European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy

Summer Schools

1997 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

November 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 contract with the European Commission.
Introduction

A major European Commission (EC) 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 first summer school was held in July 1996 in Ribadesella in Spain. Reactions by participants to the 1996 summer school include: ‘Congratulations on this tremendous success - thanks’; ‘Overall a real success’, ‘Excellently organised and stimulating’; ‘I found the summer school very helpful’; ‘I can’t tell you how much I enjoyed meeting such an interesting and amiable group of people in such a wonderful setting’; ‘In general I enjoyed very much the summer school and I thank you for all your efforts’; ‘Congratulations for the organisation, and thank you for all the energy you put in this summer school to make it successful’.

The locations of the next two summer schools are:

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 65 participants will attend each summer school. The financial grant from the European Commission means that participant tuition fees, accommodation and travel costs for citizens of the European Union (EU) and Associated States (presently Iceland and Norway) are heavily subsidised. Further details of this financial support are given below. (Without a subsidy, the full tuition fee for every 1997 participant - EU and non-EU - is 575 ecu.)

Each summer school is 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 are 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 involving key experts.

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 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 policy usefulness.

The three summer schools 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 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 are asked to choose courses from a number of closely related themes. All lecturers are leading researchers in the area. Participants 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 meals (with the exception of the lunches on Saturday and Sunday), and accommodation costs for 10 nights, paid. Tuition fees will be heavily subsidised. Each participant in this category will be asked to pay just £100 towards the cost of tuition, one half in advance and one half upon registration.(The full tuition fee for every 1997 participant is 575 ecu.) Travel costs - cheapest public transport only, excluding cars and taxis - 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 (with the exception of the lunches on the Saturday and Sunday). As a result, participants in receipt of such scholarships shall not be required to pay a (£50) deposit. For recipients of scholarships, travel costs by cheap public transport - excluding cars and taxis - 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 (except lunches on the Saturday and Sunday), accommodation and tuition.

**All applicants must fill in an appropriate application form.** If there are no application forms with this prospectus then write to Elaine Davidson, Sheffield University Management School, 9 Mappin Street, Sheffield, S1 4DT, UK (e.davidson@sheffield.ac.uk) for 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 31 March 1997.
Scientific Information

(As Published in the 1996 Prospectus)

‘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


**Expected Impact**

The three summer schools 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 are asked to choose courses from eight connected themes, distributed over the three years.

For details of the foundation course and the theme courses see pages 10-20 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). In 1997 these participants will be asked to pay a fee of £100 towards the total cost of tuition (575 ecu). 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 a tuition 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 EU participants shall be nationals of any one country.
- No more than one-third of the EU participants shall 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 (except lunches on the Saturday and Sunday), accommodation and tuition.

Apart from the above measures, applicants will be selected purely on merit. The capacity of each summer school will be about 65. Applicants will be asked to submit an application form by a specified date in 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 or 1997 summer schools are automatically permitted to attend any subsequent summer school, as long as they are aged 35 or under at the time of the summer school in question. However, this does not necessarily imply that funding will be available for such participants.

Application Procedure

All applicants must fill in an appropriate application form. There is an application form for new participants and a different form for those who attended the 1996 summer school. If there are no application forms with this prospectus then write to Elaine Davidson, Sheffield University Management School, 9 Mappin Street, Sheffield, S1 4DT, UK for further copies.

In addition, participants who have not attended the 1996 summer school 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.

Persons who attended the 1996 summer school may claim a place on the 1997 summer school, clearly indicating on the form whether they have funding, or are applying for EC or other financial support. EC funding is for citizens of the European Union, Iceland or Norway who are aged 35 or under. Applicants for EC funding who attended the 1996 summer school must also submit a cheque for £50. This cheque will be returned if the applicant is not allocated a funded place on the summer school. If a funded place is offered then the £50 fee becomes non-returnable.

Applicants for EC funding who have not attended the 1996 summer school will be asked to submit a cheque for £50 at a later stage, if and when they are offered a place. If a funded place is offered and accepted then the £50 fee becomes non-returnable.

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 31 March 1997.

It is hoped to inform all applicants of the decision by the middle of May.

Registration for the 1997 Summer School will commence at the Hotel Panorama, Galatos, near Hania, Crete, Greece at 15.00hrs on Tuesday 15 July. Upon registration, participants with EC funding will be asked to pay the remaining half (£50) of the fee of £100.

All successful applicants will be asked to agree to stay for the whole of the summer school, that is for 10 nights; arriving no later than 15 July and departing no earlier than 25 July.

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

Accommodation will be rented for 10 nights for about 65 people. Multiple conference rooms will be available for simultaneous use. Summer Schools will be held in the following locations. The dates for 1998 are provisional:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Arrival Date</th>
<th>Departure Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Tue 15 July</td>
<td>Fri 25 July</td>
<td>Hania, Crete, Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Tue 14 July</td>
<td>Fri 24 July</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each participant will receive a reading list of key articles (see below) 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:

1997 Philip Mirowski, University of Notre Dame, USA
1997 Ulrich Witt, University of Linz, Germany
1998 Giovanni Dosi, University of Rome, Italy
1998 Anthony Giddens, University of Cambridge, UK

The Location of the 1997 Summer School

The location of the 1997 summer school is the Hotel Panorama, Galatos, near Hania, Crete, Greece. The hotel is on the Hania-Kastelli coast road, 4km west of Hania town centre, and is 18km west of Hania airport.

Participants should plan to arrive at the Hotel Panorama on Tuesday 15 July before 17.00 at the latest. You should plan your departure on the morning of Friday 25 July at the earliest.

Crete has airports at Hania and Iraklion. Cheap and regular bus services connect Hania with Iraklion and Rethimnon. The Iraklion to Hania bus takes about 3 hours. There are ferries from Piraeus (near Athens on the Greek mainland) to Hania, Rethimnon and Iraklion. These ferry trips take about 12 hours. There are also ferries direct from Italy.

Hania is close to the famous White Mountains and the longest gorge in Europe - the Gorge of Samaria. 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 grouplets of 3-5. Each grouplet will be asked to make a 20 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 1998) is as follows:

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. Technical 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:
July 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

July 1997 - Hania, Crete, Greece

16-18 July

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

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

**T4. Advanced Methodology:**
Philosophical Issues at the Core of the Social Sciences

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

July 1998 - Ireland

(provisional structure and dates)

15-17 July

**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
### Timetables and Dates

#### 1997 - Hania, Crete, Greece

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>9.30-11.00</th>
<th>11.30-13.00</th>
<th>13.30-17.00</th>
<th>17.00-18.30</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Tue 15 July 1997</td>
<td>1 Foundation +</td>
<td>4 Seminar Groups</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Welcoming Plenary</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 Theme Lecture</td>
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<td>Study Time</td>
<td>1 Foundation +</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wed 16 July 1997</td>
<td>1 Foundation +</td>
<td>4 Seminar Groups</td>
<td>Study Time</td>
<td>1 Theme Lecture</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 Theme Lecture</td>
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<td>Study Time</td>
<td>1 Foundation +</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thu 17 July 1997</td>
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<td>Study Time</td>
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<td>1 Theme Lecture</td>
<td></td>
<td>Study Time</td>
<td>Keynote Lecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fri 18 July 1997</td>
<td>1 Foundation +</td>
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<td>Study Time</td>
<td>Keynote Lecture</td>
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<td>Sun 20 July 1997</td>
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<td>Mon 21 July 1997</td>
<td>2 Theme Lectures</td>
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<td>Study Time</td>
<td>2 Theme Lectures</td>
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<td>Keynote Lecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thu 24 July 1997</td>
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<td>9x2 Grouplet Presentations</td>
<td>16.00-18.30: Final Plenary: Round Table and Feedback</td>
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#### 1998 - Ireland (Provisional Times and Dates)

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Tue 14 July 1998</td>
<td>1 Foundation +</td>
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<td>16.00-18.30: Final Plenary: Round Table and Feedback</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Additional Scholastic Activities

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

Some time is available, particularly at the weekends, for additional scholastic activities. Some further talks and discussion groups may be scheduled. The opportunity also exists for researchers to organise presentations and discussions of their own work. Such extra participations are strongly encouraged.
Lecturers and Syllabi for 1997

* 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).

Seminar Topics

What should be the role of econometrics and mathematical modelling in economics? What is the significance of the distinction between open and closed systems? The meaning of abstraction. The nature of institutions. What is the key difference between the old and the new institutionalism? Can institutions be explained by game theory? Are institutions enablers or constraints? Endogenising preferences. Methodological individualism, for and against. The limits of rational economic man. Cumulative causation versus equilibrium. What is the meaning of novelty and innovation?

Indicative Reading


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**T3. Socio-Economic Evolution:**

*Evolutionary Metaphors, Innovation and Technology*

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**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.

**Lecturers and Tutors**

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

**Seminar Topics**

Is metaphor in science more than a literary frill? The constitutive role of metaphor in science. Physical metaphors and the rise of neoclassical economics. Does neoclassical economics ape physics? Should economics be rid of all natural metaphors? The advantages and disadvantages of metaphors from evolutionary biology. The historical fall and rise of biological metaphors in economics - some lessons for today. Core principles of evolutionary economics. The nature of novelty and innovation. Evolutionary metaphors and technological change. Gradualism versus punctuated evolution in the history of technology. Case studies in technological evolution.

**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 explanation in the absence of the possibility of experimentation
Abstraction, idealisation and truth in social science
Causal, intentional and evolutionary explanations
The limitations of econometrics and mathematical modelling
Reductionism and emergent properties
Critical realism, institutions and evolutionary economics

**Lecturers and Tutors**

Geoffrey Hodgson (University of Cambridge, UK); Tony Lawson (University of Cambridge, UK - leader of T4); Philip Mirowski (University of Notre Dame, USA - keynote lecturer).

**Seminar Topics**

What is the connection between evolutionary economics and critical realism? Why are so many economists opposed to methodology? To what extent are institutionalism, post Keynesianism, Austrianism the same, basically philosophical, project? In what sense must a feminist economics be relativist? Is there a role for econometrics? Can methodology contribute to economics? Explaining inconsistencies between theory and practice in economics. Does epistemological relativism necessitate judgmental relativism? What is transcendental analysis? How alternative is Hayek’s subjectivist social science? What are the implications of realist analysis for policy questions? Distinguishing causal and intentional explanation. Emergent properties. The nature of evolutionary explanation. Can functional explanation in economics be defended? What are the pressing tasks for economic methodologists?
**Indicative Reading**


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**T5. Technical Change & Employment Growth in Europe:**

**Theoretical Issues and European Policy Perspectives**

**Outline Syllabus**

The interrelations of technological change, employment and growth
The technological long wave and its implications for growth
The role of institutions in technological change and economic growth
Explanations of long-run differences in growth rates
Structural change in Europe: technology and employment
Unemployment and Inflation in Europe
Policy implications for Europe

Lecturers and Tutors
Andrew Tylecote (University of Sheffield, UK - leader of T5); Jan Fagerberg (Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Oslo).

Seminar Topics
When does technological change cause unemployment? In what sense does technological change come in waves? What is a technological style and how can the current one be characterised? The institutional factors which affect technological innovation. The institutional factors which affect technological diffusion. How does aggregate demand affect technological change? How are ‘functional’ changes in institutions produced? What can we learn from econometric studies of (a) long run time series of growth (b) cross-section comparisons of growth rates among countries? How badly is Europe now performing in terms of technological change and economic growth? What is the outlook under current policies? What are the implications of Maastrucht and EMU? Is there a case for a change in policy?

Indicative Reading


Themes Appearing in 1998

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
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


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**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 are 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>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Antwerp, Belgium</td>
<td>‘Work, Unemployment and Need: Theory, Evidence, Policies’</td>
<td>150</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 Elaine Davidson, Sheffield University Management School, 9 Mappin Street, Sheffield S1 4DT, UK (e.davidson@sheffield.ac.uk).

The Summer Schools are managed by the EAEPE Summer School Organising Committee. The committee members are currently as follows:

### EAEPE Summer School Organising Committee

- Geoff Hodgson (Coordinator) | University of Cambridge | UK
- Tony Lawson | University of Cambridge | UK
- Klaus Nielsen | Roskilde University | DENMARK
- 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 academic books, 4 edited or co-edited books, 47 articles in academic journals and 49 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 1997 and 1998 summer schools are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Course Leader</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>1997, 1998</td>
<td>Geoff Hodgson, University of Cambridge, 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>
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<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 Elaine Davidson at Sheffield University Management School, 9 Mappin Street, Sheffield, S1 4DT, UK (e.davidson@sheffield.ac.uk).
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: About Crete

Getting There

The summer school will be held at the Hotel Panorama, Galatos, near Hania. This is on the Hania-Kastelli coast road, 5km west of Hania town centre, and 18km west of Hania airport.

Crete has airports at Hania and Iraklion. Cheap and regular bus services connect Hania with Iraklion and Rethimnon. The Iraklion to Hania bus takes about 3 hours. There are ferries from Piraeus (near Athens on the Greek mainland) to Hania, Rethimnon and Iraklion. These ferry trips take about 12 hours. There are also ferries direct from Italy.

Some History

Crete is seeped in ancient mythology. Zeus, the supreme deity, was born and raised on the island. The beautiful goddess Europe - who gave her name to our continent - was kidnapped by Zeus and taken to Crete, where she bore his children. One of them was named Minos, and from this mythological name derives the title of the first civilisation in Europe - the Minoan.

The Minoan civilisation lasted from about 3000 to 1400 BC, and is referred to by Homer in his Odyssey. It is believed that the civilisation may have been destroyed by the volcanic eruption of the island of Santorini. Many Minoan archaeological sites remain, including the famous palace of Knossos, just south of Iraklion.

The Romans governed Crete from 67 BC to 395 AD. St Paul arrived in 59 AD, bringing Christianity to the island. When the Roman Empire divided into two, Crete became part of Byzantium. In the ninth century the Saracen Arabs conquered Crete, but it was recaptured by Byzantium in 961. In 1204 Crete was sold for cash to Venice. It remained under Venetian rule for 465 years. Many Venetian buildings remain on the island.

In the seventeenth century the expanding Ottoman Empire set its sights on Crete. The Turks took Hania in 1645 and Rethimnon in 1648. After a siege lasting 21 years, Iraklion fell in 1669. In 1898 Turkey was forced by a coalition of major European powers to give Crete autonomous status within the Ottoman Empire. Union with Greece came about in 1913.

German paratroops landed on Crete on 20 May 1941. It was the first airborne invasion in history. The island fell in just 11 days. The allied armies - British, New Zealand and Australian - evacuated from the southern coast. Crete remained under German rule until 1945.
Appendix 3: Mountain Walking Expedition

Prior to the summer school, an optional 4-day mountain walking expedition is planned in the White Mountains. There will be a descent of the famous Gorge of Samaria - the longest gorge in Europe.

The expedition will be an ideal opportunity for participants to meet together prior the summer school. However, no financial subsidies are available for this trip. In addition to the equipment required (see below) you will need money for transport and for 3 nights in relatively cheap hotels. The total cost is estimated at about 100 ecu per person.

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 15kg 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.

Itinerary

Participants will rendezvous at the Hotel Panorama near Hania at 16.00 hrs on Friday 11 July. This will give an opportunity to leave luggage at the hotel prior to the summer school. A minibus will be hired to take the party to the village of Omalos, in the White Mountains at 1060 metres above sea level.

The walkers will stay at a hotel in Omalos for three nights. On the Saturday and Sunday there will be two mountain ascents, one of Gingilos (2080m) and another around Melindaou (2133m). On Monday 14 July they will leave the hotel for the last time and descend the Gorge of Samaria, reaching the sea at the hamlet of Agia Roumeli. An early start will ensure that there is time for a swim.

There is no road out of Agia Roumeli. It is necessary to take the boat eastwards along the coast to Hora Sfakion. From Hora Sfakion there is a bus back to Hania.

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..

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

Unlike the 1996 expedition, we shall not be camping. We shall use cheap hotels instead. The cost will be about 6,000 drachmas per person per night, for three nights.

Given the strong sun and high midday temperatures an early start on each day is necessary. (Hence, unlike the 1996 Picos expedition, post-midnight revelries will be strongly discouraged!) There are substantial risks of heatstroke, sunstroke and dehydration, so we must plan accordingly, and attempt to take to the shade at midday. Many people have died from the summer heat in the White Mountains of Crete. There is as much risk from the impact of the sun above, than from a fall upon a rock below.

*It is a condition of joining the expedition that you bring all the essential items on the following list.* Because of the high temperatures, pay particular attention to the water bottle, sun block lotion,
sunglasses and hat. For instance, the hat should be a light colour, have a substantial peak or brim, but remain secure on the head in a wind. Also, if you have skin that is sensitive to the sun then you should bring long trousers and at least one long-sleeved shirt.
Essential Equipment

Passport and Money
Rucksack
High energy snacks - dried fruit, etc., not chocolate, it will melt!
Large metal or plastic water bottle: minimum 2 litres
Water purifying tablets or water purifier
Compass - essential for safety reasons
Whistle - to attract attention if you are cut off from the main party
Torch - essential for safety reasons
First aid kit - including small scissors and adhesive plasters for feet
Sun block lotion
Insect repellant
Toilet necessities including toilet paper
Hat - affording protection from sun
Sunglasses
Short trousers
Two shirts
Set of spare underwear
Sweater - it can be cold in the mountains at night!
Socks, plus spare pair
Rainproof cagoule or anorak
Walking boots

Optional Equipment

Swimming costume - for a swim in the sea at the end of the Samaria Gorge
Long trousers - to cover sensitive skin on legs from excessive exposure to the sun
Local maps; camera; walking sticks; binoculars; altimeter; etc..

Some More History - Especially Relevant to the Expedition

In 1866 Crete revolted against Turkish rule. The rebels were defeated throughout much of the island but the area from Omalos to Agia Roumeli remained free for some time. A rebel newspaper - The Cretan - was published in the village of Samaria. Attempts to recapture the territory from the north at Omalos and the south at Agia Roumeli were repulsed. This rebel enclave held out until 1869.

Shortly after the German landing on Crete in 20 May 1941, King George II of Greece was evacuated from the island. He and his entourage travelled by mule from Hania up to Omalos, and then down the Samaria Gorge. They were picked up by the British warship HMS Decoy and taken to Egypt.

Although the Germans attempted to gain control of airfields at Maleme (16 km to the west of Hania), Rethimnon and Iraklion. They were initially defeated at all but Maleme. An allied counter attack on Maleme failed. After landing several aircraft under allied fire, the balance of the battle went in favour of the invaders. On 25 May there was a noted battle at Galatos (near the present day Hotel Panorama). The village was briefly recaptured by New Zealanders from the advancing German army.

Two days later the allied forces were ordered to evacuate the island. Many trudged south over the mountains along the road to Hora Sfakion. On the last three nights in May, British warships took off several thousand allied soldiers from the beach. On 1 June the evacuation was abandoned, leaving 5,000 troops behind. Most of these became prisoners of war. A few attempted to find boats and escape - some with success. Others joined Cretan resistance fighters in the mountains.

In 1962 the Samaria Gorge was declared a national park. According to that legislation, the historic village of Samaria was evacuated and abandoned to nature and to the tourists.