



# European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy

## A Pluralistic Forum

Honorary Presidents: Janos Kornai, Richard Nelson, Douglass North, Luigi Pasinetti, and Kurt Rothschild

# NEWSLETTER

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### Special points of interest:

- Robert Delorme steps aside as President after 10 years
- Kapp and Myrdal prize winners announced
- 2003 Maastricht Conference
- Teaching Heterodox economics
- New EAEPE website

### Inside this issue:

Upcoming prizes	2
Council details	3
Letter from W. Brian Arthur	4
Prize winners	4
Website	5
Maastricht Conference	5-15
Call for papers	16
Teaching heterodox economics	17
Book Reviews	17-19
EAEPE Scientific Development Plan	20
EAEPE Publications	24

## A Letter from the President

Dear EAEPE members,

Like any organisation, EAEPE needs stability and change. After ten years as President I believe that it is time for me to step down and therefore to provoke some change. I will not run for the presidency of EAEPE at the next election. At this point I believe that I owe you some explanation.

Let me recall that the President's position was created in 1993, five years after the birth of EAEPE. The President is part of the Secretariat and is elected every two years like all Secretariat and Council members. From the start, the President's functions have been to chair the EAEPE meetings (membership and Council meetings), to act as the EAEPE ombudsman, to represent EAEPE in external contacts and more generally to help deal with issues arising from the ordinary business of the Secretariat, whenever necessary.

I was elected in 1993 and I have been re-elected until today. I always considered that it was a priority to stick to the particular style with which EAEPE was created, that is, to serve evolutionary and institutional political economy by providing a pluralistic forum through a well and rigorously organised association. The internal diversity of EAEPE is a strength but it can be viable in the long run only if it is backed by a strong organisation. There have been tough episodes in the past and no one can exclude the possibility that there will be new ones in the future. Yet, thanks to its Constitution, to its organisation, to its spirit of cooperation and to its diversity, EAEPE has achieved a place of its own and has proved to be a leading association of economists in Europe.

As a founding member I believe I know the value of what it has been to create EAEPE and to place it on its present path. I abso-

lutely do not contend to have had a leading part in that. It has been and still is a collective endeavour. Beyond those who are in charge today, I cannot help mention those who are less visible now but who played a decisive role from the start: Ash Amin, Mike Dietrich, Kurt Dopfer, Geoff Hodgson, Jerzy Hausner, Eva Maskova, Pavel Mertlik, Klaus Nielsen, Angelo Reati, Ernesto Screpanti, Peter Söderbaum, Andrew Tylecote and, later, Gernot Grabher, Maureen McKelvey and Bertram Schefold. I wish to thank them for their contributions to what has emerged as a viable and successful association.

Maybe more ought to have been done. I take the responsibility for that. Some may think that paying much attention to the internal organisation was at the expense of a more exuberant presence in the international scene. I would reply that in the sequence of the challenges we had to face it was important to avoid putting the cart before the horse. And several plans and projects were recently initiated: beyond our traditional contacts with our sister associations, contact with the other associations like SASE, EGOS, ISNIE, and the like at the Siena conference (which signals our open attitude to the outside), the launching of a journal on institutional economics, the new interactive web site with possibilities to download and upload the scientific work of the members, with the possibility to discuss these among the members, etc. EAEPE is strong now and I trust that it has the resources to successfully meet the challenges to come.

I feel honoured to have had your confidence during this decade. I hope to remain active in EAEPE and I am ready to run for election as an ordinary Council member in order to help manage a smooth transition.

Robert Delorme  
May 2003

## 2003 Herbert Simon Young Scholar Prize

The Herbert Simon Young Scholar Prize is awarded annually to the best conference paper by a young scholar and will carry an amount of 1000 Euros, funded by EAEPE. The rules for the competition:

1. No applicant shall have reached his or her 35th birthday in the year of the prize award (those who are within 3 years after completion of his or her PhD may also be considered).
2. In the case of co-authored papers, ALL authors must be individually eligible.
3. Applicants must be fully paid-up EAEPE members by 1<sup>st</sup> September of the year of the competition.
4. All applicants must have the abstract of their paper accepted for the EAEPE Conference and they must submit the electronic version of their paper by the advertised due date for inclusion on the EAEPE web site.
5. Applicants must inform Stavros Ioannides, (email: stioan@panteion.gr) by the 15th of October that they wish to enter their conference paper for the **Herbert Simon Young Scholars Award**. Their date of birth should be clearly stated.
6. Applicants must attend and present their paper at the EAEPE Conference for that year.

## 2004 Kapp and Myrdal Prize Competitions

Entries for the 2004 Kapp and Myrdal competitions are now welcome, with a closing date of 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2004:

### 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 2004 prize should be either unpublished, or published no earlier than 1 January 2002.

### 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 2004 Myrdal prize should be either unpublished, or published no earlier than 1 January 2002.

Entries must be received by the EAEPE Prize Competition Co-ordinator by the strict deadline of 1st January 2004. 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 Ioannides, 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 2004 prizes will be made at the 2004 EAEPE Conference.

*Winners of the Kapp and Gunnar Myrdal prizes will each receive ? 2000*

**All candidates must be paid-up 2004 members of EAEPE.** It is planned that the Council will judge both prizes by April 2004. 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 2003 to 1 July 2004 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.

## EAEPE Council

The main EAEPE administration is located at CHIMES (Erasmus Center for History in Management and Economics), Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam School of Management, P.O. Box 1738, 3000 DR ROTTERDAM, The Netherlands, Tel.: 00 31 10 4082753, Fax: 00 31 10 4089638

The EAEPE administrative secretary in Rotterdam is Annette Bartels email: [abartels@fbk.eur.nl](mailto:abartels@fbk.eur.nl)

**EAEPE President:** Robert Delorme, Université de Versailles, CEPREMAP, 142 rue du Chevaleret, 75013 Paris, France. Tel: (33) 1 40 77 84 43. Fax: (33) 1 44 24 38 57.

**EAEPE General Secretary:** John Groenewegen, Department of Economics, Erasmus University, PO Box 1738, 3000 DR Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Tel: (31) 10 408 1383. Fax: (31) 10 408 90 93.

**EAEPE Treasurer:** Albert Jolink, CHIMES (Erasmus Center for History in Management and Economics), Eras-

mus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam School of Management, P.O. Box 1738, 3000 DR Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Tel.: 0031 10 4082610, Fax: 00 31 10 4089638. Email: [ajolink@fbk.eur.nl](mailto:ajolink@fbk.eur.nl) or [abartels@fbk.eur.nl](mailto:abartels@fbk.eur.nl)

**EAEPE Newsletter Editor:** Gráinne Collins, Employment Research Centre, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland. Tel: (353) 1 608 3550, Fax (353) 1 677 1300.

**EAEPE 2003 Conference Programme Organiser:** John Groenewegen

**EAEPE 2003 Conference Local Organiser:** Luc Soete & Wilfred Dolfsma

**EAEPE Scientific Development Plan Officer:** Ugo Pagano, Dipartimento di Economia Politica, University of Siena, Piazza San Francesco 7, 53100 Siena, Italy. Tel. (+39) 0577 232620, Fax (+39) 0577 232661.

**EAEPE Prize Competition Co-ordinator:** Stavros Ioannides, Panteion University, 136 Syngrou Av, 176 71 Athens, Greece, Tel (301) 9201866, Fax (301) 9223690.

## EAEPE Council

Wolfgang Blaas	(AUSTRIA)	<a href="mailto:Wblaas@pop.tuwien.ac.at">Wblaas@pop.tuwien.ac.at</a>
Gráinne Collins	(IRELAND)	<a href="mailto:Collinsg@tcd.ie">Collinsg@tcd.ie</a>
Charlie Dannreuther	(UK)	<a href="mailto:C.Dannreuther@leeds.ac.uk">C.Dannreuther@leeds.ac.uk</a>
Robert Delorme	(FRANCE)	<a href="mailto:Robert.delorme@cepremap.cnrs.fr">Robert.delorme@cepremap.cnrs.fr</a>
Wilfred Dolfsma	(NETHERLANDS)	<a href="mailto:w.a.dolfsma@tbm.tudel">w.a.dolfsma@tbm.tudel</a>
Wolram Elsner	(GERMANY)	<a href="mailto:welsner@uni-bremen.de">welsner@uni-bremen.de</a>
John Finch	(UK)	<a href="mailto:pec139@abd.ac.uk">pec139@abd.ac.uk</a>
John Groenewegen	(NETHERLANDS)	<a href="mailto:Groenewegen@few.eur.nl">Groenewegen@few.eur.nl</a>
Stavros Ioannides	(GREECE)	<a href="mailto:stioan@hol.gr">stioan@hol.gr</a>
Albert Jolink	(NETHERLANDS)	<a href="mailto:ajolink@fbk.eur.nl">ajolink@fbk.eur.nl</a>
Fieke van der Lecq	(NETHERLANDS)	<a href="mailto:fiieke.vanderlecq@lemma.nl">fiieke.vanderlecq@lemma.nl</a>
Antonio Nicita	(ITALY)	<a href="mailto:Nicita@unisi.it">Nicita@unisi.it</a>
Ioanna Minoglou	(GREECE)	<a href="mailto:minoglou@compulink.gr">minoglou@compulink.gr</a>
Ugo Pagano	(ITALY)	<a href="mailto:pagano@unisi.it">pagano@unisi.it</a>
Luc Soete*	(NETHERLANDS)	

\* seconded onto the EAEPE council until December 2003.

### EAEPE Scientific Committee

The Scientific Committee helps plan the programme and selects the papers for the 2003 conference. The 2003 Scientific Committee are: John Groenewegen (chair), Elodie Bertrand, Charlie Dannreuther, Wilfred Dolfsma, John Finch, Geoff Hodgson and Peter Howells

### EAEPE and the Internet

The EAEPE home page is : [www.eaepe.org](http://www.eaepe.org). In addition, it is important that Annette Bartels, the EAEPE administrator, is informed of your current email address, in order to send out current information etc. Please inform her on : [abartels@fbk.eur.nl](mailto:abartels@fbk.eur.nl).

# 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 Euro 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

## 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 MasterCard/Visa/Eurocard. Simply telephone (31)10 4082753 Fax: (31)10 4089638 Email: abartels@fbk.eur.nl with your card number and expiry date and for mastercard the validation code—the last three numbers on the signature strip. Alternatively, you can notify the EAEPE office in Rotterdam by post with the same information.

## 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 Chairperson:** Andrew Tylecote, Email: a.tylecote@sheffield.ac.uk; **Secretary:** John Groenewegen, **Treasurer:** Geoff Hodgson, g.m.hodgson@herts.ac.uk; **Board of Trustees:** Ash Amin, Wolfgang Blaas, Robert Delorme, John Groenewegen, Geoff Hodgson (Treasurer), Albert Jolink, Giles Slinger, Andrew Tylecote (Secretary).

### Letter from W. Brian Arthur to Robert Delorme

Dear Robert:

I was really delighted to meet you--it was a pleasure. And the conference [2002] went very well I thought.

I feel I connected with a group of kindred spirits, and it was a real breath of fresh air to get to somewhere that people take economics seriously and not as a mere set of techniques.

Many thanks indeed for inviting me, and do keep in touch.  
Brian

## 2003 Kapp Prize

Goes to Yval Millo and Donald McKenzie for 'Constructing a market, performing theory: the historical sociology of a financial derivatives exchange'

## The 2003 Myrdal Prize

was won by Ha -Joon Chang, for 'Kicking away the ladder' (see review on p 17.)

# EAEPE 2003 Conference: The Information Society - Understanding Its Institutions Interdisciplinary November 7-10, 2003, Maastricht, the Netherlands

Dear Participants,

In this newsletter you will find the draft program of the sessions of the 2003 conference. It is in draft form because over the summer we will make changes due to withdrawals and acceptance of new papers from the reserve list. As we try to make the sessions as coherent as possible, changes of participants often imply also a change of the session and the date and time of the session. So please take into account the possibility that your paper in the final program is on a different place and time. The final program will be available around 15 August.

In some sessions you will find only three papers and in others five; this is due to the time available for the session.

As has been announced in the newsletter the EAEPE Membership meeting has decided, that papers will be put on the final program only after the secretariat has received the conference fee as well as the membership fee. The deadline is 1 August 2003.

Book your hotel as soon as possible; see the web site [www.eaepe.infonomics.nl](http://www.eaepe.infonomics.nl)

For the Book of Abstracts to be handed out in printed form at the conference we need a 400 word abstract as a Word document. Please send that to me before 1 August 2003.

Overhead projectors are available in all rooms.

I call your attention to the Herbert Simon Young Scholar Prize to be awarded to the best conference paper. The conditions are: *'No applicant shall have reached his or her 35th birthday in the year of the prize award (those who are within 3 years after completion of his or her PhD may also be considered)'*. The closing date is October 15 and proposals should be sent to Stavros Ioannides ([stioan@panteion.gr](mailto:stioan@panteion.gr)).

Do not hesitate to contact me for issues about the program and Wilfred Dolfsma in case of questions about the local facilities.

Best wishes,

John Groenewegen

## Conference Details

If your paper has been accepted for the 2003 conference you must register for the conference by the 1st of August.

A final version of accepted papers is needed by August 31 of 2003, in order for papers to be included in the proceedings, published on CD-Rom.

See [www.eaepe.infonomics.nl](http://www.eaepe.infonomics.nl) for information concerning the conference.

For questions concerning the conference please contact [W.Dolfsma@fbk.eur.nl](mailto:W.Dolfsma@fbk.eur.nl)

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 the treasurer. If you do not have the 2003 conference booking form or the 2003 EAEPE membership form, please download it from [www.eaepe.org](http://www.eaepe.org).

## New Website

The new EAEPE website

Within a few weeks time, EAEPE will launch its new, interactive website. The site contains lots of information on our association and heterodox economics in general. Moreover, every research area has its own section with papers, news, discussion groups and links. Members can upload their papers within their research area and update their membership details on line so that networking is facilitated. The site will thus become a platform for discussion in addition to our conference. The conference site will be integrated in the new website and information of past conferences will also remain available. Once the website is ready, the secretariat will send out an announcement by email.

Fieke van der Lecq and Wilfred Dolfsma

## Preliminary programme, 2003 EAEPE conference, 7-10 November 2003, Maastricht

Room	1 - Aula	2	3	4	5	6	7
Friday 7th 18.00 - 20.00	Welcome & Drink						
Satur- day 8 <sup>th</sup> 8.45- 9.45	Opening & Plenary      Keynote: Loet Leydesdorff (UvA ): The Knowledge Base of an Economy: What is it? Can it be measured? Can it be modeled?						
Satur- day 8th 9.45 - 11.00	Methodology, Lin- guistics and Institu- tions (SAT 1a)	Knowledge and Diffusion (SAT 1b)	Firms and Cognition; Absorptive Capacity (SAT 1c)	Regional and Local Systems of Innova- tion (SAT 1d)	Region an IT (SAT 1e)	Economics in Tran- sition, Eastern Europe and China (SAT 1f)	Organisations, Gen- der and Equality (SAT 1g)
Satur- day 8th 11.15 - 13.00	Methodology, Rati- onality and Uncer- tainty (SAT 2a)	Regions, Information and Innovation (SAT 2b)	Theory of the Firm; Nature and Rele- vancy of Boundaries (SAT 2c)	Networks and Infor- mation (SAT 2d)	Development and Society (SAT 2e)	The State, Initiator and Regulator SAT 2f)	European Union; Enlargement, Deci- sion Making, Glob- alization (SAT 2g)
Satur- day 8 <sup>th</sup> 13.00- 14.30	EAEPE membership meeting & Lunch						
Satur- day 8th 14.30 - 16.30	Methodology, Mod- elling and Prefer- ences (SAT 3a)	Innovation (SAT 3b)	Firms in the Infor- mation Economy (SAT 3c)	Industrial Organiza- tion (SAT 3d)	E – business (SAT 3e)	IT and Society (SAT 3f)	History of Economic Thought (SAT 3g)
Satur- day 8th 16.45 - 18.30	Methodology, Evo- lution and Selection (SAT 4a)	Monetary Policy Under The ECB (SAT 4b)	Sectors (SAT 4c)	Roundtable on Post- Autistic Economics (SAT 4d)	Economic History (SAT 4e)	Eastern European Issues of Transition (SAT 4f)	Macro economic issues (SAT 4g)
Sun- day 9th 8.45 - 10.45	Methodology, Learn- ing, Firms (SUN 1a)	Real Growth in Knowledge Based Economies: the Alternatives for European Countries (SUN 1b).	Feminist Philosophy of Economics in Europe (SUN 1c)	Transitions in Tech- nology (SUN 1d)	Economic Develop- ment in European City (SUN 1e and	Financial Institutions (SUN 1f)	Monetary Issues (SUN 1g)
Sun- day 9th 11.00 - 13.00	Evolution and the Economic Science (SUN 2a)	Institutional History of Economics (SUN 2b)	Cultural Economics; the Encultured Sub- ject (SUN 2c)	Economic History (SUN 2d)	SUN 2e)	Monetary Policy in an Expanding EU (Sun 2F)	Spontaneous and Deliberate Processes in Evolutionary Change during Tran- sition (SUN 2g)
Sun- day 9 <sup>th</sup> 13- 14.30	Lunch						
Sun- day 9th 14.30 - 16.00	Closing session: Plenary: Keynote: Joel Mokyr (Northwestern University) : Economic Growth and The Industrial Enlightenment						

**EAEPE 2003 Conference:**  
**The Information Society**  
**- Understanding Its Institutions Interdisciplinary**  
**November 7-10, 2003, Maastricht, the Netherlands**  
**Sessions EAEPE Maastricht 2003**

**Methodology, Linguistics and Institutions (SAT 1a)**

**Ananyin, O:** Institutional reality: philosophical perspectives and economic inquiry.

**Bateira, Jorge:** Beyond the codification debate: knowledge as emergence

**Fernandez-Bagues, Manuel:** The economics of Babel.

**Methodology, Rationality and Uncertainty (SAT 2a)**

**Staveren ,Irene van and Lecq ,Fieke van der:** Characteristics of rationality.

**Dequech ,David:** The new institutional economics and the theory of behaviour under uncertainty

**Lascaux ,Alexander:** Trust, uncertainty and risk.

**Dauidsen, Bjørn-Ivar:** On deductivism and critical realism.

**Methodology, Modelling and Preferences (SAT 3a)**

**Hovhannisian, Karén:** Modeling directed local search on a technology landscape.

**Neves, Vítor:** Closed-system modeling: the inevitable road to science?

**Niederle, Uta-Maria:** Preferences in consumption and interaction: what is different?

**Schmitt, Rebecca:** Change of preferences in social dilemmas: the role of spatial interaction.

**Tammi, Timo:** A laboratory market experiment: design, data analysis and the way world works.

**Methodology, Evolution and Selection (SAT 4a)**

**Hodgson, Geoffrey:** Social Darwinism in Anglophone academia

**Hanappi, Hardy:** Maxwell's demons in brains and politics: formulating the evolution of needs and values as dialectics of entropy.

**Schnellenbach, Jan:** Economic perspectives on diversity: a critical survey.

**Hederer, Christian:** Elites in the information society: an evolutionary approach.

### Knowledge and Diffusion (SAT 1b)

**Poti, Bianca and Basili, Carla:** Towards a new configuration of scientific communication.

**Schoorl, Evert and Plasmeijer, Henk:** Economists' institutions and the information society: the diffusion of economic knowledge in the Netherlands.

**Shipman, Alan:** The changing role of information gatekeepers: implications for the analysis of knowledge as capital.

### Regions, Information and Innovation (SAT 2b)

**Boschma, Ron and Frenken, Koen:** Why is economic geography not an evolutionary science?

**Fuchs, Gerhard:** Regional development and social capital in a knowledge-based economy: challenges for policy makers.

**Wintjes, René and Dunnewijk, Theo:** Dilemma's in governance shaping economic dynamics in a regional information society; the case of Flanders.

**Consoli, Davide and Patrucco, Pier Paolo:** The circulation of technological knowledge in urban areas and the role of knowledge-intensive business services.

### Innovation (SAT 3b)

**Stahl-Rolf, Silke:** The role of culture in the process of technical change.

**Gilsing, Victor:** The balancing act of knowledge production and knowledge diffusion in the knowledge-based economy.

**Magyari-Beck, Istvan,** Creative paradigm as a basis of understanding and generating economies and economic knowledge

**Kähkönen, Anssi:** Exploring the dynamics and determinants of R&D competition: a patent race experiment, episode II.

**Ebersberger, Bernd, Pyka, Andreas and Dachs, Bernhard:** Why do firms co-operate for innovation? Comparing Austrian and Finnish firms.

### Monetary Policy Under The ECB (SAT 4b)

**Rotheim, Roy,** Unpacking the inflation targeting black box.

**Rossi, Sergio,** Monetary integration and policy making in an expanding EU

**Bibow, Jeorg:** Economic prospects for the EU - doomed to stagnation? An analysis of the current crisis and recommendations for reforming macroeconomic policymaking in Euroland

**Arestis, P, and Sawyer, M C:** The shortcoming of monetary policies in the Eurosystem and the development of alternative macroeconomic policies



### Firms and Cognition; Absorptive Capacity (SAT 1c)

**Calbay, Yücel, Postma, Theo and Wijnberg, Nachoem:** Absorptive capacities of firms and networks: modes and strategic dimensions of inter-firm exchange of information and knowledge.

**Nooteboom, Bart, Dutta, Shantanu, Colombo, Massimo G. and Wuyts, Stefan:** Empirical tests of optimal cognitive distance.

**Cariou, Christophe:** Knowledge, learning, socio-cognition and ethics: an exploratory discussion.

### Theory of the Firm; Nature and Relevancy of Boundaries (SAT 2c)

**Deflacielière, Jean:** The implications of legal personality on the theoretical representation of firms.

**Bocquet, Rachel and Brossard, Olivier:** Determinants of IT adoption, organizational change and the nature of the firm.

**Miozzo, Marcela, Grimshaw, Damian and Ramirez, Paulina:** The other side of outsourcing: defining the new boundaries and coordination of the modern firm.

**Guia, Jaume:** Are the boundaries of the firm significant for knowledge creation? Not necessarily

### Firms in the Information Economy (SAT 3c)

**Arrunada, Benito:** Behavioral Assumptions and Normative analysis.

**Stam, Erik, Garnsey, Elizabeth and Hefferman, Paul:** New firms evolving in the information society; problems and solutions around turning points.

**Dietrich, Michael:** Giant firms in the information economy.

**Windrum, Paul and Berranger, Pascale:** Factors influencing the adaption of e-business ICTs in UK SMEs.

**Hempel, Thomas:** Do computers call for training? Firm-level evidence on the benefits from ICT and human capital investments.

### Sectors (SAT 4c)

**Michael, Bryane:** Explaining industrial and organizational change in international development: the role of complexity in anti-corruption work.

**Lobigs, Frank and Bracht, Bernd:** Information you can trust - workable journalistic competition as a fundamental institution of the media: a new institutionalist's view on journalism.

**Mc Master, Robert:** The information society and health care: a skeptical examination of the change in the UK's NHS.

**Rayna, Thierry:** The role of networks in the piracy of digital goods: a typological approach.

**César de Prado Yepes:** Multi-level business governance of technological change; standardisation of four information communications sectors in the Triad

### Regional and Local Systems of Innovation (SAT 1d)

**Kubeczko, K., Battistel, G.A., Rametsteiner, E. and Weiss, G.:** Sectoral and regional innovation systems to support sustainable development innovations in the primary sector.

**Niosi, Jorge:** Regional systems of innovation as evolving complex systems.

**Garcez, Cristiane d'Avila:** knowledge economy and regional systems of innovation – the role of multinational enterprises in automotive sector in Brazil.

### Networks and Information (SAT 2d)

**Bauer, Johannes M:** Governing the networks of the information society.

**Guzzi, Rolando:** Predictive control strategies in synergetic networks: searching for autonomy.

**Lazarcic, Nathalie and Thomas, Catherine:** Coordination and codification of knowledge inside a network or the building of an 'epistemic community'

**Tokumaru, Norio:** Has the "chain-link model" of innovation become obsolete? Technological change and organizational evolution of innovative activity in semiconductor industry in the 1990s

### Industrial Organization (SAT 3d)

**Vanberg, Margit:** Internet interconnection: market power in the backbone industry?

**Krafft, Jackie:** Competition and vertical structure of industry: evidence from info-communications.

**Tomizawa, Hiroshi:** The impact of the innovation of the Information and Communication Technology on industrial organization: some cases from Japanese metalworking industry.

**Jacquinet, Marc:** The technological and institutional change in the Port wine industry: a long run perspective.

### Roundtable on Post –Autistic Economics (SAT 4d)

#### Region an IT (SAT 1e)

**Barroso, Gomez Jose Luis and Perez Martinez, Jorge:** The geography of the "digital divide": broadband deployment in the community of Madrid.

**Teixeira, Aurora:** Towards an information society for all or just for some? The tale of the internet diffusion in Portugal.

**Ciarli, Tommaso and Rabelotti, Roberta:** Information and communication technologies in industrial districts: an empirical analysis on adoption, knowledge diffusion and impact in the Biella textile district.

#### Development and Society (SAT 2e)

**Liagouras, George, Zambarloukou, Stella and Constantelou, Natasha:** Technology, institutions and development. Lessons for intermediate countries.

**Moulaert, Frank:** Is there life beyond the knowledge society? Towards a decelerated approach to learning, creativity and enjoyment in Europe.

**Perez, Wilson:** Noisy communication in networks, power and wealth distribution.

**Caballero, Gonzalo:** The dynamics of the Spanish institutional evolution towards economic, social and political decentralization, 1950-2000: Markets, democracy and federalism for economic development.

### E – business (SAT 3e)

**Gualerzi, Davide:** The evolution of consumption patterns in the information society.

**Häring, Julia:** Different prices for identical products? Market efficiency and retailer strategies in B2C E-commerce.

**Ngo Mai, Stéphane and Raybaut, Alain:** Electronic markets, “infomediaries” and self-organized communities.

**Schäfer, Anne and Spengel, Christoph:** The impacts of ICT on the system of international corporate taxation.

### Economic History (SAT 4e)

**Breukel, Adriaan and Jolink, Albert:** Backward Firm-Failure prediction: A longitudinal analysis of profitability as measure of efficiency.

**Milonakis, Dimitris and Fine, Ben:** From new to newest: the economic history of Douglass C. North.

**Hölzl, Werner and Reinstaller, Andreas:** The babbage principle after evolutionary economics.

**McGovern, Siobhain:** Searching for an Irish Catholic political economy: a comparison of social Catholic thought in Ireland and continental Europe: 1820-1850

### Economies in Transition, Eastern Europe and China (SAT1f)

**Turk, Jeffrey David:** Economic transition as a social cognitive process: cognitive aspects of economic development in Slovenia.

**Démurger, Sylvie and Dulbecco, Philippe:** Property rights, the diversity of institutional arrangements and economic performance in rural China.

**Kyriazis, N.:** An institutional theory of change in transition economies.

### The State, Initiator and Regulator SAT 2f)

**Schwartz, Gilson:** Networked incubators and knowledge economy in Brazil.

**Barendse, Andrew:** An analysis of the emergence and design of regional regulatory cooperation: the case of the independent regulators group and European regulators group in the European Union.

**Derengowski, Fonseca Maria G and Silveira, José Maria:** Developing biotechnological resources and creating institutional capabilities in Brazil in the 90's.

**Strachman, Eduardo and Santos de Deus, Andréa:** The relation between regional and industrial development. The role of public policies and social connections: the case of São Paulo, Brazil.

### IT and Society (SAT 3f)

**Martinez Lucio, Miguel:** New and old communication systems: trade union politics and the challenge of the Internet.

**Preston, Pascal:** Reshaping communications: technology, information and social change.

**Togati, Teodoro Dario:** Is the new economy more stable than the old economy?

**Rima, Ingrid H.:** The necessity for rethinking labor market perspectives in an information society.

**Ramazotti, Paolo and Rangone, Marco:** Unemployment as social cost

### Eastern European Issues of Transition (SAT 4f)

**Hardy Jane:** Power, enabling myths and circuits of intellectual capital: institution bending foreign investment in transforming post-communist economies.

**Matos Christina:** Market (Trans)formation in central Europe

**Tridico:** The transition of CEECs. Between institutional settlement and economic growth: the case of Poland

**Kosonen Riita:** Regulating and governing local transformation: the process of enterprise adaptation in Vyborg.

### Organisations, Gender and Equality (SAT 1g)

**Hanappi-Egger ,Edeltraud:** On the role of gender and diversity in modern organization theory.

**Collins, Grainne, Brown,,Josephine, Wickham, James and Greco, Lidia:** Individualisation and equality: happy bedfellows?

**Striukova, Ludmilla and Andersen, Birgitte:** Understanding information society: social capital analysis.

### European Union; Enlargement, Decision Making, Globalization (SAT 2g)

**Ahrens, Joachim and Hoen, Herman W.:** Nice try – try harder: A club theoretical perspective on an enlarged European union.

**Pagano, Ugo:** Federalism, redistribution and cultural standardization.

**Stéclebout, Eloïse:** Informational lobbying and conflict over power: modeling decision-making processes in EU regional policies.

**Went ,Robert:** Globalization: can Europe make a difference?

### History of Economic Thought (SAT 3g)

**Fiani, Ronaldo:** Was Hayek really an evolutionist?

**Sinioutine, Mikhail V.:** A turn to Marxism in Petrograd-Leningrad University.

**Toporowski ,Jan:** Sam Aaronovitch and the Marxian understanding of finance.

**Andrade, Rogerio P.:** Assessing theories of knowledge and the role of institutions: the views of Keynes, Hayek and Stiglitz.

**Bloch, Harry and Finch, J:** Comparing capacity and capital in the dynamic explanations of production of Penrose and Steindl.

### Macro economic issues (SAT 4g)

**Costa, Ionara, Furtado, J, Strachman, E, Queiroz, Sand Zanatta, M:** FDI and technological policies in Brazil.

**Onaran, Özlem and Baslevent, Cem:** Has macroeconomic restructuring increased women's participation to the labor market in Turkey?

**Gabriella, Maria and Rouillet:** Growing unhappy? An empirical approach.

**Pacheco, Luis Miguel:** European monetary policy and asset prices: are there wealth effects on consumption?

### Methodology, Learning, Firms (SUN 1a)

**Steen, Marianne van der:** The evolution of learning societies over time; proposing a theoretical model.

**Kesting, Peter:** The relation between decisions and routines

**Luksha, Pavel:** Firm as a self-reproducing system

**Stoelhorst, J.W.:** A typology of socio-economic selection: with an application to the evolutionary theory of the firm.

### **Evolution and the Economic Science (SUN 2a)**

**Gassler, Robert Scott:** The political and social economics of information.

**Eparvier, Patrick:** Methods of evolutionism: relations between empirical and theoretical works.

**Nguyen Thi, Thuc Uyen:** Patterns of interdisciplinary and applied research in the university.

### **Real Growth in Knowledge Based Economies: the Alternatives for European Countries (SUN 1b).** Coordinator Pascal Petit

**Naastepad, C.W.M. and Storm, Servaas,** A Kaldorian cumulative causation model of long run economic growth: a theoretical analysis of growth regimes with an empirical application to comparative OECD performance (1960-2001)

**Salavisa, Isabel:** The state at the crossroads: from welfare to the information society

**Couharde, Cécile, Mazier, Jacques, Serranito, Francisco and Clévenot, Mickael:** Post Keynesian Kaleckian models (PKK) and regimes of growth (Modèles Post-Keynésiens Kaleckiens (PKK) et régimes de croissance)

**Arestis, Philip and Sawyer, Malcolm:** Macroeconomic policies of the economic and monetary union: theoretical underpinnings and challenges.

**Petit, Pascal:** On growth regimes in a post Fordist era.

### **Institutional History of Economics (SUN 2b),** coordinator Esther-Mirjam Sent

**Gerschlager, Caroline:** The evolution of deception: From Adam Smith to modern economics

**Kuiper, Edith:** Gender and power in economics: the case of the early statistic bureaus

**Martin, Emmanuel and Reschke, Carl Henning:** Evolutionary processes and history of economics.

**Reschke, Carl Henning:** Evolutionary processes and the history of economics

**Teixeira, Pedro:** Forging modern labour economics

### **Feminist Philosophy of Economics in Europe (SUN 1c),** Coordinators Edith Kuiper and Maren Jochimsen

**Jochimsen, Maren:** The power of the asymmetric characteristics of classical caring situations and their conceptualization in economics

**Kuiper, Edith:** Economics, identity and power in a European context

**Knobloch, Ulrike:** Subjective preferences versus universal capabilities. Looking for an adequate conception of the good to economics and ethics

**Staveren van, Irene:** Beyond gender critique: re-conceptualising core economic concepts from a feminist perspective.

**Vainio, Tiina:** Economics in the closure of eidetic theorizing. Femin/ism at stake.

**Cultural Economics; the Encultured Subject (SUN 2c)**, coordinator Wilfred Dolfsma

**Klamer, Arjo:** Homo moralis versus homo economicus

**Kessler, Olive:** Contextualising agency: goodbye homo oeconomicus?

**Davis, John:** Collective intentionality analysis and the socially embedded subject

**Dannreuther, Charlie:** Producing cultural recognition: process, projection and denial

**Transitions in Technology (SUN 1d)**, Special session coordinator René Kemp

**Kemp, René, Loorbach, Derk:** Governance for sustainability through transition management

**Parto, Saeed:** Institutional change during phases of technological transition: the case of the European pulp and paper industry

**Ozman, Muge:** Industrial networks: the role of breadth and depth knowledge in the transition of organizational structures

**Weehuizen, Rifka:** Curing organizational autism

**Economic History (SUN 2d)**, coordinator Ioanna Minoglou

**Sluiterman, Keetie:** Dutch business in the 20th century

**Tylecote, Andrew and Vertova, Giovanna:** 'The rise and decline of Fordism and the change in the technological advantage of nations.'

**Ebersberger, Bernd and Saarinen, Jani:** 'Patent dynamics and the industrial development in Finland 1945 to 2001'.

**Ioannides, Stavros and Minoglou, Ioanna:** 'Entrepreneurship and multi-person organization: A theoretical and historical perspective'.

**Economic Development in European City (SUN 1e and SUN 2e)**, Coordinators Antonio G. Calafati and Roberto Camagni

Introduction: The economic development of city

**Palma, E.A.P. Russo, L. Scandale:** Built and cultural heritage as an engine of innovation in urban milieus: the case of Bari

**Etxebarría, G. and Franco, H.:** Reflection on urban revitalisation strategies in old industrial regions: the case of Bilbao

**Soci, A. and Zimmermann, R.E:** The emergence of Bologna and its future consequences

**Gastaldi, F. and Mariotti, I.:** Urban and economic regeneration process of an old industrial city: the case of Genoa

**Windens van, W. and Woets, P.:** Local strategic network policies in European ICT clusters

**Blaas, W. and Oppolzer, G.:** Socioeconomic dynamics and property rights regulation as driving forces of urban spatial development: the case of Vienna

**Diappi, Lidia:** The gentrification process in Milan: rethinking the Smith's rent gap theory

**Calafati, Antonio G.:** The state and the city: Turin's development trajectory in recent decades

### **Financial Institutions (SUN 1f)**

**Allégret, J.P. and Dulbecco, Ph:** The governance of international institutions; the IMF and the evolution of the new international financial architecture

**Schramm, Matthias and Taube, Markus:** Evolution and institutional foundation of the Hawala Financial System.

**Schürz, Martin and Weber, Beat:** Transparency as mechanism of governance in financial systems.

**Springler, Elisabeth:** Financial liberalization and stability: corporate governance, Basel II and structural changes in banking regulation.

**Tropeano, Domenica:** Differences in financial structures and international integration.

### **Monetary Policy in an Expanding EU (SUN 2f)**, Coordinator Peter Howells

**Haselmann, Rainer:** The role of financial markets in the growth process of the Eastern European Economies

**Sousa, Pedro and Barata Jose Martins:** Divergences in the economic and monetary union and interest rates

**Rodriguez-Fuentes, Carlos J. and Olivera-Herrera Antonio J:** Monetary policy, inflation and interest rates: empirical evidence for the euro area and implications for the potential new entrants to the European Union

**Lovrinovic, Ivan:** The quasi currency board monetary system in Croatia: causes and the consequences

**Michael, Andrew:** Monetary policy in Cyprus: before and after EU membership

### **Monetary Issues (SUN 1g)**

**Fontana, Giuseppe and Baddeley, Michelle:** Modelling the money supply process in the emerging information society.

**Lima, Gilberto Tadeau and Meirelles, Antonio J.A.:** A macrodynamics of debt, financial fragility and growth.

**Mathew, Dinu:** European capital market integration – “EuroBonds and the EuroLand”

**Sgard, Jérôme:** Hyperinflation and the reconstruction of a national money: Argentina and Brazil, 1990-2002

### **Spontaneous and Deliberate Processes in Evolutionary Change during Transition (SUN 2g)**, Coordinator Maria Lissowska

**Chavance, Bernard:** Formal and informal rules in different paths of post-socialist transformation

**Dimova, Ralitzia:** Insider bargaining and wage formation

**Ialnazov, Dimiter:** Why do capital markets in transition economies remain underdeveloped? Some evidence from Bulgaria.

**Lissowska, Maria:** Spontaneous path-generating effects of deliberate institutional change in transition: interest groups and their role in secondary evolution of institutions

**Vincensini, Caroline:** From deliberate to spontaneous selection processes in the evolution of post-socialist ownership structures: an evolutionist and institutionalist approach

# CALL FOR PAPERS

## ***Social Economics: A Paradigm for a Global Society*** **Eleventh World Congress of So- cial Economics** **Albertville, France** **June 8-11, 2004**

The Association for Social Economics has scheduled its Eleventh World Congress of Social Economics for June 8-11, 2004, at Hotel Millon in Albertville, France. The general theme will be "*Social Economics: A Paradigm for a Global Society*."

Proposals for the World Congress may include: (1) individual or coauthored papers; (2) entire sessions of 4 papers; (3) roundtables of 4-5 persons on a particular topic; and (4) pedagogical sessions on teaching in the social economics tradition. The editors of the two journals of the Association—*Review of Social Economy* and *Forum for Social Economics*—are especially interested in papers suitable for publication. We encourage historical, theoretical, empirical, and policy papers. We are particularly interested in research that will help to develop a social economics paradigm. What assumptions would a social economist make in theory building? What methodological tools would be used? What is the relationship between social economics and other heterodox economics approaches, including economic sociology? How can social economics guide policymaking? teaching?

The Program Committee prefers to receive proposals by e-mail. In your proposal, include:

- Author/Panelist name(s), postal address, telephone, fax, e-mail address
- Paper, Panel, or Session title
- A 100 word (maximum) abstract of the Paper, Panel, or entire Session

Please send these materials, preferably by **November 1, 2003**, but no later than **January 8, 2004**, to *each member* of the Program Committee:

**Betsy Jane Clary, College of Charleston, USA**  
**claryj@cofc.edu**

**Wilfred Dolfsma, Erasmus University, The Netherlands**  
**w.dolfsma@fbk.eur.nl**

**Deborah M. Figart, Richard Stockton College, USA**  
**figartd@stockton.edu**

**Phillip A. O'Hara, Curtin University, Australia**  
**philohara2@hotmail.com**

Following the World Congress, the Program Committee plans to work with selected paper authors to edit a thematic book volume to be published in 2005.

## **The Joan Robinson Centennial Conference**

This conference, honoring the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Joan Robinson, will be held in Burlington, Vermont, the weekend of October 17 through 19, 2003. The conference is being sponsored by the Department of Economics at the University of Vermont.

Joan Violet Robinson was one of the leading economists of the twentieth century. Robinson was at the forefront of theoretical debates which raged between Cambridge, England (her intellectual home) and Cambridge, Massachusetts in the postwar period. She made wide-ranging and fundamental contributions to the entire field of economic theory, on both the macro and micro sides of the discipline. John Kenneth Galbraith has called her the "most diversely interesting economist" of his generation, a person whose work was imbued with a "deeply ingrained suspicion of the accepted view."

If you have any further questions, or need assistance, please contact Shari Dike at :phone:802.656.2040  
 email:shari.dike@uvm.edu.

Or see <<http://joanrobinsonconference.net/>>

## **First Issue of INTERVENTION. Journal of Economics**

"INTERVENTION. Journal of Economics" is in the formative stage of development. The first issue will be published by the end of 2003, afterwards the journal will come out on a half-yearly basis.

INTERVENTION sees itself as a forum for heterodox approaches -- heterodox in the sense of a demarcation from the prevailing mainstream in economics. The aims of such a forum are mutual exchange and the discussion of different perspectives from different economic schools. The journal therefore is not committed to a single paradigm; editors, scientific board and authors rather share a critical position towards the current mainstream.

For the first issue the editorial board asks for the submission of articles for the refereed section as well as of book reviews. Articles and book reviews are accepted in German and in English. Articles are refereed in a double-blind-procedure by two referees. The editorial board decides on the acceptability of book reviews.

More detailed information on the journal and can be found on our web site <http://www.journal-intervention.org>.

**For other call for papers go to [www.eaepe.org](http://www.eaepe.org)**



## Teaching Heterodox Economics

Teaching heterodox economics can be a lonely and difficult path, particularly if you're in a mainstream department. Yet the demand for more relevant, more interesting teaching has never been greater, witness the Post-Autistic Economics movement in France and Students for Humane and Responsible Economics (SHARE) in the US.

To support such efforts the EAEPE council has decided that the new website, when it comes on stream, will have resources devoted to the techniques and materials necessary for successful teaching. The council also has decided to hold a special session on teaching heterodox economics at the 2004 conference. In the meantime I hope that successful teachers of heterodox economics will share helpful tips through the newsletter (send them to me collinsg@tcd.ie with 'teaching tips' in the header line).

To start the ball rolling I offer a tip of my own. After Stan Bowles gave his EAEPE conference keynote speech on 'Economic Man' in Cross-cultural Perspective: Behavioral Experiments in 15 Small-scale Societies' (Henrich, Boyd et al. 2001) I decided to try playing the ultimatum game with students just starting on an economic sociology course. In this game I paired the students up and allocated €1 provisionally to the 'proposer'. The proposer then offered a portion of the money to the 'responder'. The responder could either accept or reject the offer. If the responder accepted, she received the amount offered and the proposer received what was left. If the responder rejected the offer, then neither player received anything.

It worked a treat, first the students realised that there wasn't necessarily one equilibrium that the class would gravitate towards. Second, they realised that affect plays a role in bargaining. The shock of the first student offered only one cent after other students had been offered around 50 cents was a sight to behold. Finally, they learnt that self-interested behaviour wasn't a good predictor of actual behaviour

The ultimatum game may have its critics but it a great (and fun) way to quickly emphasise the social underpinnings of the economy.

Cheers  
Gráinne

Going to press, I learnt (in an email from Fred Lee, of course) that Terry McDonough gave a paper at the ICAPE meeting on teaching heterodox economics, Terry has kindly agreed that you can contact him for a copy (terrencemcdonough@nuigalway.ie.)

Henrich, J., R. Boyd, et al. (2001). "In Search of Homo Economicus: Behavioral Experiments in 15 Simple Societies." *American Economic Review* 91(2): 73-78.

## Ha-Joon Chang Kicking Away the Ladder. Development Strategy in Historical Perspective. London: Anthem Press, 2002.

This book is about long-run national development strategies. Its methodological approach is "learning from history", i.e. longitudinal and cross-national comparisons of national development and catch-up strategies over more than 200 years, is to compare now-developed countries (NDCs) with now-developing countries (DCs).

Chang extensively demonstrates that virtually none of the NDCs took the free-trade and 'de-regulated', 'free-market' development path which they impose on DCs today. In fact, their paths involved strong industrial policies and huge sets of regulations. In this way, today's leading nations are essentially imposing, through their 'neo-liberal' global governance postulates and policies, a 'kicking away the ladder' strategy. A modern replication of the early 'free-traders' vs. 'infant industry protectors' disputes - with an overwhelming historical evidence against simple 'free trade' stances.

The book contains empirical evidence which includes comparative material on GDP-levels, policy strategies, corporate and public governance regimes (property regimes, bankruptcy, liability, competition, banking and social welfare laws, suffrage, political institutional arrangements, administration, judiciary etc.). As such, it is good applied institutional analysis.

The book is highly relevant not only with respect to the development policies of the leading nations and the global economic organisations vis-à-vis the DCs, but also with respect to the whole 'global governance' discussion. It is an important contribution to the secular discussion between advanced and less-developed countries and suggests not only a rejection of the current principles of the power-dominated 'liberal' global governance but lessons for more adequate economic and institutional development strategies for the DCs, and even the NDCs, today.

Wolfram Elsner,  
University of Bremen/Germany

This book is the 2003 winner of the Myrdal Prize

## George Gilder. 2000. *TELECOSM: How Infinite Bandwidth will Revolutionize Our World*. Free Press.

Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) will herald a new era of economic growth, political participation, and social interaction. The promise of the technological advance driven by the Internet has been proclaimed by books such as Nicholas Negroponte's *Being Digital* and Bill Gates' *Business @ the Speed of Thought*. Behind descriptions of technological advance usually lie a teleological assumption of each new technology as presenting a higher rung on the "technological continuum." The UNDP's 2002 *Human Development Report* for example has operationalised the idea of a teleological technological continuum by rating countries on a scale from "leaders" to "marginalised" -- depending on their technological advancement. Other commentators such as Manuel Castells in his book on *The Rise of the Network Society* goes so far as to see the Internet as the rise of the "informational mode of development." It is against this background that George Gilder in his *Telecosm* looks at nature of the Internet. Following up on his book *Microcosm* which explores how the electronic era of microchips and computers will revolutionise the world, the "telecosm" represents a photonotronic era in the technological continuum -- a move from silicon chips and metal wires to fibre-optic cable.

Any summary of the book can only be a rough approximation of the content due to the extremely rich and detailed account of fibre-optic technology presented in the book. The first part of the book describes in rather prolix detail the physics behind fibre-optic communication including issues about bandwidth and the development of the laser. While the physics behind bandwidth are interesting, one gets the sense that Gilder makes too much out of the infinite number of possible bands in the "fibersphere." The second part of the book expands on these physical concepts and describes how the ideas of bandwidth may apply to a wide range of technologies such as mobile phones or satellite technology. It also describes how the telecosm will affect the restructuring of the "microcosm" (or technologies centred by microchips) by changing the politics behind the Open System Interconnection (OSI) model and promoting the use of component software. This second part of the book contains much of the "political economy" analysis which pits the mandarins of the old microchip and telephone cable technologies against the revolutionaries who favour fibre-optic cable and high bandwidth mobile phones. The third section of the book describes the "revolt against abundance" by describing in more detail the interests against laying fibre-optic cable. The fourth section of the book describes the "triumphal telecosm" and the only possible "technological paradigm" (in the economics of innovation sense of the phrase) which ushers in an era of distributed computing and dumb terminals. The final part of the book discusses the purported economics behind the telecosm in what appears to be some form of argument based on comparative advantage or "abundance and scarcity." Namely, factors which were once scarce become abundant (as their high price brings their supply into existence) and so give rise to new scarcities. According to the book, computing power

went from scarce to abundant and now bandwidth is the scarce factor that will be brought into abundance. In the back of the book is a useful section presenting the "twenty laws of the telecosm", "a list of telecosm players" "Nine Stars of the Telecosm" and the "Telecosm Glossary".

While the book offers many rich insights into the technology driving the fibre-optic based telecommunications "revolution," the book commits the same fallacy committed in many evolutionary political economy models or descriptions -- especially of the "new economy." Teleology (or the belief in a purposeful development toward an end such as in nature or history) is not a description of technological evolution. No matter what political economic incentives exist, the deep underlying assumption of moving to fibre seems ineluctable in Gilder's account. He further assumes that the advent of fibre-optic cable will herald the era of worker liberty, telecommuting, tailored and individualised consumption, and better computing in the form of component software. The book does not mention the "digital divide" or "cyber-terrorism." No where does it mention all the "failed" technologies and attempts at electronic "networking" (such as the numerous policy networks around today that no one uses). Many commentators on the "new economy" accept that the use of technology is "embedded" in social, political and prior economic relations as shown by micro-level studies such as Steven Woolgar's *Virtual Society*? In nature, evolution proceeds through increased differentiation, selection and retention. Technological paradigms are contingent on the results of searching activity. In a teleological evolutionary model, evolution proceeds automatically and deterministically with the passage of time. Yet, the predictive power of such models is weak -- as shown by the relative under-performance of the stock picks mentioned in the book.

*Telecosm* is interesting because provides a glimpse into the physics driving a particular branch of the wider international telecommunications-based economic expansion. However, it also represents an example of a classical fallacy in much supposedly evolutionary political economy thought tied to the "new economy" which assumes that given time and novelty, later technologies represent "superior" additions to the stock of technological knowledge. The impact of the telecosm on our politics, economics, and societies is still to be seen.

**Bryane Michael,  
Linacre College**

## Nootboom, Bart. (2002). Trust: Forms, Foundations, Functions, Failures and Figures. Cheltenham, Edward Elgar

I have a confession. I had been struggling with the concept of 'trust' for about a year and felt I was beginning to say some really interesting things about the subject. So when this book landed on my desk I was disheartened, I thought given Nootboom's previous work on this and other subjects he will have said all I wanted to say. Therefore, I turned to this book with a supercritical eye, longing for mistakes or oversights and hoping it was turgid and boring. I was sorely disappointed. For a long time to come this book will represent a major work on the subject of trust.

Nootboom's main argument is that trust is a four-place predicate: someone trusts someone (or something) in some respect, depending on conditions such as the context of action. He then goes on through the course of the book to tease out the implications of looking at trust in this light. He highlights, among other things, the link between trust and radical uncertainty, the circumstances of trust, the consequences of breaches of trust, the link with efficiency and prediction, the basis for trust, the asymmetric nature of some trust, and even that trust may be pathological under some circumstances.

In this book, Nootboom really takes to task the transaction cost arguments for trust, or more critically the arguments for ignoring trust, between and within firms. He highlights the way transaction cost theory fails to deal with time, uncertainty and learning all of which, he shows, are crucial for trust development. Hence transaction costs economics has a blind spot when it comes to viewing trust as anything more than an exogenous given. In addition, Nootboom underlines that transaction costs that constrain action, also can enable action.

Nootboom then outlines the different forms trust can take for instance exploring the different senses of 'blind trust', trust based on calculative and non-calculative elements and how things that were once taken for granted, and therefore trusted, suddenly need to become actively negotiated. This latter aspect leads Nootboom into discussions of tacit knowledge, cognitive dissonance, focal awareness and bounded rationality.

The type of trust depends on how that trust is developed and Nootboom discusses in depth the foundations for trustworthiness, psychological, institutional and so on. Finally, Nootboom turns to examine the functions and failures of trust: when trust can be expected to 'oil the

wheels' of relationships and when trust retards or stops those very wheels.

Given such a broad and interesting sweep it seems invidious to highlight two deficiencies, one of omission and one of commission.

First, given that trust is supposed to replace control in organisations (and hence reduce transaction costs) the treatment of control and power are surprisingly light. Control is referred to on six occasions and power on only three and where power and control are mentioned they rarely deal head on with the consequences for the powerless and controlled of the move to introduce trust. Part of this oversight may be because Nootboom tends to discuss trust between organisations and general societal trust but not trust within organisations. Given the scope of the subject and the scope of this book this oversight can be forgiven.

Second, throughout the book Nootboom talks about two systems A and B (based loosely on the US and Germany) and the different types of trust they embody and the consequences of this for innovation in the two systems. These sections are excellent and convincing. He then goes on to develop an ideal type (system C) combining the best from both systems and argues that Europe should work towards this system C. This section is light and unconvincing and really does not add anything to the book as a whole. The idea that we can pick and choose from systems and combine in-depth cooperation with limited and multiple relations, I think, is dubious. In addition, it ignores that in trying to combine the best of both we actually eradicate the basis for trust in each system. Indeed given his careful analysis of the underpinning of trust in the rest of the book this section is particularly surprising.

Overall an excellent, well written, researched and deeply argued book. I recommend it to everyone.

Trust me.

Gráinne Collins  
Employment Research Centre  
Trinity College Dublin

# EAEPE Scientific Development Plan

The designated priority Research Areas for EAEPE are now as follows:

Research Area A:

## **On the Methodology of Economics**

Coordinators: Andrea Salanti (University of Bergamo, Italy) and Uskali Mäki (Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands)

Research Area B:

## **Complex Socio-Economic Systems**

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

Research Area C:

## **Institutional Change**

Temporary Coordinator: Wolfram Elsner

Research Area D:

## **Innovation and Technological Change**

Coordinator: Pier Paolo Saviotti (Université Pierre Mendès-France, France) (Vacant after November 2001)

Research Area E:

## **Theory of the Firm**

Coordinators: Mie Augier (Stanford University & Copenhagen Business School) and Thorbjorn Knudsen (University of Odense, Denmark)

Research Area F:

## **Environment-Economy Interactions**

Coordinators: Alessandro Vercelli and Maurizio Franzini (University of Siena, Italy)

Research Area G:

## **Macroeconomic Regulation and Institutions**

Coordinator: Pascal Petit (CEPREMAP, Paris, France) and John Grahl (Business School, London, United Kingdom)

Research Area I:

## **Structural and Institutional Change in Eastern Europe**

Coordinator: Maria Lissowska (Warsaw School of Economics, Poland)

Research Area J:

## **Monetary Economics, Finance and Financial Institutions**

Coordinator: Peter Howells (University of East London, United Kingdom)

Research Area K:

## **Gender and Economics**

Coordinators: Francesca Bettio (University of Siena, Italy) and Janneke Plantinga (University of Utrecht, The Netherlands)

Research Area M:

## **Cultural Economics**

Coordinators: Wilfred Dolfsma (Erasmus University) and Arjo Klamer (Erasmus University, Rotterdam, the Netherlands)

Research Area N:

## **Need, Value and Pricing**

Coordinator: Alan Freeman (University of Greenwich, United Kingdom) and Hardi Hanappi (University of Technology, Vienna, Austria)

Research Area O:

## **Economy, Society and Territory**

Coordinator: Frank Moulaert (University of Lille, France)

Research Area P:

## **Economic History**

Coordinator: Ioanna Minoglou (University of Athens, Greece)

Research Area S:

## **Theory of Production**

Coordinators: Neri Salvadori (University of Pisa, Italy) and Heinz Kurz (University of Graz, Austria)

Research Area T:

## **Institutional History of Economics**

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

Research Area U:

## **Local Economic Development**

Coordinator: Antonio Calafati (University of Ancona, Italy).

# 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, 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.

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. The Ph.D. programme exploits the expertise of specialists such as Uskali Mäki, Arjo Klamer, John Groenewegen and Jack Vromen 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'. A detailed description of the research programme is available upon request.

*For information and application forms please contact:*  
Erasmus Institute of Philosophy and Economics, attn Loes van Dijk, Faculty of Philosophy, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Postbus 1738, 3000 DR Rotterdam, The Netherlands' fax.: (31) 10 212 0448.

## 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.

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

## THE HYBRID ORTHODOX/HETERODOX ECONOMICS PROGRAM AT COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY, USA

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Our former students have been very active in heterodox economics. Some two dozen of them have given ASE, AFEE, or AFIT papers, published in ROSE or JEI, or won a student paper award from AFIT. Ray Benton and Bruce McDaniel were ASE Potter Award winners. Jim Swaney is president of AFEE and Doug Brown is president of AFIT. Ann Marie May was secretary-treasurer of AFEE and several of our students have gone on to serve on governance or editorial boards of these heterodox associations.

For more information, see our web site (<http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/Econ/index.html>) or contact Ron Stanfield, Coordinator of Graduate Studies or Ron Phillips, Chair. E-dresses: [rstanfie@lamar.colostate.edu](mailto:rstanfie@lamar.colostate.edu) and [rphilip@lamar.colostate.edu](mailto:rphilip@lamar.colostate.edu).

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

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On editorial matters, contact: The Editors, *RIPE*, Room E417, School of Social Sciences, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9QN. Email: ripe@sussex.ac.uk. Tel: (44) 01273 678 064.

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On editorial matters, contact: Gary Mongiovi, Department of Economics and Finance, St. John's University, Jamaica, New York 11439. Tel: (1) 718 990 6161 ext. 7320. Email: ycmgeco@sjmusic.stjohns.edu

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# ICAPE

EAEPE is affiliated to The International Confederation of Associations for Pluralism in Economics [ICAPE] an organisation which carries invaluable information about organisations, conferences, journals, etc.

ICAPE's Statement of Purpose: There presently exists a number of societies and associations of economists and other social scientists, all of which are united by their concern about the theoretical and practical limitations of neoclassical economics. In addition, they share the conviction that the current dominance of the subject by mainstream economics threatens academic freedom and is contrary to the norm of methodological pluralism. Furthermore, this dominance is highly detrimental to scientific creativity and debate, and to the development of realistic, innovative, and useful economic analysis and relevant

policies.

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. and other studies of economic behavior.

Contact Information:

John T. Harvey, Department of Economics, Box 298510, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX 76129, USA (817)257-7230 office, (817)924-9016 home, j.harvey@home.net

## Information about conference and reader:

Wolfgang Blaas (ed.), Eastern Enlargement as an All European Development Project. Conference Reader. Conference of the Thematic Network *Policy Coordination in Europe*. Budapest, 7-9 March 2003. Special Issue of: *Der Öffentliche Sektor – Forschungsmemoranden*, Vol. 28, No. 3-4, 2002

This Conference Reader has been published in preparation of the conference *The All European Development Project* in Budapest, March 2003. The conference was part of the agenda of the EU-supported thematic network *Improvement of Economic Policy Coordination for Full Employment and Cohesion in Europe*.

Whereas the overall objective of the network is to propose improvements of European economic policy co-ordination which contribute to the achievement of full employment and stronger social cohesion in an enlarged European Union, the conference was focused on particular issues of EU enlargement.

The contributions in this reader reflect this focus. In the introductory chapter, *Economic Policy Challenges of Enlargement*, Huffs Schmid argues that we should abandon the club-approach to enlargement (The EU is a closed club, and people who want to join the club have to comply with the rules of the club) in favour of an evolutionary approach, which stresses the common-development issues of old and new members of the EU.

In the first part *The Dynamics of Eastern Enlargement* are being discussed from a number of different perspectives, including the issues of convergence, monetary integration, structural changes and cohesion. This part consists of four papers, by Morva (*Eastern Enlargement and Convergence in the EU*), by Thomasberger (*EU Monetary Union and Enlargement*), by Dahlström (*Enlargement and structural changes*) and by Bömer, Borchardt and Schlegel (*Enlargement and cohesion - a Reform of Objectives and Funds*).

In the second part *Country specific Issues of Enlargement* are dealt with from the point of view of some of the accession

countries. Kowalik's paper deals with Poland (*Accession to EU - yesterday, today, tomorrow*), Okáli and Sikula deal with Slovakia (*Economic and social development in Slovakia after 1989 and accession to the EU: Development trends and transformation cycles*), Mencinger with Slovenia (*Slovenia: Alternative Economic Policies in Action*), Steinitz with the case of the German Democratic Republic (*The accession of the GDR to the Federal Republic - the first step to eastward expansion of the EU?*) and Andor with Hungary (*The Hungarian way to the European Union*).

*The emerging model of European capitalism in the global context* is the topic of the third part of the reader, where questions are raised and elaborated, which concern the vision of the European variant of capitalism. The contributions are by Lorant (*What kind of Europe do we want?*), by Samary (*Liberal models of European construction*) and by Matzner (*Trying to catch up: the transformation countries and the treacherous playing fields of the global market*). In order to contrast continental European developments with the anglo-saxon model, an account of the American kind of market capitalism is presented by Galbraith (*What is the American model really about?*).

The volume will be supplemented by a second one with (further) selected contributions to the Budapest conference. This second volume will be published in October 2003. To order the volumes please contact:

Michaela Eckhardt, c/o Institute for Public Finance, Vienna University of Technology, Karls gasse 11, A-1040 Vienna, Austria. Tel. +43/1/58801-26701, Email: ifip@email.tuwien.ac.at; www.ifip.tuwien.ac.at.

Wolfgang Blaas  
Vienna University of Technology  
May 2003

# EAEPE Publications

In collaboration with Edward Elgar Publishing, EAEPE is proud to announce the publication of the volumes listed.

- **A Modern Reader In Institutional And Evolutionary Economics: Key Concepts** (2002) Edited by Geoffrey M. Hodgson. The paperback version is 15GBP
- **Evolution and Path Dependence in Economic Ideas** (2001) Edited by: Pierre Garrouste and Stavros Ioannides.
- **Technology and Knowledge** (2000) Edited by Pier Paolo Saviotti and Bart Nooteboom.
- **Is Economics an Evolutionary Science?** (2000) Edited by Francisco Louçã and Mark Perlman.
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- **On Economic Institutions: Theory and Applications** (1995) Edited by John Groenewegen, Christos Pitelis and Sven-Erik Sjöstrand.
- **The Political Economy of Diversity: Evolutionary Perspectives on Economic Order and Disorder** (1994) Edited by Robert Delorme and Kurt Dopfer.
- **Mixed Economies in Europe** (1993) Edited by Wolfgang Blaas and John Foster.
- **Rethinking Economics: Markets, Technology and Economic Evolution** (1991) Edited by Geoff Hodgson and Ernesto Screpanti,

All the above volumes are available from Laura Wyer The Publicity and Marketing Department, Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd, Glensanda House, Montpellier Parade, Cheltenham Glos GL50 1 UA; Tel: + 44 1242 226934 Fax: + 44 1242 262111. Please mention you are an EAEPE member and supply full credit card details or request a proforma invoice.

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