Association Charles Gide
Pour l'Etude de la Pensée Economique
Maison des Sciences Economiques
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LA LETTRE CHARLES GIDE

AVRIL 2001 - LETTRE N° 5

EDITORIAL

Cette livraison de la Lettre Charles Gide sera la dernière avant le prochain Colloque bi-annuel de notre Association à Strasbourg, fin septembre 2001. L'Assemblée Générale qui aura lieu à cette occasion, accompagnée des élections partielles du tiers du Conseil d'Administration, clôturera l'exercice du Bureau actuel. Nous présenterons évidemment lors de cette Assemblée le bilan des deux années d'activité. Ici-même je souhaiterais m'arrêter sur un élément de notre bilan: c'est la Lettre même de l'Association. Comme vous pouvez le constater à l'examen des trois dernières livraisons de notre Lettre, nous en avons développé sensiblement la formule en y intégrant des rubriques supplémentaires qui assurent à la fois une meilleure communication entre les instances dirigeantes de l'Association et ses membres et une meilleure information des lecteurs sur les publications, les événements et les manifestations scientifiques notables dans le domaine de l'histoire de la pensée et épistémologie économiques. Il convient de rappeler à ce sujet le travail soigné de Nathalie Sigot, notre Secrétaire générale, auquel la nouvelle formule de la Lettre doit l'essentiel de sa mise en œuvre.

SOMMAIRE

La vie de notre Association est scandée, comme vous le savez, par trois événements majeurs : les Journées d'étude, l'Université d'été et le Colloque bi-annuel. Je tiens par conséquent à vous rappeler, une fois encore, le calendrier de ces manifestations à venir.

Les Journées d'étude de l'Association sont programmées pour la deuxième moitié du mois de juin 2002, à Montréal. Elles seront organisées par notre collègue Gilles Dostaler et porteront sur le thème : « Que reste-t-il de Keynes et du keynésianisme ? ». La date exacte de la manifestation sera fixée prochainement, en fonction du calendrier du colloque de la *History of Economic Society* qui sera connu vers la fin du mois prochain. Nous serons en mesure de publier l'Appel à contributions de ces Journées d'étude dans la prochaine Lettre. En ce qui concerne les Journées d'étude il faut distinguer celles, bi-annuelles, qui font partie des manifestations officielles et régulières de l'Association et celles qui relèvent de l'initiative de différents laboratoires de recherche qui souhaitent le parrainage et le soutien de Charles Gide. Les organisateurs de Journées d'étude correspondant à cette deuxième catégorie sont invités à communiquer leur projet au Bureau de l'Association suffisamment en avance par rapport à la date de réalisation de la manifestation pour que le Conseil d'Administration puisse disposer du temps nécessaire pour l'examen du dossier. Je rappelle également à ce propos qu'une manifestation scientifique parrainée ou soutenue par notre Association doit intégrer dans son Comité scientifique deux membres de notre Conseil d'Administration.

La quatrième Université d'été, organisée conjointement avec le GDR « Histoire de la pensée et de méthodologie économiques » aura lieu, sous la responsabilité de Richard Aréna, à Nice, à la Maison du Séminaire, du 3 au 8 septembre 2001. Le thème retenu cette année est « Connaissance et Croyances en Histoire de la pensée économique ». La présentation, l'Appel à contributions et les informations relatives à l'organisation matérielle de cette manifestation se trouvent dans les pages 22-24 de la présente Lettre.

Enfin le Colloque de l'Association porte cette année sur le thème « Agréger, répartir, échanger : La valeur d'Aristote à Sraffa, Shapley et Debreu ». Il aura lieu à Strasbourg, au Pôle Européen de Gestion et d'Economie, du 27 au 29 septembre. On trouvera le bulletin d'inscription, et page 22, la présentation de la manifestation dont l'Appel à contributions avait été joint à la précédente livraison de notre Lettre (octobre 2000). Ce colloque sera précédé, le 26 septembre 2001, d'une Journée d'étude sur l'œuvre économique, mathématique, statistique et épistémologique de Ladislas BORTKIEWICZ. Comme il est de coutume, l'Assemblée Générale et les élections partielles du Conseil d'Administration se dérouleront à l'occasion du Colloque, le 27 septembre 2001, en fin d'après-midi. Vous trouverez à la page 2 un Appel à candidature pour les sept postes dont les titulaires actuels ont achevé le mandat.

Nous venons de réaliser et d'envoyer à l'ensemble de nos membres le nouvel Annuaire de l'Association (cf. p. 2).

En espérant vous retrouver à Strasbourg, fin septembre, à l'occasion du Colloque sur la valeur, je vous prie de recevoir mes meilleurs sentiments.

A bientôt.

Ragip Ege

Président de l'Association
Charles Gide

L'association

L'Annuaire 2000 de l'Association est paru : il comprend 110 fiches, établies à partir des informations que vous nous avez envoyées. Seuls les fiches des adhérents à jour de leur cotisation en 2000 ont pu être insérées dans l'Annuaire : pour les autres, il n'était pas possible de vérifier leurs coordonnées...

IMPORTANT : APPEL A CANDIDATURE
RENOUVELLEMENT D'UNE PARTIE DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DE L'ASSOCIATION

Pierre Delmas, Ragip Ege, Pierre Garrouste, Michel Herland, Gérard Jorland, Jérôme Lallement et Nathalie Sigot ont achevé leur mandat. Sept sièges du C.A. sont donc a pourvoir. Pour préparer le scrutin par correspondance que nous imposent nos statuts, nous vous demandons, si vous souhaitez être candidats, de bien vouloir envoyer une déclaration de candidature en ce sens (voir feuille de candidature jointe à cette lettre) avant le 15 juin 2001 (cachet de la poste faisant foi) à l'adresse suivante :

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Les rapports de nos correspondants étrangers

❖ *L'histoire de la pensée économique aux Etats-Unis, par Laurence Moss*

(Babson College)

THE IMPOSSIBLE JOB MARKET FOR HISTORIANS OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Historians of economics help students understand both (1) economic ideas and (2) the context in which those ideas developed. As Mark Blaug stated in a recent article, the job of the historian is to reconstruct the past by offering a «careful reading not only of the texts of the economists that one is studying, but also of the previous generation of thinkers in order to understand the context in which the economists in question were writing» (Blaug 2001, p. 151). Blaug also points out (as most historians do) that this pattern of research also often helps students understand contemporary economic debates and issues (Blaug 2001, p. 148). This enterprise can be and often is immensely rewarding for the serious student of our subject, but then again not all of our students are very «serious» about anything other than getting a satisfactory job after graduation. I have observed from my vantage point that it is the practical side of economics that attracts the most admiration from students and not its historical core of research and analysis.

As a reality check, I webbed over to the «JOE» website sponsored by the American Economic Association (AEA). All members of the AEA have a «professional obligation to list their job openings» on the JOE website before hiring the candidate to fill the position (American Economic Association 2001, p. 1). I examined the March 2001 list of advertised jobs and discovered to my utter amazement that Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New York had advertised for an economist with a field in «methodology and the history of economic thought» (March 2001 JOE : Vassar College, p. 1). This sensational news was tempered by the text below which stated that the job was for only a one-year visiting position and in addition the candidate had to teach a course in «Critical Political Economy.» Now it was this last requirement that puzzled me a bit—was Vassar looking for a practicing left-wing economist? What else could «Critical Political Economy» be all about?

Rather than speculate about such matters of great academic importance, I phoned up Vassar's hard-working chair, Dr. Paul Johnson. He told me that Dr. Alexander Thompson III, who taught a course at the college on alternative approaches, was taking a short leave from teaching and a replacement had to be found. Dr. Johnson assured me that it was not a political appointment and that even a qualified Austrian school economist might apply since the emphasis of the undergraduate program was not on politics and lobbying but on understanding and comparing intellectual traditions. What a great and uncommon opportunity for an itinerant historian of economics!

This job must have gone quickly because in the April 2001 JOE list the Vassar ad was gone and the only job remotely related to the history of economics was one far away at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. They are looking for an expert on Public Administration and Political Economy but also with a «background in quantitative methods» (April 2001 JOE:Ben-Gurion University). I have been asked by the editors of this newsletter to report on the history of economic thought in North America; and Beer-Sheva, Israel is far, far away from my assigned district.

From the evidence in JOE, I conclude that the situation looks bleak for historians of eco-nomic thought. The United States' academic world seems to have lost interest in this specialty—it is just another version of the «the end of history.» But surely this cold shoulder treatment of historians of economics is not a novel phenomenon. It has been going on for quite some time—ask the older generation, that is, ask me!

Yet, despite the scarcity of history of thought teaching jobs, there are scores of historians of economics teaching in American colleges and universities. How so?

The secret is that historians of economics are to some extent like the mythical wolf in sheep's clothing. They apply for jobs in fields other than their beloved specialty. They publish articles on subjects in which they have an inte-rest but usually not the passionate interest that drove them into academics in the first place. Historical insights and understanding is covertly smuggled into college courses that their colleagues would never dream of providing such obvious opportunities. Of course, even in applied econometrics it is possible and rewarding to review the history of the method and the several contexts in which it was first applied. I know of several eminent historians of economics who first established reputations in related fields before «outing» themselves as historians of economics. With their reputation settled and their retirement annuities secure, they whip off their disguise and spend the sunset decades of their academic career doing what comes so naturally for them—the history of economic thought.

What lessons are here for the next generation of historians? Mantras such as «be true to thyself» might be good advice to historians who have inherited great wealth and do not need to work, but for the rest of us hungry wolves there is only the sheep skin wardrobe. It is necessary to dress up when applying for academic jobs and in some cases to wear a complete disguise. Historians of economics need a second field — a money field. This second field must become the first field on the academic resume. As this disguised job candidate accumulates promotions, tenure and stature, he or she approaches the happy day when the disguise can be cast of and the joys of historical research can once again become the wages of academic commitment.

In the Wall Street Journal, dated February 20, 2001, journalist Jon E. Hilsenrath reports that young professors are being courted like royalty, as schools facing a shortage of qualified professors compete zealously for the best and the brightest (Hilsenrath 2001, p. B1).

With the retirement of the post-Vietnam War generation in the States and the growing popularity of economics as a major it is the new generation of economists that have the market power. Professor Richard Clarida of Columbia University pointed out that economics is a popular major because it is perceived as helpful to students, especially if they «decide their career paths may take them into business schools, consulting or financial markets» (quoted by Hilsenrath 2001, p. B1). I would add a career in law to Clarida's short list. Now what are we to make of all of this?

I conclude that the rising generation of historians of economics must wear the disguise of either a financial, legal, or management expert. Once secure teaching these «money» fields and once immersed in the world of scholarly competition and publication in the «money» fields, the wolf can dream of the day when he or she can cast off the sheep's clothing and be at last authentic. Without such a long-term strategy and without such a declaration of research interests, there is really not much hope for the failing industry of the «history of economic thought» in North America. The world is just too practical for the «worldly philosopher,» and most worldy philosophers have to earn a living. In this respect, historians of economics are much like their students.

REFERENCES

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Blaug, Mark. 2001. «No History of Ideas, Please, We're Economists» *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 15 (Winter) : 145 - 164.

Hilsenrath, Jon E. 2001. «In Hot Pursuit of Economics Ph.D's : Short Supply and Big Demand Mean Young Graduates Are Courted Like Royalty,» *The Wall Street Journal* (February 20) : B1, B14.

JOE, 2001. «March 2001 JOE: Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY» http://www.eco.ytexas.edu /joe/db/0103w/joe038.html

❖ *L'histoire de la pensée économique en Allemagne, par Bertram Schefold*

(Fachbereich Wirtschaftswissenschaften - Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universitaet, Frankfurt am Main)

History of Economic Thought in Germany: Some Recent Activities

As in other European countries, the history of economic thought played a major role in Germany around the turn of the century and declined somewhat in importance between the wars. There was still scope for a historical orientation after the second world war, but the belief that economics should primarily be an analytical science, that its empirical foundation should rely on econometrics and a certain technocratic optimism in the profession did not leave much room for the history of economic thought. Although research and teaching continued in the field, less importance was attached to them than in earlier periods. A revival has taken place since around 1980, however.

I have given a brief description of this process in my article "The revival of Economic Thought in Germany: The *Dogmenhistorischer Ausschuß*" (*History of Political Economy*, 26 :2, 1994, pp. 327-35)

As was noted there, the main meeting ground for economists interested in the history of economic thought in the German speaking area is the *Dogmenhistorischer Ausschuß*. It is not an independent society but a kind of commission of the *Verein für Socialpolitik* which is the main professional organisation of economists in Germany and in the German speaking area. The *Dogmenhistorischer Ausschuß* therefore is composed of elected members, like an academy. There are annual meetings, the proceedings of which are regularly published in a series of books, entitled *Studien zur Entwicklung der ökonomischen Theorie*. It is a distinguishing feature of those meetings that only a small number of papers are given (e. g. six in two days) which are discussed very extensively and thoroughly; the results of the discussion are incorporated by the author in the article which is afterwards published in *Studien zur Entwicklung der ökonomischen Theorie*. These articles, therefore, usually are longer than the short papers presented in rapid succession in simultaneous sessions at international conferences. The presentations, of course, are in German. The *Dogmenhistorischer Ausschuß* has been in existence since 1980. In my article referred to above, I have summarised the contents of the first eleven volumes in English. I here continue those summaries.

Volume XII of the Studien zur Entwicklung der ökonomischen Theorie (Rieter H., ed., Berlin : Duncker & Humblot, 1992) was dedicated to the relations between the history of German economic thought and Eastern Europe. Jürgen G. Backhaus examined the migration of German economists from West to East which took place primarily in the first decades of the nineteenth century (it was in part due to the Napoleonic invasion). He examined what kind of knowledge was transferred in this manner, and not only from West to East, but also in the other direction, since the German emigrants continued usually to publish in German, and their publications now contained materials about Eastern Europe. One of the points raised in the discussion was whether it is permissible to speak of a German-Russian school.

Jochen Schumann's paper was dedicated to Heinrich von Storch, an author who lived in Russia, published in French and was of German origin. He wrote in the classical Smithian tradition and anticipated some ricardian elements (there is notably a passage in which he develops the principle of comparative advantage prior to Ricardo). Schumann evaluated his contributions to the theory of value and rent, to real and monetary theories of foreign trade and to development economics.

Karl Häuser reported on the work of Adolph Wagner when he was professor at the University of Dorpat (today in Lithuania) and sometime before he became the celebrated professor and colleague of Schmoller in Berlin. Wagner's work who, as a monetary economist, sympathised with the Banking School, was very much influenced by experiences with the Russian monetary turbulences; his vision of the tasks and the powers of the state was enriched by the comparison between the experiences of Prussia and Russia. His peculiar state socialism also in part goes back to those formative years.

Bertram Schefold presented a paper on Dmitriev as a Russian neoricardian. Dmitriev had rediscovered the ricardian corn model and presented an account of ricardian economics which was, at his time, unrivalled in depth and analytical precision. He also examined the conditions under which one may move from a ricardian system to a marginalist one.

Dieter Schneider was concerned with the debate on economic calculation under socialism and the use of prices in centralised administrations. In particular, he opposed Lange's conception of socialism and the critique of the possibility of socialism advanced by Mises.

Volume XIII (Rieter H., ed., Berlin: Duncker & Humblot 1994). was concerned with the economics of public finance in Germany between the wars. Christian Scheer started with an overview of almost the length of a monograph (about 130 printed pages). The author prepared a comprehensive summary of an enormous amount of material published during the short-lived Weimar republic. The number of authors taken into consideration and the different points of view adopted by them defy a summary, but it may be interesting to note that Musgrave was rooted in this tradition and brought some of it to the United States.

In a subsequent paper, Karl Häuser observed that, although German economics was not highly regarded internationally between the wars, German public finance did have a good reputation. This is demonstrated by the good positions obtained by German emigrants who had been specialists in this field. It turns out that this group of scholars was successful because the historical school had prepared them for interdisciplinary work.

The paper by Karl-Heinz Schmidt was concerned with the constitutional form of the state and with the theory of Finanzausgleich, i. e. the financial redistribution between the German provinces. He showed that its theory was one-sided and based on the income aspect and neglected the requirements for expenditure.

Dieter Schneider analysed the discussions centring around inflation and the taxation of profits between 1920 and 1923; they were at the origin of the analysis of taxation in the theory of the young discipline of business administration. The process of rapid inflation posed questions for which the economists had no answers, as they became painfully aware.

The final contribution to the volume is that by Jürgen G. Backhaus on Schumpeter's analysis of taxation of 1918; Schumpeter is here shown to be a forerunner of the public choice theorists and the new institutionalists in the analysis of public finance.

Volume XIV (Rieter H, ed., Berlin: Duncker & Humblot 1995) was concerned with Johann Heinrich von Thünen as an economic theorist; the conference of the Dogmenhistorischer *Ausschuß* accordingly took place at Tellow where Thünen lived and worked (the *Ausschuß* generally has moved around a great deal, and organisers are expected to see to it that the surrounding is congenial and of interest to the historian).

The first paper, by Erich Streissler, was dedicated to the marginal productivity theory of the German "protoneoclassicals", in particular to von Thünen. Streissler asserted that marginal productivity theory was a specific product of German economics of the second quarter of the nineteenth century which arose out of a dialogue between von Thünen and the academic economists Rau, Hermann, Schütz and Roscher. This development took place much prior to the marginalist revolution of 1870 and originated with Thünen's analysis of the optimal choice of techniques.

Ernst Helmstädter raised the question of how artificial is von Thünen's natural wage. He used von Thünen's numerical examples in order to render his model more intuitive. It was found that this natural wage obtained under market conditions only if workers are endowed with capital, if population does not grow and if no-rent land is available, as Binswanger complemented the analysis in the discussion.

Ulrich van Suntum gave an account of von Thünen's theory of capital in the context of the development of that theory in the nineteenth century. In particular, he showed that the second and the third part of Thünen's *Isolated State* anticipated important later developments, also regarding the celebrated application of capital theory to forestry.

Heinz D. Kurz added a paper to the volume in which he attempted to show that Thünen should be viewed in the light of classical, not of neoclassical analysis, insofar as his work is based on the assumptions of long period positions and uses the concepts of extensive and intensive rent. The neoclassical element enters where the principles so derived are applied to the analysis of capital (which is legitimate only in a one good economy, however). The contribution gave rise to an extended debate, in writing.

The appendix of the volume contains an early paper by von Thünen (written when he was 19), where he describes agriculture in the village of Groß Flottbek near Hamburg (where von Thünen visited a school of agriculture). The accuracy of the observations of the young von Thünen is remarkable.

Volume XV (Rieter H., ed., Berlin: Duncker & Humblot 1995.) was concerned with methodological questions. Jürg Niehans, in a paper on revolution and evolution in economics, examined the thesis that revolutionary developments in the history of economic thought mark its evolution and separate periods. Niehans tried to show - and provoked an intense discussion thereby - that the evolution of economic thought is much more gradual - and more logical - than is usually thought.

Yuichi Shionoya argued in a paper "Getting back Max Weber from sociology to economics" that Weber's sociology has similar methodological foundations as modern economic theory, not only regarding methodological individualism, but also instrumentalism.

Hans G. Nutzinger gave a portrait of Alfred Weber and his attempt to integrate the social sciences. He had begun with his masterpiece on the location of industry; later, cultural sociology, cultural history and political thought became increasingly important for him.

Volker Caspari presented a paper on Alfred Marshall's *Industry and Trade* - a book, which is curiously situated between theory and history. It is written in an evolutionist perspective, but it also contains interesting analytical insights, e. g. regarding the theory of contestable markets.

Harald Hagemann gave an account of Adolph Lowe's development from the theory of business cycle to the theory of growth, taking his starting point from Lowe's *On Economic Knowledge* which asks how the instability of market processes might be controlled, provided it is possible to stabilise reactions and expectations.

Volume XVI (Streißler E.W., ed., Berlin: Duncker & Humblot 1995) was dedicated to the realisation of conceptions of political economy into practice, on the continent, in the nineteenth and twentieth century.

Birger P. Priddat gave a survey of applied economics in the early nineteenth century in Germany, which were mainly based on the impact of Rau (whose textbook was to influence German economics almost throughout the century). Rau had taken much inspiration from Storch; Rau's textbook later was modernised by Wagner. It affords an opportunity to demonstrate the continuity of cameralist traditions.

Karl-Heinz Schmidt studied the influence of Gustav Schmoller and the development of a school concerned with social policy in Germany. Academic influence here turns out to have been of seminal importance, and Schmidt took great pains to systematise the different currents of thought which permeated this movement.

Erich Streissler presented a paper on economic liberalism in central Europe. In spite of the vast literature on liberalism and the extensive manifestations of liberal ideas in economic policy, Streissler remained rather sceptical regarding the influence of the great liberal thinkers on practical affairs; he believed that actual measures taken often were quite independent from the theory.

Rainer Klump then opened a series of three papers on the real impact of economic and political conceptions in Germany during the last fifty years. He traced the emergence of the social market economy by looking at the genesis of concepts of the economic order prior to the currency reform of 1948. The ambivalence of the concept of social market economy may be reduced by choosing a more narrow historical definition as the basis of the discussion. According to Klump, the essential ideas had been conceived already during the war by economists like Eucken and Müller-Armack.

A discussion paper was offered by Norbert Kloten who pointed to persons who happened to be politically important and who did have liberal conceptions but whose ideas could not be said to be derived from those of the Freiburg school.

The last paper, again by Kloten, provided a critical analysis of the theoretical discussions preceding and accompanying the currency union as a step in German unification. He traced the political errors which were at the root of the economic difficulties which followed upon unification and showed that the analysis of the experts led to sounder suggestions than what was actually done, but even the experts were overoptimistic in their assessment of the East German economic potential around 1990.

Later volumes of conferences of the *Dogmenhistorischer* Ausschuß are in preparation.

Another series of conferences are the Heilbronn Symposia which have been organised since 1988 by J. G. Backhaus. According to him, their purpose is to look at a particular figure, institution or event in the history of economics and the social sciences in the German language area. The ideas are to be made available to an international audience of scholars in English and their usefulness is to be examined in the light of current theory and practice. This effort is defended on the ground that German can no longer be considered as a truly international language of economics, although some knowledge of German was current among economists in Europe and in the United States around the turn of the century. A large economic literature thus has become unavailable to the majority of modern economists.

The first Heilbronn Symposium was dedicated to Gustav Schmoller (1988) (Schmoller actually was born in Heilbronn). Other conferences were devoted to Althoff, the architect of Prussian university reforms, to Werner Sombart whose work on modern capitalism is still topical, to Adolph Wagner, to Wilhelm Roscher and to older authors (see e.g. Backhaus, ed., *Werner Sombart (1863-1941). Social Scientist.* 3 vols. Marburg: Metropolis, 1996. and Backhaus, ed., *Essays on Social Security and Taxation. Gustav von Schmoller and Adolph Wagner reconsidered.* Marburg: Metropolis 1997)

The conference of 1998 will be dedicated to the economic and intellectual consequences of the peace after the Thirty Years War.

Another series of conferences has been dedicated to interdisciplinary research on the development of economic, legal and social theory in the twentieth century. This initiative was part of a programme of the Thyssen Foundation in which the development and the achievements of the humanities in Germany around the time of the first world war are being assessed when the international prestige of the humanities in Germany was at a high point (there is a general feeling that they are in a period of crisis now). Volumes on history, history of art and the study of antiquity have been published. The interdisciplinary approach chosen for economics, law and sociology seemed appropriate in view of the unity of the Staatswissenschaften; their disciplines relating to the state, the economy and society, was still not only a proclaimed goal but largely a reality in the generations of Schmoller and Max Weber.

The proceedings of these conferences have been published in two volumes, edited by Nörr, Schefold and Tenbruck (Stuttgart: Steiner 1994), and by Acham, Nörr and Schefold (Stuttgart: Steiner, 1998) respectively. The first was concerned with the state of the three disciplines prior to the first world war and assessed the impact of the war, the revolution and the intellectual turmoil following it during the period of the Weimar republic. The disciplines were drifting apart but they suffered similar fates and showed similar concerns in reaction to the challenges of the new constitution, revolutionary technological developments and radical political currents, in particular the rise of communism.

The second volume similarly compares the period of the Weimar republic with the first decade after the second world war and analyses the joint impact of national socialism and the war. The intellectual influences of the victorious allies and of the United States in particular here turned out to be of great importance. It was remarked that the interest in historical approaches receded in all three disciplines between 1945 and 1960, at which time their separation had begun to be regarded as natural. A certain technocratic optimism prevailed in all of them, and it was felt that they had much to contribute to the growth of welfare and to the control of the state, the economy and the society.

I have to be selective and arbitrary in my remarks on publications. The journal (published twice a year) *Jahrbücher für* Wirtschaftsgeschichte primarily is dedicated to economic history, but it also carries articles on the history of economic thought. Several books on the history of economic thought have been published in recent years. Collections of essays covering much of the history of economic thought have been published by Starbatty (2 vols, München : Beck, 1989) and Issing (München : Vahlen, 1994, 3. ed.).

Birger P. Priddat[1] publishes a series *Geschichte der deutschsprachigen Ökonomie* in the Metropolis Verlag (e.g. Baloglou 1995, Priddat 1997).

There are several series of reprints. An interdisciplinary series is published by Olms-Weidmann, entitled *Historia Scientiarum.* It covers selected works in the history of the sciences in Germany, and it includes publications in economics (works by Rau[2] and Storch[3] have recently been published). There is the series *Klassiker der Nationalökonomie,* published in Düsseldorf by Verlag Wirtschaft und Finanzen. About seventy reprints have been published so far, each accompanied by a volume of commentaries, written by international specialists but translated into German, whereas the reprints are reprints of the first editions (wherever available) and in the original language.

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In Memoriam

Gérard Calot est décédé le 15 mars 2001 à près de 67 ans. Polytechnicien, inspecteur général de l'INSEE, il a été directeur de l'INED de 1972 à 1992. Il dirigeait l'Observaoire Démographique Européen depuis 1992.

Louis-André GERARD-VARET s'est éteint le 31 janvier 2001. Tous ceux qui l'ont connu conserveront de lui l'image d'un authentique chercheur, réunissant à la fois les qualités d'un scientifique d'une extrême exigence et la générosité d'un homme attentif à la parole de l'autre. Louis-André Gérard-Varet a été Rédacteur en chef des Annales d'Economie et de Statistique de 1992-1998. Il a fondé la revue d'Economie Publique, assumé la présidence de l'Association Française de Science Economique (AFSE) dans l'année 1998-99. Après avoir exercé ses fonctions d'enseignant-chercheur dans différentes villes de l'Europe (Louvain-la-Neuve, Namur, Stanford, Naneterre, Marseille, Strasbourg, Toulouse), il s'est installé à Marseille où il a assumé la direction du Groupement de Recherche en Economie Qauntitative d'Aix-Marselle (GREQAM), de 1987 à 1999. Ses domaines de recherche ont été variés s'étendant de la théorie des jeux appliquée (à l'organisation industrielle, aux problèmes d'incitation, à l'économie publique), à la problématique des équilibres de concurrence imparfaite. Parmi les centres d'intérêt de Louis-André Gérard-Varet il faudrait également compter la sociologie et l'histoire de la pensée économique. Selon le témoignage d'un des ses amis intimes quelques jours avant sa mort il relisait les ouvrages de Max Weber.

Ernest Lluch est décédé le 21 novembre 2000, assassiné à Barcelone par l'ETA. D'origine Catalane, Ernest Lluch avait été Ministre de la santé dans le gouvernement Gonzalez en 1982. Recteur de l'Université internationale Menéndez Palayo de Madrid, il avait enseigné à l'université de Santander, puis au Département d'histoire de l'université de Barcelone. Eminent spécialiste de l'histoire des théories économiques, notamment de la physiocratie, auteur de nombreuses publications et communications en ce domaine, il avait été membre du comité d'Honneur du Colloque International organisé à Versailles par l'INED en 1994 sur Quesnay.

Georges Tapinos est décédé le 20 novembre 2000. Né en mars 1940, il avait appartenu à l'INED dans les années soixante et soixante-dix avant de devenir conseiller technique auprès de la direction. De 1981 à 1989, il avait assuré le secrétariat général de l'Union internationale pour les études de population. Professeur des Universités à l'IEP de Paris, il était l'un des spécialistes mondiaux de l'analyse des liens entre le développement économique et l'immigration : sur ce thème, il avait notamment publié en 1974 *L'économie des migrations internationales* (Paris : Armand Colin). George Tapinos se passionnait également pour l'histoire de la démographie - il est l'auteur de *La France dans deux générations. Population et sociétés dans la première moitié du XXe siècle* (Fayard, 1992) - et pour l'histoire de la pensée économique.

Annonce

Nous avons reçu l'annonce suivante de Pascal Bridel, pour insertion dans la lettre. Les francophones (même si l'annonce est rédigée en anglais) auraient un léger avantage, précise Pascal Bridel.

University of Lausanne (Switzerland)
Centre de recherches interdisciplinaires Walras-Pareto

Research/teaching assistantships in the history of economic thought

The Walras-Pareto Centre of the University of Lausanne (Switzerland) is seeking to fill a couple of teaching/research assistantships. These positions are open to promising students who have completed a Master's degree or equivalent and who want to study towards a PhD in the history of economic thought. Post-doc students might however also apply. The duration of the contract is negotiable.

Teaching/research assistants typically help in the preparation and support of the teaching of two semester courses per year and/or help with research assistance. The overall workload of a teaching assistant is around 50 % of full working time, allowing intensive work on the dissertation. The salary is in the range of 30,000 - 50,000 Swiss francs per year (after social security contributions but before taxes), depending on age, seniority, and workload. Taxes in Switzerland are low by international comparison.

Successful applicants will be free to choose a topic of research within the boundary of the history of economics thought. Interests in the history of general equilibrium would be an advantage.

The Walras-Pareto Centre offers a first-class work environment, including a state-of the-art computer network, an excellent library, possibilities to work on the Walras, Pareto and Juglar archives and a beautiful campus overlooking Lake Geneva. The University has no formal PhD course programme in economics, but all candidates can attend courses of the Swiss Doctoral Program in Gerzensee. The offer of advanced courses further includes the courses taught in the MA programme. The working languages of the Centre are French and English. However, most courses are taught in French, and undergraduate students are predominantly French speaking. The willingness to learn French is therefore desirable.

More information about the Walras-Pareto Centre and the University of Lausanne can be found at http//www.unil.ch/cwp/

Candidates should send their application (including 2 letters of recommendation) to

Prof. Pascal BRIDEL
Université de Lausanne,
Centre Walras-Pareto,
1015 Lausanne-Dorigny
(Suisse/Switzerland)
tél. : +41 21 692 28 41
fax : +41 21 692 28 45
e-mail: Pascal.Bridel@cwp.unil.ch
http//www.unil.ch/cwp/

Réunions scientifiques annoncées

❖ *LES COLLOQUES ET SEMINAIRES A VENIR*

➢ A.I.S.P.E. (ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA PER LA STORIA DEL PENSIERO ECONOMICO) : VI National Congress, The unsustainable development: Underdevelopment in the History of Economic Thought, University of Lecce, 24 au 26 Mai 2001

The Conference will be divided into two sections: a section on the official theme and an open section. The opening papers, the final round table, and one or two plenary sessions will be devoted to the official theme (definitive programme of the Conference to be advised). The parallel sessions, in the open part of the Conference, will be devoted to free subjects.

The registration deadline is January 31th, 2001.

Information: the Presidency of AISPE (faucci@dse.unipi.it), Riccardo Faucci, Università di Pisa, Facoltà di Giurisprudenza, Via Curtatone e Montanara, 15 56126 Pisa * Italy

The papers of the official part of the Conference will be published on CD-rom at the price of Italian Lire 10,000. The CD- rom, ordered at the time of registration, will be delivered by hand at the beginning of the Conference.

Registration for the Conference The registration for the Conference is different from the annual membership of AISPE (which can, as usual, be taken out during the Conference). Registration for the Conference costs Italian Lire 50,000 (Italian Lire 25.000 for graduate and Ph D students. It is free for invited speakers). Those registered are entitled: to receive the definitive programme of the Conference and all organizing news by e-mail; to participate in lunches and coffee-breaks at the Conference; to receive the official Conference folder.

The registration fee is to be paid in Lecce at the opening of the Conference Conference addresses:
E-mail: convegnoaispe@infinito.it
Mail: Convegno AISPE, Centro di Studi Economici, Università degli studi di Lecce, pal. Parlangeli, Via Stampacchia, 73100 Lecce, ITALY.
Tel. 0039-0832-33 66 29
Fax 0039-0832-33 66 26

➢ THE 18TH-CENTURY SCOTTISH STUDIES SOCIETY AND THE INTERNATIONAL ADAM SMITH SOCIETY JOINT CONFERENCE : political economy and 18th-century scottish culture : George Mason University, Virginia, 10-12 june 2001

This will be the first major conference to focus on connections between political economy in the age of Adam Smith and Scottish culture in the widest sense of that term, including the Enlightenment, social and economic improvement, politics and patronage, religious belief and ecclesiastical affairs, emigration and migration, Jacobitism, the book trade, national identity, clubs and societies, universities, political and social theory, philosophy, science, and novels and poetry.

The plenary speakers will be Jane Rendall, Co-Director, Centre for 18th-Century Studies, University of York: "Adapting the Legacy: Gender, History, and Political Economy in the Work of John Millar and Dugald Stewart"; Clifford Siskin, Bradley Professor of English, University of Glasgow: "Political Economy and the Genre of System"; and Andrew Skinner, Adam Smith Professor of Political Economy Emeritus, University of Glasgow: "Scottish Political Economy in the Enlightenment."

Renseignements :

Richard B. Sher

Executive Secretary, 18th-Century Scottish Studies Society New Jersey Institute of Technology University Heights, Newark, NJ 07102-1982 USA

e-mail: sher@njit.edu

tel.: 973-596-3377

fax: 973-762-3039

➢ 28TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HISTORY OF ECONOMICS SOCIETY : Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC, 29 Juin-2 Juil. 2001.

For information, see the conference website : http://www.eh.net/HE/HisEcSoc/carchive/HES2001/; or e-mail :"hes2001@wfu.edu; fax (336-758-6028); or mail (Dan Hammond, Department of Economics, Box 7505, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC 27109-7505, USA).

➢ COLLOQUE DE CERISY : AUGUSTE COMTE AUJOURD'HUI : 3-10 juil. 2001

Promoteur de la philosophie positive, fondateur du positivisme, Auguste Comte a construit une des grandes philosophies systématiques du XIXème sicèle. Discussions, débats, conversions et combats font bientôt du positivisme une référence incontournable. Sous la Troisième République, il devient en quelques sorte la philosophie officielle. Mais le succès du positivisme au XIXe siècle s'est soldé par la désaffectation du Xxe. Depuis quelques années, toutefois, on assiste à un incontestable regain d'intérêt. Le colloque a pour but de rappeler la prodigieuse diffusion, aujourd'hui presque totalement oubliée, du positivisme il y a un siècle, et de montrer l'actualité de cette pensée, en science comme en politique.

Pour tout renseignement :

http://www.ccic-cerisy.asso.fr

➢ SECOND SUMMER INSTITUTE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE STUDY OF HISTORY OF ECONOMICS IN ECONOMICS : George Mason University, Summer 2001

Will the competence in the history of economics become lost to the discipline of economics? Extrapolating the trend gives an easy answer: the future serious history of economics will be conducted in literature departments. The private benefit/cost explanation is trivial: a history of economics thought dissertation is professional suicide in economics. The social consequence of giving monopoly power over the history of economics to those who actively dislike markets, and those who study markets, is described in the Levy-Peart "Secret history of the dismal science" at www.econlib.org.

The Summer Institute will be an attempt to reserve this decline by offering a forum for students to present a history of thought chapter in their dissertation to a competent audience. The thought is that a history of thought chapter can be disguised as a "literature review" without raising professional eye-brows. Simultaneously, the Summer Institute will offer a forum for professional discussion of on-going work for those who find current trends unpleasant.

The deal. Thanks to a grant from the Earhart Foundation and pizza money from the Economic Department at George Mason we can make the following offer to graduate students interested in the history of economics. There will be six day-long seminars during the summer where 3-4 papers are presented each day. A.M.C Waterman will give lectures for the first two meetings on June 15 & 18. Sandra Peart will give lectures at the next four meetings which are currently being scheduled.

Minimum participation. Attend as many seminars as possible. Benefit: copies of the papers, remarkable computer images, good discussion, pizza and Peet's coffee / tea. Median participation. For the minimum participation plus various scholarly tasks; a $1000 grant. Maximal participation. For the median participation plus presenting a dissertation chapter; a $2500 grant.

Applications to David Levy, DavidMLevy@aol.com. State your preferences for level of participation, for type of coffee / tea and whether you hold with donuts or bagels in the morning.

➢ HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA CONFERENCE : University of Tasmania, Australie, 11-14 july 2001

More about the Conference may be learnt from, http://www.comlaw.utas.edu.au/economics/HETSA2001/index.html

Guest Speaker: Professor Craufurd Goodwin, editor of *History of Political Economy*.

A random sample of papers submitted so far includes:

A sealed influence of Othmar Spann on Hayek's dissertation (1923)
Keynes and Kalecki on the Conception of Monetary Economy
Messenger of Change (Allan George Barnard Fisher, NZ)
John Neville Keynes's solution to the english methodenstreit
On Central Banking 'Rules': Tooke's Critique of the Bank Charter Act of 1844
Richard Whately as a Professor of Political Economy
Beveridge on Unemployment in 1909
Sismondi's Macroeconomic Model
A Brief History of Socialist Economics

➢ **HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT CONFERENCE : Manchester Metropolitan University, 5-7 September 2001**

The Conference will be held at the All Saints site in the centre of Manchester.
Conference accommodation is available in comfortable student flats accommodation adjacent to the campus or in city hotels. An visit to the Quarry Bank Mill is planned for participants on Wednesday afternoon.
Conference Organiser:
Professor John Vint
Department of Economics
Manchester Metropolitan University
Mabel Tylecote Building
Cavendish Street
Manchester M15 6BG
e-mail: j.vint@mmu.ac.uk
Tel: +44(0) 161 247 3891
Fax: +44(0) 161 247 6302

➢ **EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF ECONOMICS: "Economic Science and Visual Representation », Université du Québec à Montréal, 15-16 September 2001**

In the history of science literature, attention has been devoted to the role of visual representation, or the use of images, in various fields, ranging from anatomy through biology to physics. The discipline of economics, however, although replete throughout its history with images of every kind - maps, graphs, paintings, diagrams, and even woodcuts - has scarcely been considered from this perspective. The purpose of this meeting will be to explore the role of the visual imagination in the history of economics.
Various questions might be asked:
- Why is use made of images in some areas of economics more than others? Does it depend on the material in question? On the personal predilections of the author? On the intended readership?
- If there is an evident place for recourse to images in physical anthropology, or when treating the bodies, organisms, and particles of the natural sciences, it is not so immediately obvious in economics, which is concerned with social relations, acts of evaluation and other intangible phenomena. How has visual representation been made relevant here?
- How has the introduction of new images affected the interpretation of existing areas of economics? And how has economics' encounter with the other sciences affected the way in which visual supports are used?
- Images have been used to illustrate theories, provide evidence for arguments, give an impression of objectivity. How have these and other roles varied in different historical contexts? Why can one easily imagine, for example, the use of woodcuts in Mercantilist literature but hardly in contemporary economic writings?
- What might be said about the relationship between abstract reasoning and recourse to visual image in the process of scientific discovery/creation? And what about the reader, who alternates between text and image in the absorption of theories? Are these nexuses essentially psychological, or do they also have cultural features?
The above questions are merely suggestive, being intended to stimulate original proposals for papers dealing with the topic. The closing deadline for receipt of proposals is June 30, and the completed pre-conference drafts of the papers selected will be due in August 2001. The organising committee is comprised of José Luís Cardoso (Technical University of Lisbon), Neil De Marchi (Duke University), Philippe Fontaine (Ecole Normale Supérieure de Cachan), Albert Jolink (Erasmus University Rotterdam), and Robert Leonard (University of Quebec at Montreal). Proposals and inquiries should be addressed to :
Robert Leonard
Dept. of Economics
University of Quebec at Montreal (UQAM)
315 St. Catherine St. East Montreal H2X 3X2
Canada
Tel. (514) 987 - 3000 ext. 4366
Fax (514) 987 - 8494
E-mail leonard.robert@uqam.ca

➢ **COLLOQUE PATINKIN : Centre Walras-Pareto, Université de Lausanne, 20-22 Sept. 2001**

On the initiative of Pascal Bridel (Université de Lausanne) and Michel De Vroey (Université catholique de Louvain), the Centre Walras-Pareto of the University of Lausanne is organising a Conference on Don Patinkin. As the author of *Money, Interest and Prices* and many other books and articles, Professor Patinkin is one of the most influential post World-War theorists. The organisers' motivation lies in their admiration for

Patinkin's work and their perception of the important role he played in the unfolding of modern economic theory. The aim of the conference is to assess Patinkin's role and place in the unfolding of modern economic theory. Time has come for a critical assessment of his work.

Programme
There will be four sessions devoted respectively to Patinkin and Monetary Theory, Patinkin as an Historian of Economics and Patinkin and Keynesian Theory (two sessions).

Provisional list of papers to be presented

Mario Amendola (Università di Roma-La Sapienza), Jean-Luc Gaffard (Université de Nice Sophia Antipolis, Institut Universitaire de France et Observatoire Français des Conjonctures Economiques), Unemployment as a Disequilibirium Phenomenon: the Patinkin Perspective Revisited

Roger Backhouse (Birmingham University), Patinkin as a chronicler of the Keynesian Revolution

Ingo Barens (Technische Universität Darmstadt), Patinkin on Keynesian Economics and Hicksian IS-LM

Mauro Boianovsky (Universidade de Brasilia), Patinkin on Involuntary Unemployment and the Aggregate Supply Function

Pascal Bridel (University of Lausanne), Patinkin on Walras

Robert Dimand (Brock University), Patinkin on Irving Fisher's Monetary Economics

Frank Hahn (University of Cambridge), The Dichotomy Once Again

Edith Klimovski (Mexico University), Unvoluntary Unemployment and Neo-classical Synthesis: D. Patinkin's theory

Robert Leeson (Murdoch University), Patinkin, Keynes, Chicago and Friedman: resolving the dispute over the quantity theory oral tradition

Robert Leeson (Murdoch University) and Warren Young (Bar-Ilan University), Patinkin, Expectations, and Chicago

Stephen Meardon and Elizabeth Smith (Williams College), Tactics and Outcomes in Patinkin's Twin Battles: the Last Skirmish of "Keynes and the Classics" and the "Rehabilitation" of Keynesian Economics

Michel Rosier (Université de Marne-la-Vallée), Patinkin versus Archibald and Lipsey

Sylvie Rivot (Université Louis-Pasteur, Strasbourg), Patinkin on Involuntary Unemployment: Are Wage Cuts a Goo Remedy to Unemployment?

Perry Mehrling (Columbia University), What was Monetary Walrasianism?

Goulven Rubin (Université de Paris X, Nanterre), Involuntary Unemployment, Disequilibrium and Stability

Shauna Saunders (Duke University), What counts as a contribution to the history of economic thought? Patinkin as HOPE referee

Dario Togati (Università degli Studi di Torino), Patinkin on the Principle of Effective Demand

Michel de Vroey (Université de Louvain-la-Neuve), Can adjustment slowness explain market rationing? A critical re-examination of Patinkin's involuntary unemployment theory

The spirit of the conference
The organizers plan to have a small size conference leaving enough time for a fair presentation of the papers and cross-discussions. All sessions will be plenary. Papers will be distributed ahead of the Conference.

Attendance
On the basis of the first-in first-served principle, the Conference will be open to non-contributors up to a limit of fifty people.

Venue
University of Lausanne, Centre Walras-Pareto, 1015 Lausanne-Dorigny (Switzerland).

Registration fee
Sfrancs : 250.- (including two luncheons, the Conference dinner and the Conference papers). The Walras-Pareto Centre can provide potential participants with a list of reasonably-priced hotels in the Lausanne area.

Registration procedure
Write, mail or fax Prof. Pascal BRIDEL
Université de Lausanne,
Centre Walras-Pareto,
1015 Lausanne-Dorigny (Suisse/Switzerland)
tel. : +41 21 692 28 41
fax : +41 21 692 28 45
e-mail: Pascal.Bridel@cwp.unil.ch

The Conference Web Site is regularly updated and can be found under the following address:
http//www.unil.ch/cwp/

> **INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE - Poverty in the Middle ages and renaissance : the Siena Center for Medieval and Early Modern Studies, October 12-13, 2001**

Representations of poverty and the poor in art or literature, medieval economics or monetary policies, social and political attitudes towards the poor, sermon literature, philosophical discussions, popular devotions or music, or the role of poverty and wealth in politics, social order, gender roles, Jewish, Islamic, or Hindu views of wealth and poverty.

Siena College is located near Albany in beautiful upstate New York, 2-1/2 hours north of New York city, with easy access via Albany International Airport (ALB) and by Amtrak train and auto.
Renseignements : Kate Langdon Forhan Ph.D. Director, Convivium Siena Center for Medieval and Early Modern Studies 515 Loudon Rd. Loudonville, NY 12211-1462
Tel: 518-783-2349
Fax: 518-783-6548
forhan@siena.edu

➢ CONFERENCE - Old and New Growth Theories: An Assessment : Pise (Italy), 5-7 Oct. 2001

Information : http://growthconf.ec.unipi.it
Since the mid 1980s growth economics has again become a central topic in economic theorizing. Interest in the study of economic growth has experienced remarkable ups and downs in the history of economics: It was in the centre of the concerns of the Classical political economists from Adam Smith to David Ricardo, and then of Karl Marx, but moved to the periphery during the so-called 'marginal revolution'. John von Neumann's growth model and Roy Harrod's attempt to generalize Keynes's principle of effective demand to the long run re-ignited interest in growth theory. Following the publication of papers by Robert Solow and Nicholas Kaldor in the mid 1950s, growth theory became one of the central topics of the economics profession until the early 1970s. The recent endogenous growth theory has revitalized the field from a decade of dormancy in the late 1980.
The goal of this Conference is to analyze the recent developments in growth theory also in the light of the historical roots of the field. Attention is also given to the analysis of growth theories developed in the past.

Possible topics of interest include, but are not limited to:
Key elements necessary to generate growth models and how they differ across time
Mechanisms of endogeneity of growth and technical change
The relations between the "new" and "old" growth theories
The role of aggregate demand in new and old growth theories
The functional distribution of income in new and old growth theories
Aspects of growth theory developed in the past, possibly with reference to modern approaches
Main assumptions in growth models, and their relevance to sustained growth
Special topics in a methodological perspective: long period
or intertemporal analyses; continuous or discrete approaches, evolutionary aspects.
New directions of the new growth theories on topics such as Inequality, Convergence, Technology, Malthusian growth and others.
Related topics such as the role of competition, forms of competition, social conflict, the role of institutions.

A combination of invited and submitted papers will be chosen for the final program, which will also include panel discussions. Submissions of whole sessions are welcome. The submissions will be reviewed by a Scientific Committee consisting of:
Giuseppe Bertola (European University Institute and University of Turin, Italy)
Theo Eicher (University of Washington, USA)
Duncan K. Foley (New School for Social Research, USA)
Heinz D. Kurz (University of Graz, Austria)
Neri Salvadori (University of Pisa, Italy)

It is planned to publish selections of papers in special issues of Metroeconomica and in the European Journal of the History of Economic Thought and a larger selection in a volume with a major publisher. All papers will be made available on the Internet until the end of the Conference.
Submission of a 1-2 page abstract should be sent by email to Neri Salvadori <nerisal@ec.unipi.it>, in pdf or in word format, within June 30, 2001. Authors will receive notification of acceptance within July 30, 2001. The whole papers are to be sent by email within August 30, 2001.
The Conference will be held in Pisa at the Hotel Santa Croce in Fossabanda. The Conference fee of ECU 200 will cover all meals (two dinners, two lunches, four coffee-breaks) and printed material.

➢ COLLOQUE « ECONOMIE ET POLITIQUE : LES NON-LIBERAUX PENDANT L'ENTRE DEUX-GUERRES » - Grenoble, 6-7 déc. 2001

Les débats politiques de l'entre deux guerres portent clairement sur des choix de société. Ils se sont organisés entre quelques pôles principaux : le conservatisme, le socialisme, le communisme et le fascisme, avec des essais plus ou moins aboutis pour échapper à ces grandes catégories (*personnalisme* par exemple en France).

Les économistes ont souvent participé à ces débats, sans que les clivages théoriques aient toujours recouvert les clivages politiques. Les relations entre théories politiques et théories économiques ne sont en effet pas biunivoques. Qu'il s'agisse des économistes ou des politiques, la question du libéralisme occupe toutefois une place centrale ne serait-ce que par la vivacité des critiques du « libéralisme ».

Il se trouve que la critique du libéralisme (ou du néolibéralisme) resurgit aujourd'hui, sous une forme évidemment différente.

Il est donc nécessaire de revenir sur les approches théoriques des économistes non-libéraux de l'entre deux guerres et d'étudier leur position par rapport aux évolutions politiques de la période. Si on voit bien, en effet, le rapport entre le libéralisme et le conservatisme social, la critique du libéralisme (au nom, par exemple, de la lutte contre le chômage) appelle à une action de l'État mais elle ne préjuge pas de la nature de l'État qui intervient. Les choses sont différentes chez les théoriciens de la concurrence imparfaite qui posent la question de l'existence d'un équilibre sur les marchés et appellent à des arbitrages de l'État entre entreprises, branches, syndicats.

Ce colloque sur deux journées permettrait de définir les positions de quelques uns des principaux économistes non-libéraux dans l'Europe de l'entre deux guerres, à partir d'exposés portant sur l'Allemagne, l'Amérique du Nord, l'Autriche, l'Espagne, la France, l'Italie et la Grande Bretagne.

Lors de ces Journées la discussion des interventions serait privilégiée. Cela implique un temps suffisamment long pour que le thème puisse être développé dans toute son ampleur, de plus la discussion sera introduites par un rapporteur.

Les participants

On prévoit une quarantaine de participants, la plupart d'entre eux occupant un rôle de conférenciers ou de rapporteurs dans les journées ou bien encore participant à une table ronde.

La rencontre sera organisée, à Grenoble, le jeudi 6 et le vendredi 7 décembre 2001.

Le programme

Arena, Richard, LATAPSES-CNRS-Université de Nice : 'Le Planisme en France'

Ayati, Carime, CEPSE-Université Pierre Mendès France de Grenoble 'Le Personnalisme'

Dard, Olivier, Université de Paris 10- Nanterre : 'Technocratie et libéralisme'

Ege, Ragip, BETA-CNRS-Université de Strasbourg : 'La question de la science : libéralisme et socialisme'

Flores, Francisco, Universidad del País Vasco : 'Les non-libéraux en Espagne'

Garrigues, Jean, Université d'Orléans : 'Evolution des libéralismes en économie politique en début de siècle'

Gislain, Jean-Jacques, Université du Mans : 'Les non-libéraux en Amérique du Nord'

Hagemann, Harald, University of Hohenheim : 'Les non-libéraux en Allemagne'

Lendjel, Emeric et Fischman, Marianne : 'X-CRISE, et le Front populaire'

Marcuzzo, Maria Cristina, Universitá di Roma, «La Sapienza» : 'Les non-libéraux en Grande Bretagne'

Potier, Jean-Pierre, Centre A&L Walras-CNRS-Université de Lyon 2 : 'Les économistes non-libéraux italiens dans l'entre-deux guerres'

Rousselier, Nicolas, CHEVS-Institut de Sciences politiques de Paris : 'Libéralisme économique et libéralisme politique'

Les suites de ces Journées

À la suite de ces journées, le Comité d'organisation engagera des discussions pour une publication, avec la direction d'une revue ou avec un éditeur. Le Comité proposera, dans les semaines suivant le Colloque, la publication des contributions issues des communications originales et cohérentes avec le projet global d'ouvrage. Ces contributions tiendront compte des apports des discutants et des débats.

Comité d'organisation

Philippe ADAIR, Université de Paris 12

Carime AYATI ; Institut National Polytechnique de Grenoble et CEPSE - Université Pierre Mendès France de Grenoble

Michel HOLLARD, IREPD - Université Pierre Mendès France de Grenoble

Michel ROSIER, Université Val de Marne

Nicolas ROUSSELIER, CHEVS - Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris

Ramón TORTAJADA, CEPSE - Université Pierre Mendès France de Grenoble

➢ COLLOQUE DU CREUSET : L'HISTOIRE ENTRECROISEE DES TRADITIONS AUTRICHIENNES ET SUEDOISES : décembre 2001

Le creuset (Université de St-Etienne) organise en décembre 2001 un colloque sur l'histoire entrecroisée des traditions autrichiennes et suédoises. L'initiative est soutenue par le CNRS.

Pour tout renseignement, contacter :

Michel Bellet
CREUSET, Université de St-Etienne,
6, rue Basse des Rives
42023 Saint-Etienne Cedex.
bellet@univ-st-etienne.fr

➢ THE HISTORY OF ECONOMICS SOCIETY : Jan. 4-6, 2002

The History of Economics Society will sponsor four sessions at the meetings of the Allied Social Sciences Association (ASSA) January 4-6, 2002 in Atlanta, GA in Atlanta, GA. Please submit abstracts for papers (about 200 words) and especially suggestions for organizing sessions no later than 1 May 2001. Please note that early submissions may get preferential consideration. Proposals, which may relate to any aspect of the history of economic thought or areas of related interest to historians of economic thought, should be sent to

Kevin D. Hoover Vice-President, HES Department of Economics University of California, Davis, CA 95616-8578
kdhoover@ucdavis.edu
fax: (530) 752-9382.
Kevin D. Hoover

- **THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR ECONOMIC METHOD : 4-6 Jan. 2002**

The International Network for Economic Method will sponsor two sessions at the meetings of the Allied Social Sciences Association (ASSA) January 4-6, 2002 in Atlanta, GA. Please submit abstracts for papers (about 200 words) and especially suggestions for organizing sessions no later than 1 May 2001. Proposals, which may relate to any aspect of economic methodology, the philosophy or sociology of science applied to economics, or other areas of interest to economic methodologists, should be sent to Kevin D. Hoover, Organizer for INEM Sessions, Department of Economics, University of California, Davis, CA 95616-8578 or, by e-mail, to kdhoover@ucdavis.edu or, fax, (530) 752-9382. Papers presented at the ASSA may also be submitted to the Journal of Economic Methodology. The editors of JEM also encourage session organizers to submit whole sessions as mini-symposia or as the core of enlarged symposia.

❖ *LES JOURNEES D'ETUDE A VENIR*

- **JOURNEES D'ETUDES KEYNESIENNES A GRENOBLE, : 21 et 22 mai 2001 :**

Suite aux Journées organisées à Bordeaux, Amiens et Lille, se dérouleront à Grenoble, deux journées d'études keynésiennes Les deux thèmes retenus sont :

1) Evaluations des actifs par les marchés financiers et activité économique
2) Demande effective.

Pour tout renseignement (inscription, logement, etc.): catz@upmf-grenoble.fr ou :
Jean-Marc Clerc,
CEPSE
Université Pierre Mendès France
BP 47 38 040 Grenoble cedex 9

- **JOURNEE D'ETUDES CONSACRÉE A ALBERT AFTALION, Lille, 19 oct. 2001.**

Organisateur :
Faculté des Sciences Économiques et Sociales (Université de Lille 1)

Comité scientifique :
Laurent CORDONNIER, Bernard DELMAS, Thierry DEMALS, Serge DORMARD, Frédéric HÉRAN, Philippe ROLLET, Nicolas VANEECLOO, Franck VANDEVELDE, Bertrand ZUINDEAU.

Thème de la Journée d'études :
Albert AFTALION figure parmi les économistes français mieux connus à l'étranger que dans leur pays. Et pourtant son œuvre apparaît immense et injustement oubliée. Elle porte sur de nombreux domaines de la science économique, monnaie, changes, systèmes économiques, crises, industrie, salaires, etc. qui constituent toujours les champs d'analyse privilégiés des économistes contemporains.

La Faculté des Sciences Économiques et Sociales a décidé d'organiser une Journée d'études (internationale) sur Albert AFTALION afin de faire mieux connaître et redécouvrir cet économiste qui a enseigné à la Faculté de Droit de Lille de 1900 à 1923, date de sa nomination à Paris. C'est pendant ces années lilloises qu'il écrira plusieurs ouvrages majeurs, notamment Les crises périodiques de surproduction, paru en 1913, et Les fondements du socialisme, publié en 1923, sans oublier de nombreux articles parus dans la Revue d'économie politique ou la Revue économique internationale. C'est aussi pendant cette période qu'il élaborera ce qui va constituer sa théorie du change et de la monnaie et donner lieu à son ouvrage le plus célèbre, Monnaie, prix et change, publié la première fois en 1927.

Les communications porteront sur les différents aspects de l'œuvre d'Albert AFTALION, sur son actualité, sur les rapports de sa pensée avec celle d'autres économistes, français ou étrangers, de son temps ou plus récents.

Les actes de la Journée d'études seront publiés aux Éditions L'Harmattan (CLéS).

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❖ LES MANIFESTATIONS ORGANISÉES PAR L'ASSOCIATION

➢ IXème COLLOQUE DE L'ASSOCIATION CHARLES GIDE : « Agréger, répartir, échanger: La valeur d'Aristote à Sraffa, Shapley et Debreu » - BETA-Theme, Université Louis Pasteur de Strasbourg, 27-29 septembre 2001

La valeur a longtemps été envisagée comme le problème fondateur de l'économie politique, auquel chaque théorie était appelée à proposer sa propre réponse. Une telle vision s'appuie essentiellement sur le développement de la pensée économique au cours des dix-huitième et dix-neuvième siècles, qui culmine dans la construction marxiste et dans la réaction passionnée qu'elle va susciter chez les marginalistes de la deuxième génération. La question a ensuite connu une éclipse, devenue en apparence quasi-totale dans la seconde moitié du vingtième siècle. A y regarder de plus près, la question de la valeur semble avoir subi un déplacement. Le concept ne renvoie plus à une seule problématique: adopter un concept de valeur c'est fixer les conditions de détermination du rapport d'échange entre le daim et le castor, mais c'est aussi arrêter les règles d'une répartition juste d'un gâteau collectif ou encore définir des pondérations appropriées permettant d'agréger des pommes et des poires.

On conçoit que le thème de la valeur invite l'historien de la pensée économique aussi bien que l'épistémologue à ne pas se contenter d'un simple examen des solutions proposées à un problème unique, et à s'engager plutôt dans un travail d'identification des questions implicites dans les multiples usages du terme. L'articulation de ces questions, leurs liens avec celles qui, sous la même dénomination, ont été posées dans d'autres champs disciplinaires, la nature et l'enchaînement des réponses formulées par les différents auteurs constituent autant de sujets qui trouvent naturellement leur place dans le cadre de ce colloque.

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Claude d'ASPREMONT, Univ. Catholique de Louvain
Antoine d'AUTUME, Univ. de Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne
Jean CARTELIER, Univ. de Paris X-Nanterre
Rodolphe DOS SANTOS FERREIRA, Univ. Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg I, IUF
Ragip EGE, Univ. Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg I
Gilbert FACCARELLO, Univ. de Paris II
Roger FRYDMAN, Univ. de Paris X-Nanterre
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N.B. Ce colloque sera précédé, le 26 septembre 2001, d'une Journée d'étude consacrée à l'œuvre économique, mathématique, statistique et épistémologique de Ladislaus von BORTKIEWICZ (1868-1931). Von BORTKIEWICZ, qui a contribué de façon décisive à la solution des problèmes posés au sein de la théorie de la valeur, a soutenu sa thèse de doctorat à Strasbourg, en 1892, sous la direction de Wilhelm LEXIS (1837-1914), un des membres éminents de la Jeune Ecole Historique Allemande. Après sa thèse, von BORTKEIWICZ revient à Strasbourg pour y occuper un poste de Privatdozent de 1895 à 1898. La Journée d'étude du 26 septembre 2001 fera intervenir six conférenciers invités dont les noms seront communiqués ultérieurement. Tous les participants au colloque sont naturellement invités à cette journée d'étude sur von BORTKIEWICZ.

Vous trouverez, joint à cette lettre, le bulletin d'inscription à cette manifestation.

➢ QUATRIEME UNIVERSITE D'ETE EN HISTOIRE DE LA PENSEE ET METHODOLOGIE ECONOMIQUE : « Connaissance et croyances en histoire de la pensée économique » - Maison du Séminaire, Nice, 3 au 8 sept. 2001

L'Université d'Eté en Histoire de la Pensée Economique a été créée dans le but de sensibiliser les jeunes chercheurs en Histoire de la Pensée Economique à certains des développements de l'analyse économique contemporaine. Chaque année, l'Université d'Eté retient un thème précis autour duquel s'articulent d'une part, des conférences de professeurs invités spécialistes du domaine d'étude retenu et d'autre part, des séminaires animés par deux ou trois doctorants ou docteurs qui présentent leurs travaux et les soumettent à la discussion devant les spécialistes de leur discipline. En outre, une table-ronde sera introduite pour la première fois cette année dans le programme de la semaine.

Les thèmes abordés au cours des précédentes Université d'Eté — "Les controverses sur les formes de coordination par le marché" (à Grenoble) ; "Les formes de la concurrence" (à Strasbourg) et "Marchandage et Négociation" (à Lyon) — ont montré l'intérêt que les étudiants accordaient à ce type de manifestation.

Cette année, le Comité Scientifique a retenu le thème de "Connaissance et croyances en histoire de la pensée économique". Ce thème s'inscrit tout naturellement dans l'esprit de l'Université d'Eté. En effet, l'idée est ici encore de rapprocher l'histoire de l'analyse économique de réflexions théoriques contemporaines destinées à éclairer des problèmes de l'économie moderne. Or, il est certain que des phénomènes économiques récents tels que la globalisation des marchés financiers, l'impact des technologies de l'information et de la communication sur le fonctionnement de l'activité économique ou la place croisante occupée par l'information et la connaissance dans l'organisation des économies de marché conduisent inévitablement à s'interroger sur la relation entre connaissance et croyances collectives en économie : comment se forment ces croyances sur les marchés ? Comment distinguer connaissance et croyances collectives ? Quelles relations entretiennent les concepts de connaissances, d'organisation et de marché ? Quels types décentralisés d'interaction sociale doivent être pris en compte pour mieux comprendre le déroulement de la vie économique ? etc. Dans cette optique, le recours à l'histoire de l'analyse économique et la confrontation des approches modernes aux acquis de cette histoire s'imposent, d'autant plus qu'il là d'un objet d'étude nouveau, aucune manifestation scientifique n'ayant encore eu lieu sur ce thème. Les plus grands auteurs pourront être sollicités dans cette perspective : Smith, Say, Pareto, Schumpeter, Hayek, Keynes ou Simon, par exemple.

Il semble donc important et naturel de consacrer une session de l'Université d'été d'histoire de la pensée économique au thème que nous avons évoqué si nous voulons que cette discipline n'ait pas une visée purement historique mais qu'elle puisse également aider à une meilleure compréhension des phénomènes économiques auxquels nous sommes aujourd'hui confrontés.

Le choix des conférenciers découle à la fois de l'orientation méthodologique de l'Université d'été et de la spécificité du domaine d'étude privilégié. D'une part, la thématique générale de la connaissance et des croyances sera traitée à la fois dans ses dimensions historique et analytique. D'autre part, le thème sera décliné selon plusieurs perspectives, soit au travers d'applications particulières, comme c'est par exemple le cas des marchés financiers, soit sous l'angle plus général de la formation des croyances individuelles et collectives au sein d'approches théoriques variées (jeux expérimentaux, théorie de l'équilibre général avec tâches solaires, approches cognitives, etc.).

Une trentaine de doctorants et de jeunes docteurs constitue le public habituel de l'Université d'Eté.

Organisation de la manifestation

L'Université se déroulera à Nice du lundi 3 au samedi 8 septembre 2001 dans le cadre de la Maison du Séminaire de l'Evêché de Nice.

La structure de chaque journée est identique (hormis la journée incluant la table-ronde) :

La matinée est consacrée à une conférence invitée et l'après-midi à des exposés de travaux. Conférenciers invités :

De 9 à 12 H, la conférence d'un intervenant spécialisé à partir d'un document suivie d'une discussion avec les enseignants-chercheurs et les doctorants et docteurs. Chaque matinée est consacrée à un aspect particulier du thème retenu. Les conférenciers et les sujets prévus pour les cinq journées sont les suivants :

Brian Loasby (University of Stirling, Grande-Bretagne) : Anticipations, incertitude et croyances dans l'analyse marshallienne et post-marschallienne des marchés.

Roger Guesnerie (DELTA et Institut de France) : Le poids des croyances dans la théorie de l'équilibre général avec tâches solaires.

Massimo Egidi (Université de Trente) : [titre à préciser]

Alan Kirman (GREQAM, Université d'Aix-Marseille II) : Croyances et interaction sociale sur les marchés : un point de vue rétrospectif et analytique

Marc Willinger (BETA - Université Louis Pasteur - Strasbourg I) : Jeux expérimentaux et croyances en analyse économique

Table-ronde : La table-ronde occupera l'une des après-midi de la semaine.

Présentation de travaux :

De 14 à 18H, trois séminaires présentés par de jeunes chercheurs sur des thèmes libres déterminés en fonction de leur domaine de recherche.

Ces séminaires auront lieu en présence des conférenciers invités ainsi que des enseignants-chercheurs des laboratoires organisateurs de l'Université d'Eté. Chaque intervention sera commentée par un discutant.

La liste des douze séminaires sera le résultat d'une sélection des contributions à partir de l'appel à candidature.

La date limite de réception des propositions est fixée au **1er** juin 2001. Les propositions prennent la forme d'un résumé de quelques pages ou, mieux une version complète de la contribution.

Courant juin 2001, le comité scientifique opère une sélection à partir des critères habituellement en vigueur dans la communauté scientifique.

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➢ JOURNÉES D'ÉTUDE DE L'ASSOCIATION : « Que reste-t-il de Keynes et du keynésianisme ?» - Juin 2002, Montréal

Le vingtième sicèle a été marqué, tant sur le plan de la politique que sur celui de la théorie économique, par la révolution keynésienne, puis par le triomphe du néolibéralisme et la mort de Keynes.

Quelles sont les perspectives à l'aube du ving-et-unième siècle ? La pensée de Keynes est-elle définitivement dépassée ? Le keynésianisme a-t-il encore un avenir ?

L'appel à contribution sera publié dans la prochaine lettre de l'association.