income roughly equivalent to between £1500 and £15000 per year.
Special Rate	£1 per annum	For guidance: for those with a gross personal income roughly equivalent to less than £1500 per year.'

THE 1995 EAEPE MEMBERSHIP MEETING IN KRAKOW

An EAEPE Membership Meeting has been called at the Krakow City Hall on Friday 20 October 1995.

EAEPE STEERING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The following Steering Committee meetings are planned in Krakow for 1995:

Saturday 25 March 1995, at 09.00hrs.

Thursday 19 October 1995, at 17.00hrs.

EAEPE SEMINAR

An EAEPE seminar will be held in central Krakow City Hall on Sunday 26 March 1995 on a topic to be announced.

EAEPE 1994 CONFERENCE IN COPENHAGEN

About 152 delegates attended the EAEPE 1994 conference in Copenhagen on 27-29 October 1994. The theme of the conference was 'Challenges to Institutional and Evolutionary Economic Theory: Growth, Uncertainty and Change'. About 90 papers were given. In terms of the number of people attending and the number of papers presented, this was the largest EAEPE conference to date.

The quality of the papers was generally very high and gave a clear sense of cumulative development in work in institutional and evolutionary economics in Europe. Four outstanding plenary talks were given by Alice Amsden, Giovanni Dosi, Jan Kregel and Bengt-Åke Lundvall.

At the conference dinner Giovanni Dosi was awarded the 1994 Kapp Prize on behalf of himself and his co-authors Luigi Marengo, Andrea Bassanini and Marco Valente for their essay 'Norms as Emergent Properties of Adaptive Learning'. For his work in helping to set up EAEPE before the crucial meeting at Grim's Dyke in London in 1988, Marc Tool was awarded life membership of the association.

EAEPE 1994 MEMBERSHIP MEETING IN COPENHAGEN

The 1994 EAEPE Membership Meeting in Copenhagen on 28 October was attended by 51 members. A report was given on EAEPE finances and the 1995 Scientific Committee was elected. A constitutional amendment and a resolution on membership subscriptions were both carried unanimously and consigned to ballot. A number of suggestions were made from the floor to improvement EAEPE's work in the future. It was also argued that something should be done to increase the membership and involvement of women in the association

1996 KAPP AND MYRDAL PRIZE COMPETITIONS

Entries for the 1996 Kapp and Myrdal competitions are now welcome, with a closing date of 1 January 1996:

K. William Kapp Prize

Amount: £1000 (half funded by the William Kapp foundation).

Awarded annually for the best article unpublished at the time of the award on a theme broadly in accord with the EAEPE Theoretical Perspectives (minimum 5,000, maximum 12,000 words).

Gunnar Myrdal Prize

Amount: £1000 (all funded by EAEPE)

Awarded annually for the best monograph (i.e. a book, and excluding multi-authored collections of essays) on a theme broadly in accord with the EAEPE Theoretical Perspectives. Submissions for the 1996 Myrdal prize should be either unpublished or published no earlier than 1 January 1993.

The strict deadline for receipt of each prize is 1 January 1996. Entries should be sent to the EAEPE General Secretary, Geoff Hodgson, The Judge Institute of Management Studies, University of Cambridge, Mill Lane, Cambridge CB2 1RX, UK. Five non-returnable copies should be submitted for the Kapp Prize and four non-returnable entries for the Myrdal Prize. Awards of the 1996 prizes will be made at the 1996 EAEPE Conference.

All candidates must be paid-up 1996 members of EAEPE. The Steering Committee will judge both prizes in March 1996. The Kapp Foundation will assist in the judging of the Kapp Prize. Any member of the EAEPE Steering Committee or trustee of the Foundation for European Economic Development serving at any time from 1 January 1995 to 1 July 1996 inclusive shall be ineligible to enter. The EAEPE Steering Committee reserves the right not to award a prize if the entries are below the required quality.

THE EAEPE STRUCTURE AT A GLANCE

CHAIRPERSON

CURRENT NAME AND LOCATION:

Robert Delorme, Paris, France

Chairs meetings (with casting vote only),
maintains liaison between members of Secretariat,
acts as ombudsman for members

GENERAL SECRETARY

CURRENT NAME AND LOCATION:

Geoff Hodgson, Cambridge, UK

TASKS:

Strategic planning, arrangements for Secretariat, Steering Committee, and Membership Meetings, EAEPE Prizes, Scientific Development Plan

TREASURER

CURRENT NAME AND LOCATION:

Andrew Tylecote, Sheffield, UK

TASKS:

Membership applications and records, conference bookings, keeping of audited accounts

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

CURRENT NAME AND LOCATION:

Mike Dietrich, Sheffield, UK

TASKS:

Edits, produces and circulates newsletter

1995 CONFERENCE PROGRAMME ORGANISER

CURRENT NAME AND LOCATION:

Klaus Nielsen, Roskilde, Denmark

TASKS:

Convenes Scientific Committee and organises the conference programme

1995 CONFERENCE LOCAL ORGANISER

CURRENT NAME AND LOCATION:

Jerzy Hausner, Krakow, Poland

TASKS:

Organises conference arrangements at venue

+ 9 OTHER STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

According to Section 9 of the EAEPE Constitution, the Steering Committee receives reports from the Secretariat and monitors or directs its activities as required.

EAEPE MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Acts as sovereign body as under existing Section 6 of EAEPE Constitution.

COMPANION TO INSTITUTIONAL AND EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS

The two-volume *Elgar Companion to Institutional and Evolutionary Economics* has been published. The first ever encyclopaedic treatment of the 'old' and 'new' institutionalisms, as well as of related work on evolutionary economics it contains 176 entries in two volumes by leading authorities in the field. Edited by Geoff Hodgson, Warren Samuels and Marc Tool, it is available from Edward Elgar Publishing, Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 3HR, UK. Royalties will be divided equally between EAEPE and the USA-based Association for Evolutionary Economics. Please ensure that your university has a copy of the *Companion*. It is ideal for teaching as well as research purposes.

Edward Elgar Publishing are pleased to announce a 20% discount for paid-up EAEPE members off the price of the *Elgar Companion to Institutional and Evolutionary Economics*, reduced from £125 to £93.75, and of the price of the *Elgar Companion to Radical Political Economy*, reduced from £85 to £63.75.

EAEPE PUBLICATIONS

In collaboration with Edward Elgar Publishing, EAEPE is proud to announce the publication a volume of selected conference papers from the 1992 conference entitled *The Political Economy of Diversity: Evolutionary Perspectives on Economic Order and Disorder* and edited by Robert Delorme and Kurt Dopfer. The normal cost is £49.95 but the volume is sold to paid-up EAEPE members at a 50% discount price of £24.98.

Two publications relating to the 1993 EAEPE conference will appear shortly.

Copies of the 1991 conference volume are still available, entitled *Mixed Economies in Europe* and edited by Wolfgang Blaas and John Foster. The normal cost is £45 but the volume is sold to paid-up EAEPE members at a 50% discount price of £22.50.

1990 conference volumes are also still for sale, entitled *Rethinking Economics: Markets, Technology and Economic Evolution*, edited by Geoff Hodgson and Ernesto Screpanti, and *Towards a New Europe? Structural Change in the European Economy*, edited by Ash Amin and Mike Dietrich. The normal cost of each volume is £35 and £39.95 respectively, but they are sold to paid-up EAEPE members at a substantial discount, for £15 each.

All the above volumes are available from Edward Elgar Publishing, Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 3HR, UK.

Royalties for these conference volumes will be paid to EAEPE.

A SPONSORED WALK

In July 1995 there will be a sponsored walk through the Pyrenees in aid of the FEED appeal for money for books in institutional and evolutionary economics for Central and Eastern Europe. The walkers will meet at Pont d'Espagne (26 km south of Lourdes in France) on Tuesday 27 June (provisional date), travel eastwards through the highest part of the Pyrenees, and finish at Bagnères de Luchon, close to the French-Spanish border. Attempts will be made on Vignemale (3298m) – the highest peak in the French Pyrenees – and Pic de Aneto (3404m) – the highest peak in the Pyrenees as a whole. The walk should take about seven days. The route is about 120 kilometres (75 miles) in length.

Those wishing to join or sponsor this walk should contact Geoff Hodgson at the address given above.

YOU CAN NOW PAY BY CREDIT CARD!

Transactions across national currency boundaries are inconvenient, uncertain and costly. For the convenience of EAEPE members, payments may now be made by Access/MasterCard/Visa/Eurocard. Simply telephone (44) 0742 825 296 (ask for Jane Roe or Debra Maxwell) or fax (44) 0742 725 103 with your card number and expiry date. Alternatively, you can notify the EAEPE office in Sheffield by post with the same information.

PAN-EUROPEAN SCIENTIFIC NETWORKS

With the support of the Copernicus Programme of the EC (DGXII) a Pan European Network has been set up to develop research in institutional and evolutionary economics. The funding lasts until September 1996.

The centres and coordinators of this project are as follows:

Jerzy Hausner	Krakow Academy of Economics, Poland
Geoff Hodgson	University of Cambridge, UK
Pavel Mertlik	Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
Andrew Tylecote	Sheffield University Management School, UK

The network will be widened to other institutions, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe. Members of academic institutions in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary are invited to contact Pavel Mertlik (Institute of Economic Science, Charles University, Smetanova nabrezi 6, 110 01 Prague 1, Czech Republic. Tel 42 2 24 81 08 04 x 64. Fax 42 2 24 81 09 87. Email mertlik@mbox.fsv.cuni.cz). Members of academic institutions in Poland are invited to contact Jerzy Hausner (Academy of Economics, ul Rakowicka 27, 31-510 Krakow, Poland. Tel 12 22 69 19. Fax 12 22 69 19. Email enhausne@plkrcy 11). Other academic institutions in Central and Eastern Europe will also be considered.

ACADEMIC BOOKS AND JOURNALS ON INSTITUTIONAL AND EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS FOR CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

After suffering years of market and monetarist 'shock therapy' the time is now ripe for the development of institutionalist and evolutionary policies and ideas in Central and Eastern Europe. The European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy (EAEPE) has obtained a grant from the European Community to help build an educative network of institutional and evolutionary economists in this arena.

The plan for the network involves the purchase of academic books and journals in institutional and evolutionary economics for participating universities in Central and Eastern Europe. At present, the former Eastern Bloc countries have very limited funds available for such purchases. Academic salaries in some of these countries are as low as \$80 a month. This network initiative – and the pump-priming support of the European Community – makes it possible to place key writings in institutional and evolutionary economics in the libraries of Central and Eastern European universities, where the ideas are likely to have a substantial impact on both faculty and students and the educational benefits will be immense.

However, this project depends on private donations. There is a target to raise the equivalent of \$30,000 by the end of 1996. This money will be used to buy books and journals in institutional and

evolutionary economics for participating universities in the former Eastern Bloc.

The network is run by Jerzy Hausner (Krakow Academy of Economics, Poland), Geoffrey Hodgson (University of Cambridge, UK), Pavel Mertlik (Charles University, Czech Republic), and Andrew Tylecote (University of Sheffield). They have asked the Foundation for European Economic Development – a registered charity in the UK – to host and organise this appeal.

Cheques, in any major currency, should be made out to the 'Foundation for European Economic Development' (FEED) and sent to:

G. M. Hodgson, Treasurer of FEED, The Judge Institute of Management Studies, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 1RX, UK.

While every major currency is accepted, payments in Sterling will minimise bank charges and commissions. The FEED bank account is number 51743678, City Office Branch, Midland Bank PLC, Cambridge CB2 3HZ; Sort Code 40-16-08.

Please give generously. Donations may be eligible for tax relief. The institutional and evolutionary economists in Central and Eastern Europe will warmly welcome your help.

AN APPEAL FOR BOOKS FOR CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

One of the first tasks of the Pan-European Scientific Network is to distribute quality academic books in the universities of Central and Eastern Europe. Two collection points, in Krakow and in Prague have been set up. Second hand volumes should be sent to one of these two addresses:

- Pavel Mertlik, Institute of Economic Science, Charles University, Smetanova nabrezi 6, 110 01 Prague 1, Czech Republic. (Tel 42 2 24 81 08 04 x 64. Fax 42 2 24 81 09 87. Email mertlik@mbox.fsv.cuni.cz).
- Jerzy Hausner, Academy of Economics, ul Rakowicka 27, 31-510 Krakow, Poland. (Tel 12 22 69 19. Fax 12 22 69 19. Email enhausne@plkrcy 11).

Jerzy Hausner and Pavel Mertlik will distribute this material to participating universities in Central and Eastern Europe.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS MEETING

June 21-23 1995, Cordoba, Argentina

This meeting aims to discuss the realism of economic analysis, and perspectives on Latin American economic development within a context of a living compromise with people. The main topics are: the reconstruction of economic analysis; Latin America in the era of the great blocks; investment opportunities in Iberian America; the interdisciplinary approach of economics; economics and society. For information contact: Professor Luis Eugenio Di Marco, Director CIEC, Gerao Perez 543, Barrio Rogelio Martinez, 5000 Cordoba, Argentina. Fax: 011 54 51 69 0466/2636

OBITUARY

Nicholas Geogescu-Roegen

It is with great sadness and regret that we announce the death of Nicholas Geogescu-Roegen. In addition to being an Honorary President of EAEPE he was, of course, an innovative thinker. The obituary printed below was written by Richard C. Nolan and pasted on the Post-Keynesian Thought (Internet) bulletin board. The Newsletter Editor thanks both Professor Nolan and the organiser of the bulletin board.

Nicholas was born in Romania and whilst a superb mathematical technician, he never lost his 'peasant's sense' of reality. An unusual economist who was called by Paul Samuelson 'an economist's economist'. He was one of the very few economists who took seriously the dictum that equations are not just between numbers but relate dimensioned quantities. He used the implications of this to refute a 'proof' by Paul Sweezy that capitalism must inevitably collapse.

He criticised the neo-classical production function as being unsuitable for analysing agriculture where we don't have control over nature and he endeavoured to have economists consider the limitations the actual nature of the physical world might impose on what humans can and cannot do. He did not believe in infinite substitutability. In his 'The Entropy Law and the Economic Process' he set out to delineate the relationship between economic activity and what he, on an interpretation of the second law of thermodynamics, saw as the inevitable degradation of the earth. Entropy, loss of potential, increased dispersion he thought was the basis of scarcity and thereby of conflict. He particularly did not regard economics as a theoretical science in the manner of physics but as an era specific set of propositions.

His reach was broad, much broader than is currently the case for most members of our profession. This made his writings inaccessible to many economists. Kenneth Boulding, now unhappily also gone, was an exception. His view of the role of entropy in the physical world and its possible implications for economics is controversial. It is this author's view that ultimately Geogescu was wrong but the inability of the profession to read and understand what he was trying to tell us prevented his writings from achieving their minimum status of the fruitful error, the hypothesis which forces us to look more closely and deeply than before. We need more bold thinkers like him and an end to the narrowness which separates economics too often from the actuality of the world.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

The Review of Political Economy welcomes critical and constructive contributions within the broad traditions of political economy (institutionalism, post-Keynesianism and other non-orthodox approaches) that place significant emphasis upon realism of analysis. The journal is particularly keen to encourage submissions of interest to a wider international audience.

EAEPE members are entitled to a subscription discount. Normal individual rates for the UK/EC are £34, the privileged rate is £28. For the rest of the world the rates are £36 reduced to £30. On editorial matters contact: Professor John Pheby, Managing Editor, Review of Political Economy, Department of Economics, DeMontford University, PO Box 143, Leicester LE1 9BH, UK. For subscriptions: The Promotion Department, Edward Arnold Journals, Hodder & Stoughton Publishers, Dunton Green, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 27A, UK.

THE CITATION IMPACT OF ECONOMICS JOURNALS: AN UPDATE

Geoff Hodgson

In the January 1994 issue of the EAEPE newsletter an analysis was performed of selected economics journals. That analysis is updated here with more recent information – including 1992 citation impact factors.

The professional impact of critical and heterodox economists depends enormously on their capability to get published in journals that are noticed, read and cited. One way of assessing this potential effect is through analysis of the citation ‘impact factor’ data published periodically by the Social Science Citations Index. The citation impact factor is a published measure of the frequency with which the ‘average article’ in a journal has been cited in a particular year. It is defined by the Social Science Citations Index and *Journal Citations Reports* as basically a ratio between citations and citable items published.

There is a time lag involved. Thus the 1992 impact factor of the *Journal of Astrological Economics* would be calculated by dividing the number of all SSCI source journals’ 1992 citations of articles the *JAE* published in 1990 and 1991 by the total number of source items published by the *JAE* in 1990 and 1991.

The impact factor is one prominent measure used by the SSCI and its *Journal Citations Reports* for evaluating the overall impact of a journal. This measure discounts the advantage of larger or more frequent journals over smaller or less frequent ones. Although it could be argued that the two-year time lag involved in the SSCI definition of impact factor is too short, and that there are perhaps other deficiencies, the SSCI impact factor is a reasonable and relatively objective assessment of journal impact and the information is regularly compiled and readily available.

Citation impact factors are listed by subject category. No less than 123 journals were included in the 1986 economics subject category and 129 in 1991. Data for selected journals are given here. For details of the selection rationale see the January 1994 EAEPE Newsletter.

The results for 1986, 1991 and 1992 are shown on Table 3 on p.9. The journals are listed by their 1992 ranking order. Mean values are given for the 1986, 1991 and 1992 impact factors. These mean values may be used as a benchmark to evaluate the performance of heterodox journals such as the *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, the *Journal of*

Economic Issues the *Journal of Post Keynesian Economics* and the *Review of Social Economy*.

Obviously, journals which do not appear on the SSCI database cannot be included. A number of important journals are omitted. In addition, some journals previously on the SSCI database, notably the *Journal of Economic Studies* and the *Review of Radical Political Economics* did not appear on the SSCI list in 1992 and are thus omitted from Table 3.

11 journals are marked as ‘heterodox’ by the criterion that they tend to publish a substantial amount of general theoretical or applied material that is different from or critical of neoclassical orthodoxy. This is the same list as published in the January 1994 EAEPE Newsletter minus the *Journal of Economic Studies* and the *Review of Radical Political Economics*.

A feature suggested by the mean values shown in the bottom row is the sustained decline of the citation impact of the average economics article. Clearly, the representative economist is less and less inclined to cite others. Perhaps this is a reflection of the relentless mathematical formalisation of the subject, the almost fashionable disdain for citing precedents and the rapidly declining interest in the history of economic thought.

Amongst prominent heterodox journals, in 1991 the *Journal of Economic Issues* had a higher impact factor than the *Journal of Post Keynesian Economics*, which in turn had a higher impact factor than the *Cambridge Journal of Economics*. In 1992 this order reversed, with the *Cambridge Journal of Economics* in the lead, where it had been in 1986. Whilst all three journals slipped badly from 1991 to 1992, the *Cambridge Journal of Economics* still out-ranks prestigious and more orthodox journals such as *Kyklos*, *Oxford Economic Papers*, *Manchester School*, *Canadian Journal of Economics*, *Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*, *Applied Economics* and *Economics Letters*.

Table 1 compares the performance of journals published inside USA with those published elsewhere. First, the higher mean citation impact factor of the subset of journals published in the USA is clear.

(continued on page 12)

Table 1: Journals Grouped by US or Non-US Place of Publication

	1986 Impact Factor	1991 Impact Factor	1992 Impact Factor	Impact Factor Change 1986-1992
Mean USA (n=27)	1.281	1.246	1.254	-0.027
Mean Non-USA (n=27)	0.679	0.596	0.547	-0.132

Table 2: Journals Grouped in Heterodox and Orthodox Subsets

	1986 Impact Factor	1991 Impact Factor	1992 Impact Factor	Impact Factor Change 1986-1992
Orthodox (n=43)	1.132	1.054	1.049	-0.083
Heterodox (n=11)	0.374	0.399	0.319	-0.055

Table 3: Journals Ordered by SSCI Impact Factor

Economics Journals	Country of Publication	1986 Impact Factor	1991 Impact Factor	1992 Impact Factor	Impact Factor Change 1986-1992	Heterodox List?
<i>J Econ Lit</i>	USA	3.870	5.524	5.125	+1.255	
<i>Brookings Pap</i>	USA	3.360	2.525	3.385	+0.025	
<i>J Pol Econ</i>	USA	1.882	2.612	3.350	+1.468	
<i>J Finan Econ</i>	USA	3.792	1.783	2.597	-1.195	
<i>Econometrica</i>	USA	2.146	2.480	2.271	+0.125	
<i>Q J Econ</i>	USA	0.975	1.586	2.248	+1.273	
<i>J Econ Perspect</i>	USA	n.a.	2.537	2.064	n.a.	
<i>Am Econ Rev</i>	USA	1.881	1.588	1.669	-0.212	
<i>J Law Econ</i>	USA	2.563	1.612	1.581	-0.982	
<i>Rev Econ Stud</i>	UK	1.389	1.536	1.436	+0.047	
<i>Oxford B Econ Stat</i>	UK	0.521	1.385	1.370	+0.849	
<i>Econ J</i>	UK	1.230	1.281	1.311	+0.081	
<i>Rand J Econ</i>	USA	1.273	1.364	1.165	-0.108	
<i>J Econometrics</i>	Netherlands	0.784	0.681	1.047	+0.263	
<i>J Labor Econ</i>	USA	1.265	1.034	0.909	-0.356	
<i>J Envir Econ Manag</i>	USA	0.726	0.734	0.811	+0.085	
<i>J Int Econ</i>	Netherlands	0.865	0.951	0.810	-0.045	
<i>Monetary Econ</i>	Netherlands	1.793	1.350	0.809	-0.984	
<i>Econ Hist Rev</i>	UK	1.592	0.842	0.743	-0.849	
<i>J Econ Theory</i>	USA	0.696	1.138	0.695	-0.001	
<i>Explor Econ Hist</i>	USA	1.359	0.744	0.682	-0.677	
<i>Econ Dev Cult Change</i>	USA	0.846	0.351	0.630	-0.216	
<i>Econ Philos</i>	USA	n.a.	0.762	0.630	n.a.	*
<i>Eur Econ Rev</i>	Netherlands	0.418	0.381	0.599	+0.181	
<i>Economica</i>	UK	0.600	0.478	0.581	-0.019	
<i>World Dev</i>	USA	0.589	0.596	0.570	-0.019	
<i>Econ Inq</i>	USA	0.602	0.674	0.564	-0.038	
<i>J Econ Behav Organ</i>	USA	0.300	0.553	0.538	+0.238	*
<i>J Public Econ</i>	USA	0.767	0.580	0.529	-0.238	
<i>J Ind Econ</i>	UK	0.571	0.421	0.525	-0.046	
<i>J Math Econ</i>	Netherlands	0.282	0.455	0.509	+0.227	
<i>J Econ Hist</i>	USA	1.092	0.937	0.458	-0.634	
<i>Rev Econ Stat</i>	Netherlands	0.704	0.571	0.458	-0.246	
<i>Int Econ Rev</i>	USA/Japan	0.863	0.438	0.425	-0.438	
<i>Cambridge J Econ</i>	UK	0.717	0.554	0.404	-0.313	*
<i>Dev Econ</i>	Netherlands	0.661	0.371	0.398	-0.263	
<i>J Inst Theor Econ</i>	Germany	n.a.	0.409	0.392	n.a.	
<i>J Post Keyn Econ</i>	USA	0.547	0.575	0.378	-0.169	*
<i>Kyklos</i>	Switzerland	0.688	0.415	0.363	-0.325	
<i>Oxford Econ Pap</i>	UK	0.429	0.500	0.351	-0.078	
<i>J Econ Issues</i>	USA	0.481	0.671	0.348	-0.133	*
<i>Manchester School</i>	UK	0.429	0.375	0.326	-0.103	*
<i>Rev Soc Econ</i>	USA	0.173	0.325	0.294	+0.121	*
<i>J Econ Psychol</i>	Netherlands	0.286	0.491	0.274	-0.012	
<i>Int J Ind Organ</i>	Netherlands	n.a.	0.469	0.246	n.a.	
<i>Can J Econ</i>	Canada	0.652	0.287	0.243	-0.409	
<i>Weltwirtsch Archiv</i>	Germany	0.322	0.426	0.233	-0.089	
<i>Scand J Econ</i>	Sweden	0.429	0.280	0.231	-0.198	
<i>Scot J Polit Econ</i>	UK	0.256	0.216	0.231	-0.025	*
<i>Appl Econ</i>	UK	0.284	0.264	0.222	-0.062	
<i>Econ Lett</i>	Netherlands	0.221	0.255	0.220	-0.001	
<i>Am J Econ Sociol</i>	USA	0.227	0.096	0.159	-0.068	*
<i>Hist Pol Econ</i>	USA	0.412	0.206	0.118	-0.294	*
<i>Int J Social Econ</i>	USA	0.196	0.061	0.085	-0.111	*
Mean Values		0.980	0.921	0.900	-0.080	

Books, a major part of which are authored or edited by EAEPE members, may be reviewed in this section of the Newsletter. Contact the Newsletter Editor for details.

Jacques Nagels, *La tiers-mondisation de 'ex-URSS? (Is the former USSR slipping towards the Third World?)*, Brussels: Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, 1993

Reviewed by Angelo Reati, Commission of the European Communities, Brussels.

Three years after his analysis of the changes in the former Eastern block countries, J Nagels delivers to us a fresh reflection on such transformation which takes into account the most recent trends. In his first book (*Du socialisme perversi au capitalisme sauvage*: see EAEPE Newsletter 6, July 1991) JN advanced the hypothesis that what was emerging in those countries was a "savage" capitalism, with disruptive effects on workers protection, social welfare and employment. He pushes now his analysis a step forward by showing that, were the current trend pursued, the former Soviet Union will decay to the level of a Third World economy. This undesirable outcome, although probable, is by no means unescapable and, in the conclusion of the book, JN outlines the economic policy required to avoid such danger.

The starting point of the analysis is the following question: does capital accumulation in the East really favour the development of these countries, or is it rather for the benefit of the West? The answer is in two steps. First, to study the transition from "perverted" socialism to capitalism, the author refreshes the classical concept of *primitive accumulation*, which seems her particularly fruitful. It appears that this primitive accumulation is leading to a "savage" capitalism making the former USSR more similar to a Third World country than to a European one. Then the author relies on Perroux's *domination* effect and on his theory of "centre" and "periphery" in international relations to show that the Eastern countries are increasingly becoming the "periphery" of Western Europe. We have here the two main elements to conclude that the former Soviet Union is slipping towards the level of a Third-World country. To this one should add the sharp deterioration of theoretical and applied research, the growing regional disparities, the unequal income distribution and insufficient satisfaction of social needs.

This dark perspective can nevertheless be avoided if the transition to capitalism is guided by a policy which is the opposite of what is advocated by the IMF and the G-7. This topic, which is dealt with in the conclusion, is one of the most interesting parts of the book. JN suggests a very slow transition to a capitalist market, in which a big autonomous public sector will coexist for decades with private enterprises. This alternative operates at four levels: micro, meso, macro as well as at the level of international relations. Let us start with the latter. The fact that the Soviet enterprise did not act within a true market entails its incapacity to compete at the *international level*: the argument of the "infant" industry to justify protectionism thus seems fully applicable. For this purpose, JN suggests the creation of a free trade area between the former USSR countries (a revival of the late COMECON) combined with a selective and temporary protectionism towards the rest of the world.

At the *micro* level, in the present circumstances it would be unrealistic to envisage a massive privatization of the Russian economy. The author suggests a transformation from inside the present State enterprises which will become autonomous public undertakings with a *market creating* mission. The State should behave like an ordinary shareholder and condition any financial aid to the attainment of some well defined performance, which will render the enterprise internationally competitive. When this result is achieved the State will withdraw its ownership.

At the *meso* level the suggested policy is organised around three points: the mastering and diffusion of technology, the preservation of

the existing potential for theoretical and applied research, and the reconversion of the arms industry. On the first point JN thinks that it would not be wise to adopt the most advanced Western technologies; for the time being Russian industry should choose some "intermediate" technology, on which it has an already established experience. Western technologies could become dominant only in 15-20 years time. The author justifies his proposal on the basis of the high cost of these imported technologies as well as on the fact that Eastern enterprises are unable to master them: it is not possible to make a sudden jump ahead of 25 years, says the author. One can also add that these intermediate technologies, being rather labour intensive, will create less technological unemployment than the most advanced techniques; moreover, they will allow Russian enterprises to be less dependent on the West.

At the macro and social level the strategy is defensive: for economic and social infrastructure as well as for agriculture the target is to restore the level attained at the beginning of the 80s. Concerning agriculture, the author maintains that the existing kolkhozes and sovkhoses should not be privatised, in such a way that, as it should be for industry, public and private ownership will coexist.

The proposed strategy is very interesting and particularly welcome in a period in which the increasing poverty and the perspective of mass unemployment in the context of the destruction of the Welfare State in the East do not seem to trouble too much the tranquil assurance of the Liberal orthodoxy. The system the JN advocates, in which public enterprise has an overwhelming importance, reminds us of the old notion of "market socialism"; however, here the State has no guiding role of the economy, but just the task of assuring the transition. Can we be satisfied with such a minimal objective? Another controversial point concerns the meso strategy in which the author suggests adopting "intermediate" technologies instead of the most advanced. The import cost of the latter is certainly a serious obstacle but I am not so sure that, considering the good human capital in the former East, to master rapidly the new technologies would be a real problem. Moreover, there is a problem of international competitiveness of Russian industry, which can be solved only by adopting the most up to date techniques. A third point concerns the suggested free trade area among the former USSR States. Would such an area prevent substantial Western investment in such countries?

It is, in conclusion, a stimulating and easy to read work that I recommend. The argument is well structured and supported by accurate evidence. The "alternative" is full of realism and clearly benefits from the practical knowledge the author has of the former Soviet Union. Contrary to many Western experts landing from American universities, it is precisely this inside knowledge which confers credibility to the "alternative".

M Rutherford, *Institutions in Economics.
The old and the new institutionalism,*
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Reviewed by Maurice Basle,
University of Rennes, France.

The two traditions of old Institutional Economics and the apparently younger "New" Institutional Economics are analyzed here by an author who begins by telling us that he feels slightly ambivalent and probably is an advocate of the "nor-nor-but" position. Malcolm Rutherford presents the better of the two institutional streams and adopts a comparative approach: formalism and anti-formalism; individualism and holism; rationality and rule following; organic evolution or constructivism (the Mengerian pragmatic institutions); static efficiency or reform; conflicts and complementarities. The summative point of the book is a pleasure to read and we dispose of an excellent bibliography. Finally, the author has to be viewed as an economist addicted to or "sympathetic to the overall aim of incorporating institutions within economics".

The reading and analysis by MR of the most famous old institutionalists (Veblen, Michell, Commons, Ayres, Gruchy, Gordon and Tool) is, in my opinion, the "icing on the cake". I deduce from this feeling that the hypothesis of separation between radically different streams is probably too severe. Is there no filiation between Menger, Veblen and Hayek, or between Commons and Williamson on a transactional or negotiational economy; are some Austrians such as Morgenstern or Shubick only Austrian economists is a common sense? I deduce also that the survey of authors under the banner of NIE is also probably too severely defined (what about the family constituted by Schubik, Shotter, North, Nelson and Winter, Langlois and, last but not least, Hayek?)

However, globally, the contrast is very interesting when considering, on the one hand, pragmatism, institutionalism, evolutionary economics, and on the other hand the static efficiency approach. We are invited to a new reading of Veblen on business enterprise, the conception of science and technology, technological change theory, habit formation, custom and law, and institutional evolution and change. MR correctly presents the post-Veblenian developments of Clarence Ayres on the technological continuum. Commons' philosophy and spirit are perfectly restated: the rules' genesis, the role of jurisprudence in evaluation of the reappraisal of value obtained in a transactional economy with bargaining, coalitions, institutions, rules and social norms.

In my opinion, the two concepts of methodological individualism and methodological holism are not so separated in the two approaches. As Schumpeter said in 1909 (on the concept of social value) we have the intellectual liberty to logically operate with an isolated individual, with interdependent individuals (with strategic conduct) or with socialized individuals. Adam Smith, Carl Menger, Frederick Hayek, Talcott Parsons and today Douglass North or Geoff Hodgson were intellectually in agreement with the three modes of reasoning. For example when Douglass North says that "institutions are the humanly devised constraints that structure political, economic and social interactions" (Journal of Economic Perspectives, 5(1), 1991, p.97) he is certainly an interactionist. Surely he also adopts as MR says, an "efficiency approach". But we believe that he is also able to accomplish another job when interested in the resolution of the problem of the genesis of the institution of western Europe (Spain, England and so on). History is really a question for him.

In conclusion, a solid and very stimulating book to be largely recommended to those who haven't enough time to read the authors of the OIE and to those who do not perceive the interconnections and oppositions between OIE and NIE.

M Dietrich, *Transaction Cost Economics and
Beyond: towards a new economics of the firm,*
London: Routledge, 1994.

Reviewed by Bart Nooteboom,
University of Groningen, The Netherlands.

In this book Michael Dietrich is critical of transaction cost economics (TCE) but he has tried to resist the temptation to throw away the baby with the bathwater. He makes a laudable and to a large extent successful attempt to retain at least some useful elements of TCE in a wider, more adequate theoretical framework. The analysis results in a highly attractive perspective of the firm, and a fresh look at economic policy. However, on the way the book suffers somewhat from overkill: more arguments against TCE are raised than needed and valid, which results in some loss of coherence, focus, value and strength of argument. The book consists of three parts. Part I provides the background in the form of a critique of TCE. Most of my criticism is directed at this part. Part II looks beyond TCE, and is most useful where it is least directed against TCE. Part III gives a "new economics of the firm", and is in my view the most interesting part of the book.

In my view the two crucial and mutually related shortcomings of

EAEPE REVIEWS

“normal” TCE are that it adheres to the methodological individualism of mainstream economics, and it fails to provide a dynamic framework which includes learning and innovation. With these shortcomings TCE is so myopic as to yield large blind spots. I think on this issue Dietrich and myself are in close agreement. My problem with the book is that it adds other objections to TCE which are in my view either not valid or not useful. Rather than trying to make the best of TCE, and seeing how it can be construed to be right, Dietrich is trying too hard to find fault with it and to see how it can be construed to be wrong.

My first objection is to claim that TCE assumes, or logically demands, that transactions are invariant under change of organization or structure. It is correct to say that **some** comparability must remain to compare transactions between and production within firms, but not that **everything** about the transaction must be constant. Indeed, it belongs to the core of TCE to recognize that to make or buy some input entails crucial differences concerning incentives, production costs and monitoring and control. Even in Dietrich's own perspective **some** comparability across different organizational settings will remain. He will accept that although firms may have different firm-specific competences, they may still produce products that are to some degree substitutes, so that there is a meaningful “make or buy” decision.

An important element in the book is the proposition (p4) that “the claim (of TCE) that the attributes of a transaction must not change when governance structures are compared is equivalent to saying that the benefits to be derived are unchanged – the units or economic agents involved must maintain their essential characteristics”. Starting from this point the book builds an analytical tool which is used repeatedly in an attempt to illuminate the shortcomings of TCE. The tool consists of a curve of governance structure **benefits** that increases decreasingly with managerial output. It is claimed that this adds value compared to TCE because while TCE analyses differences in costs it fails to recognize differences in benefits between alternative governance structures. I have three objections. First, especially in the present context it is difficult to always make a sharp distinction between increase of costs and reduction of benefits. While it seems clear that loss of efficiency constitutes an increase of costs, and a loss of effectiveness entails a loss of benefit, the demarcation between efficiency and effectiveness is not always clear. For example “opportunity cost” denotes benefits foregone. Second, the analysis entails a confusion between transaction costs and costs of governance structure. If in “bilateral governance” one sets up an expensive governance scheme, this is to reduce risks associated with dependence. The costs of governance increase, but the total of transaction costs, which includes governance costs and transaction costs in the form of risks of dependence, decreases (otherwise the costs of bilateral governance would be wasted). Third, it is my view false that TCE does not take benefits into account. TCE recognizes the benefits of contracting out as a result of scale advantages. TCE also recognizes the benefit of “market incentives”.

Of course, since TCE does not offer a dynamic perspective, and thereby ignores issues of learning and innovation, it ignores important issues of both costs and benefits, whether they may or may not be separated. While in his work Williamson refers to Polanyi's concept of “tacit knowledge” he does not really seem aware of its implications. TCE ignores that knowledge is to a greater or lesser extent firm specific and pathdependent, whereby different firms have different capabilities for knowledge and skills. Both internal activities within the firm and inter-firm relations should be seen from the perspective of building competences, in the context of (radical) uncertainty and innovation. As the book correctly indicates this entails a strategic context which TCE lacks. In this context short term profit maximisation is inadequate, and long term profit maximisation infeasible, due to future options and conditions being unknown. The book correctly indicates all this, but in my view the use of the curves confuses rather than clarifies the issues. Since so much of the argument is based on this unclear analytical tool, much of the argument is unclear.

My criticism of part II follows from my criticism of part I, where arguments from part I are used in the later analysis. However, part II adds much that is interesting and informative. My criticism of part III is very limited. A minor point is this (ch8): to represent Friedman in the famous debate named after him as saying that standard assumptions of profit maximisation are intuitively known and in that sense plausible to my memory is a misrepresentation of his position (even if the book says that it is true for Friedman “to a lesser extent” than for Machlup). If I remember correctly, to Friedman in his instrumentalism such plausibility is simply irrelevant. But the argument, later in the same chapter, against the “survival of the fittest” argument in favour of profit maximisation in mainstream economics is excellent. I am a great fan of chapter 9 (“The Firm as a System”). Here the strong points of the behavioural and evolutionary theories of the firm are carefully picked out while their limitations are eliminated by adding strategic and proactive perspectives on firm conduct. I particularly like the notion that the “strategic framework” yields a link between the micro-micro level of people within a firm and the micro level of the firm with some kind of identity of its own. Since issues of learning, perception and objectives, and the role of firm culture in directing them, are considered to be so important, I would have liked to see attention to the notions of different levels of learning (“single and double loop”). Chapter 10, on government policy, also provides useful insights, but it would have been stronger without the confusions carried forward from the earlier analysis in part I. With a better use of extensions of TCE an even stronger case for government policy could in my opinion be made.

Summing up: most of the book useful insights, but some of it yields confusions. My recommendation is to read parts II and III.

THE CITATION IMPACT

(continued from page 8)

The mean citation impact factor of the subset of USA-published journals remains roughly double that of the non-USA subset. The publication of a journal within the USA seems to be a crucial factor enhancing its impact. Conversely, journals published outside the USA tend to have an inferior citation impact factor rating.

Second, the relative citation impact factor of USA-based journals has increased significantly from 1986 to 1991 and again to 1992. In 1986 the mean citation impact factor of the USA subset was 1.89 times that of the non-USA subset. By 1991 this ratio had grown to 2.09. In 1992 it had reached 2.29. Both the relative and absolute citation performance of journals published outside the USA continues to deteriorate in marked terms.

Consider Table 2. As would be expected given the bias of the economics profession, the mean citation impact factor of the 11 journals on the heterodox list is much lower than that of the list as a whole. However, the mean citation impact factor of both the orthodox and the heterodox journals has actually decreased from 1986 to 1992. What is most disturbing is the decline in the mean citation impact factor of the heterodox journals from 1991 to 1992. Only time will tell if this is the beginning of a more rapid downward trend.

Two serious problems are thus identified in this analysis:

- First, the recent data again highlights the problem of the increasing proportion of citations to articles in journals of USA origin. Arguably, some action in Europe should be taken to resist the increasing dominance of world economics research by the USA.
- Second, from 1991 to 1992 there is evidence of an accelerated decline in the citation impact of heterodox journals. A second damaging process may be emerging: economics is not only becoming rapidly more US-centred, there is also evidence of an increasing degree of insularity from heterodox opinion and argument.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY EAEPE MEMBERS

The following publications are authored, in whole or in part, by members of EAEPE. This regular feature of the Newsletter is intended to disseminate information throughout the Association. Send details of recent publications to the Newsletter Editor. EAEPE members are shown in bold type.

Robert Delorme (CEPREMAP, Paris) and **Kurt Dopfer** (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland)
(eds) *The Political Economy of Diversity: Evolutionary Perspectives on Economic Order and Disorder*, Edward Elgar, Aldershot, 1994.

Michael Dietrich, University of Sheffield, UK
'National patterns of corporate restructuring: mergers and joint ventures in the European Community', in Dopfer (eds), *The Political Economy of Diversity: Evolutionary Perspectives on Economic Order and Disorder*, Edward Elgar, Aldershot, 1994.

Geoff Hodgson, University of Cambridge, UK.
(ed.) *Economics and Biology*, International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, Edward Elgar, Aldershot, 1995.
'The State, Money, and Spontaneous Order', *Critical Review*, Fall 1994.
'The Evolution of Socio-Economic Order in the Move to a Market Economy', *Review of International Political Economy*, Autumn, 1994.
'Optimization and Evolution: Winter's Critique of Friedman Revisited', *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, August 1994.
'Hayek, Evolution, and Spontaneous Order', in P. Mirowski (ed.), *Natural Images in Economic Thought: Markets Read in Tooth and Claw*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1994.
'The Return of Institutional Economics', in N. Smelser and R. Swedberg (eds), *Handbook of Economic Sociology*, Princeton University Press, 1994.

'A Comment on Pasinetti', in R. Delorme and K. Dopfer (eds), *The Political Economy of Diversity: Evolutionary Perspectives on Economic Order and Disorder*, Edward Elgar, Aldershot, 1994.

Frances Hutchinson, University of Bradford, UK
with B Burkitt, 'Mary Douglas' Proposals for a National Dividend: a logical successor to the wage', *International Journal of Social Economics*, 21(1), 1994.

'A Heretical View of Economic Growth and Income Distribution' in E Kuiper and J Sap (eds), *Out of the Margin: Feminist Perspectives on Economic Growth Theory*, Routledge, 1995.

Andrea Salanti, Università degli Studi di Bergamo, Italy.
'Sulla presenza di presupposti empirici in Sraffa (o altrove): una risposta', *Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Economiche e Commerciali*, 40(6-7), 1993.

'A Reply to Professor Weintraub', *Economics and Philosophy*, 9(1), 1993.

'Lakatosian Perspectives on General Equilibrium Analysis: a reply', *Economics and Philosophy*, 9(2), 1993.

with Luigi Filippini (eds), *Razionalità, impresa e informazione. Letture di microeconomia*, Giappichelli, Torino, 1993.

'On the Lakatosian Apple of Discord Between Historians and Methodologists', *Finnish Economic Papers*, 7(1), 1994.

'Popper, Lakatos and Economics: are we begging the questions?', in KI Vaughn (ed), *Perspectives on the History of Economic Thought, vol X*, Edward Elgar, Aldershot, 1994.

'Four Books on Economic Methodology', *Ricerche Economiche*, 48(1), 1994.

with Andrea Boitani, 'The Multifarious Role of Theories in Economics: the case of different Keynesianisms', in P Klein (ed), *The Role of Economic Theory*, Kluwer, Dordrecht, 1994.

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

The International Review of International Political Economy is a new inter-disciplinary journal based on an analytical synthesis between politics and economics. The particular RIPE will:

- address the internationalisation of the state, especially the structures of political authority, diplomacy and institutional regulation;
- examine the shift from a national to a transnational economic system, including the study of global finance and production;
- promote the study of development trajectories, local and national, in all parts of the world.

EAEPE members are entitled to a subscription discount. Normal individual rates for the UK/EC are £35/\$60, the reduced rate is £22/\$35. On editorial matters contact: The Editors (Ash Amin, Barry Gills, Ronen Palan, Peter Taylor), *Review of International Political Economy*, Department of Politics, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, UK. Fax: + 44 (0)91 2228107. For subscriptions: Trevina White, Routledge Subscriptions, ITPS Ltd, Cheriton House, North Way, Andover SP10 5BE, UK, tel + 44 (0)264 332424, fax + 44 (0)264 364418.

Post-Keynesian Economics Study Group

Anyone interested in finding out details of the current programme for the Post-Keynesian Economics Study Group should write to either Professor Philip Arestis, Department of Applied Economics, The University of East London, Longbridge Road, Dagenham, Essex RM8 2AS, tel + 44 (0)81 8493507; or Professor Victoria Chick, Department of Economics, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, tel + 44 (0)71 3807868. Email: uctpa98@uk.ac.ucl

EASTERN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

17-19 March 1995, New York City, USA

This year's EEA conference will have the theme 'Dialogues in Economics'. Papers under this theme, or more generally, are welcome. Send proposals (by January 31st) to John Adams, EEA Program Chair, Department of Economics, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA. Tel: 617 373 2872. Fax: 617 373 3640. Email: jadams@lynx.neu.edu

INTERNATIONAL THORSTEIN VEBLÉN ASSOCIATION

The purposes of this association are:

1. To facilitate and revive in a Veblenian spirit a critical and historical attitude in the social sciences.
2. To examine and evaluate Veblen's ideas and methods from the point of view of their applicability and utility for comprehending and analyzing the contemporary world.
3. To make explicit the attitudes, perspectives and assumptions underlying Veblen's social, economic, political and religious frameworks.
4. To illuminate the relationship between Veblen's ideas and his linguistic, rhetorical and poetic style.
5. To foster and facilitate communication between Veblen Scholars throughout the world.

For application and other enquiries write to: Rick Tilman, Department of Public Administration, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada 89154, USA.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR FEMINIST ECONOMICS

IAFFE is a non-profit association with the goal of advancing feminist inquiry of economic issues and to this end is sponsoring a new journal. The association plans to hold its 1996 summer conference in Tours, France in early July. For information about IAFFE contact: Jean Shackelford, Department of Economics, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, PA 17837, USA. Tel: 717-524-3441. Fax: 717-524-3760. Email: jshackel@bucknell.edu

European Association for Bioeconomic Studies

The aims and objectives of EABS are:

1. To promote the study and application of bioeconomics, with particular reference to the work of Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen.
2. To safeguard the environment, and to be concerned with the accelerated "entropization" of the limited resources of our planet.
3. To promote the exchange and diffusion of information on bioeconomics and related topics.

For details of any matters to do with EABS contact: Korinna Muller, Secretary General EABS, 11 Via Larga, I-20122 Milan, Italy.

MARSHALL STUDIES BULLETIN

This newsletter on Marshallian studies, published annually by the Dipartimento di Scienze Economiche of the University of Florence, Italy, takes the form of short commentaries, factual information and book reviews. We should be pleased to consider contributions for publication. The Bulletin is sent free of charge to interested parties.

Addresses. Articles, reviews and books: Dipartimento di Scienze Economiche, Via Curatone 1, 50123 Firenze, Italy. All other correspondence: Ms Philomena Guillebaud, Marshall Library of Economics, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge CB3 9DB, England.

Association for Evolutionary Economics

EAEPE has close ties with the US-based Association for Evolutionary Economics (AFEE), sponsors of the longstanding *Journal of Economic Issues*. Individual membership of AFEE, including a subscription to the journal costs \$35.00 annually, \$30.00 with income under \$40,000, and students \$15.00. Members outside North America add \$5.00. Remittances to:

Dr Ann Mari May, AFEE Secretary-Treasurer, Department of Economics, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0479, USA.

New Political Economy

The aim of this new (for 1996) journal is to create a forum for work which seeks to bridge past empirical and conceptual divides. The emphasis will be upon exploratory and innovative work which draws on different disciplines and which addresses core issues in the emerging research agenda. NPE will bring together four key literatures:

- comparative political economy
- the political economy of the environment
- the political economy of development
- international political economy

Personal subscriptions £24 (US\$38). Institutions: £78 (US\$120). For free sample copy contact: Carfax Publishing Co, PO Box 25, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX14 3UE, UK; or 875-81 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge MA 02139, USA; or Locked Bag 25, Deakin, ACT 2600, Australia.

On editorial matters contact: Andrew Gamble, Ankie Hoogvelt, Anthony Payne, NPE, University of Sheffield, Elmfield Building, Northumberland Road, Sheffield, UK.

THE CAMBRIDGE JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS

Founded in the tradition of Marx, Keynes, Kalecki, Joan Robinson and Kaldor, the *Cambridge Journal of Economics* provides a focus for theoretical, applied, interdisciplinary and methodological work, with strong emphasis on realism of analysis, the development of critical perspectives, the provision and use of empirical evidence, and the construction of policy. The editors welcome submissions in this spirit on economic and social issues such as unemployment, inflation, the organisation of production, the distribution of the social product, class conflict, economic underdevelopment, globalisation and international economic integration, changing forms and boundaries of markets and planning, and uneven development and instability in the world economy.

Articles should be submitted in triplicate to Ann Newton, Faculty of Economics and Politics, University of Cambridge, Sidgwick Avenue, CB3 9DD, UK.

German Association for Political Economy

The next meeting of this association is:

7-9 April 1995, Mainz: "The Role of Ethics in Development: theory and policy". Details from: Professor Utz Peter Reich, Fachhochschule Mainz II, An der Bruchspitze 50, D-55122, Mainz, Germany.

EMERGO

Journal of Transforming Economies and Societies

This new quarterly journal aims to provide up-to-date and high quality empirical findings and theoretical perspectives covering the range of the social sciences. While it sets its empirical focus on the transformation processes in Central and Eastern Europe both empirical findings and theoretical constructs will be valid for all transforming countries.

For further details contact: UCEMET Office in Krakow, ul. Szewska 20/3, 31-009 Krakow, Poland. Tel/fax: +48 12 22 69 19. EMail: enhausne@cyf-kr.edu.pl

EMERGO is published by the Cracow Academy of Economics for the University Council for Economics and Management Education Transfer (UCEMET). UCEMET is an international academic network between ten Central and East European universities and was established in 1991 on the initiative of Stockholm University to exchange and transfer knowledge about economics and management education.

The Association for Institutional Thought

AFIT is a US-based Association with close ties to the Association for Evolutionary Economics. It encourages and fosters the development of institutional thought within the tradition of Thorstein Veblen, John Dewey, Clarence Ayres, John Commons, Wesley Mitchell and others. For further information about AFIT contact

Professor James Swaney, Department of Economics, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio 45435, USA.

CONFERENCE OF SOCIALIST ECONOMISTS ANNUAL CONFERENCE

'SOCIALISM BEYOND THE MARKET'

7-9 July 1995, University of Northumbria, UK

Papers are welcomed that offer critiques of actually existing capitalism and which seek alternatives to it. We would like to encourage papers from a broad socialist/Marxist materialist perspective, particularly those that draw on other related standpoints such as feminist, anti-colonial, green and peace movements.

Suggested themes: transnational capitalism; the new world (dis)order; the global impact of scientific and technological change; the ecological crisis; gender, race, class and the international division of labour; uneven development; socialism starting from here; the changing relationship between the state and the market; the crises of the state: local, regional and national; alternative socio-economic systems; the emergence of new contradictions and the rise of new social movements.

Contact: John Armitage, Philip Garrahan or Mary Mellor; at: School of Social, Political and Economic Sciences, University of Northumbria, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST, UK. Tel: (091) 232 6002. Fax: (091) 227 3189

SEVENTH ANNUAL HEILBRONN SYMPOSIUM IN ECONOMICS AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

**Christian Freiherr von Wolff (1679-1754)
June 22-25 1995**

The purpose of this conference is threefold. According to the Heilbronn tradition, this 7th symposium will explore Wolff's work from the perspective of contemporary theory. Secondly, we want to ask whether Wolff's work stands up to the contemporary practical needs of policy and scholarship. Thirdly, it is an important mission of the Heilbronn symposia to present the international community of scholars in political economy and the social sciences with a German language heritage in our discipline.

Send abstracts and general enquiries to: Professor Dr Jurgen Backhaus, University of Limburg/Maastricht, Department of Economics, PO Box 616, 6200 MD Maastricht, The Netherlands. Tel: (31) 43 88 36 36. Fax: (31) 43 25 84 40.

EAEPE SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Scientific Development Plan suggests priority areas of scientific development for EAEPE, and proposals emanating therefrom. It is based on the premise that EAEPE should prioritise intensive rather than extensive growth; it must invest in theoretical and policy development and try to develop a theoretical cutting edge.

Research Areas

Some amendments to the Research Areas were made by the Steering Committee at its October 1994 meeting. The designated priority Research Areas for EAEPE are now as follows:

Research Area A: The Development of Realist and Post-Positivist Methodologies for Economics

Coordinators: Tony Lawson (University of Cambridge, UK) and Andrea Salanti (University of Bergamo, Italy)

Research Area B: Complex Socio-Economic Systems

Coordinator: Jean-Louis Le Moigne (Université d'Aix-Marseille III, France)

Research Area C: The Theory of Institutional Change

Coordinator: Sven-Erik Sjöstrand (Stockholm Business School, Sweden)

Research Area D: The Theory of Innovation and Technological Change

Coordinator: Pier Paolo Saviotti (Université Pierre Mendès-France, France)

Research Area E: The Theory of Firms and Production Processes

Coordinator: Christos Pitelis (University of Cambridge, UK)

Research Area F: Theoretical and Policy Aspects of Environment-Economy Interactions

Coordinator: Jan van der Straaten (Tilburg University, Netherlands)

Research Area G: Macroeconomic Regulation and Institutions

Coordinator: Maurice Basle (Université de Rennes I, France)

Research Area H: The Institutions of Economics

Coordinator: Uskali Mäki (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Research Area I: The Analysis of Structural and Institutional Change in Eastern Europe

Coordinator: Todor Balabanov (WIIW, Vienna, Austria)

Research Area J: Monetary Economics, Finance and Financial Institutions

Coordinator: Marcello Messori (University of Cassino, Italy)

Research Area Coordinators (RACs) are appointed by the Steering Committee. The primary role of a RAC is as a network-builder, linking EAEPE in with other researchers and other networks. Each RAC is encouraged to:

- (1) develop international networks and seminars relating to the research area;
- (2) apply for EC, nationally-funded or private grants for research work in the area;
- (3) develop and promote research material for future EAEPE conferences relating to the research area;
- (4) make a contribution to the development of EAEPE sponsored publications reflecting work in the research area.

Each year after appointment, each RAC is asked to submit a Research Area Report, of no less than 500 words, on the annual progress of his or her work in the Research Area, to the EAEPE Steering Committee. A token annual grant of a minimum of £100 will be awarded to each RAC, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) the Research Area Report is satisfactory and indicates satisfactory progress by the RAC in network-building and other work in the research area, and
- (ii) the Research Area Coordinator has maintained links with and personal membership of EAEPE, undertaken projects specifically linked to EAEPE, given sufficient accreditation to EAEPE in reporting or publishing the research, and has given sufficient priority to (3) and (4) – as well as (1) and (2) – above.

Research Area Coordinators have a significant role in helping to organise sessions for, and suggesting and recruiting potential contributors to EAEPE conferences.