

European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy

Summer Schools

1996 Prospectus

**‘Institutions and Technology: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on
European Economy and Society in an Era of Rapid Change’**

For young academics, postgraduates and other researchers

Conducted in English

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EAEPE Summer School Organising Committee

April 1996

c/o Geoff Hodgson, The Judge Institute of Management Studies, University of Cambridge,
Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1AG, UK.

All information in this prospectus is subject to detailed conformation of contract with the EC.

Introduction

A major European Commission grant has been awarded to the European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy (EAEPE) for a sequence of three summer schools for young academics and researchers at the post-Masters, PhD and post-doctoral level. The locations of the summer schools are:

July 1996 in Northern Spain, July 1997 in Greece and July 1998 in Ireland

under the overall title:

**‘Institutions and Technology: Interdisciplinary Perspectives
on European Economy and Society in an Era of Rapid Change’.**

About 60 participants will attend each summer school. The financial grant from the European Commission means that participant tuition fees, accommodation and travel costs will be heavily subsidised. Further details of this financial support are given below.

Each summer school will be open to nationals of the European Union and Associated States and to a limited number of other participants. Applicants must normally be in possession of a Masters or other higher degree, and have some significant and advanced knowledge of economics and social theory. All participants shall be 35 years or under at the time of each summer school and fluent in English.

The schools will be organised by the European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy (EAEPE), a major association of social scientists with considerable scientific and organisational expertise. EAEPE has a wide European network embracing key experts in the field.

Outline of the Scientific Content of the Summer Schools

We are living in an era of rapid institutional and technological change. In the past, economists and other social scientists have had some success in modelling and formulating policies in periods of relative stability, notably during the 1950s and 1960s. However, in an era of increasing instability and turbulence many of the old theories and techniques have been found wanting.

Nevertheless, exciting scientific developments are now taking place which promise to produce theories and policies which are more useful and effective, especially in a European context. Interlinked work in evolutionary economics, institutional economics, economic methodology, organisation studies, economic sociology and technology policy is highly innovative, rapidly evolving and has already demonstrated clear operational usefulness in policy terms.

The three summer schools will address a number of interconnected topics, drawing on a wide range of ideas from a number of disciplines, including economics, sociology, geography and philosophy. The summer schools will address research which is currently at the frontier of scientific knowledge and which does not appear on most postgraduate university curricula.

Participants will benefit from the interdisciplinary climate and the transfer of ideas between academic disciplines. The summer schools are designed to encourage creative and innovative thinking at the frontiers of scientific enquiry, partly by asking participants to move across disciplinary boundaries and to learn from others working in different academic areas.

The material covered by the summer schools has major theoretical and policy implications, particularly in the areas of technological and institutional change. Major effects are expected on policy-making in Europe, especially in regard to economic policy, corporate strategy, science and technology policy and problems of institutional transition and design.

As well as a foundation course in theory and methodology, participants will be asked to choose courses from a number of closely related themes. All lecturers will be leading researchers in the area. Participants will benefit from exposure to ideas at the cutting edge of economics and social science. They will gain key knowledge for their own research in an atmosphere of intense intellectual interchanges.

Participant Financial Support

The application procedure and criteria are explained elsewhere in this prospectus. See the section 'Recruitment of Participants'.

Successful applicants who are nationals of the European Union and Associated States (presently Iceland and Norway) will have their tuition fees paid. In addition, their meals and accommodation costs will be heavily subsidised. Each participant in this category will be asked to pay just £80 towards the cost of tuition. Travel costs will be reimbursed up to a maximum of £250 per person.

A limited number of scholarships, financed by private donors, are available for participants outside the European Union. These scholarships will finance up to 100% of tuition fees, meals and accommodation costs. As a result, participants in receipt of such scholarships shall not be required to pay a (£40) deposit. For recipients of scholarships, travel costs will be reimbursed up to a maximum of £250 per person.

Finally, some places are available for participants who wish to pay for their own fees and accommodation. Participants in this category will be charged £950 or US\$1500. This is partly subsidised by EAEPE and covers the cost of meals, lodging and tuition fees.

All applicants must fill in an application form. If there are no application forms with this prospectus then write to Jane Roe, Sheffield University Management School, 9 Mappin Street, Sheffield, S1 4DT, UK (j.roe@sheffield.ac.uk) for further copies.

Completed application forms must be returned to Geoff Hodgson, The Judge Institute of Management Studies, University of Cambridge, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, CB2 1AG, UK, by 20 May 1996.

Scientific Information

'Institutions and Technology: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on European Economy and Society in an Era of Rapid Change'

Social Science in an Era of Complexity and Rapid Transformation

Rapid technological, structural and institutional change in Europe and elsewhere is not only disruptive for ordinary citizens: it is creating greater uncertainty and difficulty for policy makers. The globalisation of the world economic system, the collapse of the Eastern Bloc after 1989, the opening up of new markets from Portugal to the Pacific, and the further integration of the European Union itself - they all create major challenges in the spheres of both theory and policy.

At the same time, developments in the traditional social sciences are impaired by stubborn barriers between disciplines, the frequent adoption of static modes of analysis, and a common tendency to pursue mathematical technique for its own sake. These factors often act to the detriment of theoretical realism and policy usefulness, and can divert scarce resources for scientific research into less operational channels.

Nevertheless, a number of seminal developments have occurred in the social sciences in the last 15 years which together provide the outlines and rationale for new, superior approaches. A milestone was the publication in 1982 of Richard Nelson and Sidney Winter's book *An Evolutionary Theory of Economic Change*. This broke from the static, equilibrium-oriented theorising which had characterised economics in the past and provided the foundation of an evolutionary framework in which elements such as human learning and structural change are addressed more directly and adequately. This work has already had major policy implications, from strategic management to technology policy (Nelson, 1993; Nelson and Winter, 1982).

Over the same period, increasing interest has been shown, by economists and other social scientists, in institutional approaches to economics. On the one hand there have been important developments in the so-called 'new' institutionalism, such as Oliver Williamson's work on the firm and Douglass North's studies of economic history and institutional change (North, 1981, 1990; Williamson, 1975, 1985). On the other hand the 'old' institutionalism, previously in the intellectual doldrums of the 1950s and 1960s, is now showing clear signs of revival, and especially in Europe (Hodgson, *et al*, 1994). Paul David's (1985) and Brian Arthur's (1989) influential work on lock-in, and North's (1990) recognition of the importance of path-dependency in institutional evolution, for instance, both opened up important common ground with earlier institutionalists such as Thorstein Veblen.

Overall, various strains of scientific enquiry - often using different labels such as 'Schumpeterian', 'Austrian', 'socio-economic', 'institutionalist' and 'evolutionary' - are converging on a number of key issues and themes and creating exciting new pathways of scientific research in the social sciences.

Taking all these developments as a whole, common concerns and themes include:

- the nature of social and economic institutions
- the causes of institutional, structural and technological change
- the role of ideas and culture in socio-economic transformation
- the nature and role of human learning
- the nature of knowledge, its growth and diffusion
- the wellsprings of creativity and novelty
- the institutional embeddedness of technology
- the role of regional, national and supra-national government and institutions
- the instruments and objectives of policy in a complex and rapidly-changing age

The policy implications deserve emphasis. As an example consider technology policy. There is now a consensus that economies require institutional structures that support research, innovation and technological diffusion and absorption. Comparative studies (Nelson, 1993; Lundvall, 1992) have shown that economies with less conducive institutional structures are less likely to succeed. A policy implication is that there is a role for EU to co-ordinate national policies, disseminate best practices, and encourage the kind of cooperation in research that develops competences and exploits economies of scale.

Regional as well as national issues are involved in many of these themes. There is huge regional as well as national disparity in the EU. At the same time, the processes of increasing globalisation are associated with the increasing mobility of capital and labour, and countervailing processes of cultural homogenisation. This, in turn, raises the question of the scope of national governments to deal with persistent problems such as unemployment and inflation, and the role of economic and industrial policy at the European level.

Scientific work addressing such themes is usefully employing theories and ideas developed by institutionalists, evolutionary economists and other social scientists. Developments in complexity theory and evolutionary theory, for instance, are suggesting new and more innovative ways of thinking about such problems, implying a break from the mechanistic paradigm that has pervaded social sciences in the past (Dosi *et al*, 1988; Hodgson, 1993; Mirowski, 1989; Waldrop, 1992).

References

- Arthur, W. Brian (1989) 'Competing Technologies, Increasing Returns, and Lock-in by Historical Events', *Economic Journal*, **99**(1), March, pp. 116-31.
- David, Paul A. (1985) 'Clio and the Economics of QWERTY', *American Economic Review (Papers and Proceedings)*, **75**(2), May, pp. 332-7.
- Dosi, Giovanni, Freeman, Christopher, Nelson, Richard, Silverberg, Gerald and Soete, Luc (eds) (1988) *Technical Change and Economic Theory* (London: Pinter).
- Hodgson, Geoffrey M. (1993) *Economics and Evolution: Bringing Life Back Into Economics* (Cambridge, UK and Ann Arbor, MI: Polity Press and University of Michigan Press).
- Hodgson, Geoffrey M., Warren J. Samuels and Marc R. Tool (eds) (1994) *The Elgar Companion to Institutional and Evolutionary Economics* (Aldershot: Edward Elgar).

- Mirowski, Philip (1989) *More Heat Than Light: Economics as Social Physics, Physics as Nature's Economics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
- Nelson, Richard R. (ed.) (1993) *National Innovation Systems: A Comparative Analysis* (Oxford: Oxford University Press).
- Nelson, Richard R. and Winter, Sidney G. (1982) *An Evolutionary Theory of Economic Change* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press).
- North, Douglass C. (1981) *Structure and Change in Economic History* (New York: Norton).
- North, Douglass C. (1990) *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
- Waldrop, M. Mitchell (1992) *Complexity: The Emerging Science at the Edge of Order and Chaos* (New York: Simon and Schuster).
- Williamson, Oliver E. (1975) *Markets and Hierarchies: Analysis and Anti-Trust Implications: A Study in the Economics of Internal Organization* (Free Press).
- Williamson, Oliver E. (1985) *The Economic Institutions of Capitalism: Firms, Markets, Relational Contracting* (London: Macmillan).

Expected Impact

The three summer schools will cross disciplinary boundaries and gather together the many threads of the research described in the preceding section.

They are designed for postgraduate researchers engaged in research in university or in industry. The main objectives are as follows:

- To acquaint the participants with leading-edge research in the study of institutions and organisations, evolutionary economics, and the theory of technological change.
- To provide a springboard for further research in the general area, of both a theoretical and policy-oriented kind.
- To provide an unique opportunity for interdisciplinary interaction on the frontiers of modern social science that is likely to increase significantly the probability of publication of valuable work in the area in the scientific journals.

Courses

The foundation course is offered in each year and is designed to present the participants with leading edge research in the area and establish the conceptual and methodological foundations of the approaches. Participants take the foundation course when they join the summer school programme.

Other courses are based on specific themes. These themes closely relate with each other and involve a maximum amount of interdisciplinary interaction. There is a strong emphasis on the relevance for Europe and European policy throughout. Participants will be asked to choose courses from eight connected themes, distributed over the three years.

For details of the foundation course and the eight theme courses see pages 10-21 below.

Recruitment of Participants

To register for an EAEPE summer school, each applicant must normally:

1. Be aged 35 or under at the time of the summer school;
2. Be in possession of a Masters or other higher degree, and have some significant and advanced knowledge of economics and social theory;
3. Be pursuing research at a university or within industry.

As the summer schools are conducted in English, participants must be fluent in that language.

European Commission funding is for nationals of the European Union and Associated States (presently Iceland and Norway). These participants will be asked to pay a fee of £80 towards the cost of tuition. In addition there is a small amount of money available to fund scholarships for applicants from other countries. Summer School participants in receipt of full scholarships will not be asked to pay an accommodation fee.

By contractual agreement with the European Commission:

- 12 places on each summer school will be reserved for women from the EU or Associated States.
- 12 places on each summer school will be reserved for those with a place of work in a less-favoured region of the EU or Associated States.
- 12 places will be reserved for researchers working in, or with close identifiable contacts with, industry within the EU or Associated States.

Note that the aforementioned quotas place no upper bound on the numbers involved in these four categories. They are designed to favour representation from participants in these groups.

Finally, to ensure as widespread a distribution of nationalities as possible:

- No more than 20 per cent of the participants will be nationals of any one country.
- No more than one-third of the EU participants will have a place of work in any one country.

Some places are available for participants who wish to pay for their own fees and accommodation. Participants in this category will be charged £950 or US\$1500. This is partly subsidised by EAEPE and covers the cost of meals, lodging and tuition fees.

Apart from the above measures, applicants will be selected purely on merit. The capacity of each summer school will be about 60. Applicants will be asked to submit an application by a date in the April of the year in which they wish to attend, and will be notified whether or not they are accepted within 6 weeks of this date.

To encourage female participation, and subject to sufficient demand, a subsidised crèche will be provided. Participants wishing to use the crèche facilities must declare this on the application form.

Participants on the 1996 and 1997 summer schools will be automatically permitted to attend subsequent summer schools as long as they are aged 35 or under at the time of the summer school in question.

Application Procedure

All applicants must fill in an application form. If there are no application forms with this prospectus then write to Jane Roe, Sheffield University Management School, 9 Mappin Street, Sheffield, S1 4DT, UK for further copies.

In addition, participants are asked to supply a letter of reference from a recognised academic authority in the area who is familiar with the research work of the participant.

If you wish to pay for your own accommodation and fees (£950 or US\$1500 per person per summer school), please indicate in a letter with the application form.

Completed application forms must be returned to Geoff Hodgson, The Judge Institute of Management Studies, University of Cambridge, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, CB2 1AG, UK, by 20 May 1996.

It is hoped to inform successful applicants by early June. This information will be accompanied with a request to participants without scholarships for a non-returnable deposit of £40. This deposit must be received by Jane Roe at the Sheffield address above by 21 June, otherwise your place may be forfeited.

Registration for the 1996 Summer School will commence at the Gran Hotel del Sella in Ribadesella at 15.00hrs on Tuesday 16 July. Participants with EU funding will be asked to pay the remaining half (£40) of the fee of £80.

Optional Mountain Walking Expedition

Successful applicants may wish to join the optional mountain walking expedition prior to the summer school itself. This is designed to help participants to get to know each other. See Appendix 3 for details.

Locations and Teaching Resources

Each summer school involves 9½ days attendance, including 2 free days at the weekend. Participants will take up residence for 10 days, in a closed environment conducive to study.

Accommodation will be rented for 10 nights for about 60 people. Four conference rooms will be available for simultaneous use. Summer Schools will be held in the following locations. The dates for 1997 and 1998 are provisional:

1996	16-25 July	Ribadesella, Asturias, Northern Spain
1997	15-24 July	Greece
1998	14-23 July	Ireland

Each participant will receive a reading list of key articles and some preliminary reading material. Key books will be available at the summer school itself. Four or more lecturers will be in attendance at any one time in each summer school, including one or two keynote lecturers who will attend part of each summer school. Keynote lecturers are as follows:

1996	Richard Nelson, University of Columbia, USA
1996	Charles Sabel, Columbia Law School, USA
1997	Nancy Cartwright, London School of Economics, UK*
1997	Ulrich Witt, University of Linz, Germany*
1998	Giovanni Dosi, University of Rome, Italy
1998	Anthony Giddens, University of Cambridge, UK

* Provisional and subject to confirmation

The Location of the 1996 Summer School

The location of the 1996 summer school is the Gran Hotel del Sella in Ribadesella in the Asturias, in Spain, 77 kilometres east of Oviedo, the regional capital. The hotel offers meeting rooms and a number of quiet, informal locations for conversation and study. Ribadesella is a small fishing port and a very attractive location. A prehistoric cave painting is near the town. The hotel has a swimming pool and is adjacent to a sandy beach. The hotel telephone is (34) 85 86 04 50 or (34) 85 86 01 50. EAEPE will deal with your hotel booking - please do not book directly with the hotel.

Travel to Ribadesella is possible via the airports at Bilbao, Santander and Asturias (Oviedo-Aviles) and via the ports at Santander and Bilbao. A bus service connects Ribadesella with Bilbao, Santander, Gijon and Oviedo. There are 2-4 buses a day in each direction. The bus journey from Bilbao takes about 4 hours, and from Santander, Gijon or Oviedo about 2 hours or less. A narrow gauge railway runs from Santander to Oviedo through Ribadesella. There are about 2-3 trains a day in each direction. By rail, Oviedo-Ribadesella takes 2 hours and Santander-Ribadesella 3 hours. Bus and train times are given in **Appendix 2** but please confirm this information with your travel agent.

Ribadesella is close to the Picos de Europa. The 'European' symbolism of this location as the first summer school venue is appreciated and applauded by the organisers. To encourage a spirit of camaraderie among the participants, an optional mountain walking expedition has been organised prior to the summer school. See details in **Appendix 3**.

Structure and Content

A combination of lectures, seminars, group work and individual tuition will characterise each summer school.

Individual tuition will be provided by arrangement with the lecturer, during periods of study time. In addition, study and free times will be used to develop informal contacts between participants. For group work, participants will be split into groups of 3-5. Each group will be asked to make a 30 minute presentation at the end of the school. Two keynote lectures by an internationally distinguished researcher are planned for each summer school. All participants are expected to attend these keynote lectures.

Participants attend the foundation school course at the point where they join the summer school programme (unless special grounds are accepted for joining T3 in 1997 and T6 in 1998 instead). Topics covered will include: the old and the new institutionalism; cumulative causation versus equilibrium; evolutionary versus mechanical metaphors; open and closed systems; the limits of prediction in economics; the nature and necessity of habits, rules and institutions; the social embeddedness of markets and firms.

The plan of lectures and seminars (details are provisional for 1997 and 1998) is as follows:

1996

Foundation Course (common to all participants)

In the second part of the course participants will be asked to join one of two themes:

- T1. Firms and Markets: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on their Nature, Boundaries and Functions
- T2. Systems of Innovation: Theoretical Issues and European Policy Perspectives

1997

Foundation Course (for participants not attending in 1996)

Participants of the 1996 summer school will be asked to attend the following theme course:

- T3. Socio-Economic Evolution: Evolutionary Metaphors, Innovation and Technology

In the second part of the course participants will be asked to join one of two themes:

- T4. Advanced Methodology: Philosophical Issues at the Core of the Social Sciences
- T5. Structural Change & Employment Growth in Europe: Theoretical Issues and European Policy Perspectives

1998

Foundation Course (for participants not attending in 1996 and 1997)

Participants of the 1996 or 1997 summer schools will be asked to attend the following theme course:

- T6. Economy and Society: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on their Interaction and Interpenetration

In the second part of the course participants will be asked to join one of two themes:

- T7. Advanced Theory: Theoretical Frontiers of Institutional and Evolutionary Economics
- T8. Industrial Districts, Regions and Globalisation: Theoretical Issues and European Policy Perspectives

The thematic plan is represented diagrammatically, with dates, as follows:

1996 - Ribadesella, Asturias, Spain

17-19 July

22-24 July

Foundation Course:

Institutional and Technological Change -
Introductory Theory and Methodology

T1. Firms and Markets:

Interdisciplinary Perspectives on their Nature,
Boundaries and Functions

T2. Systems of Innovation:

Theoretical Issues and European Policy
Perspectives

1997 - Greece

(provisional structure and dates)

16-18 July

21-23 July

Foundation Course:

Institutional and Technological Change -
Introductory Theory and Methodology

T4. Advanced Methodology:

Philosophical Issues at the Core of the Social
Sciences

T3. Socio-Economic Evolution:

Evolutionary Metaphors, Innovation and
Technology

T5. Structural Change & Employment Growth in Europe:

Theoretical Issues and European Policy
Perspectives

1998 - Ireland

(provisional structure and dates)

15-17 July

20-22 July

Foundation Course:

Institutional and Technological Change -
Introductory Theory and Methodology

T7. Advanced Theory:

Theoretical Frontiers of Institutional and
Evolutionary Economics

T6. Economy and Society:

Interdisciplinary Perspectives on their
Interaction and Interpenetration

T8. Industrial Districts, Regions and Globalisation:

Theoretical Issues and European Policy
Perspectives

Timetables and Dates

In addition to all the lectures and seminars outlined below, tuition will be provided to participants on a one-to-one basis during periods of study time and free time, by arrangement.

1996 - Ribadesella, Asturias, Spain

Date	9.30-11.00	11.30-13.00	15.00-16.30	17.00-18.30
Tue 16 July 1996			Registration	Welcoming Plenary
Wed 17 July 1996	Plenary Lecture	4 Seminar Groups	Plenary Lecture	Study Time
Thu 18 July 1996	Plenary Lecture	4 Seminar Groups	Plenary Lecture	Study Time
Fri 19 July 1996	Plenary Lecture	4 Seminar Groups	Keynote Lecture	Study Time
Sat 20 July 1996	FREE DAY	FREE DAY	FREE DAY	FREE DAY
Sun 21 July 1996	FREE DAY	FREE DAY	FREE DAY	FREE DAY
Mon 22 July 1996	2 Theme Lectures	4 Theme Seminars	2 Theme Lectures	Study Time
Tue 23 July 1996	2 Theme Lectures	4 Theme Seminars	2 Theme Lectures	Study Time
Wed 24 July 1996	2 Theme Lectures	4 Theme Seminars	Keynote Lecture	Study Time
Thu 25 July 1996	3x2 Group Presentations	3x2 Group Presentations	Plenary - Feedback from Groups	Final Plenary

1997 - Greece (Provisional Times and Dates)

Date	9.30-11.00	11.30-13.00	15.00-16.30	17.00-18.30
Tue 15 July 1997			Registration	Welcoming Plenary
Wed 16 July 1997	1 Foundation + 1 Theme Lecture	4 Seminar Groups	1 Foundation + 1 Theme Lecture	Study Time
Thu 17 July 1997	1 Foundation + 1 Theme Lecture	4 Seminar Groups	1 Foundation + 1 Theme Lecture	Study Time
Fri 18 July 1997	1 Foundation + 1 Theme Lecture	4 Seminar Groups	Keynote Lecture	Study Time
Sat 19 July 1997	FREE DAY	FREE DAY	FREE DAY	FREE DAY
Sun 20 July 1997	FREE DAY	FREE DAY	FREE DAY	FREE DAY
Mon 21 July 1997	2 Theme Lectures	4 Theme Seminars	2 Theme Lectures	Study Time
Tue 22 July 1997	2 Theme Lectures	4 Theme Seminars	2 Theme Lectures	Study Time
Wed 23 July 1997	2 Theme Lectures	4 Theme Seminars	Keynote Lecture	Study Time
Thu 24 July 1997	3x2 Group Presentations	3x2 Group Presentations	Plenary - Feedback from Groups	Final Plenary

1998 - Ireland (Provisional Times and Dates)

Date	9.30-11.00	11.30-13.00	15.00-16.30	17.00-18.30
Tue 14 July 1998			Registration	Welcoming Plenary
Wed 15 July 1998	1 Foundation + 1 Theme Lecture	4 Seminar Groups	1 Foundation + 1 Theme Lecture	Study Time
Thu 16 July 1998	1 Foundation + 1 Theme Lecture	4 Seminar Groups	1 Foundation + 1 Theme Lecture	Study Time
Fri 17 July 1998	1 Foundation + 1 Theme Lecture	4 Seminar Groups	Keynote Lecture	Study Time
Sat 18 July 1998	FREE DAY	FREE DAY	FREE DAY	FREE DAY
Sun 19 July 1998	FREE DAY	FREE DAY	FREE DAY	FREE DAY
Mon 20 July 1998	2 Theme Lectures	4 Theme Seminars	2 Theme Lectures	Study Time
Tue 21 July 1998	2 Theme Lectures	4 Theme Seminars	2 Theme Lectures	Study Time
Wed 22 July 1998	2 Theme Lectures	4 Theme Seminars	Keynote Lecture	Study Time
Thu 23 July 1998	3x2 Group Presentations	3x2 Group Presentations	Plenary - Feedback from Groups	Final Plenary

Lecturers and Syllabi for 1996

* indicates essential reading, ideally to be completed prior to the summer school

Foundation Course

Outline Syllabus

The old and the new institutionalism
The limits to rationality: power and choice
Problems in analysing open and dynamic systems
Problems of complexity and change: organicism, atomism, holism, individualism
Mechanical and biological metaphors
Habits, routines and institutions
Novelty, innovation and change
Exchange, markets and firms.

Lecturers and Tutors

Geoffrey Hodgson (University of Cambridge, UK - leader of foundation course); Tony Lawson (University of Cambridge, UK); Klaus Nielsen (Roskilde University, Denmark); Andrew Tylecote (University of Sheffield, UK).

Indicative Reading

- Backhouse, Roger E. (ed.) (1994) *New Directions in Economic Methodology* (London: Routledge).
- * Clark, Norman G. and Juma, Calestous (1987) *Long-Run Economics: An Evolutionary Approach to Economic Growth* (London: Pinter).
- * Dosi, Giovanni, Freeman, Christopher, Nelson, Richard, Silverberg, Gerald and Soete, Luc (eds) (1988) *Technical Change and Economic Theory* (London: Pinter).
- Hall, Peter (1994) *Innovation, Economics and Evolution* (Hemel Hempstead: Harvester Wheatsheaf).
- * Hodgson, Geoffrey M. (1988) *Economics and Institutions: A Manifesto for a Modern Institutional Economics* (Cambridge: Polity Press).
- Hodgson, Geoffrey M. (ed.) (1993) *The Economics of Institutions* (Aldershot: Edward Elgar).
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- * Lukes, Steven (1974) *Power: A Radical View* (London: Macmillan).
- Milgrom, Paul and Roberts, John (1992) *Economics, Organisation, and Management* (Englewood Cliffs and London: Prentice-Hall).
- North, Douglass C. (1990) *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
- Smelser, Neil J. and Swedberg, Richard (eds) (1994) *Handbook of Economic Sociology* (Princeton).
- Thomson, Ross (ed.) (1993) *Learning and Technological Change* (New York: St Martin's).
- * Veblen, Thorstein B. (1919) *The Place of Science in Modern Civilisation and Other Essays* (New York: Huebsch). Reprinted 1990 (New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction).

T1. Firms and Markets: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on their Nature, Boundaries and Functions

Outline Syllabus

The nature of firms and markets
Transaction cost perspectives on the firm
Contractual versus competence perspectives
Evolutionary theories of the firm
The changing structures of firms
Are the boundaries between firms and markets breaking down?

Lecturers and Tutors

Geoffrey Hodgson (University of Cambridge, UK - leader of T1); Richard Nelson (Columbia University, USA - keynote lecturer); Charles Sabel (Columbia Law School, USA - keynote lecturer).

Indicative Reading

- Dietrich, Michael (1994) *Transaction Cost Economics and Beyond* (London: Routledge).
- Dosi, Giovanni (1995) 'Hierarchies, Markets and Power', *Industrial and Corporate Change*, **4**(1).
- * Foss, Nicolai Juul (1993) 'Theories of the Firm: Contractual and Competence Perspectives', *Journal of Evolutionary Economics*, **3**(2), May, pp. 127-44.
- Groenewegen, John (ed.) (1996) *Transaction Cost Economics and Beyond* (Boston: Kluwer).
- Fransman, Martin (1994) 'Information, Knowledge, Vision and Theories of the Firm', *Industrial and Corporate Change*, **3**(3), pp. 713-57.
- Hamilton, Gary G. and Feenstra, Robert C. (1995) 'Varieties of Hierarchies and Markets: An Introduction', *Industrial and Corporate Change*, **4**(1), pp. 51-87.
- Langlois, Richard N. and Robertson, Paul L. (1995) *Firms, Markets and Economic Change: A Dynamic Theory of Business Institutions* (London and New York: Routledge).
- * Nelson, Richard R. and Winter, Sidney G. (1982) *An Evolutionary Theory of Economic Change* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press).
- Nooteboom, Bart (1992) 'Towards a Dynamic Theory of Transactions', *Journal of Evolutionary Economics*, **2**(4), December, pp. 281-99.
- * Penrose, Edith T. (1959) *The Theory of the Growth of the Firm* (Oxford: Basil Blackwell).
- Pitelis, Christos (ed.) (1993) *Transaction Costs, Markets and Hierarchies* (Oxford: Basil Blackwell).
- * Putterman, Louis (ed.) (1986) *The Economic Nature of the Firm: A Reader* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
- Thompson, Grahame F., Frances, J., Levacic, R. and Mitchell, J. (eds) (1991) *Markets, Hierarchies and Networks: The Coordination of Social Life* (London: Sage).
- Williamson, Oliver E. (1985) *The Economic Institutions of Capitalism: Firms, Markets, Relational Contracting* (London: Macmillan).
- Williamson, Oliver E. and Winter, Sidney G. (eds) (1991) *The Nature of the Firm: Origins, Evolution, and Development* (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press).

T2. Systems of Innovation:

Theoretical Issues and European Policy Perspectives

Outline Syllabus

The concept of (national) systems of innovation
Innovation, culture, learning and institutions
The role and limits of government
Comparative studies of (national) innovation systems
Implications for science and technology policy for Europe

Lecturers and Tutors

Charles Edquist (University of Linköping, Sweden); Richard Nelson (University of Columbia, USA); Andrew Tylecote (University of Sheffield, UK - leader of T2).

Indicative Reading

- * Freeman, Christopher (1995) 'The "National System of Innovation" in Historical Perspective', *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, **19**(1), February, pp. 5-24.
- Carlsson, Bo (ed.) (1995) *Technological Systems and Economic Performance: The Case of Factory Automation* (Boston: Kluwer).
- Dosi, Giovanni, Freeman, Christopher, Fabiani, Silvia (1994) 'The Process of Economic Development', *Industrial and Corporate Change*, **3**(1), pp. 1-45.
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- * Lundvall, Bengt-Åke (ed.) (1992) *National Systems of Innovation: Towards a Theory of Innovation and Interactive Learning* (London: Pinter).
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- Saxenian, Anna Lee (1994) *Regional Advantage: Culture and Competition in Silicon Valley and Route 128* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press).
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Other Themes, Appearing in 1997 and 1998

T3. Socio-Economic Evolution:

Evolutionary Metaphors, Innovation and Technology

Outline Syllabus

The role of metaphor in scientific enquiry
The mechanical metaphor in economics
The uses and abuses of biological metaphors in economics
Are natural and social evolution comparable?
Evolution, novelty and innovation - crucial ingredients
Gradualism versus punctuated equilibrium in technological change
The evolutionary metaphor and technological change.

Provisional Lecturers and Tutors

Geoffrey Hodgson (University of Cambridge, UK - leader of T3); Philip Mirowski (University of Notre Dame, USA); Joel Mokyr (Northwestern University, USA); Ulrich Witt (University of Linz, Germany - keynote lecturer).

Indicative Reading

- Basalla, George (1989) *The Evolution of Technology* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
- Degler, Carl N. (1991) *In Search of Human Nature: The Decline and Revival of Darwinism in American Social Thought* (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press).
- Hodgson, Geoffrey M. (1993) *Economics and Evolution: Bringing Life Back Into Economics* (Cambridge, UK and Ann Arbor, MI: Polity Press and University of Michigan Press).
- Hodgson, Geoffrey M. (ed.) (1995) *Economics and Biology* (Aldershot: Edward Elgar).
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- Laszlo, Ervin (1987) *Evolution: The Grand Synthesis* (Boston, MA: New Science Library - Shambhala).
- Maasen, Sabine, Mendelsohn, Everett and Weingart, Peter (eds) (1995) *Biology as Society, Society as Biology: Metaphors*, *Sociology of the Sciences Yearbook*, **18** (Boston: Kluwer).
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- Mirowski, Philip (1989) *More Heat Than Light: Economics as Social Physics, Physics as Nature's Economics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
- Mirowski, Philip (ed.) (1994) *Natural Images in Economic Thought: Markets Read in Tooth and Claw* (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press).
- Mokyr, Joel (1990) *The Lever of Riches: Technological Creativity and Economic Progress* (Oxford: Oxford University Press).
- Witt, Ulrich (ed.) (1993) *Evolutionary Economics* (Aldershot: Edward Elgar).

T4. Advanced Methodology:

Philosophical Issues at the Core of the Social Sciences

Outline Syllabus

Philosophy in the post-positivist era
Contrasting philosophical perspectives: hermeneutics, post modernism, critical realism
Conceptualising human agency
Causal, intentional and evolutionary explanations
The limitations of econometrics and mathematical modelling
Reductionism and emergent properties
Critical realism, institutions and evolutionary economics

Provisional Lecturers and Tutors

Nancy Cartwright (London School of Economics, UK - keynote lecturer); Geoffrey Hodgson (University of Cambridge, UK); Tony Lawson (University of Cambridge, UK - leader of T4).

Indicative Reading

- Backhouse, Roger E. (ed.) (1994) *New Directions in Economic Methodology* (London: Routledge).
- Bhaskar, Roy (1979) *The Possibility of Naturalism: A Philosophic Critique of the Contemporary Human Sciences* (Brighton: Harvester).
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- Cartwright, Nancy (1989) *Natures, Capacities and their Measurement* (Oxford: Oxford University Press).
- Collier, Andrew (1994) *Critical Realism: An Introduction to Roy Bhaskar’s Philosophy* (London: Verso).
- Elster, Jon (1983) *Explaining Technical Change* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
- Foss, Nicolai Juul (1994) ‘Realism and Evolutionary Economics’, *Journal of Social and Evolutionary Systems*, **17**(1), pp. 21-40.
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- Lawson, Antony (1985) ‘Uncertainty and Economic Analysis’, *Economic Journal*, **95**(4), December, pp. 909-27.
- Lawson, Antony (1989) ‘Abstraction, Tendencies and Stylised Facts: A Realist Approach to Economic Analysis’, *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, **13**(1), March, pp. 59-78.
- Lawson, Antony (1995) ‘A Realist Perspective on Contemporary "Economic Theory"’, *Journal of Economic Issues*, **29**(1), March, pp. 1-32.

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Mäki, Uskali, Gustafsson, Bo and Knudsen, Christian (1993) *Rationality, Institutions and Economic Methodology* (London: Routledge).

T5. Structural Change & Employment Growth in Europe: Theoretical Issues and European Policy Perspectives

Outline Syllabus

Taking a long-run view of economic growth
The role of institutions
Do long waves - in prices or growth - exist?
Structural change in Europe
Unemployment and Inflation in Europe
Developing economic policies for Europe

Provisional Lecturers and Tutors

Andrew Tylecote (University of Sheffield, UK - leader of T5).

Indicative Reading

Amin, Ash (ed.) (1994) *Post-Fordism: A Reader* (Oxford: Basil Blackwell).

Amin, Ash and Dietrich, Michael (1991) *Towards a New Europe?: Structural Change in the European Community* (Aldershot: Edward Elgar).

Cross, Rod (1988) *Unemployment, Hysteresis and The Natural Rate Hypothesis* (Oxford: Basil Blackwell).

Freeman, Christopher (ed.) (1983) *Long Waves in the World Economy* (London: Butterworth).

Freeman, Christopher, Clark, J. and Soete, Luc L. G. (1982) *Unemployment and Technical Innovation: A Study of Long Waves in Economic Development* (London: Pinter).

Michie, Jonathan and Grieve Smith, John (eds) (1994) *Unemployment in Europe* (London: Academic Press).

Kenwood, A. G. and Lougheed, A. L. (1992) *The Growth of the International Economy 1820-1990: An Introductory Text* (London: Routledge).

Kenworthy, Lane (1995) *In Search of National Economic Success: Balancing Competition and Cooperation* (Thousand Oaks, CA and London: Sage).

Layard, R., Nickell, S. and Jackman, R. (1994) *The Unemployment Crisis* (Oxford: Oxford University Press).

Olson, M., Jr. (1982) *The Rise and Decline of Nations* (New Haven: Yale University Press).

Tylecote, Andrew (1992) *Long Waves in the World Economy: The Present Crisis in Historical Perspective* (London: Routledge).

Wood, Adrian (1994) *North-South Trade, Employment and Inequality: Changing Fortunes in a Skill-Driven World* (Oxford: Clarendon Press).

T6. Economy and Society: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on their Interaction and Interpenetration

Outline Syllabus

Institutions, organisations, exchange and markets
Agency and structure: The problem of embeddedness
Network theory
Hobbes, Mandeville, Durkheim, and Hayek: the problem of social order
Non-contractual relations in business
Capitalism: opportunism versus goodwill

Provisional Lecturers and Tutors

Ronald Dore (London School of Economics, UK); Anthony Giddens (University of Cambridge, UK - keynote lecturer); Mark Granovetter (Stanford University, USA); Klaus Nielsen (Roskilde University Centre, Denmark - leader of T6).

Indicative Reading

- Dore, Ronald (1986) *Flexible Rigidities: Industrial Policy and Structural Adjustment in the Japanese Economy 1970-1980* (Stanford and London: Stanford University Press and Athlone Press).
- Douglas, Mary (1987) *How Institutions Think* (London and Syracuse: Routledge and Kegan Paul and Syracuse University Press).
- Durkheim, Emile (1984) *The Division of Labour in Society*, translated from the French edition of 1893 by W. D. Halls with an introduction by Lewis Coser (London: Macmillan).
- Friedland, Roger and Robertson, A. F. (eds) (1990) *Beyond the Marketplace: Rethinking Economy and Society* (New York: Aldine de Gruyter).
- Giddens, Anthony (1984) *The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration* (Cambridge: Polity Press).
- Granovetter, Mark and Swedberg, Richard (eds) (1992) *The Sociology of Economic Life* (Boulder: Westview Press).
- Hirschman, Albert O. (1970) *Exit, Voice, and Loyalty* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press).
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- Powell, Walter W. and DiMaggio, Paul J. (eds) (1991) *The New Institutionalism in Organizational Analysis* (Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press).
- Smelser, Neil J. and Swedberg, Richard (eds) (1994) *Handbook of Economic Sociology* (Princeton: Princeton University Press).
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T7. Advanced Theory: Theoretical Frontiers of Institutional and Evolutionary Economics

Outline Syllabus

Varieties of capitalism and the place of institutional economics
Varieties of institutional economics
The evolution of evolutionary economics and the limits to formalism
Computer simulations and artificial intelligence: prospects and problems
What units and levels of analysis are legitimate?
Towards an operational institutional economics

Provisional Lecturers and Tutors

Giovanni Dosi (University of Rome, Italy - keynote lecturer); Geoffrey Hodgson (University of Cambridge, UK - leader of T7); Tony Lawson (University of Cambridge).

Indicative Reading

- Choi, Young Back (1994) *Paradigms and Conventions: Uncertainty, Decision Making, and Entrepreneurship* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press).
- Cohen, Jack and Stewart, Ian (1994) *The Collapse of Chaos: Discovering Simplicity in a Complex World* (London and New York: Viking).
- Coveney, Peter and Highfield, Roger (1995) *Frontiers of Complexity: The Search for Order in a Complex World* (London: Faber).
- England, Richard W. (ed.) (1994) *Evolutionary Concepts in Contemporary Economics* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press).
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- Hargreaves Heap, Shaun P. (1989) *Rationality in Economics* (Oxford: Basil Blackwell).
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- Plotkin, Henry (1994) *Darwin Machines and the Nature of Knowledge: Concerning Adaptations, Instinct and the Evolution of Intelligence* (Harmondsworth: Penguin).
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- Vanberg, Viktor J. (1994) *Rules and Choice in Economics* (London: Routledge).
- Vromen, Jack J. (1995) *Economic Evolution: An Enquiry into the Foundations of New Institutional Economics* (London: Routledge).
- Veblen, Thorstein B. (1919) *The Place of Science in Modern Civilisation and Other Essays* (New York: Huebsch). Reprinted 1990 (New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction).
- Waldrop, M. Mitchell (1992) *Complexity: The Emerging Science at the Edge of Order and Chaos* (New York: Simon and Schuster).

<p>T8. Industrial Districts, Regions and Globalisation: Theoretical Issues and European Policy Perspectives</p>
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Outline Syllabus

The changing nature of competition
 Networks, business culture and technological change
 The fall and rise of the Marshallian industrial district
 The globalisation of capitalism
 Regional economic development in Europe
 Implications for economic policy in Europe

Provisional Lecturers and Tutors

Ash Amin (University of Durham, UK - leader of T8); Klaus Nielsen (Roskilde University Centre, Denmark).

Indicative Reading

- Amin, Ash and Thrift, Nigel (eds) (1994) *Globalization, Institutions, and Regional Development in Europe* (Oxford: Oxford University Press).
- Amin, Ash and Tomaney, John (eds) (1995) *Beyond the Myth of European Union* (Routledge).
- Antonelli, Cristiano (1995) *The Economics of Localized Technological Change and Industrial Districts* (Boston: Kluwer).
- Best, Michael H. (1990) *The New Competition: Institutions of Industrial Restructuring* (Cambridge: Polity Press).
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- Fransman, Martin (1995) 'Is National Technology Policy Obsolete in a Globalised World? The Japanese Response', *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, **19**(1), February, pp. 95-119.
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- Hirst, Paul Q. and Thompson, Grahame (1996) *Globalization in Question* (Cambridge: Polity Press).
- Michie, Jonathan and Grieve Smith, John (eds) (1995) *Managing the Global Economy* (Oxford: Oxford University Press).
- Ruigrok, Winfried and van Tulder, Rob (1995) *The Logic of International Restructuring* (Routledge).
- Storper, Michael and Walker, Richard (1989) *The Capitalist Imperative: Territory, Technology and Industrial Growth* (Oxford: Basil Blackwell).

The Organising Body

The summer schools will be organised by the European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy. EAEPE is an organisation of researchers, university academics and professional social scientists from industry with about 600 members distributed over most European countries.

EAEPE was formed in 1988 and has grown rapidly. The current administrative centre of the association is at the University of Sheffield, UK, under the direction of Professor Andrew Tylecote.

The Association has organised several international conferences and seminars in Europe. Its past annual conferences have been held in the following countries:

Past EAEPE Annual Conferences

Year	Conference Location	Conference Theme	Number of Conference Delegates
1989	Keswick, UK	‘European Economic Integration’	75
1990	Florence, Italy	‘Rethinking Economics: Theory and Policy for Europe in the 21st Century’	125
1991	Vienna, Austria	‘The Evolution of Mixed Economies: East and West’	110
1992	Paris, France	‘Structural Change and the Regulation of Economic Systems: Integration, Disintegration, Globalization’	150
1993	Barcelona, Spain	‘The Economy of the Future: Ecology, Technology, Institutions’	150
1994	Copenhagen, Denmark	‘Challenges to Institutional and Evolutionary Economic Theory: Growth, Uncertainty and Change’	152
1995	Krakow, Poland	‘Transforming Economies and Societies: Towards an Institutional Theory of Economic Change’	155

To join EAEPE, to find more information about its conferences, or to receive a sample issue of its twice-yearly *Newsletter*, write to Jane Roe, Sheffield University Management School, 9 Mappin Street, Sheffield S1 4DT, UK (j.roe@sheffield.ac.uk).

The Summer Schools are organised by the EAEPE Summer School Organising Committee. At least for 1996 the committee members shall be as follows:

EAEPE Summer School Organising Committee

Mr Geoff Hodgson (Coordinator)	University of Cambridge	UK
Dr Tony Lawson	University of Cambridge	UK
Dr Klaus Nielsen	Roskilde University	DENMARK
Prof Andrew Tylecote	University of Sheffield	UK

The scientist in charge of the whole Summer School programme is Geoffrey Hodgson of the Judge Institute of Management Studies at the University of Cambridge. He has published widely, including 8 authored books, 4 edited or co-edited books, 44 articles in academic journals and 47 articles in books. In addition he has extensive organisational and administrative experience, both in organising academic conferences and seminars and as General Secretary of EAEPE since its foundation in 1988.

Leaders responsible for courses on the summer school are as follows:

Course Leaders

Course	Year	Course Leader
Foundation	1996, 1997, 1998	Geoff Hodgson, University of Cambridge, UK
T1	1996	Geoff Hodgson, University of Cambridge, UK
T2	1996	Andrew Tylecote, University of Sheffield, UK
T3	1997	Geoff Hodgson, University of Cambridge, UK
T4	1997	Tony Lawson, University of Cambridge, UK
T5	1997	Andrew Tylecote, University of Sheffield, UK
T6	1998	Klaus Nielsen, Roskilde University Centre, Denmark
T7	1998	Geoff Hodgson, University of Cambridge, UK
T8	1998	Ash Amin, University of Durham, UK

Persons wishing to join EAEPE, or requiring further information about that association, should contact Jane Roe at Sheffield University Management School, 9 Mappin Street, Sheffield, S1 4DT, UK (j.roe@sheffield.ac.uk).

Appendix 1: List of EU Less Favoured Regions

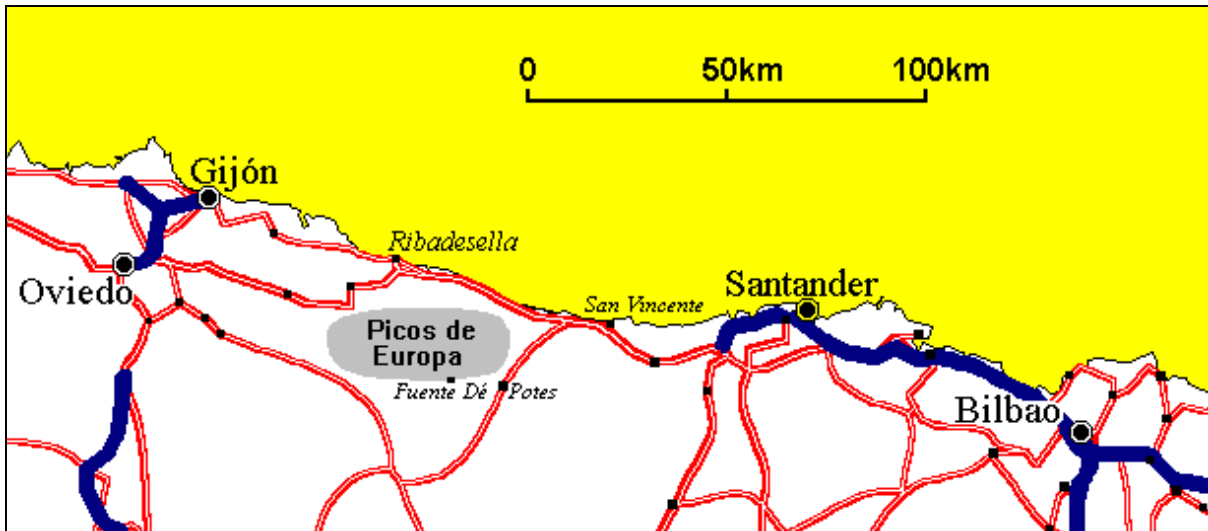
For the purposes of the EC TMR Programme, the 'less favoured regions' of the European Union include both the Objective 1 regions and the least densely populated regions of Finland and Sweden (the Objective 6 regions). The list of regions in this category may change from time to time. The following information is taken from the *EC TMR Information Package, Edition 1994-95*.

Applicants to EAEPE Summer Schools with a place of work in a less favoured region should indicate this region in the place provided on the application form.

According to information provided by the EC the 'less favoured regions' are as follows:

Country	EU 'Less Favoured Regions'
Belgium	Hainaut
Germany	Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Ost-Berlin, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Thüringen
Spain	Andalucia, Asturias, Cantabria, Castilla-Léon, Castilla-La Mancha, Ceuta y Melilla, Comunidad Valenciana, Extremadura, Galicia, Islas Canarias, Murcia
Greece	The entire country
Finland	The 'Maakunta' of Lappi and the three 'Maakunnat' of Kainu, Pohjois-Karjala and Etälä-Savo including some adjacent areas also described as 'Objective 6 Regions' in the Treaty of Accession of 29 August 1994 (OJ No C241/37, p. 354)
France	Départements français d'outre-mer (DOM), Corse, arrondissements d'Avenues, de Douai et de Valenciennes
Ireland	The entire country
Italy	Abruzzi (1996 only), Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Molise, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia
The Netherlands	Flevoland
Portugal	The entire country
Sweden	All 'Objective 6 Regions' of northern Sweden, roughly commensurate with the 'län' of Norrbotten, Västerbotten and Jämtland but with the exclusion of certain districts and the addition of some other adjacent areas. For details see the Treaty of Accession of 29 August 1994 (OJ No C241/37, p. 354)
United Kingdom	Highlands and Islands Enterprise Area, Merseyside, Northern Ireland

Appendix 2: Bus and Train Times to Ribadesella



Reported bus and train times for weekdays in July are as follows:

By Bus

<i>Depart Oviedo</i>	08.30	10.30	17.30	21.00
<i>Arrive Ribadesella</i>	09.50	11.45	18.45	22.15
<i>Depart Santander</i>	08.30	14.30		
<i>Arrive Ribadesella</i>	10.35	16.35		
<i>Depart Bilbao</i>	07.00	12.45		
<i>Arrive Ribadesella</i>	10.35	16.35		

By Train

<i>Depart Oviedo</i>	08.26	15.50	18.35
<i>Arrive Ribadesella</i>	10.14	17.30	20.30
<i>Depart Santander</i>	08.35	16.10	
<i>Arrive Ribadesella</i>	11.30	18.48	

Please note that these times may change and they should be confirmed with your travel agent. EAEPE will not be held responsible for any inaccuracies.

Participants should plan to arrive on Tuesday 16 July at the Gran Hotel del Sella in Ribadesella before 17.00 at the latest.

Appendix 3: Mountain Walking Expedition

Prior to the EAEPE Summer School, an optional 6-day mountain walking expedition is planned in the Picos de Europa - a spectacular mountain range close to Ribadesella. This area has an international reputation among climbers and walkers for its spectacular limestone scenery. The Picos de Europa are so named because they were often the first sight of Europe from ships crossing the Atlantic from the Americas.

The expedition will be an ideal opportunity for participants to meet together prior the EAEPE 1996 Summer School. Unfortunately, no financial subsidies are available for this trip. In addition to the food and equipment required (see below) you will need money for public transport and for up to three nights in relatively cheap hotels.

To join this expedition you must be an experienced mountain walker and be physically fit. No children under 16 are allowed. You will have to carry a rucksack weighing 20kg or more over long distances in rough and remote country. However, no rock climbing nor glacier crossings are involved. The route follows established paths, but these are very steep in places and there will be some exposed heights and some scrambling over rocks.

Hostel and refuge accommodation is limited in the Picos de Europa and it is thus necessary to bring camping equipment.

Itinerary

The walk will start at the top of the Fuente Dé cable car on the morning of Wednesday 10 July. Fuente Dé is 20km north-west of Potes, to which it is connected by a bus service. Cheap accommodation is available at Potes. Potes is on the N621 road, south-west of the beautiful coastal town of San Vicente. Potes is connected to the coastal Gijon-Santander N634 road and to Santander by bus. The distance from Potes to San Vicente is 35km and from San Vicente to Santander is 55km. The complete bus journey from Santander to Potes takes about two hours and there are two or more buses each day.

After ascending in the Fuente Dé cable car, the party will head northwards across the Central Massif. Probably on the second day - and weather permitting - there will be an attempt to ascend the Torre de Cerrado (2648m), the highest point in the Picos de Europa. The ascent is no more than a rock scramble but it is optional. The descent is by the same route as the ascent, allowing a divided party to meet up again at the foot of the mountain.

The route will continue northwards towards Bulnes and descend into and spectacular Cares Gorge near Puente Poncebos. The party will turn west up the famous Cares Gorge route - one of the most magnificent gorge walks in Europe - to the village of Cain.

From Cain the party will ascend into the Western Massif and the Covadonga National Park. Passing the idyllic mountain lakes of Enol and Ercina, the aim is to reach the small town of Covadonga by the evening of Monday 15 July. Covadonga is where in 722 the Visigothic King Pelayo and his small group of followers repulsed the Moorish armies and began the Christian reconquest of Spain - a process that took until 1492 and more than seven

centuries to complete. (No parallel with a future repulsion of neoclassical economics from Europe is hoped or intended.)

The complete distance covered on the walk will be about 60km. Six complete days are scheduled for the journey.

From Covadonga there is public transport to Cangas and on to Ribadesella. Note that this is not a circular route and it is not desirable to leave extra luggage at Fuente Dé.

Places of Rendezvous

Because the journey will end at Ribadesella, the first rendezvous will be there at 14.00hrs on Tuesday 9 July. This will give an opportunity to leave your luggage at the hotel prior to the EAEPE Summer School. If sufficient people meet at this first rendezvous then a taxi or minibus will be hired to take the party from Ribadesella to Potes.

The second rendezvous will be at the hotel Casa Cayo in Potes at 21.00hrs. The Casa Cayo is recommended for an overnight stay on 9-10 July. Telephone (34) 42 73 01 50 to book a room.

If you fail to reach the first and second rendezvous, then there will be a third and final chance to meet the party at the bottom of the Fuente Dé cable car at 10.00am on Wednesday 10 July. The party will move on and start the walk shortly after 10.00am.

In summary, the three rendezvous points are as follows:

Rendezvous 1	Gran Hotel del Sella, Ribadesella	Tuesday 9 July	14.00hrs
Rendezvous 2	Casa Cayo, Potes	Tuesday 9 July	21.00hrs
Rendezvous 3	Foot of Fuente Dé Cable Car	Wednesday 10 July	10.00hrs

Joining the Walk

If you wish to join the mountain walking expedition then contact Geoff Hodgson at the Judge Institute of Management Studies, University of Cambridge, Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1AG (email: gmh@eng.cam.ac.uk). He will be pleased to advise you concerning equipment, etc..

Furthermore, it will be necessary to form up into groups of 2-3 people to share tents and other equipment. Please advise Geoff Hodgson if you already have a group or if you wish to join one.

Please study the following equipment list. If you do not have a pair already, then the boots and socks should be purchased first and worn regularly to soften the leather and harden the feet.

Equipment Required for Expedition

It is important to keep the weight to a minimum by using lightweight equipment and by not carrying too many spare items of clothing. We are all going to smell a bit sweaty after a few days. Remember, however, that temperatures are likely to go below zero Celsius and some warm clothing is required. There is little water on the Picos de Europa and a large unbreakable water bottle is required.

Essential Items

Passport and money
Rucksack
High energy snacks - dried fruit, chocolate, etc.
Large metal or plastic water bottle: minimum 2 litres
Water purifying tablets
Compass
Whistle
Torch
First aid kit - including small scissors and adhesive plasters for feet
Suntan lotion
Toilet necessities including toilet paper
Plastic or aluminium plate + mug
Spoon + knife
Hat
Sunglasses
Long trousers
Short trousers
Two shirts
Set of spare underwear
Sweater
Socks, plus spare pair(s)
Gloves
Cagoule or anorak with hood
Walking boots
Sleeping bag
Plastic bags in which to pack clothing etc.

Essential Items - but to be shared in groups of 2 or more

Maps: There are several, but the 1:25,000 scale *Macino Central de los Picos de Europa* and *Macino Occidental de los Picos de Europa*, by Miguel A. Adrados are about the best. Both should be available in shops in Potes.
Guidebooks: Robin Walker, *Walks and Climbs in the Picos de Europa*, Cicerone Press, Milnthorpe, Cumbria, UK; Robin G. Collomb, *Picos de Europa*, West Col Productions, Goring, Berks. RG8 9AA, UK.
Lightweight tent
Small cooking stove (preferably gas)
Small aluminium cooking pans
Matches or lighter
Dried food for 6 days per person
Tin opener

Optional Items

Felt jacket
Waterproof overtrousers
Map case
Puttees/snow gaiters
Plastic foam camping mattress
Lightweight survival bag
Binoculars
Altimeter
Camera
Ski poles - to be used as walking sticks

