



NEWSLETTER

No.24

July 2000

Myrdal and Kapp Prizes Awarded

The 2000 Myrdal Prize will be awarded in Berlin jointly to **Irene van Staveren**, for her book 'Caring for Economics. An Aristotelian Perspective' (Uitgeverij Eburon, Delft 1999) and to **Frederic S. Lee**, for his book 'Post Keynesian Price Theory' (CUP, Cambridge 1998).

The winner of the 2000 K. William Kapp Prize is **Stephen Dunn** for his article 'Wither Post Keynesianism?' To be published in the Journal of Post Keynesian Economics, Vol. 21, No. 3, pp 343-366, 2000. Congratulations to all three winners!

News from the council

The council met during the weekend of the 12th of May in Rotterdam and discussed among other things:

1. The coming conference in Berlin, especially the sessions organised jointly with the 'economic historians' and the 'post Keynesians', were considered a desirable development to be extended at the Siena conference in 2001. Also the extension of the annual conference in terms of number of sessions and days at Siena was welcomed. Concrete proposals will be presented at the membership meeting in Berlin.

2. A decision was made about the Kapp and Myrdal Prize and a new prize for the best conference paper for young scholars was introduced. Details will also be presented at the membership meeting in Berlin.

3 The council discussed extensively the strategy of EAEPE for the future. Since the foundation of our association in 1988 many things have changed: new associations have been founded, developments inside traditional economics have taken place, world wide umbrellas like ICARE exist nowadays. What is and should be the position of EAEPE in this new landscape of economics? This question will be an important item for the membership meeting in Berlin.

4. The council discussed the research areas, the role of the internet (especially in relation with the publications of EAEPE members) and last but not least, the location of the 2002 annual conference: we have a strong preference for Aix-en-Provence.

5 Of course also the financial situation of EAEPE was an issue that demanded our attention. The treasurer presented a report on the (healthy) situation of our association. The results of last year and the budget for next year will be presented in Berlin, as well as a resolution to be approved by the membership concerning the possibility to become a five-year-member for the price of four.

Berlin promises to become a great conference with interesting keynote lectures and fine sessions. I hope to see many of you there, to hear your opinion at the membership meeting and do not postpone booking your hotel any longer!

Best wishes,
John Groenewegen (General Secretary)

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EAEPE Council

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EAEPE 2000 Conference Local Organiser: Gernot Grabher, University of Bonn, Meckenheimer Allee 166, 53115 Bonn, Germany. Tel: (49)(0) 228 73-7238, fax (49) (0) 228 73-9731

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EAEPE Scientific Committee:

The Scientific Committee helps plan the programme and selects the papers for the 2000 conference. The 2000 Scientific Committee are: Stavros Ioannides (programme organiser), Gernot Grabher (local organiser), Charlie Dannreuther, Irena Peaucelle, Joanna Minoglou and Wilfred Dolfsma.

The 2000 EAEPE Membership Meeting in Berlin

An EAEPE Membership Meeting has been called in Berlin on the 4th November 2000.

EAEPE and the Internet

The EAEPE home page is : <http://eaepe.tuwien.ac.at>.

In addition, it is important that Loes van Dijk, the EAEPE administrator, is informed of your current email address, in order to send out current information etc. Please inform her on vandijk@fwb.eur.nl.

The EAEPE 2001 Conference

The EAEPE Council is planning to hold the 2001 Conference in early November in Sienna.

2001 Kapp and Myrdal Prize Competitions

Entries for the 2001 Kapp and Myrdal competitions are now welcome, with a closing date of 1st of January 2001:

K. William Kapp Prize

Amount: €2000 (half funded by the William Kapp foundation).

Awarded annually for the best article on a theme broadly in accord with the EAEPE Theoretical Perspectives (minimum 5,000, maximum 12,000 words). Submissions for the 2001 prize should be either unpublished, or published no earlier than 1 January 1998.

Gunnar Myrdal Prize

Amount: €2000 (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 2001 Myrdal prize should be either unpublished, or published no earlier than 1 January 1998.

Entries must be received by the EAEPE Prize Competition Co-ordinator by the strict deadline of 1st January 2001. Entries should be sent to the EAEPE Prize Competition Co-ordinator Stavros Ioannides, Panteion University, 136 Syngrou Av, 176 71 Athens, Greece, Tel (301) 9201866, Fax (301) 9223690, Email: stioan@panteion.gr.

Please send your prize entries to Stavros, and not to the EAEPE General Secretary. If your entry is sent to the wrong address, delay will result and you may miss the 1 January deadline for the prize. EAEPE will not be held responsible for prize submissions that are dispatched to the wrong address. Five non-returnable copies should be submitted for the Kapp Prize and four non-returnable entries for the Myrdal Prize. Awards of the 2001 prizes will be made at the 2001 EAEPE Conference in Sienna.

All candidates must be paid-up 2001 members of EAEPE. It is planned that the Council will judge both prizes by April 2001. The Kapp Foundation will assist in the judging of the Kapp Prize. Any member of the EAEPE Council or trustee of the Foundation for European Economic Development serving at any time from 1 January 2000 to 1 July 2001 inclusive shall be ineligible to enter. The EAEPE Council reserves the right not to award a prize if the entries are below the required quality.

FEED Names and Addresses

The Foundation for European Economic Development (FEED) is registered charity number 1001277 under the Charities Act 1960 (England and Wales). FEED has sponsored and supported past EAEPE activities.

FEED Secretary: Andrew Tylecote, Sheffield University Management School, 9 Mappin Street, Sheffield S1 4DT, UK. Work telephone (44) 0114 222 2000. Fax: (44) 0114 222 3351. Email: a.tylecote@sheffield.ac.uk.

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FEED Board of Trustees: Ash Amin, Wolfgang Blaas, Robert Delorme, Mike Dietrich, John Groenewegen, Geoff Hodgson (Treasurer), Albert Jolink, Giles Slinger, Andrew Tylecote (Secretary).

EAEPE Subscription Rates

	Euros	
Life Membership	300	
Ordinary Rate (for those with a gross personal income of more than Euro 45.000 per annum).	60	per annum
Reduced Rate (for those with a gross personal income between Euro 25.000 and Euro 45.000 per annum).	35	per annum
Special Rate (for those with a gross personal income between Euro 3000 and 25.000 per annum).	10	per annum
No Rate (for those with a gross personal income of 3000 per annum or less, on receipt of a written, faxed or emailed application, the treasurer shall have the power to waive the membership fee).	0	per annum

The above rates may be amended or replaced by any EAEPE Membership Meeting and subsequent ballot, in 2000 or thereafter.

You Can Pay by Credit Card!

Transactions across national currency boundaries are inconvenient, uncertain and costly. For the convenience of EAEPE members, payments may be made by Access/MasterCard/Visa/Eurocard. Simply telephone (31) 10 408 8967. Fax: (31) 10 212 0448. Email: jolink@fwb.eur.nl or vandijk@fwb.eur.nl with your card number and expiry date. Alternatively, you can notify the EAEPE office in Rotterdam by post with the same information.

EMERGO

EMERGO is an academic peer-review journal of transforming economies and societies. Through EMERGO we provide the reader with fresh information about the changes taking place in Central and Eastern Europe.

EMERGO is published quarterly and since its establishment in 1994 nineteen issues have been published dealing with topics such as: industrial policy, regional dimensions of economic transformation, the redesign of fiscal systems, reorganisation of social welfare, company valuation in the privatisation process, the emergence of real estate markets, public administration in transition economies, and the environment in the Baltic Region. These topics refer mainly to the following countries: Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, The Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. The countries are members of the University Council for Economic and Management Transfer (UCEMET), a unique international academic network of ten Central and East European universities and the School of Business at Stockholm University. The purpose of UCEMET is to exchange and transfer knowledge about economics and management education and to develop programmes of common interest to all involved. The UCEMET office in Cracow runs and coordinates the activities of our network, including the publishing and distribution of EMERGO.

Published for the University Council for Economic and Management Education Transfer (UCEMET) jointly by Stockholm University's School of Business and the Cracow University of Economics.

The Editorial Board comprises: Dr Victor A. Pestoff (editor-in-chief), Södertörns Högskola in Sweden, Dr Olga Brezinova (co-editor), Ostrava Technical University in the Czech Republic, Prof. Jerzy Hausner (co-editor), Cracow University of Economics in Poland, Prof. János Hoós, Budapest University of Economics in Hungary, Dr Ivona G. Jackimova, Varna University of Economics in Bulgaria, Prof. Lev Jakobson, Moscow State University in Russia, Prof. Jerzy Mikułowski-Pomorski, Cracow University of Economics in Poland, Prof. Tiiu Paas, Tartu University in Estonia, Dr Olga Patokina, St Petersburg State University in Russia.

EAEPE Conference 2000

Economics and Social Sciences: Complements, Competitors, Accomplices?

Berlin November 2-5, 2000

The theme of this year's conference is the relation between economics and other social sciences. According to the Constitution of EAEPE, one of the aims of our Association is to promote an open-ended and *interdisciplinary* kind of analysis of real economic phenomena. Thus, the idea that economics does not stand alone in its effort to understand the social nature of economic problems has always been a distinctive characteristic of our research programmes. However, while this call for interdisciplinarity raises the issue of the relation between economics and other social sciences, it is still far from being able to address it squarely. Perhaps the beginning of a new millennium is the right time to put the issue on the agenda and to devote intellectual effort in trying to untangle it.

As usual, in addition to the central theme, the 2000 conference will prioritise themes on the Association's Scientific Development Plan.

The conference will take place at the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (Social Science Research Centre), Reichpietschufer 50, 10785 Berlin. Information about the conference can be found on website: <http://www.giub.uni-bonn.de/grabher/eaepe/home/home.html> or <http://eaepe.tuwien.ac.at>

The Conference Programme Organiser is Stavros Ioannides, Panteion University, Department of Political Science and History, 136 Syngrou Av., 176 71 Athens, Greece. (Tel. ++30 1 9201866; email: stioan@panteion.gr). For all information about papers, please contact Lydia Vaiou, email berlin2000@panteion.gr. The Conference Local Organiser is Gernot Grabher, University of Bonn, Department of Economic Geography, Meckenheimer Allee 166, 53115 Bonn, Germany. Tel. (49) 228 73 7656. Fax (49) 228 73 9731. Email: berlin2000@giub.uni-bonn.de. Information on the programme and registration can also be obtained from Loes van Dijk, the EAEPE administrative secretary in Rotterdam (Tel. ++31 10 408 8979; email: vandijk@fwb.eur.nl).

Your paper

Both paper and abstract of paper should be sent in hard copy and on disk to Petra Luetke, University of Bonn, Department of Economic Geography, Meckenheimer Allee 166, 53115 Bonn, Germany. Final papers should be single spaced, have adequate margins and must not exceed 8000 words. The conference organisers reserve the right to exclude papers that are in excess of 8000 words. If a paper is accepted on the conference programme and is not received by the due date of 31 August 2000, then its authors are responsible for its reproduction and distribution, and at their own cost.

Sets of abstracts and papers on CD ROM will be available to conference delegates on registration in Berlin.

A version of the paper is also requested for placement on the internet (in Word for Windows). This will make the paper accessible prior to the conference from the EAEPE website. Starting with this conference use the following steps to upload your paper:

1. connect via the ftp-protocol using the logins "anonymous" or "ftp" and your email address as password to the server "eaepe.tuwien.ac.at"
2. at the remote system, change to the directory "eaepe"
3. copy your paper (file(s)) into this directory (remark: you will not be able to actually see your paper in the directory).

Use the following steps to download a paper:

1. connect via the ftp-protocol using the login [username] and the password [password] to the server "eaepe.tuwien.ac.at"
2. at the remote system, change to the directory "pub"
3. copy the paper you want to read from this directory to your computer system.

Upon paying the conference fee you will receive the username and the password.

Please indicate (if relevant) the 'Research Area' of your paper (list published in Newsletter) so that it can be placed on the web page of each Research Area Co-ordinator as a research paper.

If you need any help, send an email to Wolfgang Blaas, email: wblaas@pop.tuwien.ac.at.

Conference bookings and fees

All conference bookings and fees should be sent to Albert Jolink, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Erasmus Institute for Philosophy and Economics, FWB 5-04, P.O. Box 1738, 3000 DR, The Netherlands. Tel: + 31.10.408 8967. Fax + 31.10 408 8979. Email: jolink@fwb.eur.nl or vandijk@fwb.eur.nl.

The conference fee (including conference dinner) is **180 Euros**, plus an additional 35 Euros if you book after 31 August 2000. Please note that you have to be an EAEPE member in order to attend the Conference. Payment should be made in Euros by credit card (provide number and expiry date) or bank transfer to Albert Jolink. If you do not have the 2000 conference booking form or the 2000 EAEPE membership form, please download it from <http://eaepe.tuwien.ac.at>.

The conference fee is 180 Euros and this includes the cost of the conference dinner. There is no rebate for those who do not partake of the conference dinner and no other meals are included in the price. Furthermore, there is an additional charge for those who are not yet 2000 members of EAEPE, plus an addition of 35 Euros for booking received on or after 1 September 2000. For detail of how to pay by credit card, see page 4.

The 180 Euros conference fee would be waived for EAEPE members (principally from the former Eastern Bloc countries or Ph.D. Students) without adequate means of financial support and with a gross annual income equivalent of less than 2,270 Euros 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 90 Euros for EAEPE members earning less than 22,700 Euros 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 22,700 Euros a year. To apply for the conference fee to be reduced or waived write to Albert Jolink at the address above. Include a completed conference booking form, a letter explaining the basis of the application and indicate whether you have submitted an abstract.

An administration fee of 45 Euros will be deducted from conference fees returned to delegates due to cancellation of attendance by the delegates.

The conference fee does not include accommodation. Hotel bookings are the responsibility of delegates themselves and we strongly recommend you book accommodation as soon as possible. A full list of recommended hotels can be found at <http://www.giub.uni-bonn.de/grabher/eaepe/accomodation/accomodation.html>.

hotels close to the WZB

We recommend to make your reservation as soon as possible!

Hotel	Stars	Contact details	Price indication
			DEM Single, Double
Hotel Berlin	****	Lützwoplatz 17 10785 Berlin-Tiergarten, Tel: +49-(0)30-2605-0 FAX: +49-(0)30-2605-2716 www.hotel-berlin.de	Single 199-440 Double 260-470
Berlin Mark Hotel	***	Meinekestraße 18-19 10719 Berlin-Charlottenburg Tel: +49-(0)30-88002-0 FAX: +49-(0)30-88002-804 www.markhotel.de	149-325 199- 375
Fjord Hotel Berlin	***	Bissingzeile 13 10785 Berlin-Tiergarten Tel: +49-(0)30-25472-0 FAX: +49-(0)30-25472-111	135-167 165-196
Hotel Künstlerheim Luise		Luisenstraße 19 10117 Berlin-Mitte Tel: +49-(0)30-284480-0	90-145 145-220
Jugendgästehaus der DSJ		Franz-Künstler-Straße 4-10 10969 Berlin-Kreuzberg Tel: +49-(0)30615-1007	38-50

Provisional Conference Programme

The Conference registration desk will be open at the Conference venue on Thursday, November 2nd, from 16.00 to 20.00 and each following day of the conference from 08:30 to 18.00 hours.

The provisional programme is likely to change before November. Changes in the programme will be posted regularly on the internet site and a final version will be available at registration. Please consult the internet site or contact Lydia Vaiou at berlin2000@panteion.gr.

Each session will be chaired either by a Research Area Co-ordinator or another EAEPE member. Their names will be posted in later programmes on the internet as well as in the final programme. On the basis of papers finally received, the chairs may decide in co-operation with the Programme Organiser to reorganise sessions.

Thursday, 2nd November

FEED Trustees meeting	16.00-17.00
EAEPE Council Meeting	17.00-19.00
Conference registration	16.00-20.00

Friday, 3rd November

Conference registration	08.30-18.00
Opening address	09.00-09.15
	Robert Delorme President of EAEPE
	Successes of and challenges to evolutionary political economy

Keynote speakers	09.15-10.45
	Prof. Ulrich Witt, Max-Planck-Institute for Research into Economic Systems, Evolutionary Economics Unit, Jena
	Genes, Culture, and Utility
	Prof. Michael Storper UCLA, Department of Geography
	The Economic Geography of the Internet Age

Parallel sessions	11.15-13.15	F1A-F1E
	14.15-16.15	F2A-F2E
	16.30-18.30	F3A-F3E
Membership meeting	18.45	

Saturday, 4th November

Parallel sessions	09.00-11.00	S1A-S1F
	11.15-13.15	S2A-S2F
	14.15-16.00	S3A-S3E
Research Area Meetings	06.15-17.15	
Keynote speaker and Close	17.30-19.00	
	Prof. David Stark Columbia University, Department of Sociology	
	For a Sociology of Worth	
Conference dinner and prizes	20.00	

F1 Friday, 3rd November, 11.15-13.15

SESSION F1A Economics and social sciences	SESSION F1B History of thought	SESSION F1C Innovation processes	SESSION F1D Regions	SESSION F1E Economic History ¹
<p>Kesting, S. <i>Economics and Social Sciences: complements, competitors, accomplices</i></p> <p>Vromen, J. <i>What is there to be learned from 'serious' psychology and biology?</i></p> <p>Liagouras, G. <i>Economics and Sociology in the post-industrial era: beyond the methodological debate</i></p> <p>Dequech, D. <i>Uncertainty and economic sociology</i></p> <p>McNeill, D. <i>Social capital or sociality: methodological contrasts between economics and other social sciences</i></p>	<p>Jolink, A. <i>Another 'Milestone in the Progress of Social Thought' or How Keynes Comes to America Incognito</i></p> <p>Louca, F. <i>As time goes by: macroeco-nomic interpretations of the pulsation of history</i></p> <p>Kesting, P. <i>The interdependency between economic analysis and methodology in Schumpeter's work</i></p> <p>Hutchinson F. & Burkitt B. <i>Heresy in economics: the Galbraith effect</i></p> <p>Becker, M. <i>Routines: a brief history of the concept</i></p>	<p>Ramazzotti. P. & Rangone M. <i>Firms and Selection: Possible Features of Innovation Processes</i></p> <p>Tappi, D. <i>Evolutionary path of Italian industrial districts: the importance of formal and informal institutions in the background of technological innovation</i></p> <p>Cantner, U., Ebersberger, B, and Hanusch, H. <i>Innovation and Employment- discovering a functional relationship</i></p> <p>Labory, S. <i>Indirect effects of organizational innovations</i></p> <p>Okon-Horodynska, E. <i>New structure of social communication as a condition for innovating entrepreneurship: a key to European competition</i></p>	<p>Brenner, T. <i>The evolution of industrial clusters and milieu: a theoretical approach</i></p> <p>Caloghirou, Y., Constantelou, A. and Tsakanikas, A. <i>Inter-country technological linkages through participation in the EU Framework Programmes</i></p> <p>Fuchs, G. <i>The development of new industries in the regional context: comparing multi-media and biotechnology</i></p> <p>Went, R. <i>Globalization as a new stage of capitalism: towards a long boom?</i></p> <p>Lanca, I. and Hill, M.M. <i>Competitiveness and technology in intermediate countries: is there a link?</i></p>	<p>Millward, B. <i>Infant Mortality in the 19th century: an economic analysis</i></p> <p>Dormois, J.P. <i>The economic consequences of M. Meline</i></p> <p>Foreman-Peck, J. and Pepelasis-Minoglou, I. <i>Entrepreneurship and convergence: Greek businessmen in the later 19th century</i></p>

¹ Invited session organised by the European Historical Economics Society.

F2 Friday, 3rd November, 14.15-16.15				
SESSION F2A Economics and social theory	SESSION F2B Institutions	SESSION F2C Knowledge	SESSION F2D Europe	SESSION F2E Economics and the transition process
<p>Viskovatoff, A. <i>Economics, social theory and rationality</i></p> <p>Van Staveren, I. The Irrationality of Utility Maximisation - or the Death of a Salesman</p> <p>Calafati, A.G. <i>Going beyond the border of one's own discipline: recent experiences of economics</i></p> <p>Hoppe, H. <i>Feminist economics: individual rationality or social cognition?</i></p> <p>Hausner, J. and Jessop, B. <i>Is the economy a system?</i></p>	<p>Hatzis, A.N. <i>New Institutional economics and legal theory: why NIE has failed to provide a viable alternative to the Law & Economics movement</i></p> <p>Cesaratto, S. <i>Pension reforms from the point of view of alternative economic theories</i></p> <p>Gassler, R.M. <i>The non-profit sector and the economics of transition</i></p> <p>Wunderink, S.R. <i>Private donations to charitable organizations</i></p> <p>Danreuther, C. <i>Power in Organisational Analysis and the study of hierarchy</i></p>	<p>Lima, G.T. <i>Knowledge, capital and technological innovation in a macrodynamics of growth and distribution</i></p> <p>Becker, M. & Hayward S. <i>Institutional innovation: the case of the Irish Republic. An empirical contribution to the concept of institutional innovation</i></p> <p>Bes, M.P. & Grossetti M. <i>Dynamic collaboration trajectories between CNRS research laboratories in engineering sciences and firms</i></p> <p>Kastelli, I, Caloghirou, Y. and Ioannides, S. <i>R&D cooperation as means for knowledge creation</i></p> <p>Collins, G. & Wickham, J. <i>Something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue: when companies marry</i></p>	<p>Salituro, B. & Soci, A. <i>Italian foreign direct investment in an economic geography approach</i></p> <p>Marita, M. <i>European integration and convergence: the role of foreign direct investment</i></p> <p>Fornahl, D <i>Inter-organizational regional networks: social institutions, knowledge transfer and innovations</i></p> <p>Gainelli, G., Leoncini, R. and Montini, A. <i>The evolution of industrial sectors in Europe</i></p> <p>Lourinovic, I. and Tomasevic-Lisanin, M. <i>Impact of globalisation process in the banking systems in countries of transition: Croatia</i></p>	<p>Yackimova, I.G. <i>The fundamentals of transitional economics: a socio-political approach</i></p> <p>Egorov, I. <i>Transition in Central and Eastern Europe: paradoxes of measurement</i></p> <p>Tchipev, P. <i>Privatisation versus capital market: the case of Bulgaria</i></p> <p>Dementiev, V.V. <i>Transitional economy as the system of unbalanced power</i></p> <p>Balabanov, T. <i>Is the Southern-East European regional electricity market politically feasible?</i></p>

F3 Friday, 3rd November, 16.30-18.30

SESSION F3A Borrowing ideas from the social sciences	SESSION F3B Theoretical concepts	SESSION F3C Technology	SESSION F3D Economy, Society and Territory	SESSION F3E Institutional History
<p>Nussbaumer, J. <i>The history of spatial economics: a typical example of possible and existing collaboration between social sciences</i></p> <p>Ozveren, E. <i>Where disciplinary boundaries blur: the environmental dimension of institutional economics</i></p> <p>Kavunenko, L. <i>The role of the social sciences in economic development</i></p> <p>Bazzoli, L. <i>An institutionalist view of the relations between economics and other social sciences: some implications of the political economy of J.R. Commons</i></p> <p>Olsen, W.K. <i>Methodological triangulation in economics and social sciences: implications of empirical research on labour market segmentation</i></p>	<p>Guia, J. <i>The evolutionary social construction of economic organisation forms</i></p> <p>Adaman, F. and Devine, P. <i>Entrepreneurship in participatory contexts</i></p> <p>Augier, M. & Knudsen, T. <i>Bounded rationality: a subset of further implications</i></p> <p>Finch, J. and Dinnie, N. <i>An anatomy of strategic decision-making in the upstream oil and gas industry, on the practical problem of developing categories and themes from cases</i></p> <p>Ciccarone, G. <i>Market and non-market failures in mainstream and in Keynesian economics</i></p>	<p>Hollander, E. <i>Enviro-innovating processes initialized by unions and other social actors- with a focus on TCO eco-labels</i></p> <p>Lazarcic, N., Mangolte, P.A. & Massue, M.L. <i>The great transformation of routines in the French steel industry: knowledge's articulation and knowledge extraction in Usinor's blast-furnace</i></p> <p>Rocha, F. <i>Cooperative alliances as defensive technological strategies</i></p> <p>Windeler, A. & Sydow, J. <i>Project networks and changing industry practices: collaborative content production in the German television industry</i></p> <p>Holz W. & Reinstaller, A. <i>The first IT regime: the establishment of the socio-technical regime of office work</i></p>	<p>Oinas, P. <i>Firms, interdependences and coalitions in the politics of local economic development</i></p> <p>Mistri, M. & Solari, S <i>Behavioural rules in industrial districts: loyalty, trust and self-interest</i></p> <p>Gambarotto, F. <i>Social ties, rent creation and regulation: territorial patterns of local development</i></p> <p>Moulaert, F and Delladetsima, P. <i>Island economies in the Northern Aegean: An institutionalist approach</i></p> <p>Redak, V. <i>Politics of scale in Vienna after 'Schwarz-Blau'</i></p>	<p>Adams, J. <i>Culture and economic development in South Asia</i></p> <p>Mayhew, A. <i>Agency, State and change: an interdisciplinary model of evolving public policy</i></p> <p>Schoorl, E. <i>The Ruskin & Morris reception in the Netherlands and their influence in heritage conservation, Architecture and the applied arts</i></p> <p>Tchipev, P. <i>The concept of ownership in the late 'socialist economics'</i></p> <p>Tool, M. <i>Instrumental theory of value</i></p>

S1 Saturday, 4th November, 09.00-11.00

SESSION S1A Theory of Production	SESSION S1B Economic Methodology	SESSION S1C Gender and innovation in economic policy	SESSION S1D Innovation and firm dynamics	SESSION S1E The firm	SESSION S1F Countries in transition I
<p>Steedman, I. <i>Non-monotonic $c(r)$ relations in the absence of complementarity</i></p> <p>Bellino, E. <i>On Sraffa's Standard Commodity as Invariable Measure of Value</i></p> <p>Gehrke, C. <i>Externalities in Classical Models of Production</i></p> <p>Opocher, A. <i>Duality theory and long- period price systems</i></p> <p>Lager, C. <i>Utilization of fixed capital, choice of technique and Gutenberg's production function of type B in a multisectoral model of production</i></p> <p>Kurz H.D. & Salvadori N. <i>The 'Fund-Flow' and the 'Flow-Flow' Approach to the Problem of Fixed Capital</i></p>	<p>Milford, K. <i>A Reconsideration of the Methodenstreit: Problems and Problemshifts</i></p> <p>Dopfer, K. <i>Evolutionary economics: a framework for analysis</i></p> <p>Zavelsky, M. <i>The methodological basis of general economics</i></p> <p>Mäki, U. <i>Realism and the nature of theory: a lesson from J.H. von Thünen for economists and geographers</i></p> <p>Oriland, M. <i>Cognitive shortcuts, autonomy and complexity</i></p> <p>Orcalli, G. <i>A "constitutional" approach to the GATT/WTO</i></p>	<p>Plantenga, J. <i>Audits, gender analysis and policy</i></p> <p>Chiappero-Martinetti, E. <i>Unpaid work and a multi- dimensional assessment of well-being</i></p> <p>Harcourt, W. <i>Some reflections on the impact of gender analysis on macro development policy</i></p> <p>Kreimer, M. <i>Gendering labour market policy</i></p> <p>Nyberg, A. <i>Power, GNP and gender</i></p> <p>Addabbo, T. & Baldini M. <i>Unpaid work and economic policies in Italy</i></p>	<p>Saviotti, P.P. and Pyka, A. <i>On the dynamics of interacting firm populations: from niche creation to mature markets</i></p> <p>Kleiner, T. <i>Bureaucratization and legitimacy: French asset management industry 1984-1999 and the adoption of Anglo-Saxon organizational practices</i></p> <p>Buenstorf, G. <i>Complementarity, capabilities and cognition: towards an evolutionary theory of production</i></p> <p>Papayannakis, L., Calog- hirou, Y., Protogerou, A. and Spanos, Y. <i>Dynamic Capabilities in Greek manufacturing firms</i></p>	<p>Foster, J. <i>Is there a role for transaction cost economics if we view the firm as a complex self- organizing system?</i></p> <p>Nooteboom, B. <i>Learning by interaction: absorptive capacity, cognitive distance and governance</i></p> <p>Rathe, K. <i>The organization of large firms: a developmental perspective</i></p> <p>Hodgson, G.M. and Knudsen, T. <i>Capabilities, learning and the nature of the firm</i></p> <p>Lordon, F. <i>'Shareholder value': what are we talking about?</i></p>	<p>Ilieva, L. <i>Environmental issues in economic policies in CEE: the Bulgarian case</i></p> <p>Soim, V. <i>Culture and economy in Romania: past, present, future</i></p> <p>Livchits, V.N. and Trofimova, N.V. <i>Coordination of social and economic factors under valuing real investment projects efficiency in Russia</i></p> <p>Husar, J. <i>Macroeconomic policy and economic development in Slovakia</i></p> <p>Vishnevskaya, N.T. and Monusova, G.A. <i>Working hours in Russia: trends, differentiation and policy implications</i></p>

S2 Saturday, 4th November, 11.15-13.15

SESSION S2A Conceptual frameworks	SESSION S2B Concepts and methods	SESSION S2C Competitiveness	SESSION S2D The firm	SESSION S2E Post-Keynesian economics: a survey	SESSION S2F Theorising qualitative change
<p>Nelson, T.A. <i>Confronting the science/value split: notes on feminist economics, institutionalism pragmatism and process thought</i></p> <p>Sartorius, C. <i>The evolution of economic institutions from individual and social perspective</i></p> <p>Jackson, W.A. <i>Economic flexibility: a structural analysis</i></p> <p>Pagano, U. <i>The economics of institutions and the institutions of economics</i></p> <p>Yerzukyan, B. <i>Complex socio-economic systems and the concept of Institutional Man</i></p>	<p>Finch, J.H. & McMaster, R. <i>Critical realism and non-parametric statistics: a bridge between qualitative and quantitative approaches?</i></p> <p>Fontana, G. <i>How to make sense of money? Modelling time in a Hicksian perspective</i></p> <p>Lee, F.S. <i>Theory creation and the methodological foundations of post-Keynesian microeconomics</i></p> <p>Dean, A. & Kretschmer M. <i>Can ideas be capital? Factors of production in the post-industrial economy: a review and critique</i></p> <p>Soderbaum, P. <i>Institutional change as ideo-logical competition between schemes of interpretation. Institutional and ecological economics as examples</i></p>	<p>Fatas-Villafranca, F. and Saura-Bacaicoa, D. <i>Novelty, persuasion and demand dynamics generating an evolutionary process of economic growth</i></p> <p>Izquierdo, Z.A. <i>Macroeconomics derivatives and social insurance: a case study in the politics of financial innovation</i></p> <p>Binswanger, M. <i>Technological progress and sustainable development: what about the rebound effect?</i></p> <p>Niederle, U. <i>Institutions, institutional change, and cognition: the case of insurance</i></p> <p>Fioretti, G. <i>The investment acceleration principle revisited, using neural nets to model information fluxes</i></p>	<p>Knudsen, T. <i>The role of evolving rule-structures in channelling search</i></p> <p>Guidetti, G. <i>Skill formation, internal labour market and payment systems: an institutionalist perspective</i></p> <p>Crudeli, L. <i>Targets and tools in flexible wages: an overview of performance-related pay schemes</i></p> <p>Tortia, E.C. <i>From incentives to value-added distribution: the structure of remuneration in labour managed firms</i></p> <p>Ueda, Y. and Uno, Y. <i>Group actions and organising entrepreneurs: economic approach to institutional change</i></p>	<p>Howells, P. <i>Speculation: A seventh stage of banking evolution</i></p> <p>Toporowski, J. <i>Institutions and the history of the theory of finance</i></p> <p>Dow, A and Dow, S. <i>The relevance of historical experience for economic theory</i></p>	<p>Mayumi, K. <i>A dynamic Leontief model with delays</i></p> <p>Reuter <i>Endogenous bounds of growth? A need-oriented approach</i></p> <p>Ruprecht, N. <i>On consumer goods and quality change</i></p> <p>Notarangelo, M. <i>Interaction between employment and effective demand: the effects of income redistribution</i></p> <p>Rangone, M. <i>Individual Labour supply: an institutionalist viewpoint</i></p>

S3 Saturday, 4th November, 14.15-16.00				
SESSION S3A Critical Approaches	SESSION S3B Social Policy	SESSION S3C Culture and technology	SESSION S3D Nations-Institutions	SESSION S3E Countries in transition II
<p>Piimies, J. <i>TCE, neoclassical economics and market power: are diamonds Williamson's best friend?</i></p> <p>Ananyin, O. <i>Fragmented knowledge: many trees in one forest</i></p> <p>Nuvolari, A. <i>The "machine breakers" and the Industrial Revolution</i></p> <p>Merrett, S. <i>Objects or subjects? Behavioural studies of the domestic demand for water services in Africa</i></p> <p>Aage, H. <i>Economic theory in transition: democracy and ideology</i></p>	<p>Milner, H. <i>Economic awareness, civic literacy and the Swedish welfare state model</i></p> <p>Andre, C. <i>Long term evolutions of welfare configurations of the welfare state in some European countries: methodological and empirical problems</i></p> <p>Wheelock, J., Oughton, E. and Baines, S. <i>Individual economic responsibility or social well-being? at the interface between economics and social policy</i></p> <p>McMaster, R. and Watkins, G.A. <i>The economics of urban housing markets: Ely and the 'Columbia School' reconsidered</i></p> <p>Archibugi, D., Ciccarone, G. Mare, M., Pizzetti, B, and Violati, F. <i>Triangular relations in the economics of public services</i></p>	<p>Hutter, M. <i>The effect of the internet on the cultural industries</i></p> <p>Dolfsma, W. <i>Organizing flexibility and knowledge: the cultural industries</i></p> <p>Klamer, A. and Polos, L. <i>Attention and the corporate structure</i></p> <p>Schoorl, E. <i>Arts & crafts economics: furniture for the millionaire?</i></p>	<p>Makasheva, N. <i>Transition and economic science: lessons from recent experience</i></p> <p>Gassler, R.S. <i>The economics of the European Union: public choice and the economics of organization</i></p> <p>Mesnard, M. <i>Institutional complementarity and corporate governance: a reassessment of the Russian transition failure</i></p> <p>Lissowska, M. <i>FDI in transition countries: interrelation of classical (resource-based) and institutional points of view on the example of Poland</i></p> <p>Ershova, T. <i>The institutional history of the Russian reform</i></p>	<p>Nosova, O. <i>Foreign direct investment in economic restructuring in CIS</i></p> <p>Zlotowski, Y. <i>Creditors' rights in the Russian economy: towards a 'formal' transition to the market economy</i></p> <p>Bunchunk, M. and Leshchinski, D. <i>Recent trends in the development of venture capital in Russia: problems and solutions</i></p> <p>Peaucelle, I. <i>Nature and Health inequalities with special interest in the Russian situation</i></p> <p>Wulf, T. <i>Determinants for the speed of adaptation of industrial companies in East Germany</i></p>

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Book Reviews

1. Tony Lawson (1997) Economics and Reality, Routledge, London

**Reviewed by Yeoryios Stamboulis,
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Greece**

Tony Lawson's choice of title is indeed provocative; 'economics and reality' is to an increasing number of people a contradiction in terms. It would be trendy to say so: even the pop-economists, as Paul Krugman would call newspaper and airport best-seller writers on economic issues, consider it trendy to be sarcastic about the discord between reality and economic theory and analysis.

Lawson does not take the easy way out, merely to criticise the mainstream for its failures. This is an exciting account of an alternative philosophy of economics. His aim becomes clear from the beginning: to articulate a realist theory of and for economics as a science. He does not shy away from the challenge. He acknowledges "there *is* a sense in which social reality is neglected in much of modern economics". This, he argues, is a fundamental flaw that characterizes the discipline and cause for much of its failure. It is an inherent outcome of the positivist approach adopted in contemporary economic discourse as this is set down in mainstream economics research and analysis.

The book is divided in five parts. In Part I Lawson chooses as a departure the "theory/practice inconsistencies" that pervade economics. He points at three levels of such inconsistencies:

- At the level of method, he concentrates on econometrics theory/practice disparities; a dogmatic statistical purism is not met by practice, in terms of honouring the rules that theory has set, while theory consistently tends to turn a blind eye to the situation.
- At the level of social theory, he highlights the failure of mainstream economics to consistently treat "choice as a real feature of human" and develop theories or models in which it "ultimately cannot be sustained". (p.11)
- At the level of methodology, Lawson criticises the habitual dismissal of any relevant discourse as unfruitful and irrelevant. He points that such a dismissal "takes on the appearance of being philosophically neutral" (p.13), itself a methodological and philosophical point of departure.

The response to these inconsistencies has been a dogmatic esotericism, a tendency to continuously revise theory upon the same directions, collect more (self-fulfilling) data and develop models along well-beaten paths of inquiry. It does sound as happy-the-simple-minded-land. Lawson argues that overcoming such inconsistencies amounts to developing an alternative to

deductivism as the dominant mode of explanation and to empirical realism as its associated perspective on reality.

A stratified account of reality is argued for. Three domains of reality are distinguished: "the empirical (experience and impression), the actual (actual events and states of affairs in addition to the empirical) and the real (structures, powers, mechanisms and tendencies in addition to actual events and experiences)" (p.21). These three domains not only are they "ontologically distinct and irreducible", but also "are unsynchronised or out of phase with one another" (p.22). Structures, powers, mechanisms and tendencies exist and operate independently of their manifestations or our knowledge of them. Significant here is the concept of tendency, a continuing activity that is not necessarily manifest or realised in any form of event, nor is its presence affected by the events that may ensue.

Within this perspective, of transcendental realism, the mission of science has to be re-established. It "aims at uncovering causal factors, that is, it is concerned with identifying structures, mechanisms and the tendencies they ground, which produce govern or facilitate phenomena at a different level" (p.24). This has to be a repeating practice, as when each "level of reality" is revealed and understood the next underlying level that produces and governs it has to be searched for and clarified. Hence, "science, in this framework, is seen to proceed via a continuing spiral of discovery and understanding, further discovery and revised, more adequate, understanding" (p.25). In the context outlined, scientific conclusions should take the form of laws or law statements that unconditionally (*vis-à-vis* the *ceteris paribus* restrictions characterising laws in empirical realism) elucidate "structures and their characteristic modes of activity" (p.24).

Lawson emphasises that the objects of knowledge at a given time "condition all further knowledge, and in particular facilitate, and come to be actively transformed through the laborious social practice of science" (p.25). He stresses the tension that arises between the structured but intransitive nature of real objects (events, mechanisms, causal laws, etc), "in the sense of existing, enduring and acting independently of the process of their identification" and the transitive dimension of objects of knowledge, described above. In fact it is this tension that enhances the robustness of Lawson's proposed perspective. As "knowledge must be recognised as a produced means of production" (p.25), science – "as an ongoing transformative social activity" (p.25) – acquires new dynamism. It is not merely complexity that transcendental realism aspires to deal with. Also implied is fluidity characterising the division of disciplines. A realm of interdisciplinary research, discourse and education to accommodate the "spiral of discovery" through successive levels of reality organically emerges.

Lawson suggests that "transcendental realist ontology and (associated) mode of explanation apply to the natural and social realms alike" (p.33). In doing so he stresses the distinct nature of the social realm: while objects of social reality – social structures and mechanisms – manifested in human intentional action

may be identified, this action in turn shapes its underlying social structures and mechanisms. Furthermore, social structures undergo evolutionary processes of "genesis, reproduction and decline" (p.34). Hence, the argument goes on, there is a need for a distinct science of society and the economy, founded explicitly on a distinct ontology of the social realm.

He then goes on to argue that the inconsistencies identified in economics stem from the "implicit and uncritical reliance upon various results of positivism" (p.42), which results in the neglect of ontology. Thus he argues that: "The way forward lies in rejecting the positivist theory along with the deductivist mode of reasoning which it conditions, and accepting the transcendental realist perspective on science and explanation in its place" (p.42). Thereby, the possibility for social science (and economics in particular) has to be established on the transcendental realist conception of ontology. It is an open – "in the sense that events, including actions, could always have been otherwise" (p.56) – articulation of the social realm. It is based on its definition as dependent on human intentional agency that provides the epistemological foundation for social science. Moreover, the explicit declaration of ontology, as the set of underlying assumptions, renders it subject to examination, along with the actual theory/science tested. This does not imply a deterministic function of philosophy over science. Rather it enhances the comprehensiveness of the scientific argument, making it transparent with respect to its ontological assumptions.

The qualification as transcendental, in tandem with Bhaskar, is founded exactly on the fact that such (ontological) arguments are refutable. The assumption of structures and mechanisms as underlying tendencies manifested in non-regular events has to fulfil a causal criterion: of bringing about "changes in material things" (p.57). "The task, then, is to demonstrate that, but for society, or at least for various social structures, certain physical conditions, including actions would not be performed" (p.57-58). The power of this articulation lies in the fact that while there can be an austere delineation of social science, the underlying ontology is accepted as historically, spatially and socially relative knowledge (despite the fact that the objects of knowledge exist independently of it).

Lawson unravels a stratified ontology that successfully responds to the challenges the critic to positivism has laid out. The epistemic fallacy, that the articulation of being can be reduced to the articulation of knowledge of being, is robustly avoided. In addition, Lawson argues, his proposed view can deal comprehensively with issues such as "emergence" ("a relationship between two features or aspects such that one arises out of the other and yet, while perhaps being capable of reacting back on it, remains causally and taxonomically irreducible to it" p.63), multiple modes of determination, the negotiation of "totalities" and the relationality that characterizes the latter and pervades the social realm.

In Part II, Lawson is detailing the way in which the deductivist conception of science and explanation undermines any prospect for fruitful economic analysis and explanation. He elaborates on the predictive failure of econometrics. He argues that the atomistic and isolationist fallacies, underpin the regularity stochasticism characterising contemporary econometrics. Thus, there is a retreat to closed system analysis. Subsequently, the

effect of deductivism is extended on the entire project of mainstream economic theorizing. The focus then shifts on alternative approaches that have been proposed to remedy the failing of economics: two legitimated options (theorizing as an alternative to explanation and theorizing as successive approximation) and early Hayek's positivism in its subjective or hermeneutic guise. Throughout this part Lawson establishes that the shortcomings he identifies are founded on an unintelligible ontology as he has established in Part I.

In Part III, Lawson lays the foundations of his alternative theory of social ontology. This, together with transcendental realism, constitute – in his view – critical realism. Based on definitions of human agency and social structure he outlines a social world that is complex and dynamic. The routinisation of social life is accounted for on the basis of social rules. Positions then involve, depend on and are constituted according to social rules, tasks, obligations and prerogatives and are – mainly internally – related to each other.

The agency structure relationship is then articulated, based on the duality of structure and praxis. Praxis, has a reproductive/transformational effect upon the structures that condition it. The nature of human agency is then stressed: the intentionality of human action is articulated on the basis of discursive consciousness, tacit consciousness and unconsciousness. Lawson suggests that the element of tacitness is critical for understanding day-to-day conduct and its manifestation in routines. Having laid out the theory of social ontology, he concludes that human choice is characterised by situated rationality.

Part IV concentrates on the consequences of the theory of science, explanation and social ontology outlined. Lawson questions the objectives of economics as a science. More specifically, he argues that the aim of deductivist articulation of laws – based on methodological individualism – should be replaced by a sustained effort to uncover the conditions that produce and govern social events and states of affair – to be explained – and then to explain how these conditions have emerged. The context sensitivity of economic knowledge and the insights that economic inquiry may bear have a transformative effect on the objects of study, do not constitute severe limitations on the explanatory possibility of economics as a social science. He suggests that investigations of causal mechanisms should have as point of departure the detection of contrastive social demi-regs (demi or partial regularities). In this sense obtained knowledge is (at least initially) contextual, in terms of space and time. The articulation of theory – through the causal hypotheses reasoned – should then be assessed according to the criterion of explanatory power (rather than event predictive accuracy): "Theories can be assessed according to their abilities to illuminate a wide range of empirical phenomena" (p. 213).

Next Lawson discusses the process of abstraction (of 'general' theory from applied theory explaining concrete events). Abstraction is contingent on the vantage point, the level of generality and the space-time extension or scope that characterise it. He then goes on to defend the possibility for social science to achieve true or realistic theory. The fact that knowledge obtained is fallible and transformative does not mean that it is not an expression of objective reality, albeit partial. Rather, the perspective

of critical realism juxtaposes 'situated' knowledge to modelling fictions.

Part IV is brought to a close with an illustration of the mode of analysis and explanation the perspective of critical realism entails. The discussion draws extensively on the 'path-dependence project' that has emerged in contemporary critical economic discourse and on the explanation of Britain's relative economic performance. An elaboration of the explanatory power of the proposed perspective is provided, with respect to these concrete examples.

In Part V Lawson considers the implications of his argument for economic policy and forecasting. With respect to the former he argues that a realistic possibility for emancipatory policy articulation is feasible and goes on to discuss the conditions essential to the realisation of social emancipation. He concludes maintaining that the failure of mainstream economics lies at the level of methodology. Hence, he is "arguing for nothing less than orthodox economics' demise" (p. 283). Consequently, event prediction is neither possible, nor necessary nor desirable. Furthermore, the task of economic policy and strategy should be "not merely for ameliorating events and states of affairs but also of replacing structures that are unwanted by others that are needed and empowering or facilitating a grater or more desirable or equitable distributed range of human opportunities" (p.289)

This is not intended to be an easy book to read. It is a dense text, skilfully crafting a theory of economics science, that provides promising points of departure. Critical realism is congruent with an emancipatory function of social science inherent in the transformative nature of knowledge. It may occur to the reader that the methodological inconsistencies that Lawson details characterize economics (or social science) to a significantly greater degree than (natural) science. It is often held that economics has fallen behind physics and similarly "natural" disciplines. Still, one need not look further from the controversies over biotechnology and bio-diversity to concur that his suggestion has significant implications for the natural sciences as well.

Not being an economist I do not risk a comprehensive assessment of his detailed critique of economics outlined in the Part II. I would stress, however, that this is a project that opens new avenues in the investigation of subjects that lie on the fringe of the economic realm or whose students often find themselves at odds with mainstream neoclassical economics. As such one can mention strategic management, knowledge management, the economics of technical change and innovation policy. These subjects bear direct relation to the economic realm and suffer from the "scientific" aura of the mainstream. The stratified conceptualisation of reality proves quite fruitful in unravelling the "mechanics" of Toyotism, in an orderly causal account, impossible within the established mainstream methodology or the "practical art" of management as non-science. A critical theory of management, organisation and learning – amongst others – should prove promising. And the discourse on innovation systems has a lot to gain from a critical realist insight.

2. Rick Tilman (1996) *The Intellectual Legacy of Thornstein Veblen: Unresolved Issues, Westport, Connecticut, London: Greenwood Press.*

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Tilman's book challenges a large scope of beliefs and interpretations of Thornstein Veblen's life and work, thus claiming to shed new light on several important issues remaining disputable in critical literature on Veblen. Author's effort is inspired by recently gained access to Josef Dorfman's Papers and the new material deposited in Veblen Collection at Carlton College in Northfield, Minnesota. The discussion is organised in 7 problem areas, each treated in a separate, more or less self-contained chapter. Another one provides general outlook on Veblen's eclectic originality.

The first chapter is devoted to linking Veblen's intellectual ideas to his biography. It investigates several traits in Veblen's biography usually thought to have crucial meaning for his constitution as a social theorist - origin, childhood, relations with women, unsuccessful academic career, and religious attitudes. While Tilman opposes the established opinion on Veblen's 'social marginality' as a key factor for explaining his intellectual iconoclasm, he does not completely dismiss its importance. Tilman rather emphasises the idea that Veblen's texts could be best understand in the perspective of his rejection of the predation, waste and exploit of his contemporary business culture, so distant from the culture he was reared in.

Chapter two reconsiders the complicated question about the degree of influence of Darwinian evolutionism on Veblen's institutional evolution. Tilman's precise differentiating of both strictly Darwin's and pre-Darwin's (Lamarck's) evolutionary influences adds a lot to our understanding of Veblen's institutional evolution.

Chapter three discusses some problems of Veblen's social theory, including the intellectual influence for moulding of his psychological views. While regarding the latter as developed in time, Tilman emphasises the normative aspect of Veblen's 'instincts', asserting that its understanding could ameliorate if not resolve their ambiguous or inconsistent usage by Veblen.

In the chapter devoted to Veblen's relationship to American pragmatism, stressing on many serious doctrinal differences between Veblen and Dewey, Tilman argues, that either there was no coherent body of Progress social thought or if the latter existed Veblen was 'too radical and too iconoclastic to be included in it'.

In Next chapter Tilman opposes the common interpretation of Veblen's aesthetics as mere functionalistic and utilitarian, stressing that ultimate test

of an aesthetic value for Veblen is its congruence with the 'generic beauty'. While, Tilman distinguishes Veblen's views on the latter from Kantian's concept of a 'thing-in-itself', he indicates, that Veblen had never defined his meaning of the 'generic ends of life'.

Perhaps, the most difficult task, which Tilman has to resolve in his book is his attempt to draw an adequate view on Veblen's ideas of the future development of the society. Analysing accurately a large circle of Veblen's perceptions on science, political theory, class typology and his incrementalist and utopian policy proposals, he succeeds in presenting the whole complexity of Veblen's view on the Industrial Republic as a possible, desirable but also uncertain and reversible state of the evolution of the society.

The last problem concerning Veblen's intellectual legacy - reappraisal of his role in the New Deal historiography, is regarded in chapter 7. Tilman strongly opposes the opinion that the doctrinal roots of the New Deal can be traced to the institutional economics and particularly to Veblen's writings, though he admits that the theoretical assumptions of the New Dealers developed from institutional research in the 1920's.

Given the chosen methodological approach of detailed, segmented analysis of various aspects of Veblen's theories, Tilman not-surprisingly comes to the conclusion in the last chapter, that it is the Veblen's eclectic originality, which best explains his intellectual legacy. No doubt, this approach enables deep, insightful penetration in Veblen's works and helps resolving the discussion among their different interpretations. Although, and this is my only criticism, one feels sometimes a need to have a more general and synthesising approach added to the analysis of particular concepts, which can show their place and relative importance in the whole Veblen's economic and social theory, thus helping their fuller understanding.

3. Paul Downward: Pricing Theory in Post Keynesian Economics: A Realist Approach, Cheltenham, Edward Elgar, 1999.

**Reviewed by Stephen P. Dunn,
University of Leeds, England.**

Paul Downward has produced a highly original and timely scholarly work that deserves to be read widely. Downward's concise and well argued book should attract a broad range of scholars interested in methodology, realism, open systems research, pricing and Post Keynesian economics.

The central objective of the book is to identify and develop a realist research agenda by examining the pricing behaviour of firms. Drawing upon the rapidly expanding literature on realist philosophy and methodology Downward argues that there is increasing recognition that Post Keynesian economics can be defined as an open systems approach and that this

delineation can be used to appraise, and outline, the core of Post Keynesian pricing theory. This allows Downward to then present a detailed empirical examination of UK pricing procedures that is consistent with this methodological approach and which can be contrasted with the Post Keynesian core previously identified.

As Downward notes much of what has been traditionally identified as forming the essence of Post Keynesian pricing theory differs greatly in terms of method, theory, argument and evidence. Across Post Keynesianism there has been little consistency or rationale for the citation of a variety of the pricing studies other than their negative anti-neo-classicism. Moreover the links between the more traditional macroeconomic delineation of Post Keynesian economics and its so-called microeconomics has been far from clear. This has clearly undermined Post Keynesian attempts to present itself as a positive, coherent alternative to the dominant paradigm.

Downward makes a convincing case that the appropriate methodology of Post Keynesianism is realist and that its approach to pricing should reflect this open systems approach and recognise the importance of uncertainty, history, complexity and institutions. Using this to appraise traditional accounts of Post Keynesian price theory Downward argues that Asimakopoulous, Cowling and Waterson, Eichner and, to some degree, Kalecki should no longer be automatically thought of as constituting the theoretical core. Downward argues strongly that Hall and Hitch, Means and Andrews should replace them instead.

From this vantage point Downward goes on to present a detailed realist investigation into the stylised facts of pricing and the causal mechanisms that underpin them. Challenging the conventional wisdom associated with critical realism Downward makes a convincing case that there *is* a role for econometrics within a radical methodology - one of establishing the nature of the stylised facts (demi-regularities) upon which theorising is to proceed. However, in sharp contrast to many orthodox empirical accounts, which typically eschew and denigrate case study evidence, Downward uses this econometric fact clearing exercise to inform a more detailed case study examination of the causal mechanisms that underpin his previously identified pricing facts.

However one the main criticisms of the book is that Downward, like so many other Post Keynesians, does not recognise the import of Paul Davidson's technical distinction between ergodic and nonergodic processes which underscores a technical distinction between risk, bounded rationality and 'fundamental' uncertainty. Preferring the nomenclature of critical realism Downward is not furnished with an adequate taxonomic system of classification that allows him to avoid conflating bounded rationality and fundamental uncertainty (cf. Dunn, 1999).

Fundamental Uncertainty forms part of the heuristic core of Post Keynesian economics and refers to the nature of historical time and its intrinsic relationship to creative, crucial choice. This is quite distinct from Simon's concept of bounded rationality, which relates to the computational and processing abilities of agents. No amount of processing power will enable one to ascertain the nature of a future yet to be created. Surely any truly Post Keynesian account of pricing should recognise this fact and use it to delineate its core and explore gains from trade with other open systems approaches?

All in all, however, Downward has done Post Keynesian economics a great service in outlining a

(methodological) approach which should facilitate the further enunciation of a coherent and comprehensive body of economic knowledge which can be referred to as Post Keynesianism. Moreover Downward, in characterising Post Keynesian economics as an open systems approach, paves the way for an increased dialogue with other like minded open systems approaches such as institutionalists, behaviouralists, resource based theorists of the firms and marketing and management theorists to name but a few (see also Dunn, 2000).

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4. John B. Davis, D. Wade Hands and Uskali Mäki (editors) *A Handbook of Economic Methodology*, Cheltenham, Edward Elgar, 1998.

**Reviewed by Stephen P. Dunn,
University of Leeds, England.**

The dissolution of the post war macroeconomic consensus and the much talked about ensuing 'crisis' in economics inspired a generation of economists to turn to the study of methodology to illuminate matters. Moreover the development of several new innovative approaches to the Philosophy of science offered a variety of perspectives to inform such reflection. Thus the philosophies of Karl Popper, Thomas Kuhn, Imre Lakatos and Paul Feyerabend entered into economic discourse were used to define and delineate competing research traditions and to shed some light on upon economics as a discipline more generally.

This methodological turn also inspired economists to take a fresh look at economics' own methodological history and the contributions of its own eminent philosophers of 'economic' science. At the same time fresh new approaches on various topics in economic methodology were being advanced and many economists started to engage in discussion on a variety of topics such as the three Rs - realism, rhetoric and reflexivity.

These factors together have conspired to raise the profile of economic methodology and as a result of that maturity many researchers are already setting off into new directions. Thus the editors are correct in their assessment that there exists a need for a clear, concise handbook to introduce a general readership into economic methodology and "lay a foundation (or at least

common ground) for the future evolution of the field" (p. xvi).

In developing a structure that can address this need the editors have arranged the Handbook entries into four basic categories. The first type of category, which is standard for such reference works, includes a series of biographical entries for some of the more important philosophers and economists who have made important methodological contributions which tend to be referred to in the debates that methodologists are engaged in. However while the such entries on the whole offer good value for money, there are a few notable omissions such as the absence of entries on Kenneth Arrow, Frank Hahn, Nicholas Kaldor (or even for that matter, an entry on stylised facts!) or J.K. Galbraith who has made several neglected contributions to the analysis of power, the history of economics and methodology more generally (see for example the contributions in Galbraith, 1960, 1971).

The next type of entry focuses on issues typically prominent in the history of economic thought where methodological controversy has permeated the debate such as the marginalist controversy. Most of these entries are informative, if a little selective - ignoring some of the debates that engulfed what Shackle referred to as 'the years of high theory'. Many of these controversies had a methodological foundation

The third type of entry recognises the lineage and nexus of the methodology of economics to the philosophy of science. These entries should bring economists up to speed on some of the more salient issues raised recently in that literature and highlight the growing confidence and independence of thought that economic methodologists are increasingly showing.

The fourth and final type of entry covers the entries of the general themes that have characterised the work of economic methodologists. However while many of these entries are extremely helpful, many important methodological themes are overlooked such as Babylonianism, Dualism, the ergodic-nonergodic distinction, praxis, historical specificity, progress, expectations, many econometric issues, grounded theory and so.

From a general point of view the detailed index aids the researcher facilitating cross-referencing of the entries although this should have been supplanted with a post entry identification of other relevant and associated entries. All in all however, while there are some points of criticism, the volume represents a worthwhile addition to the literature and should help to consolidate the study of economic methodology as a distinct branch of the economics discipline. The editors should be pleased with the handbook.

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The ACE (*Association of Critical Economists*) meeting in Olomouc, July 15 – 18, 1999.

A less personal account.

The first post-EAEPE-Summer School a.k.a. ACE-Meeting took place in an equally remote location like all the other former schools. This time the winner was Olomouc and for those of you who have no idea where this is: it is a small university town in the Moravian part of the Czech Republic, with lots of historical as well as construction sites, giving one quite an impression of the ongoing transformation in Eastern Europe.

The whole event was a demonstration of how institutions work. The actual meeting was first of all preceded by the highly institutionalized mountain walking expedition. Contrary to the camping style (Ribadisella), one-day-sunburn-all-inclusive- (Crete) and only-rain-stopped-us (Kenmare) trips, the Walachian mountains were nothing but a pleasant surprise. About fifteen ardent hikers explored the Beskedy mountains, Moravian architecture, beer and food and friendliness, crossed the Slovenian border - which left lovely memories in a British passport - , and made it to a peak where Radegast, a well known king (and nowadays an equally famous brand of beer) is supposed to have lived. Lots of natural water prevented us from carrying the usual two liters, and tons of blueberries balanced the vitamin intake- necessary after the rich Czech diet. While walking we had plenty of time to inquire about the latest research, gossip, news, and make plans for the upcoming ACE Meeting.

Discontinuity of institutional funding allowed about thirty people to come to Olomouc and forced us to limit the ACE Meeting to a mere three days workshop – but, still quite flexible in its fourth year of existence, the meeting became not only more dense, but in a survival of the fittest style, just the top contents of the former schools were included, i.e., the Keynote lectures, presentations of current work and the Scandinavian bar. Let me be a bit more precise about these three contents.

1. The Keynote lectures were given by our Institutionalist # 1, Geoff Hodgson, of course on *institutions* and impressively extended to *structures*, then by the Honorary President of EAEPE, Kurt Rothschild, on the *European integration and economic methodology*, calling for a paradigmatic shift. The third lecturer was Prof. Mlcoch, Czech Ministry of Economics who gave an overview of the *Czech economic transformation* from an institutionalists' point of view. These three very different topics were followed by lively discussions and sometimes critical questions, giving the lecturers a hard but good time.

2. The research presentations of current work were - to quote Geoff 'of an extremely high standard'. I have to admit that some sort of research seemed quite 'exotic' to me, but for an economist of the more applied side, questions on methodology are uncommon – but this is true vice versa. Nonetheless, this kind of research is

interesting as well and I think one of the benefits of this ACE-meeting was not only the quality but also the heterogeneity of information received. The papers included the evolution of certain industries, internationalization, networks, trust, and questions on methodology.

3. The Scandinavian bar is an unquestioned social institution, but it is flexible as some wished other institutions would be. The Scandinavian owners are not only experienced in running such a temporary establishment very efficiently, but proved to be very flexible in adopting to local customs (e.g., drinks) as well. These have been some sort of surprise to all of those, not accustomed to the variety and prices, e.g., water is more expensive than beer and therefore less demanded, and beer is served in two different qualities (which we assumed were to equal the rate of alcohol but this could not be proved and therefore needs some more empirical underpinning). A new addition for the non-Czech drinkers was Absinth, but to which most adapted pretty nicely. Well, before the temporary closing down of the bar, some had almost no more difficulties in pronouncing the various Scandinavian vowels and mixing them with the Czech ones (I am not sure whether similarities were found).

One final reason for meeting in Olomouc. It was also the time of the constitutional meeting of ACE. We now have a constitution, highly resembling the EAEPE one (which tells something about imitating models in the process of institutionalization and explains path dependency as well...), members, and plans to meet again. And guess where the next year's meeting will take place: it looks like it's going to bring us back to the roots, the remote Ribadisella, where it all got started.

Well, all this would not have been possible without our Czech friends Pavel, David and Dora, who organized the whole event and were incomparably helpful with all sort of things. On top of this, they were great sources on all things one wanted to know about the Czech Republic. As to me and to some others this visit was the first to the country, I found it highly educative. Many thanks also to the rest of the non-local organizing crew. They claim that they had an extremely time consuming process of organizing; well, nobody doubts it. However, most of them remain in the new committee and probably expect to implement some learning effects into next year's meeting, or there are some sort of masochistic (some call it altruistic) reasons, I was not aware of. Hoping that the very fit institutions will exercise their positive influence inside the ACE network and new ideas will flow in freely in order to continue and diffuse the idea, I expect that next year's meeting will be equally successful as Olomouc 1999.

Viola Peter

interests or as constraints. Rather, I have come to describe institutions as the formal and informal shared routines that help to mediate different types of values in economic actors' interaction. The conflicts between different values occurring in daily economic practices in each value domain are resolved through routines that actors develop to cope with conflicting value commitments and that they share with others who experience similar value conflicts. Institutions mediate actors' deliberations, they diminish emotional ambiguities, and they are widely shared with others as common routines.

My Aristotelian perspective has shown that economic behaviour and economic processes can be understood as social and moral behaviour rather than through the detached algorithms of *Rational Economic Man*. As a consequence, I have been able to go beyond the dualities of dominant economic methodology. An understanding of the economy that acknowledges the role of values in economic life is not forced to choose between reason or emotion but sees the connection between the two; it does not stick to utilitarianism or gives in to the opposite formulated as normative or principled evaluation but recognises actor's commitments; it does not need to define choice in an algorithmic way as opposed against coercion, but recognises the deliberative character of choices, involving complexity and uncertainty; finally, the acknowledgement of the role of values in economic life rejects the duality between individual autonomy and determinism: value commitments are not subjective nor universal structures but emotional and highly contextual, shared and contested and above all subject to individual deliberation and interdependent human interaction.

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(Irene's book is the co-winner of this years Myrdal Prize and this book will be reviewed in the next newsletter G. C)

2. 'The role of the state in the Italian economy (1970-97): An essay in comparative institutional analysis.'
By Stefano Solari (written in French)

In this dissertation, the evolution of Italian state-economy interaction from 1970 to 1997 is analysed relative to the cases of France, Germany and Great Britain. Theorising is based on the concept of 'economic order' and of 'mode de régulation', that is to say, the institutional arrangement which structures economic space and which regulates economic processes in a social system (the rules of the economic game). The work consists in a tentative application of the systemic instruments indicated by Herbert Simon – *comparative institutional analysis* (CIA) and *functional institutional analysis* – together with the framework of the 'mode de

régulation'. Among the theories of CIA a particular attention is paid to 'New institutionalism', 'Aoki's CIA', 'Ordoliberalism', 'Constitutional political economy' and *Théorie de la Régulation*. Then, the role of the state in such 'economic order' is analysed through the approach of the 'mode of interaction state-economy' developed by Robert Delorme.

The work includes a characterization of the Italian institutional set up, the historical analysis of the most peculiar Italian institutional forms, the analysis of time series of public finances of the four countries and, finally, the CIA of state-economy interaction where Italy is taken as the focal point.

The result is that the Italian 'polycentric' economic order is remarkably different from the German social market economy, from the French State capitalism and from the British market regulation. The main feature of this heterogeneous *mode de régulation* is that formal institutions are often weak and badly adapted to civil society, while spontaneous institutions of the civil society are more important in the regulation of economic activities, which, in fact, are more and more based on systems of small firms. There also is a strong trade-off effect between local and national institutions, and the former often prevail in the task of giving form to the effective economic order.

By a process of horizontal redistribution, the Italian State played a central role in such a polycentric order of the economy, which needed deficit spending in order to achieve its viability. It enacted several kinds of direct interventions however with a feeble and passive attitude. The '*partecipazioni statali*' have been an important institutional form through which the State played such a role in the economy. Moreover, it granted a regulation that assured dispersed rents and progressively developed a welfare system mainly based on pensions. A governance structure such as 'clientelism', reproduced at different levels, played an important role in the interaction between public administration and civil society. These facts have been interpreted and structured in order to give a coherent interpretation of State's role in the achievement of a viable economic coordination.

The dissertation ends with a comparative characterization of the different States' roles in the respective economies. The unresolved problem of the nature of the state – between a 'subsidiary' and 'absolute Hegelian' nature – is considered a fundamental problem which induces a feeble legitimisation of the Italian State and consequently the weakness of political-administrative institutions. Finally some remarks on the recent institutional reforms and privatizations are outlined in the last part.

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EAEPE Scientific Development Plan

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

Co-ordinators: Andrea Salanti (University of Bergamo, Italy) and Uskali Maki (Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands)

Research Area B: Complex Socio-Economic Systems

Co-ordinator: Jean-Louis Le Moigne (Universite d'Aix-Marseille III, France)

Research Area C: Institutional Change

Co-ordinator: Sebastiano Fadda (University of Rome III, Italy)

Research Area D: Innovation and Technological Change

Co-ordinator: Pier Paolo Saviotti (Universite Pierre Mendes-France, France)

Research Area E: Theory of the Firm

Co-ordinator: vacant

Research Area F: Environment-Economy Interactions

Co-ordinators: Alessandro Vercelli and Maurizio Franzini (University of Siena, Italy)

Research Area G: Macroeconomic Regulation and Institutions

Co-ordinator: Maurice Baslé (Universite de Rennes I, France)

Research Area I: Structural and Institutional Change in Eastern Europe

Co-ordinator: Irena Peaucelle (CEPREMAP, Paris, France)

Research Area J: Monetary Economics, Finance and Financial Institutions

Co-ordinator: vacant

Research Area Co-ordinators (RACs) are appointed by the Council. 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.
- (5) contribute to the EAEPE Newsletter and the EAEPE website with information and other material relating to the area.

Research Area K: Gender and Economics

Co-ordinators: Francesca Bettio (University of Siena, Italy) and Janneke Platenga (University of Utrecht, The Netherlands)

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Research Area N: Need, Value and Pricing

Co-ordinator: Alan Freeman (University of Greenwich, United Kingdom)

Research Area O: Economy, Society and Territory

Co-ordinator: Frank Moulaert (University of Lille, France)

Research Area P: Economic History

Co-ordinator: Ioanna Minoglou (University of Athens, Greece)

Research Area Q: Computational Evolutionary Economics

Co-ordinator: Lionello F. Punzo (University of Siena, Italy)

Research Area S: Theory of Production

Co-ordinators: Neri Salvadori (University of Pisa, Italy) and Heinz Kurz (University of Graz, Austria)

Research Area T: Institutional History of Economics

Co-ordinator: Esther-Mirjam Sent (University of Notre Dame, USA)

Reports from Research Areas

1. Heinz D. Kurz and Neri Salvadori

Research Area S: Theory of Production

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As new research area coordinators, we are concerned with stimulating interest amongst EAEPE members in this important area. Therefore, we would like to invite those potentially interested in this area to join us and to communicate topics of common interest to us. Here is a first list of topics:

- Linear models of production (Leontief, Sraffa, von Neumann)
- Joint production, fixed capital and land
- Renewable and exhaustible resources
- Costly disposal and environmental problems
- Theory of production with externalities
- Learning by doing and learning by using in multisectoral models
- Division of labour and extent of the market
- Heterogeneous labour
- Production and utilization of skilled labour
- Differential employments of capital and of profit rates
- Capital accumulation and growth in multisector models with technical progress
- Capital utilization and storing activities

2. M. Franzini and A. Vercelli

Research Area F: "Environment-Economy Interactions"

Since the seminal works by Pigou (1920) and Coase (1960) economists have increasingly been interested in analysing environmental externalities. Environmental Economics has grown as a specialised discipline, designing optimal policy interventions both at national and international level, to internalize social undesired outcomes: pigouvian taxes, emissions' targets, tradable permits of emissions, privatisation and the coasian solution. Much of the Environmental Economics theories have thus dealt with the problem of the optimal allocation of given scarce resources, where a resource has an economic value when it is possible to associate to that resource a market value or price. Therefore, natural resources, as air and water, for example, which have not a market price, can't be evaluated by the market, and then, they don't contribute to the social wealth. From this point of view, environmental damage is an "externality", i.e. an external outcome respect to the equilibrium configuration of the economic system, which arises when no-price resources become scarce in an economic sense. If the market can associate a price to the resource that has become scarce, and by doing so, to promote a new optimal allocation, the externality will result "internalised"

and the perfect market device can begin again to run. A radical criticism on the foundations and political prescriptions of the research program elaborated by Environmental Economists, characterises, instead, what is called Ecological Economics. This recent school of thought departs from the contributions of Georgescu Roegen, Kapp, Daly and it is strictly based on the Thermodynamics Approach. An alternative approach, besides that coming from the Thermodynamics, is the one characterising the Institutionalism, which stresses the importance of norms, conventions, institutions in determining the evolution of the social behaviour of the economic agents. In its different contributions, Institutionalism brings social complexity back into economics and forces to reconsider the role of Political Economy as opposed to Economics. In order to make the most of these approaches to the environment it is necessary to look at the environment-economy interactions - both from a theoretical and an applied point of view - through the lenses of the complexity surrounding the thermodynamics and the institutional schools of thought.

Environmental assessment, uncertainty and sustainable development. In order to analyse exhaustively the notion of environmental externality, and the problem of the policy prescriptions associated to it, it is necessary to consider not only the intrinsic and physical nature of the environmental commodity, but also the underlying property regimes and, in general, the institutional context in which externalities grow up: private, public, common property, or open access resource ("res nullius") regimes. Each of these regimes offers different means to control resources' exploitation: entitlements, liability and inalienability rules appear as necessary additional instruments to the ones proposed by the conventional approach, namely the coasian contracting solution. Economic development entails optimal use patterns for resources under a variety of assumptions both about the nature and the objective of the economy in which economic growth occurs. Resources, which are embedded in the economic development, may be classified into three quite different categories: fully reproducible resources (they may be reproduced by human-made capital), renewable resources (there is typically a trade-off between their actual consumption and feasible stocks in the future) and exhaustible resources (there are fixed feasible stocks).

Reproducible resources can be used up freely under the marginal productivity rule. Renewable resources are managed as a problem of optimal exploitation for which are defined stocks, natural or technological rates of reproduction and rates of using. Exhaustible resources are exploited by defining an optimal depletion path, given or not some degree of elasticity of substitution between reproducible and non-renewable inputs, induced by technological progress. In fact, an essential natural resource might become inessential by the discovery of a synthetic substitute. Environmental assets are typically both renewable and exhaustible resources and their use entails uncertain consequences and irreversibility in depletion. Uncertainty means that consequences of development decisions cannot be fully determined ex-ante and all the uncontrolled variables of the decision

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process are random variables - i.e. their behaviour only depends on the possible state of nature that will occur in the future. Moreover, economic agents have imperfect knowledge that, however, might improve as the time passes. Irreversibility breaks the temporal symmetry between the past and the future, involving that restoration to an original natural state can be technically impossible or extremely expensive. How to evaluate natural assets is thus a complex question.

Economics and the Global Environment. The complexity of environmental damages calls for a deep transformation of the epistemological foundations of the economic science. Recent environmental phenomena, such as acid rain, ozone hole, global warming, loss of biodiversity, desertification, etc., require an interdisciplinary approach to cope with their intrinsic complexity and to produce the appropriate policy options. It is thus essential to stress the importance of the notion of Global Environment as a global renewable resource. Such interpretation could help to develop an interdisciplinary approach to environmental resources, and to show how economic options and political negotiations are strictly interrelated. The concept of Global Environment also makes it clear that the economic

system is a complex system which needs to renew, like any living organism, the fundamental relationships developed within it and with the external environment. There is not, merely, the exchange or market value, neither the use value to consider: in the new complex system we need also to consider the resource existence, option and global value. This new approach derives from the original contributions of Georgescu-Roegen, Daly, Kapp, among others, but it represents also the extension of the Complexity scientific approach to the analysis of environmental resources. Such a perspective calls for the research of efficient policy options when environmental externalities have a transnational dimension. Environmental phenomena nowadays occur most frequently in a transnational context where it is not possible to produce binding agreements or impose directly sanctions to free-riders. Global Environment results thus in an open access resource (*res nullius*) subject to the over-exploitation of nations, leading to a potential tragedy of transnational commons. Environmental problems do not respect national boundaries and they could manifest themselves by a cumulative and irreversible process, enhancing future risks of catastrophes.

Selected Publications of EAEPE Members

- Merrett, Stephen (1999) *The Political Economy of Water Abstraction Charges*, Review of Political Economy, Volume 11, Number 4, 1999, pp.431-442.
- Merrett, Stephen (1999) *The Regional Water Balance Statement: a New Tool for Water Resource Planning*, Water International, Volume 24, Number 3, September 1999.
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Programmes

Interdisciplinary Doctoral Program in Economics

The University of Missouri-Kansas City offers Graduate degrees in the Department of Economics: Master's degree in Economics, Master's degree with an urban option in Economics, and the interdisciplinary doctoral degree in Economics. In the interdisciplinary doctoral program, the student majors in a core discipline and minors in one or more codisciplines.

More information can be obtained from Roberta Mandl, Graduate Faculties and Research, (1) 816 235 1301 or Department of Economics, UMKC, 205 Haag Hall, 5100 Rockhill Road, Kansas City, Missouri, 64110-2499, USA.

PhD Programme in Economics and Policy Studies of Technical Change

MERIT at University of Maastricht and UNU/INTECH, established by the Council of the United Nations, together offer a PhD Programme in Economics and Policy Studies of Technical Change. The programme 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 industrialised and developing countries.

Courses focus on 'Macroeconomic and Political Economy Analysis', 'The Historical and Empirical Foundations of Technology', 'Microeconomic and Organisational Analysis, and 'Technology and Industrial Policy'.

More information can be obtained at MERIT - UNU/INTECH PhD Programme, PO Box 616, 6200 MD, Maastricht, The Netherlands. Or check the institute's homepages at: <http://meritbbs.unimaas.nl> or at <http://www.intech.unu.edu>

PhD Programme in Philosophy and Economics

Erasmus University launched a PhD Programme in Philosophy and Economics in 1997. Thanks to recent appointments, Erasmus University has created a unique centre devoted to the combined study of philosophy and economics. The Ph.D. programme exploits the expertise of specialists such as Uskali Mäki, Arjo Klamer, Maarten Janssen, Jack Vromen, and Albert Jolink at the Erasmus Institute of Philosophy and Economics.

The PhD programme consists of one year advanced course work and two years of research within the broad framework of the Erasmus Institute Research Programme 'Institutions'. The advanced courses will go into topical issues in the philosophy of economics, microeconomics and game theory, evolutionary and new institutional economics, history of economic thought, and the rhetoric and culture of economics. The Research Programme is organised under four headings: 'Economics of Institutions', 'Institutions of Economics', 'Economics in Philosophy' and 'Philosophy in Economics'. A detailed description of the research programme is available upon request.

The PhD programme is open to all candidates who have a completed Master's degree in economics, in philosophy, or in the philosophy of economics, and who have a strong interest in subjects falling within any or all of the themes of the Research Programme. (Those who are within 3 months of completion of their Master's may also apply.) The tuition for the first year is fl.10,000. After the first year, students can apply for a fellowship of approximately fl.24,000 per year for the second and third year.

For information and application forms please contact:

Erasmus Institute of Philosophy and Economics, attn Dr Albert Jolink, Faculty of Philosophy, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Postbus 1738, 3000 DR Rotterdam, The Netherlands' fax.: (31) 10 212 0448, a.jolink@fwb.eur.nl

DOCTORAL PROGRAM IN ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

The Ph.D in Economics and Management is a three-year program of advanced teaching and supervised research offered by an international Faculty composed of both permanent staff of the School and a large group of Visiting Scholars.

The Program is part of a European network - involving the University of Strasbourg, Sussex, Alborg, Manchester, Paris XIII, Madrid (Carlos III), Oslo and, in Italy, the University of Trento (with which this program has also a consortium agreement), supporting inter-European exchanges of research students and faculty.

MAIN AREAS OF RESEARCH

Main areas of research of internal and/or associated faculty where thesis work is also encouraged, include Economics and Management of Innovation, Models and Empirical Studies of Industrial and Economic Dynamics, Organisation Theory, Economics of Public Goods, Theory and Empirics of Real and Financial Markets, Experimental Economics and Computational Economics (both in association with the University of Trento), Economics of Health.

Also on the ground of their choices among optional modules and of the research topics, candidates may opt either for training paths finalized mainly to scientific research or aimed also at the acquisition of skills for the management of corporate and public organisations.

ADMISSION

Applicants must hold an Italian "laurea" or equivalent foreign degrees (M.A and M.Sc. in the Anglosaxon system, DEA in France, etc..), or plan to be awarded such a degree not later than 28th of July 2000 and communicate it to the School (also by fax at the number +39-050-883250 or E-mail at the address: infostudenti@sssup.it) by the 31st of July, 2000.

Applications shall be sent to: The Director, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Doctoral Program in E&M, Via Carducci, 40, 56127 Pisa - Italy

UNIVERSITY OF HERTFORDSHIRE, MA/Pg.Dip INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS

UNIVERSITY OF HERTFORDSHIRE MASTERS DEGREE IN INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS

Starting in September 2000, this degree will be offered in part-time mode only.

The course is now designed so that students need to attend the University for short periods of intensive study and weekend courses only, allowing part-time study to be combined with full-time employment. Students will be supported through a self-guided study package enabling preparation and assignments from home.

Lecturers on the MA Institutional Economics will include: Professor Geoff Hodgson and Professor Tony Dnes. Guest lecturers will include Dr Tony Lawson from the University of Cambridge.

MODE OF ATTENDANCE

The MA has been designed to be taken on a part time basis over two years. You will only need to attend the University for short periods of intensive teaching each semester. The course is structured so that you can complete it successfully, even if you are in full-time employment, or live at some distance or abroad.

The University's academic year is broken into two teaching semesters that run from September until January, and from February until June.

At the beginning of the semester you will attend for a short introduction (normally over a weekend), where you will be given a study pack and readings for each of the courses you are taking. You will then attend a residential taught course for a week in the middle of the semester for each course, and will submit your assignment for assessment on each course by the end of the semester.

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

You can apply for the programme if you have the equivalent of a UK degree at 2.2 level or above in a relevant subject area. Professional experience may also be taken into account in deciding admission. If you are an overseas student, for whom English is not your first language, you will also need to have passed IELTS (6.5) or TOEFL (580).

FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact:

The Admissions Office
University of Hertfordshire
College Lane, Hatfield
Hertfordshire AL10 9AB, UK
Tel: +44(0) 1707 284 800
Fax: +44(0) 1707 284 870
Email: admissions@herts.ac.uk

Conferences

SECOND INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS 7-8 September 2000

This workshop will include in-depth discussions on key questions in institutional economics. The maximum number of participants will be 35. You are advised to book early.

The workshop commences at 10am on 7 September and finishes at 5pm on 8 September.

Speakers include:

Tony Lawson (University of Cambridge) on 'Critical realism and institutional economics'

Nathalie Lazaric (University of Technology at Compiegne) 'The Role of Routines, Rules and Habits in Collective Learning'

Edward Lorenz (Centre for Employment Studies, Noisy-le-Grand) 'Organisational Routines in the Light of the "Old" Evolutionary Economics'

Bart Nooteboom (Erasmus University, Rotterdam) 'Abstraction, specificity and discovery'.

Geoff Hodgson (University of Hertfordshire) on 'The Problem of Historical Specificity'.

Armando Barrientos (University of Hertfordshire) 'Explaining Labour Market Institutions'

Alexander Lascaux (Russian Academy of Sciences) 'Non-Monetary Transactions in Russian Transitory Economics: An Institutional Approach'

Jane Hardy (University of Hertfordshire) 'Corporate Strategy and Disembedding Old Legacies: The Case of Wroclaw, Poland'

There will be a workshop dinner, with **Vicky Chick** (Imperial College, London) as after dinner speaker.

The cost of the workshop will be 60GBP, and 20GBP for students and others on low incomes. This conference fee includes coffee, lunch and dinner on the Thursday, and coffee and lunch on the Friday.

The Hertford Campus is easily accessible by train from Central London. It is close to London Stansted, London Luton, London Heathrow and London City airports. Airlines such as Go, Easyjet, Buzz and Ryan Air have cheap European flights to Stansted and Luton.

To reserve a place you are required to pay the workshop fee. Cheques should be denominated in GBP and payable to the University of Hertfordshire.

Please send cheques to:

Geoff Hodgson

Research Professor

University of Hertfordshire.

Hertford Campus

Mangrove Road

Hertford, Herts SG11 8QF, UK

<http://www.herts.ac.uk/business/esds/hodgson.htm>

CALL FOR PARTICIPANTS

ASSOCIATION FOR HETERODOX ECONOMICS

THE OTHER ECONOMICS CONFERENCE, 2000

AT THE OPEN UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE CENTRE

344-354 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BP

Tuesday-Wednesday, 27-28 June 2000

The Conference is open to all heterodox economists whose research interests and orientation are not well represented at the RES Conference; and its purpose is to encourage heterodox economists to come together and hear papers on topics that really interest them.

CONFERENCE STREAMS

Heterodox Political Economy, Global Political Economy and Development, Foundations of Heterodox Economics, Microeconomics, Methodology, Economic, History and Economic Thought, and Monetary Theory, with two plenary sessions on 'The Death of Economics Revisited' and 'Should Britain join the European single currency'

Speakers include:

Victoria Chick, Vivian Walsh, Don Goldstein, Grazia Ietto-Gillies, Paul Omerod, Paul Zarembka, Diego Guerrero, Michael Bernstein, John Grahl

Routledge, Pluto Press, Zed Books and other book publishers will be present as well as a CSE literature table.

For more information and Conference registration contact: Dr. Frederic S. Lee, Department of Economics, De Montfort University, The Gateway, Leicester LE1 9BH U.K. Or contact: Fred Lee (flee@dmu.ac.uk), Andrew Trigg (a.b.trigg@open.ac.uk),

Conference fee is 30.00 pounds and 15.00 pounds for post-graduate students (if paid by June 5, 2000).

Other Organisations

The Conference is supported by the Conference of Socialist Economists, the Post Keynesian Economics

Study Group, and the International Working Group on Value Theory.

International Association for Critical Realism (IACR) Annual Conference

Friday 18 – Sunday 20 August 2000

CRITICAL REALISM: WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES IT MAKE?

What difference does critical realism make to anything? This question provides the theme for this year's annual IACR conference. How in particular does critical realism help with understanding and critiquing alternative philosophical perspectives, theorising reality at a substantive level, or with practical interventions in the world in which we live?

In terms of research orientation one of the recognised strengths of critical realism is its trans-disciplinarity. The 2000 conference aims to develop this strength by inviting those working in areas such as Biology, Economics, Environmentalism, Feminism, Industrial Relations, Management Studies, Marketing, Marxism, Organisation Studies, Philosophy, Physics, Politics, Psychology, Sociology or whatever, to explore the ways in which critical realism does (or does not) make a difference to their work.

Financial assistance

Potential contributors from developing countries who might not have the funds to finance the trip to the UK are encouraged to apply for financial assistance when they submit their abstract. Applications will be judged on merit.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS INCLUDE: Margret ARCHER, Roy BHASKAR, Andrew COLLIER, Tony LAWSON, Alan NORIE, Andrew SAYER, Doug PORPORA

Contact:

Dr. STEVE FLEETWOOD
Behaviour in Organisations
The Management School
Lancaster University
Lancaster
LA1 4YX
Tel: 44 (0) 1524 594040
Fax: 44 (0) 1524 594060

Critical Management Studies Conference 2001

July 11-13 2001

hosted by: Manchester School of Management, UMIST, England

Management theory and practice is increasingly influential and pervasive in the development of modern societies. It is also increasingly subject to critical examination from a range of perspectives that depart from conventional thinking about management.

The Critical Management Studies Conference provides a forum for developing a critical approach to the study of management across a wide range of disciplines and topics.

The following kinds of questions will be addressed:

- What is the current state of critical research within management?

- What new directions is critical management research taking?
- What light does critical thinking shed on contemporary problems and issues?
- What contribution can critical thinking make to management theory and practice?

Conference Organizers :

Professor Hugh Willmott, Dr Irena Grugulis and Professor John Hassard
Manchester School of Management
UMIST PO Box 88 Manchester M60 1QD England

Work, Employment & Society Conference 2001

Winning And Losing In the New Economy

11th -13th September 2001

University of Nottingham

Call for papers

Themes propose so far include:

- The Redistribution of labour
- Emotional labour.
- The Historical Meanings of Work
- Working (UP AI Class Identity
- Risk, Flexibility, Insecurity
- Stress and Work Intensification
- Re-regulating the Market
- Representations of Labour

Further suggestions of themes and panels are welcome

Please send abstracts of papers of not more than 300 words to the Conference organisers, closing date 20th April 2001.

For more details please contact:

Linda Poxon
School of Sociology and Social Policy
University of Nottingham

University Park
Nottingham
NG7 2RD
UK

Email: linda.poxon@nottingham.ac.uk
Tel: + 44 (0) 115 951 5407
Fax: + 44 (0)1159515232

ESF Scientific Network: Human Reasoning and Decision Making. Fifth Workshop

Cognitive Economics, Torino - Alessandria (Italy), 15-18 November 2000

The Laboratory for Cognitive Economics of the "Università del Piemonte Orientale" and the Lascomes (Laboratory of Cognitive Methodological and Socio-Economic Sciences) of the Fondazione Rosselli, organize the Workshop "Cognitive Economics" as the Fifth initiative of the Network on Human Reasoning and Decision Making of the European Science Foundation. The Workshop will take place in November 2000 in the cities of Torino and Alessandria.

The workshop has different purposes. It would like to represent an opportunity to discuss the cognitive approach. But it aims also at introducing this stream of analysis to young researchers who are working on disciplines like Industrial Economics, Economics of the Firm, Economics of Innovation and Labour Economics. Finally it would like to represent also a chance of discussing with managers and people who work within firms.

Then this meeting will include lessons held by scholars who recognise them-self in the cognitive approach, and round tables with the participation of people who held

different point of view. A special session will be devoted to young researchers.

Invited Speakers: C. Antonelli (Università di Torino), R. Arena (Université de Nice-Sophia Antipolis), B. Arthur (Santa Fe Institute), B. Contini (LABORatorio "Riccardo Revelli" and Università di Torino), G. Dosi (Università di Pisa), B.S. Frey (University of Zurich), J.L. Gaffard (Université de Nice-Sophia Antipolis), P. Garrouste (Université de Lyon), G. Gigerenzer (Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin), Denis Hilton (University of Toulouse II), D. Kahnemann (University of Princeton), T. Kohonen (Helsinki University of Technology), L. Macchi (Università di Milano-Bicocca), R. Marchionatti (University di Torino), L. Marengo (Università di Trento), S. Metcalfe (CRICC, University of Manchester), G. Resconi (Università di Padova), P.L. Sacco (Università di Bologna), C. Schmidt (LSEOD, Université de Paris IX Dauphine), R. Selten (University of Bonn), R. Tamborini (Università di Trento), P. Terna (Università di Torino), M. Turvani (Università di Venezia), A. Vercelli (Università di Siena), D.W. Versailles (Université de Paris I), U. Witt (Max-Planck-Institut, Jena)

Contact: Marco Novarese, Facoltà di Giurisprudenza, Corso Borsalino 44, 15100 Alessandria, Italy, e-mail: novarese@al.unipmn.it

WE-Heraeus-Seminar: Economic Growth - Driving Forces and Constraints in the Perspective of Economics and the Sciences

23 - 25 October 2000 at Physikzentrum Bad Honnef, Germany

Web site: <http://theorie.physik.uni-wuerzburg.de/TP1/kuemmel/heraeus243.html>

Recent attempts of understanding the natural and human determinants of economic growth are to be discussed and evaluated during the interdisciplinary seminar. This offers an opportunity to economists and natural scientists working in the field for an exchange of views, with the prospect of future interdisciplinary cooperation on the subject.

TOPICS

- Theories of economic growth and production factors.
- The concept of the production function.
- Knowledge and information.
- Complementarity and substitution.
- Energy conversion and production processes in natural and economic systems.
- Scarcity from the points of view of the natural sciences and economics.
- Energy prices, energy technologies, and the market.
- Income distribution and employment.

Preliminary List of Speakers:

R. Ayres, Fontainebleau: S. Baumgärtner, Heidelberg: H. C. Binswanger, St. Gallen: Th. Bruckner, Potsdam: H. G. Danielmeyer, Berlin: W. Eichhorn, Karlsruhe: L. Jarass,

Wiesbaden: R. Kümmel, Würzburg: H. D. Kurz, Graz: K. Martínás, Budapest: U. Müller, Hannover: M. Pasche, Jena: W. Pfaffenberger, Hannover: J. L. Proops, Keele: E. Schenk, Maastricht: F. Schmidt-Bleek, Carnoules: P. Stahlecker, Hamburg: U. Witt, Jena

In addition, about 30 persons may apply to the Conference Chairman for participation in the seminar, with the possibility of poster presentations. The conference language is English.

Scientific Organization / Chairman:

Prof. Dr. Reiner Kümmel
Institut für Theoretische Physik
Universität Würzburg
Am Hubland
D-97074 Würzburg, Germany
Tel: 0931/8885886
Fax: 0931/8885141
e-mail: kuemmel@physik.uni-wuerzburg.de

TIME AND LOCATION

The seminar will take place in the Physikzentrum of the German Physical Society, Hauptstr. 5, D-53604 Bad Honnef, near Bonn, from Sunday, October 22, 2000, vening (arrival), to Wednesday, October 25, 2000, noon.

European Network on Industrial Policy EUNIP
4th ANNUAL EUNIP CONFERENCE
TILBURG UNIVERSITY
 Tilburg, The Netherlands
 7-9 December 2000

Theoretical and applied papers are solicited in all areas of industrial policy, including the following:

Competition and Antitrust Policy
Regulation of Financial Markets (including Stock Markets)
Regulation of Financial Services (including Bancassurance; Electronic Services)
Regulation of Network and Utility Industries
Corporate Governance Policy
Technology Policy (including Science Parks)
Patent and Copyright Policy
Industrial Strategies for Sustainability
Policy towards SMEs
City-level & Regional Industrial Policies
Regulation of E-commerce

Selected papers may qualify for publication with Routledge or in the *International Journal of the Economics of Business*.

Special panel session "The Polder model: From Dutch Disease to Dutch Miracle?"

Professor Hans Schenk, TUDIP, Tilburg University Dept. of Industrial Policy, Tilburg University, PO Box 90153, 5000 LE Tilburg, The Netherlands, E-mail: EJSchenk@kub.nl

Professor Eric Van Damme, CentER, Center for Economic Research, Tilburg University, PO Box 90153, 5000 LE Tilburg, The Netherlands, E-mail: Eric.vanDamme@kub.nl

For more info visit our website <http://www.eunip.com>

ICARE

EAEPE is affiliated to **International Confederation of Associations for the Reform of Economics [ICARE]**, an organisation which carries invaluable information about organisations, conferences, journals, etc.

ICARE's Statement of Purpose:

There is a need for greater diversity in theory and method in economic science. A new spirit of pluralism will foster a more critical and constructive conversation among practitioners of different approaches. Such pluralism will strengthen standards of scientific inquiry in the crucible of competitive exchange. The new pluralism should be reflected in scientific debate, in scholarly conferences, in professional journals, and in the training and hiring of economists.

ICARE is a confederation that will facilitate the exchange of information and other fruitful collaboration, with a view to a fundamental reform of the discipline of economics, by opening it to a healthier variety of interdisciplinary and other studies of economic behaviour.

Contact person: John Adams, Executive-Secretary, ICARE, Department of Economics, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts 02115 USA. Tel: (1) 617 373 2872 (office) or (1) 508 668 4135 (home). Fax: (1) 617 373 3640 (office). Email: jadams@lynx.neu.edu (office) or ntvf60b@prodigy.com (home).

Icarnet on line for news and exchanges:

To subscribe write to: MAISER@casdn.neu.edu and send the message SUBSCRIBE ICARNET. If you encounter any problems write to jadams@lynx.neu.edu for help.

As well as news and other items, the *EAEPE Newsletter* includes reports of current and proposed research, short articles of interest to EAEPE members, and abstracts of finished PhDs. Please send material to Gráinne Collins, EAEPE Newsletter Editor, Gráinne Collins, Employment Research Centre, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland. Material should be submitted on a floppy disk (IBM or MAC and preferably in MS WORD) or sent by email (collinsg@tcd.ie) as an attached document. If using email, please state 'EAEPE' in the subject title. Contributions will not be refereed, but the editor reserves the right to decide what is to be accepted. Please contact me if you are willing to review a book by an EAEPE member - or if you wish a book to be reviewed. Members are encouraged to be active in contributing material! **The deadline for the January 2001 issue is 15 of November.** *Gráinne Collins*

European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy
A pluralistic Forum

2000 Conference Booking Form
Twelfth Annual Conference, Berlin, Germany, 2 - 5 November 2000

Title: Forename/s: Surname:

Mailing Address:

Email address:

Fax number:

Membership Number:

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If you are not a 2000 member, please fill in a membership form.
EAEPE membership is required for Conference participation.

Please ✓ if you have had a paper accepted for the Conference

Please ✓ if you have accepted an invitation to act as a Chair/Discussant at the Conference...

	Euros	Tick Below
Conference fee including conference dinner*	180.00	
Plus an addition for booking received after 31 August 2000	35.00	
Total		

* Please indicate if you require a vegetarian dinner.

Method of payment (payment should be made in Euros):

Please indicate your method of payment by placing a ✓ in the appropriate box:

Credit Card

Please debit my Eurocard/Mastercard/Visa (no other cards are accepted)

Number:

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 Expiry Date:

(Credit card payments may also be made over the telephone)

Signed: Date:

Bank Transfer

These payments should be made via your banker, to VSB Bank, Lusthofstraat 24, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, Account number 80.61.89.665. **These payments should be sufficient to cover all bank transfer charges. Please note that the bank charge is Euros 7 for each bank transfer.**

Please read the information overleaf and send this form and remittance to:
 EAEPE Administrator, Erasmus Institute for Philosophy and Economics, Erasmus University
 Rotterdam, P.O. Box 1738, 3000 DR Rotterdam, The Netherlands.
 Tel: +31-10-4088967 Fax: +31-10-4088979.

For Office Use only	Mem. paid on:	Database	Money	Receipt	Conf. Details
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Accommodation

- Delegates are responsible for arranging their own accommodation and meals, with the exception of the conference dinner which is included in the conference fee. Please note that there is no rebate for those who do not wish to partake of the conference dinner. Information on hotel accommodation will appear in the newsletter.

Conference Papers

- **Abstracts** should be sent by email to:

Lydia Vaiou at berlin2000@panteion.gr

Participants who cannot use email, can send their abstracts to:

Stavros Ioannides
PANTEION University
136 Syngrou Av.
176 71 Athens, Greece

by **30 March 2000**.

- Both paper and abstracts of paper should be sent in hard copy and on disk to:

Gernot Grabher
University of Bonn
Department of Economic Geography
Meckenheimer Allee 166
53115 Bonn, Germany

by **15 September 2000**.

The duplication and distribution to conference delegates of any paper not received by this date is the responsibility of the authors. Further details and the required format for papers are given in the newsletter.

A version of the paper as an email attachment is also requested for placement on the internet (in Word for Windows). This will make the paper accessible prior to the conference. The email attachment should be sent to Wolfgang Blaas, email wblaas@pop.tuwien.ac.at

(Institut für Finanzwissenschaft, Technical University of Vienna, Karlsgasse 11, A-1040 Vienna, Austria). The electronic version will be published on the EAEPE internet site.

Conference Bookings

- All conference delegates and paper givers must be 2000 members of EAEPE. Conference booking and membership forms should be sent with the appropriate remittance to EAEPE's Rotterdam office (address overleaf) and **NOT** to either of the Conference Organisers.

Further Information

- EAEPE Newsletters (January 2000 and July 2000) contain further details about the conference.