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.
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


**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

**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

17-19 July  
22-24 July

### 1997 - Greece

**Foundation Course:**
Institutional and Technological Change - Introductory Theory and Methodology

**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

16-18 July  
21-23 July

### 1998 - Ireland

**Foundation Course:**
Institutional and Technological Change - Introductory Theory and Methodology

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

**T7. Advanced Theory:**
Theoretical Frontiers of Institutional and Evolutionary Economics

**T8. Industrial Districts, Regions and Globalisation:**
Theoretical Issues and European Policy Perspectives

15-17 July  
20-22 July

(provisional structure 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

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### 1997 - Greece (Provisional Times and Dates)

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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

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


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


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
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


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**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**


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

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


**T8. Industrial Districts, Regions and Globalisation: Theoretical Issues and European Policy Perspectives**

**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**


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Conference Location</th>
<th>Conference Theme</th>
<th>Number of Conference Delegates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Keswick, UK</td>
<td>‘European Economic Integration’</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Florence, Italy</td>
<td>‘Rethinking Economics: Theory and Policy for Europe in the 21st Century’</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Vienna, Austria</td>
<td>‘The Evolution of Mixed Economies: East and West’</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Copenhagen, Denmark</td>
<td>‘Challenges to Institutional and Evolutionary Economic Theory: Growth, Uncertainty and Change’</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Krakow, Poland</td>
<td>‘Transforming Economies and Societies: Towards an Institutional Theory of Economic Change’</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Course Leader</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Geoff Hodgson, University of Cambridge, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Andrew Tylecote, University of Sheffield, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Geoff Hodgson, University of Cambridge, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Tony Lawson, University of Cambridge, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T5</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Andrew Tylecote, University of Sheffield, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Klaus Nielsen, Roskilde University Centre, Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T7</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Geoff Hodgson, University of Cambridge, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T8</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Ash Amin, University of Durham, UK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>EU ‘Less Favoured Regions’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Hainaut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Ost-Berlin, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Thüringen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Andalucia, Asturias, Cantabria, Castilla-Léon, Castilla-La Mancha, Ceuta y Melilla, Comunidad Valenciana, Extremadura, Galicia, Islas Canarias, Murcia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>The entire country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>The ‘Maakunta’ of Lappi and the three ‘Maakunnat’ of Kainu, Pohjois-Karjala and Etalä-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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Départements français d’outre-mer (DOM), Corse, arrondissements d’Avenues, de Douai et de Valenciennes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>The entire country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Abruzzi (1996 only), Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Molise, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>Flevoland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>The entire country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Highlands and Islands Enterprise Area, Merseyside, Northern Ireland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2: Bus and Train Times to Ribadesella

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

**By Bus**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depart Oviedo</th>
<th>08.30</th>
<th>10.30</th>
<th>17.30</th>
<th>21.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Ribadesella</td>
<td>09.50</td>
<td>11.45</td>
<td>18.45</td>
<td>22.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depart Santander</td>
<td>08.30</td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Ribadesella</td>
<td>10.35</td>
<td>16.35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depart Bilbao</td>
<td>07.00</td>
<td>12.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Ribadesella</td>
<td>10.35</td>
<td>16.35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**By Train**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depart Oviedo</th>
<th>08.26</th>
<th>15.50</th>
<th>18.35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Ribadesella</td>
<td>10.14</td>
<td>17.30</td>
<td>20.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depart Santander</td>
<td>08.35</td>
<td>16.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Ribadesella</td>
<td>11.30</td>
<td>18.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Vincente. Potes is connected to the coastal Gijon-Santander N634 road and to Santander by bus. The distance from Potes to San Vincente is 35km and from San Vincente 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 Torré 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rendezvous 1</th>
<th>Gran Hotel del Sella, Ribadesella</th>
<th>Tuesday 9 July</th>
<th>14.00hrs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rendezvous 2</td>
<td>Casa Cayo, Potes</td>
<td>Tuesday 9 July</td>
<td>21.00hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rendezvous 3</td>
<td>Foot of Fuente Dé Cable Car</td>
<td>Wednesday 10 July</td>
<td>10.00hrs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
- 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
- Altimeter
- Camera
- Ski poles - to be used as walking sticks