



NEWSLETTER

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Special points of interest:

- New section 'intellectual trajectories' on how EAEPE members became heterodox economists.
- Crete conference
- A proposal for what to include in an economics course

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EAEPE 2004 CONFERENCE CRETE 28-31 October 2004

ECONOMICS, HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT CALL FOR PAPERS

From the very start of the discipline, economists have been concerned with the relationship between historical evolution and economic progress. However, since the Second World War the issues of history, space and development have lost most of their lustre within economic theory.

Over the past decades, a new phase of 'economics imperialism' has signified a revival of mainstream interest in the relationship between the social and the economic. Not surprisingly, the fields of economic history and development economics are at the forefront of these new initiatives. Indeed, economic history was amongst the first fields where an earlier phase of economic imperialism was tested during the 60s, through the application of economic modeling and quantitative analysis, giving rise to cliometrics or the new economic history. More recently, the initiatives have been revitalized by the applications of the new information economics and the new institutional economics. Parallels can be observed in the emergence and strengthening of the new development economics.

The rediscovery of the social, the historical, the spatial, the institutional and the developmental, has not led to major innovations in methodology or theory

within mainstream economics. Thus, while interest in the relationship between the economy, society geography and history is reaching new heights, the analytical content of new developments has not kept pace.

This raises an acute challenge, both substantive and strategic, for those working in evolutionary, institutional and Marxist economics, who remain wedded to an understanding based on a systemic and historical content. How ready is evolutionary political economy to face these challenges? The evolutionary and institutional paradigm has produced important ideas on the understanding of evolutionary processes, the analysis of economic complexity, the dynamics of institutional change, and many other fields. Is the time ripe to attempt to weld these ideas into a unified framework that might allow us to put history and economic development back at centre stage?

Conference Local Organisers
Dimitris Milonakis (chairman),
George Argitis
Yorgos Stassinopoulos

Conference Details

Submission of papers

Submission of Proposals:

Participants may submit proposals for papers or sessions and indicate to which research area the proposal belongs or is closest to (see www.eaepe.org or the newsletter).

For papers, send in a 600-1000 word abstract to pec139@abdn.ac.uk by **March 31 of 2004**. For sessions, accompany the abstracts of the separate papers with a short description of how the session coheres together.

You must register for the conference upon acceptance of your abstract for the programme.

A final version of accepted papers will be requested by August 31 of 2004, in order for papers to be included in the proceedings, published on CD-Rom.

See www.eaepe.org for information concerning the conference.

For questions concerning the sessions please contact John Finch, programme organizer, at: pec139@abdn.ac.uk.

Conference bookings and fees

All conference bookings and fees should be sent to Albert Jolink, Erasmus Center for History in Management and Economics, Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University Rotterdam, P.O. Box 1738, 3000 DR Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

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 2004 conference booking form or the 2004 EAEPE membership form, please download it from www.eaepe.org.

The conference fee is 145 Euros plus an addition of 35 Euros for booking received on or after 1 September 2004. The conference fee includes registration, conference materials and coffee during the breaks. Hotel bookings are the responsibility of delegates themselves.

Alternatively, the organization offers a special conference package-deal including conference fee, accommodation, opening buffet, lunches, conference dinner, transport from the airport, buses from and to the venue of the conferences, visit to Knossos and the Heraclion Museum. For further information please see : www.eaepe.org.

The conference fee may be waived for EAEPE members 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 a limited number of cases, the conference fee may be reduced to 90 Euros for EAEPE members earning less than 22,700 Euros a year and without alternative means of financial support. 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 your abstract has been accepted on the programme.

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

EAEPE Subscription Rates

Life Membership	Euro 300	
Three year ordinary membership (valid until 31 December 2006).	Euro 150	
Ordinary Rate (for those with a gross personal income of more than Euro 45.000 per annum).	Euro 60	per annum
Reduced Rate (for those with a gross personal income between Euro 25.000 and Euro 45.000 per annum).	Euro 35	per annum
Special Rate (for those with a gross personal income between Euro 3000 and 25.000 per annum).	Euro 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, expiry date and 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.

2004 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 1st 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.

2005 Kapp and Myrdal Prize Competitions

Entries for the 2005 Kapp and Myrdal competitions are now welcome, with a closing date of 1st of January 2005:

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 2005 prize should be either unpublished, or published no earlier than 1 January 2003.

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 2005 Myrdal prize should be either unpublished, or published no earlier than 1 January 2003.

Entries must be received by the EAEPE Prize Competition Co-ordinator by the strict deadline of 1st January 2005. 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 2005 prizes will be made at the 2005 EAEPE Conference.

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

All candidates must be paid-up 2005 members of EAEPE. It is planned that the Council will judge both prizes by April 2005. 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 2004 to 1 July 2005 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

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EAEPE Scientific Committee

The Scientific Committee helps plan the programme and selects the papers for the 2004 conference. The 2004 Scientific Committee are: John Finch (chair), Dimitris Milonakis, Wolfram Elsner, Ioanna Minoglou, Charlie Dannreuther, Peter Howells and Edith Kuiper.

EAEPE and the Internet

The EAEPE home page is : 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.

Intellectual Trajectories

I've long been fascinated by how people end up doing heterodox economics. What was the flashing light on the road to Damascus for them? This obsession has led to many fine after-dinner conference chats and I thought that it would be valuable to start sharing these, often funny sometimes sad but always fascinating, stories within the Association. Therefore I'm starting a new newsletter section called 'Intellectual Trajectories' and Stephen Merrett has been gracious enough to go first. He has an extremely interesting story I think you'll enjoy. In the future I hope to cover the EAEPE organization from many different angles, countries and disciplines and, in a small way, give tribute to the pioneers and propagators of our association. Gráinne

Autobiography of

Stephen Merrett was born of working-class parents in London's East End in June 1939. His earliest memories are of evacuation, and the bombing of London by the Luftwaffe. He attended a grammar school in Leyton and left with strong GCE "A" levels in French, German and History. Merrett then joined the Royal Air Force as an officer cadet but proved to be neither officer nor gentleman nor a capable pilot. From these twenty years he took with him a strong identification with working people and a great facility with language.

Between 1959 and 1964 he pursued a B.A. in Philosophy and Economics at the University of Bristol and a B.Phil. in economics at the University of Oxford. The study of philosophy gave Merrett a life-long fascination for the relation between language and truth that is reflected in all his professional work. At Bristol and Oxford he received an excellent grounding in orthodox economics, which later was to prove invaluable in abandoning it.

During the years 1964-74 Merrett was employed as a research officer or as a consultant in Argentina, India, Thailand and the UK. It is in this period that the chief characteristic of Merrett's written work becomes clear: a dialectical relationship between method, theory and fieldwork. The strongest influence on his formation as an economist proved to be the works of Joan Robinson. Merrett focussed over these years on education, fertilizer production, imperialism and Marxist economic theory. His publications include: 'Student finance in higher education' (Economic Journal 1967), 'Rosa Luxemburg and the impact of imperialism' (Economic Journal 1971), and 'Some conceptual relationships in Capital' (History of Political Economy 1977). It was the last

of these papers that enabled him to slip the coils of Karl Marx's value theory.

Merrett married Alicia Kaner, an Argentinian, in 1968. They have two daughters and two grandchildren (when last counted).

In fact, Merrett's principal engagement in 1967-73 was his activity in supporting the Vietcong during the US invasion of Vietnam. He worked closely with the International Marxist Group, the International Socialists and all the unaffiliated leftists of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign, editing the publication 'Vietnam'...later changed to 'Indochina' after the bombing of Laos and Cambodia. In 1967-69 he was employed as the Ministry of Technology's economic researcher on the British space programme; MI6 noted his public opposition both to the war as well as British complicity in the carnage, and for this he was dismissed from the Civil Service. In a valedictory letter to his superiors he wrote: "History will absolve me".

By 1973 Merrett had come to understand how little interest there was in foreign wars and imperialism amongst London's working-class communities. He therefore resolved to apply his skills to a subject area that touched on people's everyday lives. When asked in 1973 to give a lecture series to students at the Architectural Association's School of Architecture on 'Public Housing' – a subject about which he knew nothing – Merrett grabbed the opportunity and immediately set up a left circle called 'the Political Economy of Housing Workshop'.

Between 1974 and 1994 Merrett researched and lec-

tured at University College London's Bartlett School of Architecture and Planning. His students were following a two-year, full-time M.Phil. in Town Planning. Throughout these twenty years Merrett's dominant interest was in applying (what he now calls) economic science, closely linked with the other social sciences, to understanding the housing question, as Engels called it. Moreover he sought to use this evolving understanding to promote innovations in housing policy at the local and national levels. After three good years in the British Communist Party in 1976-79, where he drafted the Party's housing strategy, Merrett joined the Labour Party and its offshoot, the Labour Housing Group. He remained a party member until the invasion of Iraq this year.

Merrett joined the EAEPE in 1988, the year of its formation. Merrett been in contact with Geoff Hodgson for several years prior to the EAEPE launch, exchanging papers on Marxist economic theory; both of them had at that time a common interest in Trotsky and his followers. As time passed he could fuse its institutionalist approach to his existing Robinsonian base. The work of EAEPE members hereafter provided him with the confidence to attack and reject the philosophy of science of neo-classical economics, its methods, theories and empirical results. Sheila Dow's splendid *Economic Methodology: an Inquiry* has given this critical orientation new impetus. For Merrett, the core weakness of economic orthodoxy is (what Giddens has called) the naturalistic fallacy.

These twenty years at University College London were interspersed with a year-long leave of absence with the Centre for Environmental Studies (closed down by the Conservative government after its election victory of 1979); and then again with the London Borough of Haringey's housing department; and once more with Basildon District Council's housing department in Essex. Most enjoyable and insightful of all were the two years working with Clive Soley, the member of parliament for Hammersmith, who in the years preceding the 1992 General Election was the Labour Party's Shadow Minister for Housing. Working alongside Clive he wrote the Labour Party's housing finance policies.

These two decades in and outside University College London were extremely fruitful in research terms. They included *State Housing in Britain* (London: Routledge 1979), *The Right to Rent: a Feasibility Study* (London: Greater London Council 1985), *A National Housing Bank* (London: Fabian Society 1992 – with Ross Cranston), 'Villages which have an appetite for land' (Town and Country Planning 1984), 'Time to remove the home-owner's subsidy' (Financial Times October 12th 1989) and 'The Denarius hypothesis: house price inflation in owner occupied London' (1991 – with Cathy

Sharp).

In 1992 the Conservative Party won their fourth general election in a row. Merrett's work on housing policy was starved of the political power necessary to make it relevant to people's lives. He decided (at the age of 53) to begin a new career and so took early retirement from University College London.

Merrett writes:

"The most important (and dearest) people in my life have been four women – my mother, my wife and my two daughters. During the 1980s and 1990s my daughters Selena and Juley discussed with me on innumerable occasions their views on environmental destruction and how it may be possible to reverse it. This powerfully influenced my world-view, shifted me from red to red-green. As a result I decided that, for the next phase of my work, I would launch myself at the economics of the environment, and as a consultant. However, I quickly discovered that it was impossible for me to persuade any client that I was a valuable expert simultaneously in energy, transport, air emissions, soil degradation, forestry, solid waste...or what you will."

On the evening of September 22nd 1994 Stephen Merrett took a call at home from an engineering company asking him to work for a month in Latvia on the affordability to the local population of a new waste water treatment plant. Merrett explained that his ignorance of the economics of water resources was impossible to overstate. The company paused and then insisted that, by the project start-date, this could be remedied. Merrett raised his eyes to the starry heavens – well, the ceiling – and said, "Let it be water". 15 months later the Latvian job had been long completed (no, a new sewage works was not affordable) and the first draft of a book, *Introduction to the Economics of Water Resources*, was ready for Roger Jones at University College Press.

It seems that a practical as well as analytic background in fields as diverse as education, the fertilizer industry, the British space programme, Marxist economic theory, imperialism, and housing had made it possible to develop a new subject area with extraordinary speed. Merrett's flexibility was assisted by his continuing involvement in the advance of heterodox economics as well as the work of two EAEPE institutionalists who had their Swedish theses published: Anna Blomqvist on water resource use in Tamil Nadu, India and Karin Kemper on irrigation in the Ceará catchment, Brazil.

Merrett has also published regularly in this subject area, his productivity enhanced by the fact that he

works neither in a university nor a research institute. His academic output is entirely financed by his consultancy fees and his consulting work provides unusual access to the entrails of world capitalism in places as varied as Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Armenia, Latvia, Turkey, Palestine, Lesotho and Bangladesh. The most interesting of his waterish publications following the first book are *Water for Agriculture* (Spon Press 2002), 'The political economy of water abstraction charges' (Review of Political Economy 1999), 'Deconstructing households' willingness-to-pay for water in low-income countries' (Water Policy 2002), and 'Virtual water and Occam's Razor' (Water International 2003).

Merrett also teaches (anywhere in the world!) three separate 5-day courses on 'The Economics of Water Resources', 'Water for Agriculture: Irrigation Economics in International Perspective' and 'Private Sector Participation in Water Utilities'. The teaching technique is one that he calls 'a prepared discussion', in which each morning of the course is given over

almost entirely to group discussion of a text read by the students the previous day. The most moving moment in his teaching life took place in Ramallah in January 2003 when a Palestinian student informed him that the student had walked for five hours, from 4.15 am to 9.15 am, in order to attend that day's class, evading the Israeli armed forces during the hours of imposed curfew and closure.

The application of economic science to water resources management is, I find, wonderfully fascinating and during the next ten years I intend to advance the subject within the heterodox tradition.

Stephen Merrett
London
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Teaching Economics

Thoughts about a Reformation of Economics Education

The post-autistic movement has called for a reform of economics education. But how can this be done? The answer to this question is intertwined with a reformation of the temporal structure of studies. And we have to ask a further question: What is the goal of economic education? Is it being taught to business students, to social scientists or economists per se? There is some overlap in the knowledge in these disciplines, but there are also conflicting demands by prospective employers. I shall focus on the education for economics at universities, however, the general principles carry over to management education and social science studies and other education institutions.

The First Years of a Study

History of Economic Thought and Methodology
Regardless of other views on economics education, the history of economic thought and methodology should be compulsory for all three groups. These offer foundations for critical thinking – one of the prime targets of university education – and prevent us from re-inventing wheels and fighting the intellectual and political battles that others have already fought. It is therefore crucial for long-term efficiency to teach these courses. There are up-front costs, but the savings can be substantial.

Human Behavior

Likewise there should be an introductory course, of one years length, on the areas covering human behavior: human ethology, psychology, anthropology, sociol-

ogy. The result will be more enlightened economic research and theorizing – increasing the awareness of other approaches to and consequences for human action. Such courses will also show economics students that there are other areas where economic reasoning can be and is applied. Psychology and sociology already form part of the content of business administration programs. An increased focus would also limit the 'misinterpretations' of economics by business students who often take up a severely limited neo-liberal version which they use to justify whatever they may want to do.

Mathematics

Mathematics education should be improved by teaching through people who have a thorough understanding of the material, e.g. physicists and mathematicians and by teaching the foundations as much as the application. Since the postautistic movement started in France - not the US - it is likely that we can learn also from US economics education, which explicitly considers how to apply theoretical reasoning to practical problems. Problem solving in hands-on settings has the advantage of balancing an otherwise purely critical education and fostering creative skills. Crucial parts of mathematical education should take place in small groups – seminar style. Teaching need to be performed by those with a sound foundation in mathematics: either advanced students or lecturers of mathematical disciplines. Reading lectures from notes in front of large audiences is particularly inefficient when it comes to mathematics, where it is the ability to reason and apply - tacit - knowledge is what counts. Tacit knowledge can be transferred better in

small groups. Sure, lectures can serve a helpful role in providing students with a stock of knowledge – but so can books. Lectures have an advantage in transmitting enthusiasm and increasing motivation. Only with lectures and seminars combined, have we a pedagogically useful structure. Economic models need not be the main examples in the introductory math courses. The combination of new math and new economics with their distinct ways of reasoning may actually obfuscate learning by overburdening students. Techniques and methods obviously matter more at the beginning; therefore economic models can be taught in specific courses on particular subject matters.

Content of Studies in Economics - or rather the Social Sciences?

Even more controversial is the following question: how to integrate these perspectives? In my opinion the two areas of complexity and human behavior will gain increasing importance in economics. The common denominator of these areas is evolution, and economics will increasingly find its playground in a space defined by these disciplines vectors' (for some rough sketches see Reschke 2001a, b and 2002).

What are the options? The idea of teaching mathematics properly could be taken further to a specialization in complex adaptive systems (CAS) on the basis of the introductory courses described above. Alternatively, on the same basis, a general social science curriculum could be designed by integrating human behavior perspectives. This would allow students to follow their interests or abilities. But there is also some overlap between the two areas. As far as human subjects are the concern of CAS-research a deeper understanding of at least some of the perspectives on human behavior are required as well. The upshot may well be to design a general social scientist curriculum, combining the 'hard' mathematical and 'soft' social/behavior sides, which trains people in integrating the research and results of specialized scientific areas. This, in turn, could pave the way towards finding the commonalities behind the differences in today's science, allowing to realize 'economics of integration' in education.

Considerations on the General Organization of Studies

One way to achieve this might be to open up the confines of disciplinary boundaries and allow students to choose (part) of their courses more freely from other disciplines they like. This would ensure some structure in the course of the study but bring back some of the old freedom to let a study be guided by interests, that has been submerged in evermore required courses. I want to illustrate the idea with the example of the system that operated when I studied at the faculty of business and economics at Maastricht University. Although largely confined to economics, students can choose among various specialization tracks that function as guidelines. About 50% of the courses in the last two years (of a 4 year study) can be chosen freely while also following a specialization.

The Role of the University in the 21st Century

Universities and other education institutions have to ask what they can contribute to society, a part of which is business, and the answer should not be straight and pure business-oriented education. If business wants economics education aimed directly towards business interests, then it is better if this is done separately. An increasing trend towards private business-oriented education probably reflects this. There are nevertheless complementarities between university education and business needs. For one university teachers teach at private business schools. Critical and problem solving abilities are also necessary for management, but cannot be taught to large audiences. This begs the question, how a high throughput of students can be achieved with a limited number of teachers.

The integration of human behavior, social and mathematical perspectives allow to return to and improve upon a goal that has probably never been reached completely: realizing Humboldt's liberal ideals for education, enabling critical judgment with the goal of solving societies problems. The increasing specialization in science is a major problem, since judging even on neighboring disciplines' statements becomes very difficult causing a plethora of scientific statements that justify just about everything. Interdisciplinary education is a way out.

Reschke, C. H. (2001a): Foundations for a Theory of the Organization, Institutions and Technological Evolution in Human Ethology, in: *Buchenbach 2001, Workshop zur Evolutorischen Ökonomik für Doktoranden, Post-Docs und Habilitanden*, dated 23-26. Mai 2001; also available on *Conference CD-ROM for Nelson and Winter 2001 Conference*, June 12-15, Aalborg.

Reschke (2001b): Evolutionary Perspectives on Simulations of Social Systems, *JASSS*, vol.4, no.8, 2001.

Reschke (2002): Implications of Complexity for Evolutionary Economics and vice versa, Paper for the EA-EPE Conference 2002, Aix-en-Provence, forthcoming.

Carl Henning Reschke has studied business administration and economics at the Universities of Passau, Germany, Maastricht, The Netherlands, Santa Cruz, USA, Strasbourg (Institut Beta, ULP), France, worked as a researcher at MERIT and is currently working on a dissertation on "Evolutionary Processes in Economics. The Example of the Life-Sciences" at the University of Witten/Herdecke, Germany under supervision of Carsten Herrmann-Pillath. He is presently living in Cologne and taking additional courses in natural sciences and sociology from the University of Cologne.

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Miriam Glucksmann, 2000.

Cotton and Casuals: The gendered organisation of labour in time and space. Durham: Sociology press.

Every decade or so a non-economist appears and does a piece of startlingly simple research that casts light on something economists were thoroughly confused about – think of Granovetter on how people got jobs or Sennett on what those jobs meant to them.

Glucksmann can now be added to this pantheon with a fascinating book that manages to be theoretically and methodologically adventurous and rigorous yet easily readable. I loved it!

This book offers insights into a wide spectrum of debates including the trade-off between work and leisure, comparative advantage in housework, unemployment black-spots that are close to areas of high employment, the commodification of care, the inevitability of technical progress, the 'desire' of certain women to prefer working inside the home over outside of it and vice versa.

Glucksmann had the deceptively simple idea of asking women, who worked full time long before labour saving devices were the norm, about their work choices and how they managed to keep a full time job and manage housework. She interviewed a group of women in the cotton towns of the North East of England (around Bolton and Salford) about their work choices in the early decades of the twentieth century. Added to this Glucksmann uses an adventurous mix empirical methods, local oral history projects, analysis of census data, photographs and the results of the Mass Observation experiments (ethnography carried out in Britain the 1930s) and finds that on the surface the sources are often contradictory but further work reveals an underlying account consistent with all sources but un-revealed by any one source.

The results of this simple piece of work are too complex to be done justice to here – the spatial and temporal organisation of work plays a large role. However, several key points stand out. Women do not have an innate desire to work in or out of the home; their desires are influenced by the choices available to them.

Women who could work in full-time well paying and interesting jobs defined themselves as workers (the 'cottons' of the title). Women who lived in places were

such jobs didn't exist had to survive on a patchwork of irregular casual jobs and this group defined themselves as homemakers even if they worked outside the home for very long hours (the 'casuals' of the title).

These choices had knock-on effects on personal relationships - the 'cottons' worked and socialised alongside their husbands and housework and child-rearing was shared. The 'casuals' has no such opportunities for joint socialising and lead very separate lives from their husband, instead being deeply tied into a feminine support network in their locality. The 'casual husbands' did not play a role in housework or child-rearing even though they were often casually employed or often unemployed. So much for arguments of comparative advantage in the household.

Glucksmann also quotes some lovely examples of where women resisted development and progress by refusing household labour saving devices because these were seen to threaten their social networks. This and other factors lead to strong 'localisms' and 'spatial covariations' (p161) and how these cultures of strong localisms are related to the 'inescapability from an enduring way of life they knew' (p153).

This work is reflexive steering a course between grand narrative (a real no-no in sociology if not in economics) and post-modern navel gazing, recognising that different people can have a wide variety of view points but this doesn't have to imply that nothing can be said about society or economy.

And finally this book is very enjoyable – I laughed out loud at one point (page 60 for the impatient but be warned it doesn't cast men in a favourable light). Throughout the book there are fascinating details of local customs and habits and even Britain's longest running soap opera – Coronation Street - makes an appearance.

I recommend this book to everyone especially those starting out in research.

Gráinne Collins, Employment Research Centre, Trinity College Dublin

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:** Prof Klaus Nielsen School of Management, Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HX, Tel: (44) 20 7631 6836, Email: k.nielsen@mbs.bbk.ac.uk. **FEED Secretary:** John Groenewegen, Department of Economics, Erasmus University, PO Box 1738, 3000 DR Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Tel: (31) 10 408 1383. Fax: (31) 10 452 5790. **FEED Treasurer:** Geoff Hodgson, Business School, University of Hertfordshire, Mangrove Road, Hertford, Herts, SG13 8QF, UK. Email, g.m.hodgson@herts.ac.uk. **FEED Board of Trustees:** Wolfgang Blaas, Charles Dannreuther, John Groenewegen, Geoffrey Hodgson, Jane Hardy, Klaus Nielsen, Birgitte Andersen, Robert Delorme, Albert Jolink.

The European Union – A Critical Guide

Stephen P. McGiffen

This short critical book has two main aims. The first is 'to provide students with a basic guide to how the EU functions'. The second is 'to present a critique of the EU and its integrationist project'. The first aim is admirably achieved in concise chapters that summarise the role, remit and current responsibilities of the EU's major institutions and policy areas. These include a chapter that describes EU institutions from the European Council to the Committee of the Regions, and separate chapters on EU policy areas ranging from the Internal Market to the Environment. These are supplemented by chapters on the EU treaties, the process of making law in the EU, and the background, possible benefits and problems of enlargement. These summaries of EU institutions, policy arenas and processes is greatly aided by the range of published sources and websites referenced in the preface, the chapters, notes for each chapter and the recommended reading at the back of the book. In this regard, the book successfully achieves its first aim and would be a useful addition to introductory texts on the subject of the European Union.

However, the book is less successful in achieving its second stated aim of critiquing the EU's so-called integrationist project. The author claims that this integrationism is based on 'a belief that integration has not gone nearly far enough, that it is stalled by narrow national self-interest, that it is, or will be, 'the Future'. While this definition of integrationism is rather vague, the author's disbelief in any further European integration, and in any benefits from integration so far, is made clear throughout the book's chapters. The latter is explicitly stated in the conclusion in which the author claims that 'I have been unable to identify a single policy area in which the Treaty of Rome has had a beneficial effect. Everything the EU does is either undesirable or could have been better achieved by other means'.

The core of this disbelief in the EU is the author's ideological belief, buttressed by fifteen years experience of working in the European Parliament for the United Left Group, that 'the integrationist agenda serves only one agenda – that of multinational corporations'. The hegemonic power of MNCs not only controls the EU's agenda; their power 'threatens everything that has been gained by people in the developed countries over the last two centuries: democratic rights and freedoms, economic security, the chance to lead a dignified, productive, fulfilling life'. From this perspective, the EU is a capitalist stooge like the World Trade Organization run by a technocratic unelected elite, who at their worst in the board of the European Central Bank are akin to dictators like Stalin, Hitler or the Sultan of Brunei, and who all suffer from the false consciousness of technocratism.

What is surprising about this United Left critique, proffered by an Englishman living in Brussels and working for a Dutch political party in the EP, is how little it has changed from left-wing critiques of the then EEC in the British and Irish debates of the early 1970s, before the UK and Ireland became members. Further, no other perspectives or arguments are discussed even from what is left of the European Left; and internal contradictions are left unexplored like defending the national democratic sovereignty of 'the people' to elect their representatives, while ignoring the fact that these governmental representatives largely control the EU's agenda through the European Council and the Council of Ministers. In short, a more critical approach to the United Left's critique would be a beneficial effect to readers.

Gerry Boucher
Employment research Centre, Trinity College Dublin
Ireland

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.

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Tel.: 00 31 10 4082753, Fax: 00 31 10 4089638
The EAEPE administrative secretary in Rotterdam is Annette Bartels email: abartels@fbk.eur.nl



Association for Heterodox Economics Annual Conference 2004

Opening-up Economics

16 – 18 July, 2004
University of Leeds, UK

The legacy of neoliberalism and challenges of globalisation have led to an increased awareness of the economic across the social sciences and society more generally. In the debates that are emerging, heterodox economists are well-placed to contribute. Open to trans-disciplinary analyses, heterodox economics is able to bring new and progressive perspectives and policies to bear on the pressing economic and social problems facing society.

This conference aims to respond to such opportunities by opening-up the terrain of economics on two fronts:

First, from within economics. We encourage the submission of papers examining issues and deploying approaches neglected by the current orthodoxy, demonstrating the vitality of heterodox economics and its continued relevance to contemporary social questions.

Second by going beyond the traditional, narrow academic boundaries that define modern 'economics'. We invite papers that encourage dialogue between the various social sciences on a range of contemporary social issues.

Just as popular discontent is increasing about rising inequalities and uncertainties in the global economy, traditional economics is found wanting in providing an adequate understanding or response. In this spirit, the conference provides a forum for advancing new ideas on how to take heterodox political economy forward in theoretical and policy debates. Above all, it aims to demonstrate the continuing relevance of political economy to those within and without modern economics.

Deadline for submission:

Please send an abstract of up to 1000 words by **31st March 2004** to: ah04@lubs.leeds.ac.uk or send by post to: AHE 2004, c/o Serap Kayatekin Leeds University Business School, University of Leeds Leeds LS2 9JT, United Kingdom Abstracts will be considered by the AHE Committee.

To see details of previous meetings, or keep up-to-date with the 2004 conference and other AHE activities please visit: www.hetecon.com

DEVELOPMENTS IN ECONOMIC THEORY AND POLICY, INSTITUTIONS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

CALL FOR PAPERS

July, 15-17, 2004 Bilbao (Spain)

The Department of Applied Economics V, of the University of the Basque Country, in collaboration with the Eastern Economics Association (EEA), is organizing the International Conference, 'Developments in Economic Theory and Policy, Institutions and European Integration'.

Papers are invited on all areas of economics. Papers must be written in English. Accepted papers will be grouped in sessions. Every session will comprise three papers.

Besides the normal sessions, there will be ten 'Special Sessions' devoted to the following topics directly related to the title of the Conference:

1. Regional consequences of European integration
2. Consequences for the participation of women in the labour market of the European integration
3. Monetary policy (inflation targeting, monetary policy of the European Central Bank)
4. Economic policy problems of the 'new members' of

the European Union

5. Fiscal policy in the EMU
6. Is there a new consensus in economic theory?
7. Is the USA recovery sustainable?
8. Financial globalisation and regulation
9. Economic integration in Latin America
10. Developing countries: finance and development

Suggestions for 'Organized Sessions' are also welcomed. The final deadline to submit papers and 'organized sessions' is 30th April 2004. The Conference Committee will review and select papers and sessions submitted for the Conference. Acceptance letters will be sent out by 17th May 2004.

For more information, contact Jesus Ferreiro (ebpfeapj@bs.ehu.es), Carlos Rodriguez (ebprogoc@bs.ehu.es), Philip Arestis (p.arestis@levy.org) or Kenneth Koford (KofordK@lerner.udel.edu), or visit the web page of the Conference: www.eventia.org/developments.

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).

2003 Herbert Simon Young Scholar Prize

Congratulations to Paul Muller for winning the 2003 Herbert Simon Young Scholar Prize for his paper **On Reputation, Leadership and Communities of Practice**.

Programmes

Post-graduate diploma in Feminist Development Economics

offered by
The Institute of Social Studies
The Hague

27 May- 9 July 2004

Feminist Development Economics is a new programme for professionals with a background in economics who would like to specialise in feminist economic issues.

The course will examine how processes such as globalisation, market liberalisation and structural adjustment impact the positions of men and women. To what extent do gender relations structure economic activities in developing countries, and how can this be taken into account in policy formulation?

Students will have the opportunity to

- elaborate a gender critique of economics
- engender economic analysis both qualitatively and quantitatively
- develop gender-aware economic policy suggestions.

This programme presents feminist development economics as an analytical framework that can be used to strengthen neo-classical, post-Keynesian, institutional and marxian economic theories. Teaching methods will include case study discussions, lectures, guest speakers, including Professor Diane Elson and a final paper.

ISS is an internationally renowned academic institute that offers postgraduate programmes (PhD, MA and diploma programmes) to mid-career professionals on development-related subjects. Please see our website www.iss.nl for further information.

Practical information:

Duration: 6 weeks, full time

Starting: 27 May 2004

Tuition fee: 2200 Euros

Requirements: BA in Economics (at least 2.2 or B), sufficient command of the English language (TOEFL 500, IELTS 5.5).

Application deadline: 1 April 2004 (application forms can be downloaded from our website www.iss.nl)

For more information please contact Dr. Haroon Akram Lodhi at haroon@iss.nl or visit our website <http://www.iss.nl/tprogrs/fde.html>

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

Our graduate core program combines a sound foundation in more conventional economics as well as social or political economics. All M.A. students are required to take a four course core in macro, micro, 'metrics, and political economy. All Ph.D. students take an additional four course core in macro, micro, 'metrics, and political economy. Beyond the core, students have a great deal of flexibility in selecting their fields of emphasis and their research topics.

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 JEL, 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 and rphilip@lamar.colostate.edu.

Journals with Reduced-Rate Subscriptions for EAEPE Members

Cambridge Journal of Economics

Among all general and heterodox, economics journals in the world, the *CJE* is consistently the most highly-cited.

Founded in the tradition of Marx, Keynes, Kalecki, Joan Robinson and Kaldor, the *CJE* provides a focus for theoretical, applied, interdisciplinary and methodological work, with strong emphasis on realism of analysis, the development of critical perspectives, the provision and use of empirical evidence, and the construction of policy. The editors welcome submissions in this spirit on economic and social issues.

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

EAEPE members are entitled to a 20% discount. The reduced rate is £37.60/\$60 (normally £47/\$75). Contact: Journals Marketing Dept, Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, UK. Tel: (44) 1865 556 767.

Industrial and Corporate Change

An interdisciplinary journal committed to the study of corporate and industrial change, drawing from disciplines such as economics, sociology, organisation theory, political science, and social psychology.

Topics covered include: internal structures of firms, history of technologies, evolution of industries, nature of competition, decision rules and strategies, firms and their institutional environment, management and workforce, performance of industries over time, labour process and organisation of production, relationships between and boundaries of organisations and markets, nature of the learning process underlying technological and organisational change.

EAEPE members are entitled to a 20% discount. The reduced rate is £39.20/\$68.80 (normally £49/\$86). Contact: Journals Marketing Dept, Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, UK. Tel: (44) 1865 556 767.

International Review of Applied Economics

IRAE is devoted to practical applications of economic ideas. It embraces empirical work and the application of economics to the evaluation and development of economic policies. The interaction between empirical work and economic policy is an important feature of the journal.

Sample copies of these journals may be obtainable from the publishers on request. All subscription rates are for individuals rather than institutions. Subscription rates outside Europe may vary. While every effort has been made to provide accurate information, all the above subscription rates are subject to confirmation by the publisher concerned.

The journal is international in scope. Articles that draw lessons from the experience of one country for the benefit of others, or make cross-country comparisons are particularly welcomed. Contributions which discuss policy issues from theoretical positions neglected in other journals are also encouraged. Malcolm Sawyer is the editor of the *IRAE* at the School of Business and Economic Studies, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, UK. Tel: (44) 1532 334484. Email: mcs@bes.leeds.ac.uk

EAEPE members are entitled to a 55% discount. The reduced rate is £23/\$42 (normally £52/\$90). Contact: Carfax Publishing Company, PO Box 25, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX14 3UE, UK. Tel: (44) 1235 401 000. Fax: (44) 1235 401 550.

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RIPE is an interdisciplinary journal, based on an analytical synthesis between politics and economics. In particular, *RIPE*:

* addresses the internationalisation of the state: the structures of political authority, diplomacy, and institutional regulation

* examines the shift from a national to a transnational economic system, involving global finance and production

* promotes the study of development trajectories, local and national, in all parts of the world.

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.

EAEPE members are entitled to a 45% discount. The reduced rate is £22/\$28 (normally £40/\$60). Contact: Routledge Subscriptions, ITPS Ltd., Cheriton House, North Way, Andover SP10 5BE, UK. Tel: (44) 1264 332 424. Fax: (44) 1264 364 418.

Review of Political Economy

The Review of Political Economy welcomes constructive and critical contributions in all areas of political economy, including the Post Keynesian, Sraffian, Marxian, Austrian and Institutional-ist traditions. The Review publishes both theoretical and empirical research, and is also open to submissions in methodology, economic history and the history of economic thought.

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: ycm-geo@sjmusic.stjohns.edu

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

- **Globalisation, Inequality and Social Capital – Contested Concepts, Contested Experiences (2003)** edited by Wilfred Dolfsma & Charlie Dannreuther
- **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.
- **Institutions and the Evolution of Capitalism (1999)** Edited by. John Groenewegen and Jack Vromen:
- **Employment, Technology and Economic Needs (1998)** Edited by Jonathan Michie and Angelo Reati.
- **Beyond Market and Hierarchy: Interactive Governance and Social Complexity (1997)** Edited by Ash Amin and Jerzy Hausner.
- **Institutions and Economic Change: New Perspectives on Markets, Firms and Technology (1998)** Edited by Klaus Nielsen and Björn Johnson.
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- **Environment, Technology and Economic Growth (1998)** Edited by Andrew Tylecote and Jan van der Straaten.
- **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.
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- **Rethinking Economics: Markets, Technology and Economic Evolution (1991)** Edited by Geoff Hodgson and Ernesto Screpanti,
- **Towards a New Europe? Structural Change in the European Economy (1991)** Edited by Ash Amin, and Michael Dietrich

All the above volumes are available at a **highly discounted** price 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.

Royalties for these volumes will be paid to EAEPE

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 (preferably in MS WORD) or sent by email (collinsg@tcd.ie) as an attached document. If using email, please state 'EAEPE Newsletter' 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 July 2004 issue is 15th of May.** *Gráinne Collins*