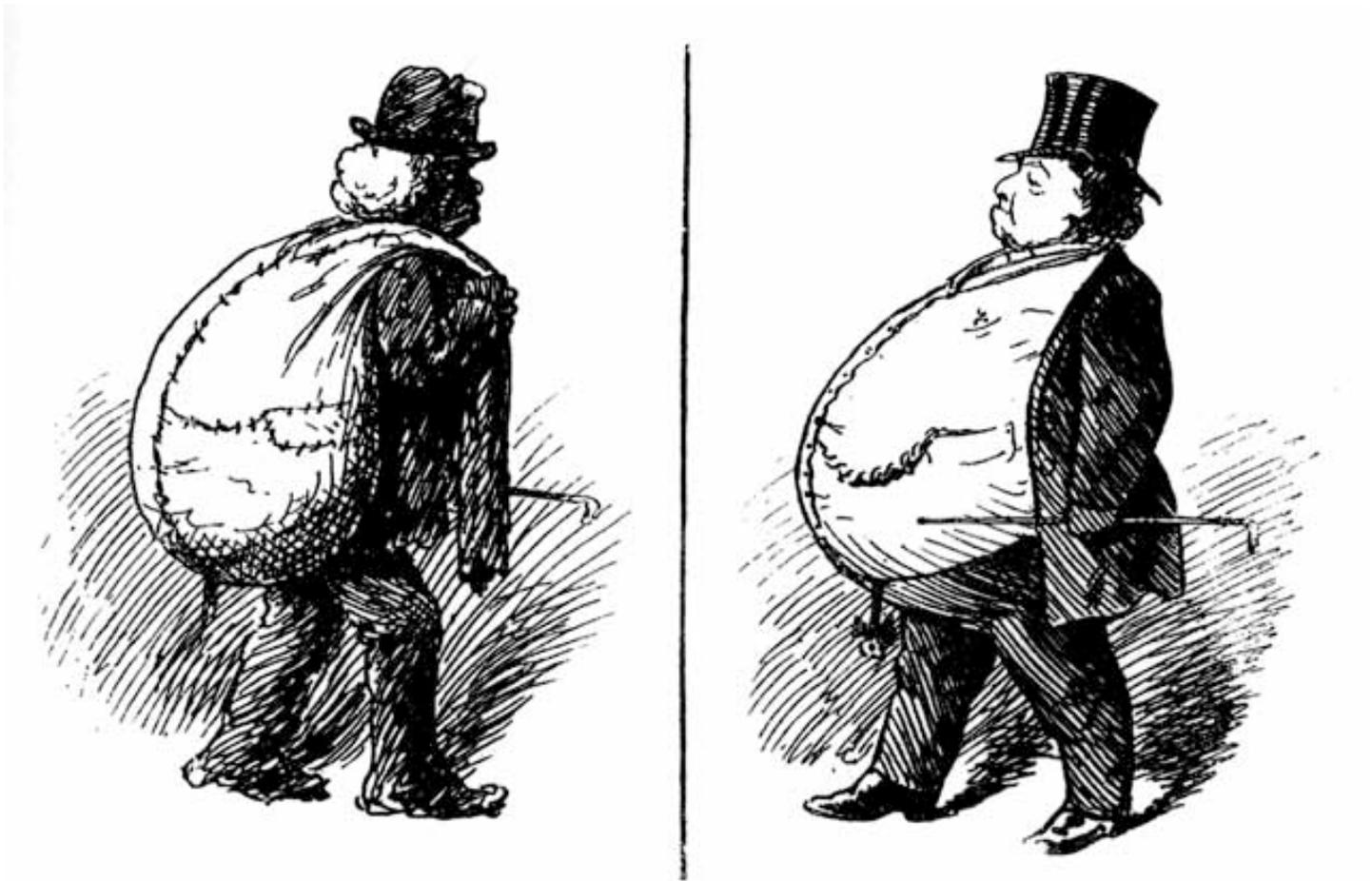


Political Economy Course Offerings



THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

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Ryerson University

Department of Economics

<http://www.ryerson.ca/economics/splash2.html>

Description

The Department of Economics at Ryerson offers multiple degree options at the graduate and undergraduate level. Our four-year International Economics and Finance undergraduate program is unique in Canada and leads to a Bachelor of Arts degree (B.A.). This program combines economic theory and quantitative methods with practical skills and social awareness, including an internship, to provide the skills needed for positions in banking, financial management services, global business, the public sector, or post-graduate programs in Economics, Law or Business. Other undergraduate opportunities at Ryerson include a four-year Economics and Management Science program, an Economics Minor, and continuing education certificates in Economics and International Economics.

Courses

ECN 205 European Economic History

This is a survey course of European economic history from the fall of the Roman Empire to World War II. The course is divided into two parts. The first focuses on the economic decline of the Roman Empire and how it set the stage for the manorial economy of the Middle Ages. Also, this section covers the economic revival after the Medieval period up to the middle of the eighteenth century. The second part of the course looks at the Industrial Revolution in England, and its diffusion throughout continental Europe.

ECN 220 Evolution of the Global Economy

This course is a survey of the economic development of the global economy since 1914, covering such factors as trade, migration, investment and monetary arrangements, and the role played by international institutions. The course will include an analysis of the impact on the international economy of twentieth century developments, such as the Great Depression, the two world wars and the globalization of financial markets. Particular emphasis will be placed on the operation of post-war

institutions, such as the I.M.F., G.A.T.T. and the W.T.O., and how they affect the global economy.

ECN 509 Canadian Economic Development

This course uses economic institutions of the past as a theme around which to study Canadian economic development. Particular emphasis is put on studying institutions that controlled market forces to attain social needs. Among the topics investigated are forms of trade, money uses, and land tenure systems.

ECN 529 The Evolution of Radical Economics

Most of current mainstream economics is seen as the product of market forces and private, maximizing decision making. This course provides critical alternative views to the market economy. It focuses on the economics of Karl Marx which emphasizes class relationships in understanding economic behaviour and the structure of a capitalist society. Special attention is also paid to the economics of Thorstein Veblen which views the economy as a set of institutions subject to technological changes.

ECN 605 Labour Economics

This course aims to introduce students to basic labour economics, with particular reference to the Canadian case. This course draws on contemporary methods to model and analyse key aspects such as labour supply and demand behaviour. These aspects are combined to explore the determination of wages and major policy questions such as minimum wage legislation and unionization. The acquired tools are applied to special topics such as human capital investment, immigration, gender discrimination and unemployment.

ECN 607 Issues in the International Economy

This course deals with international financial markets and the ways in which they affect national economies. By studying the operations of these markets it will be shown how significantly they constrain domestic policy-making, not only in a small open economy like Canada's but increasingly in all other economies as well. Attention is given to issues of current political concern, such as the Third World debt problem, the American trade deficit, the rise of Japan as a major international creditor, and the disintegration of the Communist system in Eastern Europe.

ECN 609 European Economic Development

This is a survey course of European economic development from the fall of the Roman Empire to the Great Depression of the 1930s. The theme around which the course is organized is the role of economic institutions such as slavery, land tenure systems, and guilds, directing economic forces to serve social needs.

ECN 707 Economics of International Trade

The purpose of this course is to introduce the student to the theory and practice of international economics. The factor proportions theory of trade is explained, and the evidence supporting it examined. Major emphasis is placed on the "new international economics" and its implications for Canadian trade policy. The issues surrounding free trade with the United States are examined, as well as the perceived need for interventionist industrial policies.

Department of History

<http://www.ryerson.ca/history/>

Description

The Department of History offers courses in modern and contemporary history in all programs at the university, as well as through the Continuing Education Division.

While some courses are general surveys, and others are highly specialized, all draw on social, economic, intellectual and political history to explore some significant parts of our past. All courses are designed to acquaint students with historical methodology, from framing questions about the past to the use of evidence. Core course offerings include an introduction to the study of history through film and histories of the United States, Canada and Europe, as well as courses in the history of science and technology. More specialized, upper level courses include, among numerous others, nineteenth and twentieth century international relations, the History of Modern Propaganda, Themes in African History, History of Espionage, The American Civil War, courses on both World Wars, and a History of Modern China. The Department offers several courses which have been designed specifically to enhance the professional education of students in Interior Design, Image Arts, Business and Journalism. The Department also teaches a range of

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courses in the Bachelor of Arts and Contemporary Studies Program.

Courses

HST 34A&B Themes in African History

What historical dynamics have worked to shape Africa's twentieth century political economies? To what extent are current social, political and economic problems rooted in the colonial experience? The course addresses these and other related questions through a thematic exploration of Africa's precolonial and colonial past. Topics will include changes in production and distribution systems, class formation, the politics of patronage and Africa's role in the international economy.

HST 52A&B The Emergence of Ontario

Since 1600 Disliked by many Canadians because of its superior attitude towards and economic domination of less populated regions of Canada, yet appreciated by many others who look at it as a source of jobs, Ontario has always been a pivotal force on the northern part of this continent. After a brief introduction touching on the French and Indian periods, this course examines the social, political and economic forces which have developed the province we know today.

HST 600 Innovators, Capitalists and

Managers The industrial revolution and the rise of big business in the 19th century have transformed the world. This history of modern business examines changes in trade, commerce and industry. It studies business as an agent of economic innovation, and assesses its impact on political, social and cultural life. The course also deals with the increasingly complex institutions of business including the rise of the modern corporation and a new managerial elite.

HST 633 Themes in African History II

What historical dynamics have produced the Africa we know today? How far are today's problems rooted in the colonial experience? This course examines the history of the continent from the beginning of the colonial period to the present. Some of the themes covered are: resistance to colonial rule, the development of nationalism, class formation, changing gender role, Africa in the World Economy and democratisation movements.

Department of Politics and Public Administration

<http://www.ryerson.ca/politics/>

Description

The BA in Politics and Governance focuses on a critical understanding of the public and private institutions, structures and processes of 'governance'. The program offers courses in five sub-fields: Canadian, Comparative, Global, Policy, and Theory. Unlike traditional political science undergraduate degrees that focus on governmental actors and policy makers, our Politics and Governance program embraces a range of forms of governance.

Courses

POG 225 Global Governance

This course will introduce students to the emerging institutions and practices of global governance, how they are reconfiguring the relative powers and sovereignty of nation states and how they are being contested by critical social movements. These institutions and practices include: the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB), World Trade Organization (WTO), free trade agreements, and the US-led war against terrorism. The course will focus on political and economic restructuring in the post-Cold War period but will situate contemporary developments against the history of the post WWII period and its modes of global governance.

POG 323 The Politics of Development

"Development" may be seen as the key framework through which the countries of the South are understood, acted upon, and incorporated into a global political economy dominated by the North. This course will trace the historical and theoretical evolution of this developmental project, from its colonial origins to the neoliberal present, introducing students to its major debates and policy shifts, issues and actors, as well as to the resistance and re-framing the project has engendered.

POG 412 Government and the Economy

This course examines how governments set agendas, formulate, implement, and evaluate key economic policies. It focuses on the process and politics that are shaping policy in Canada, the United States, Mexico, and the European Union. The course will mainly

consider continuity and reversals in fiscal, monetary, competition, industrial, and other policy areas within the context of economic globalization.

POG 425 Regional Economic Integration

This course will examine the uneven development of regional economic integration efforts in the Americas, Asia, Africa, and Europe within the context of a relationship between globalization and regionalization. It will analyze the relationship between regional institutions (such as NAFTA, EU, CARICOM and ASEAN) and international economic institutions (such as IMF and WTO). Finally the course will assess the economic, social and political implications of processes of regional integration for nation-states and their citizens.

POL 588 Neoliberalism and its

Alternatives This course addresses the key theoretical elements in neoliberalism, the dominant ideology directing local, national and global events today. From a critical analytical standpoint, we examine the key features of neoliberalism and how it influences political and economic decisions and generates new forms of governance in the early 21st century. We also explore some of the critiques of neoliberalism and the alternative discourses and forms of governance offered by its critics.

POL 601 Contemporary Mass

Movements In December 1999, what has come to be known as the "anti-globalization movement" burst onto the world stage through its shut-down of the Seattle meetings of the World Trade Organization. This course will examine this movement, its historical roots, its manifestations North and South, and the ways in which it is continuous and discontinuous with the "new social movements" of the late 20th century. Students will be introduced to the major approaches and debates in the academic study of social movements. Emphasis will be placed on understanding social movements historically and in context, especially in view of developments in political economy, expansions/contractions in popular democracy, and the impact of information technologies.

PPA 525 Theories of the State This course examines major theoretical perspectives on modern industrial states, including pluralism, neoliberalism, Marxism and feminism. An effort is made to relate each perspective to relevant

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political issues of the day. In the final section of the course a number of thematic issues are considered from the perspective of state theory such as the role of social movements in shaping state policies and the impact of globalization on democracy and the viability of the nation-state.

Department of Sociology

<http://www.ryerson.ca/sociology/>

Description

Our B.A. degree is distinguished, first, by its strong emphasis on helping students develop research skills that are applicable to a variety of employment opportunities and, secondly, by its focus on modern life in the diverse urban environment of downtown Toronto. The degree program also provides the opportunity to take professionally related courses in such fields as criminology, politics and governance, psychology, economics, geography, law, business, accounting, and human resource management. Finally, the Department is proud of its long history of contributing to the broadening liberal studies of Ryerson students from all university programs and to the professionally related education of students in numerous specific programs.

Courses

SOC 203 Social Class and Inequality

This course examines the distribution of power and wealth in society. As a social reality, inequality leaves no one untouched, whether or not we are conscious of it. This course traces the origins of social inequality and reflects on the various interpretations of social stratification. At the macro level, analysis examines how patterns of inequality are reproduced and altered over time. At the micro level, analysis considers how inequality shapes individual career choices and other experiences.

SOC 501 Sociology of Work This course examines work as a central social activity. Particular emphasis is given to problems and conflicts arising from present forms of organization and authority in industrial and other workplaces. Topics include: historical development and effects of the division of labour; alienation and anomie, with special attention to work satisfaction and dissatisfaction.

SOC 600 Globalization and Health

What effects will globalization have on population health? How will it affect the delivery of health care for providers and consumers? These questions are examined in the context of an emerging literature of medical and political sociology. Three theoretical frameworks will be used to explore multinational corporations and the main agents of globalization-The World Trade Organization, The International Monetary Fund, and The North American Free Trade Agreement-and the impact of their agendas on health.

SOC 706 Sociology of the Global Economy

This course will contribute to the comprehension of the global economy and international economic relations by using recent sociological theories of social change to analyze socio-economic processes, social relations, social structures, and global economic institutions. Topics discussed will include post-industrial, post-fordist, and post-modern society; patterns of restructuring the economy and the state; the global city; global and local cultures; the global consumer; and fragmentation and inequality in global space.

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University of Toronto

Department of Economics

<http://www.economics.utoronto.ca/>

Description

The Department of Economics at the University of Toronto ranks among the top economics departments internationally. The teaching and research of its 64 faculty members span a wide range of fields and cover theoretical, applied data analysis, and econometric methodology. Around 20 PhD students, 60 MA students, and 20 MFE students enter our programs each year, and the department has over 1,800 undergraduates, with an additional 800 undergraduates at the Mississauga campus. Collaborative programs with the Rotman School of Management, the Faculty of Law, the Centre for the Environment and Centre for International Relations allow students to undertake interdisciplinary studies at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

Courses

ECO230Y1 International Economic Institutions and Policy This course is intended primarily for students in the International Relations and in the Peace & Conflict Studies programs. The key concepts of international trade and finance are reviewed with an eye to understanding contemporary issues and recommending policy initiatives. Attention is given to empirical assessment of alternative trade theories and to broader international relations issues.

ECO302H1 Comparative Economic Institutions in History Contrasting ways in which the factors of production – land, labour and capital – are organized in human society. Tribal, feudal, mercantilist and market economies are considered. A conceptual framework related to both market and non-market economies, based on the work of Karl Polanyi,

ECO303Y1 The Economic History of Modern Europe to 1914 The economic development of modern Europe, focusing on urban industrialization in the Netherlands, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, up to World War I. Major topics: technological, institutional, and social factors in economic growth; demographic and monetary forces; structural changes in and interactions among the agrarian,

commercial, financial, and industrial sectors; international trade and capital flows; the role of the state; the role of economic theory and ideology; theories of post-1850 imperialism.

ECO307H1 Issues in Canadian and US Economic History to 1914 The evolution of North American markets, with emphasis on the pre-Civil War period. Labor markets are examined, including those for indentured servants and apprentices, as well as the economics of slavery. The timing and impact of technological change and the evolution of manufacturing production. The U.S. economy and the role of Canadian economic activity within the broader North American context.

ECO308H1 The Economics of Life: A Historical Perspective Demographic economic history within a North American context. Topics include changes over time in marriage markets, fertility, mortality and stature. The impact of property rights within marriage, illegitimacy, the decline of fertility in the nineteenth century and the puzzling inter-temporal divergence between height and wealth during the early nineteenth century.

ECO360Y1 Economic Growth and Technological Change With emphasis on the United States, Japan and Canada, this course examines theories of capitalism; Long Wave Cycle, the importance of productivity growth and Solow's residual, the economics of technological change, the Japanese/U.S. trade interface, the economic slowdown since 1973 and the current Canadian productivity challenge.

ECO364H1 International Trade Theory An examination of the causes and consequences of international trade. The first half develops traditional models of comparative advantage, with the second half examines more recent theoretical and empirical work on trade & wages, the political economy of trade, outsourcing, and firm heterogeneity.

ECO429Y1 History of Economic Thought Development of analytical economics from the 18th century with emphasis on Adam Smith and the British Classical School (David Ricardo, T.R. Malthus, and J.S. Mill), Karl Marx, the Marginalists and their successors to 1939, including Keynes.

ECO459H1 International Trade

Regulation The theory and political economy of international trade, with examination of specific trade institutions: Bretton Woods, WTO, NAFTA, tariff administration, most-favoured nation treatment, antidumping regulation, subsidies and countervailing duties, agriculture, trade in services, trade-related intellectual property, trade and environment, trade and developing countries.

Department of Geography

<http://www.geog.utoronto.ca/>

Description

Our programs reflect the multidisciplinary nature of Geography. At both the undergraduate and graduate level, students have the opportunity to study their subject matter in a number of different areas including: Biogeography, Cultural and Historical Geography, Economic Geography, Environment and Resource Management, Geographic Information Systems, Physical Geography, Social Geography, and Urban Geography. Students also have a great amount of flexibility in developing a degree program with other disciplines through our collaborative programs with other departments at the University of Toronto.

Courses

GGR124H1S Urbanization, Contemporary Cities and Urban Life Introduction to the urban process. From the origin of cities to global urbanization; the evolution of systems of cities; uneven growth and the functional specialization of cities; globalization and economic restructuring, migration, public policies. World cities. Dynamics of urban property markets, population and demography, job location, housing, mobility and neighbourhood change, social structure and spatial inequalities. Planning, politics and policy issues in U.S. and Canadian cities.

GGR328H1S Labour Geographies This course explores changes in the nature of work and the structure and geography of labour markets. Topics will include globalization, lean production, flexibility and risk, industrial relations, workfare, the body at work, and gender and work.

GGR363H1F Critical Geographies: An

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Introduction to Radical Ideas on Space, Society and Culture This course introduces a diversity of critical perspectives in human geography, spanning anarchism, Marxism, feminism, sexual politics, 'postcolonialism' and anti-racism. In so doing it illustrates how such a range of radical ideas about space, society and culture have emerged and influenced our thought and action.

Department of History

<http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/history/>

Description

The study of History covers an inexhaustible range of topics, from the history of aboriginal societies, conquistadors, ethnicity, fascism, labour, psychiatry, patterns of settlement and migration, politics, the Renaissance, revolution, to rock 'n' roll, slavery, superstition, trade unions, women studies, and more. We are all products of our history: familial, ethnic and national. Understanding our heritage sheds important light on our current situations and helps to chart future courses.

Courses

HIS243H1 Early Modern Europe, 1450-1648 The political, social, economic, and intellectual history of continental Europe. The Renaissance, the Reformation, Counter-reformation, growth of the territorial monarchies, the religious wars.

HIS244H1 Early Modern Europe, 1648-1815 The political, social, economic, and intellectual history of continental Europe. Development of royal absolutism, social change and the crisis of the ancient regime, the Enlightenment, the French Revolution, the Napoleonic era.

HIS245Y1 Women in European History An introductory survey tracing women's participation in the political, economic, intellectual, and social history of Europe from the High Middle Ages to the Twentieth Century.

HIS294Y1 Caribbean History & Culture An exploration of changes in the structure of Caribbean society beginning in 1492, including European contact, the conquest of native peoples, the emergence of large

plantations, the impact of slavery, patterns of resistance and revolt and the changes brought about by emancipation.

HIS313H1 Canadian Labour and the Left Canadian labour history from political action to collective bargaining in the period from Confederation to the present.

HIS329H1 Globalization and History This course will explore ways in which "globalization" is a profoundly significant and deeply rooted historical process. Although emphasis will be placed on the 19th and 20th centuries, some of the economic, political, cultural, and technological forces shaping the past millennium will also be considered.

HIS471H1 United States and Globalization This course considers the origins and evolution of U.S. experiences with globalization: attention is paid to economic, technological, cultural, and institutional developments during the past century.

Department of Political Science

<http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/polsci/>

Description

Political science at U of T has grown out of a political economy tradition associated with such leading Canadian thinkers as Harold Innis and C.B. Macpherson. In the 1960s and 1970s, the Department developed research and teaching reputations in a number of areas placing us in the forefront of political science, both nationally and internationally. Recently, we have once again moved into new areas of research, while retaining our commitment to excellence in more traditional areas.

Courses

POL305Y1 Politics and Society in Latin America The colonial heritage, the failure of nation-states to develop as integrated and autonomous power structures, dependent capitalism and political order, contrasting types of domination, rigid monopolization and the flexible use of the state by the ruling sectors, national revolution and the socialist alternative.

POL318H1 Canada and the Global Challenge Since 9/11, Part I: NAFTA Deals with the political economy of Canada's position in North America. Starting with Harold Innis's theory of staple growth and the debate about the role of foreign investment in its economic (mis)development, we examine how Canada, having long resisted continental economic integration, turned to free trade as a panacea in the 1980s. The course ends with a detailed investigation of NAFTA's significance for Canadian public policy options in the light of the US war on terrorism.

POL370H1 International Political Economy Organized around important topics in the study of international political economy. It explores the political underinnings of the global economy and the economic forces reshaping contemporary political environments. Specific policy issues are treated in a context that evaluates the explanatory power of various theoretical approaches.

POL371H1 Institutions and the Spatial Construction of the Political Economy This course applies a relational perspective of economic action which emphasizes context, path-dependence and contingency. It explores the intentions, opportunities and constraints of economic agency by analyzing the interdependencies between institutions at different levels and industrial organization, interaction, innovation and evolution, thus exploring the spatial construction of the political economy

POL372H1 Political Economy of Germany and the EU The goal of this course is to explore the structure of the German political economy in the context of EU integration and economic globalisation. Drawing upon the varieties-of-capitalism approach, the main themes in the course will analyse the institutional conditions for growth. In a comparative perspective, the course explores the role of collective agents, corporate governance, collective bargaining, social security systems, population structure, immigration, reunification and their regional manifestations.

POL401H1 Dynamics of the Global Trade System This course addresses the global trading system by examining the political, economic, legal, and institutional forces that shape today's contemporary international system. It focuses particularly on the tension that

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have been generated between these globalizing technological and economic factors and the continuing efforts to protect national autonomy. At the top of the global trade regime sits the World Trade Organization which has emerged as the adjudicator of global trade law. Canada is equally affected by the North American Free Trade Agreement which, with the WTO, has reconstructed the governance of North America

POL405Y1 Marxism A study of Marxism as political economy and philosophy with emphasis upon dialectics. Begins with Aristotle, Smith, Kant, Hegel and Marx. Includes Lenin, Trotsky, Bukharin, Preobrazhensky, Pashukanis, Hilferding, Bernstein, Kautsky, Luxemburg, Korsch, Gramsci, Marcuse, Lukacs, Althusser, Habermas. Theme: relations between science, economics, politics, law and philosophy.

POL409H1 Political Economy of Technology: From the Auto-Industrial to the Information Age The course explores the centrality of science and technology in political affairs generally and its current significance for public policy in particular. It applies the conceptual tools of political economy to analyze the nature of technological change in industrial democracies. It assesses the social and political consequences of the current wave of technological innovation and alternative responses of industrial democracies.

POL435H1 Political Economy of Asia Pacific The course addresses questions regarding the cultural and organizational precedents for and against modern capitalist enterprise in East and Southeast Asia. Special effort given to tracing uneven geographical, gender and class participation in market growth and to the moral and political arguments that have been provoked regarding the consequences of the Asian "economic miracle" and its recent financial crisis

POL447Y1 Political Economy of Development This course explores the rise, evolution, and performance of the dominant neoliberal approach to development and poverty reduction. It also assesses the feasibility and efficacy of alternative development strategies. Case studies are drawn from Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

POL458H1 The Political Economy of International Trade The course explains

why countries trade by looking at historical and contemporary trends in international trade. The course places particular emphasis on the interaction between political and economic processes in advancing trade. An important theme throughout the course is how the distribution of gains is connected to system stability.

POL463Y1 The Political Philosophy of Political Economy Lectures relate economic organization to philosophical interpretations of community and citizenship. Philosophers include Plato, Aristotle, Calvin, Smith, Kant, Hegel, Marx, Habermas, Rawls and Hayek. Seminars interpret critical moments of 20th century economic history from the standpoint of philosophy. Does philosophy clarify or obscure the meaning of economic history?

POL472H1 The Comparative Political Economy of Industrial Societies Topics discussed in this seminar course will include the historical origins of advanced capitalist political economies, the 'Varieties of Capitalism' debate, current trajectories of different political economies, labour politics and regulation, the politics of macro-economic policy, the political economy of growth, and Canada's political economy.

POL477H1 Advanced Topics in International Political Economy This course is designed for advanced students with serious interests in the subfield of international political economy. Specific topics covered will vary, but all involve the deep interplay between politics and economics in the contemporary world.

Department of Sociology
<http://know.soc.utoronto.ca/index.php>

Description

The seven primary areas (of expertise) are:

- immigration and ethnic relations
- health and mental health
- networks and community
- gender and family
- crime and socio-legal studies
- stratification, work, and labour markets
- political sociology

Courses

SOC339H1 Immigration and Employment Examines labour market and employment situation of immigrants, from economic and sociological perspectives, emphasizing recent Canadian experience in comparative context. Topics include immigrant human and social capital, declining immigrant earnings, the knowledge economy, skill-underutilization, racial discrimination, labour market structure, unionization, immigrant entrepreneurship, immigrant offspring, and labour market and immigration policy.

SOC366H1 Sociology of Women and Work Women's paid and unpaid work and the relationship between the two. Questions about gender gap in earnings, sexual segregation of the labour force, restructuring of paid work, sexual harassment, paid domestic work, and the division of housework and child care.

SOC370Y1 Sociology of Labour The role and development of labour and the labour movement in Canada, its differential success in various industries and regions, and its impact on other aspects of society.

York University

Department of Economics

<http://dept.econ.yorku.ca/undergraduate/index.html>

Description

Undergraduate training in economics is intended to familiarize students with the discipline of economic thinking, and so equip them for intelligent appraisal of contemporary economic problems. It is also intended to make students aware of the nature of economic science, and of directions in which economic theory is currently moving. The discipline of economic thinking has three related parts: identifying specifically economic problems; developing and applying economic theory to improve our understanding and ability to solve the problems; evaluating the adequacy of our theoretical understanding through the use of data and empirical testing.

Courses

AS/ECON 3199 Approaches to Global Economics This course explores approaches to the global economy, emphasizing structural and policy-related aspects.

AK/ECON 3460 Political Economy of Public Policy Examines how and why real world public policies differ from optimal policies prescribed by neoclassical economic theory. Incorporates models of political representation to different frameworks for studying issues in the areas of fiscal, monetary and trade policies, and special topics in government regulation.

AK/ECON 3560 Economic Policy in Developing Countries An examination of policy issues arising from development planning. Topics include agriculture versus industry; international trade; monetary and fiscal policies; foreign investment, foreign aid and self-reliance and global issues.

AK/ECON 4070 Economic Integration Between Unequal Partners Examines the history and development of selected major trading blocs where unequal partners are involved, such as: the European Union (EU), the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement (FTA), and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Department of Geography

<http://www.yorku.ca/geography/>

Description

Geography is concerned with the spatial variations of human and physical phenomena, the processes that produce these variations and the interrelationships between people and their environments. Regional courses dealing with Canada, South East Asia, and the Caribbean explore the past and present geography of these areas. Similarly, there are clusters of courses relating to urban, economic, cultural, historical, and physical geography.

Courses

AS/GEOG 1000 6.0: Introduction to World Geography This course explores "world regions" through geographic approaches to their shared historical, cultural, social, economic, political and environmental dynamics. In addition to discussions of how regions have been formed through the ways they have influenced, interpenetrated, and even dominated one another, course material will show how common themes, such as the rise and impact of 'globalization, have produced critical issues particular to individual regions. A wide variety of topics is covered, including indigenous peoples, multinational corporations, forced and voluntary migration, protest movements, the environment, colonization, war and AIDS.

AS/GEOG 2105 3.0: Economic Geography This course provides an introduction to the geography of economic production units, regional agglomerations of industry, flows of international trade, labour and investment, and the changing political, cultural and environmental context of modern consumption-driven society.

AS/GEOG 3130 3.0: The Global Economy The world economy has evolved over a long period marked by the globalization of trade, investment and, more recently, production. The course will begin by tracing this evolution and its geography. The course will then focus on contemporary world economy, and in particular the following elements: patterns of world trade; transnational corporations; direct

foreign investment and global finance; world cities; international migration; global institutions; and cultural imperialism. It will conclude by examining local-global conflicts.

AS/GEOG 3370 3.0: Spaces of Third World Development The course deals with conceptual debates on 'Third World' development. Taking a geographical political economy approach, it also provides a wide-ranging discussion on specific issues and problems of development including economic growth and poverty, resource use, agrarian change, industrial transformation, service-sector development, rural-urban inequality, gender relations, neoliberalism and imperialism, and prospect for democracy and macro-level structural social change in the less developed world.

AS/GEOG 3800 3.0 Geographies of Work This course explores how human struggles to "make a living" simultaneously shape and are shaped by changing economic landscapes. The course addresses the different theoretical perspectives on work, both paid and unpaid. With a primary focus on workers in advanced capitalist economies, the course discusses both new and old spatial divisions of labour and the restructuring of work and workplaces at the international, local and household scales.

AS/GEOG 4170 3.0: Geographic Perspectives on Immigration, Ethnicity and Race in Modern Cities This course is divided into two major sections. In the first section we discuss contemporary migration trends and then focus on the settlement patterns of immigrants in major urban centres and immigrant experiences in local labor and housing markets. Topics include international population movements, Canadian immigration policies and trends, patterns of segregation, transnational migration, and the reasons for and consequences of segregation. In the second section we consider how geographies of housing and labour markets are linked and the consequences of labour market segmentation. The focus is primarily on immigrant flows in the post World War Two period. Examples are drawn from a variety of cities and cultural contexts but particular stress is placed on the Canadian experience and especially immigrant settlement in the Toronto area.

Political Economy Course Offerings 2008-09 – Toronto-area Undergraduate Schools

AS/GEOG 4220 3.0: Geographies of Industry in a Neoliberal Era This course draws on contemporary institutional approaches and theories of regulation to interpret recent trends in industrial production and location. Emphasis is put on concepts of: restructuring; the evolution of post Fordist systems of production; various new divisions of labor; neo-artisanal systems of production; the emergence of new industrial spaces; the new economy; resource economies; and the social economy and learning regions.

Department of Political Science

http://www.arts.yorku.ca/politics/undergrad_prog.html

Description

By studying Political Science we learn about, as well as ground ourselves in, the world locally and globally. Life becomes more of an adventure because the world makes more sense. Historical developments, current events, and upcoming concerns take on new meanings. Political Science gives us an opportunity to expand our horizons and consider fundamental issues such as democracy and equality. It provides insights into world problems from pollution and global warming to race relations and economic upheaval. A Political Science education helps us to become more effective citizens of both Canada and the world. It prepares us to participate in, and perhaps alter, the political processes that so fundamentally shape our lives. After studying Political Science, one may be spurred to work on influencing various forms of power relations. This, in turn, may contribute to resolving past, present and future political challenges.

Courses

AK/POLS 3125 Political Economy of Canada This course studies traditional and emerging issues in Canadian political economy. We explore competing theories of Canadian political development, including topics such as the role of the state, class development, trade unions, regional development, and US influence.

AS/POLS 3270 Global Political Economy I: Theory and Approaches This course introduces theoretical perspectives and concepts of global political economy, and applies them in the identification of

various substructures in the context of historical developments, especially since the 19th century.

AS/POLS 3275 Global Political Economy II: Issues and Problems Since 1945

This course focuses on problems and issues relating to the post-1945 global political economy.

AS/POLS 3400 3.00 Political Economy of Industrial Democracies

This course provides an analysis of the political economy of the advanced capitalist democracies in the postwar period. The primary area of focus is Western Europe, but the subject matter may also include Japan and the USA.

AK/POLS 3700 Politics of Global Economy

Politics of global economic relations and the evolution of international division of labour. Includes roles played by multinational corporations and international institutions such as World Bank, IMF and WTO; forms of economic integration in EU and NAFTA; and impact of globalization on national governments and citizen rights.

AK/POLS 3740 Work and Employment in the Global Economy

This course examines the dramatic changes in work and employment practices, new production processes and increased capital mobility against the background of the emerging global economy. Special emphasis is given to the future of women's employment, state policy and collective bargaining.

AS/POLS 4115 The Political Economy of State Finance

The course studies the major fiscal functions of the state, including allocation, distribution and stabilization, accumulation and legitimization. The second semester features a budget simulation where the task is to develop a federal budget from various political party perspectives.

AS/POLS 4117 Political Economy of NAFTA

The political economy of trade and regional economic integration within the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) is examined from its historical origins to current trade developments and frictions.

AS/POLS 4291 Capital and Power in the Global Political Economy

This course focuses on the connection between capital and power in the international political economy. The interaction between capital, labour, states and other social groups is examined, with

particular attention paid to the implications of transnational capital accumulation.

AS/POLS 4292 Political Economy of Capital Accumulation

The course examines capital as the central power institution of capitalism. It traces the evolution of accumulation from conceptual, historical and empirical perspectives, while helping students develop their ability to engage in independent research.

AS/POLS 4555 Latin American Development

An examination of the processes and issues connected with development in Latin America including the impact of political economy on culture and on women.

AS/POLS 4575 The Politics of Southern Africa

This course examines South Africa's racial capitalist system and resistance to it, focusing on the present transition to a more equitable political and economic system. The course also explores the current situation in other southern Africa countries (Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe).

AS/POLS 4901 Development and Inequality in the Global South

This course examines diverse approaches to understanding the challenges, political and economic, that confront the South within the global capitalist system, emphasizing issues of "underdevelopment," poverty and resistance and making comparisons between diverse states, movements and development strategies across regions.

AS/POLS 4905 Political Economy and Political Power

We often take power's meaning for granted. Where does it come from? How does economic power influence political power? In this course students consider how production, wealth, and accumulation affect the framing and resolution of political questions.

School of Social Science

<http://www.atkinson.yorku.ca/Socials/>

Description

The School of Social Sciences provides undergraduate students with an understanding of the social environments that shape their interests, their opportunities, and their identities. You will gain a solid and critical

Political Economy Course Offerings 2008-09 – Toronto-area Undergraduate Schools

grounding in social research methods and theories and can link this education with professional certificates in the areas of Anti-Racist Research and Practice, and Refugee and Migration Studies.

Courses

AS/SOSC 1520 Markets and Democracy: The Development of Industrial Society

The development of industrial capitalism has entailed profound changes in ways of living. The course will consider the spread of the market economy, the industrialization of production and the associated transformation of social and political institutions and ideas.

AK/SOSC 1720 Social, Political and Economic Themes in Western Civilization

Evaluates the rise of the West, emphasizing the development of capitalism, imperialism and globalization and the theory and practice of liberal democracy. Grounded in contemporary problems and challenges, the course also examines alternative political and economic perspectives.

AK/SOSC 1910 Third World Countries and Underdevelopment

An examination of the historical origins and subsequent perpetuation of underdevelopment in the Third World; the attempts of selected countries to overcome their state of underdevelopment. This will entail a survey of socio-economic structures and political institutions within Third World countries and an analysis of their relationships to the metropolitan industrialized countries.

AS/SOSC 2101 The Political Economy of Health: International Perspectives

This course explores international health issues using political economy as a theoretical framework. Particular attention is given to the social, economic and political factors of health, including the constructions of health definitions and the health-illness process.

AS/SOSC 3130 6.00 Women and Work: Production and Reproduction

This course explores the conditions of women's work, paid and unpaid. The historical development of a sexual division of labour and the roles played by the family, employers, trade unions and government policy in the gendering of jobs is examined.

AS/SOSC 3240 Labour and Globalization I: North American Perspectives

This course looks at the post-war assumptions governing the limits and possibilities of trade union action in mature welfare states. It moves to looking at labour in English Canada and Quebec, the US and Mexico, pre and during NAFTA. Course credit exclusions: None.

AS/SOSC 3241 Labour and Globalization II: Comparative Perspectives

This course focuses on the changed environment for labour action and the search for new sources of trade union authority and power in the European Community, Russia, Australasia, Latin America and Africa. Course credit exclusions: None.

AS/SOSC 3552 Political Economy as a Moral Science: The Economics of Marx and Keynes

The course develops a conception of "political economy" as a "moral science" through study of the economics of Karl Marx and John Maynard Keynes. It also explores the relation of the conception to German idealist philosophy and psychoanalytic psychology.

Department of Sociology

<http://www.arts.yorku.ca/soci/>

Description

The sociological imagination is a unique and socially significant way of understanding society. Specifically, it is a perspective in which we understand ourselves and the groups we are members of by studying how persons and groups are linked with the structure and culture of their society in a particular historical period. Moreover, to a greater extent than ever before, our own multi-cultural society is linked with others in a global society. Thus, the contemporary sociological imagination links the quality of mental and material life of individuals with memberships in local social groups and networks, memberships in groups with the culture and structure of their society, and their own society with other societies. Inequality, gender, racism, crime, immigration, health, sexuality, and family relations for example, can all be sociologically studied in this way. The mission of the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, is to provide students with the knowledge and skills that enable them to understand and fully exercise the sociological imagination, and motivate them to study and apply sociological knowledge in the light of

that understanding.

Courses

AS/SOCI 2050 Social Structure and Social Change

This foundation course deals with comparative and historical aspects of social life, political organization and the state, and modern industrial society. Special attention is given to the analysis of class, inequality and social change.

AS/SOCI 4360 Globalization and International Migration

This course examines the relationship between globalization and international migration. Themes include: why migrants leave home countries; immigration policies and practices in receiving countries; trafficking in migrants; migrants in global cities; migrant networks; transnationalism, and; refugee expulsion and return.

AS/SOCI 4620 Issues in Sociology of Work and Labour

This course examines changes in the labour process and the relationship between labour and management. We study labour segmentation, marginalization, techniques of control, the impact of new technologies on the labour process, and unions' responses to workplace and economic change.

Political Economy Course Offerings 2008-09 – International Undergraduate Schools

American University, Department of Economics

Washington, DC

<http://www.american.edu/cas/economics/>

Description

Our department offers a pluralist approach to economics that embraces mainstream and heterodox perspectives and emphasizes policy applications. We believe that theoretical understanding, empirical investigation, and policy analysis are enriched by study of the evolution of economic ideas and economic institutions. We believe that thoughtful empirical work is essential for testing theoretical models and their policy implications. Our commitment to pluralism, empirical analysis, and policy relevance is evident in the research of our faculty and is reflected in our undergraduate and graduate programs.

Courses

ECON-110 The Global Majority

Introduction to the plight of less-developed countries, to alternative paths of development, and to the relationships between the more-developed and less-developed countries. The central theme of economic development is based on elementary economic theory. Equally important, human dimensions of development are emphasized through the use of novels and films from less-developed countries.

ECON-317 Political Economy

Analysis of political economic theories including Veblen, institutionalists, neo-Ricardians, and modern Marxist and American radical dissenters from orthodox neoclassical economic theory, and application of those theories to problems, emphasizing the interdependence of political, economic, and social forces in contemporary societies.

ECON-374 Gender Roles in the Economy

Explores the gender dimensions of economic life. For economics majors, an in-depth look at the different roles of men and women in the community, the market, and

within the household, and how these are affected by economic and social change. For women's studies and other social sciences majors, the discipline of economics is brought to bear on the study of women's and men's well-being and status in society.

ECON-551 Comparative Economic Systems

A theoretical and historical evaluation of the effects of different economic institutions and their combinations on economic democracy, efficiency, and equity. Distinctive features of the French, British, German, Swedish, and Japanese economies, as well as the historical experience of the formerly "socialist" economies are emphasized.

ECON-574 Women in the Economy

Examines feminist economic theories, gender-related measurements and economic indicators, issues of paid and unpaid work, women's participation in economic development, effects of development strategies on women, and related social policy issues. Gives students a background on the economics of gender in preparation for conducting research in the women's studies area.

**University of Amherst,
Department of Economics**

Amherst, MA

<http://www.umass.edu/economics/ughome.html>

Description

What is Economics? Economics is the study of human energy—how we organize our efforts to get what we want. Market exchange plays a central role in this process, but processes of conflict and coordination that take place outside of markets are also important. Economics contains two broad subdisciplines.

Microeconomics analyzes the individual behavior of households, business firms, and governmental entities.

Macroeconomics focuses upon aggregate economic performance of nations and their interdependencies in the global economy.

Requirements for the Major
Majoring in Economics allows exploration of disparate views on, and approaches to economic questions and policies and allows a student to achieve substantial intellectual breadth while simultaneously pursuing courses in the major.

Courses (no descriptions available)

105 Introduction to Political Economy

121 The International Economy

144 Political Economy of Racism

305 Marxian Economic Theory

306 History of Economic Thought

308 Political Economy of the Environment

330 Labor in the American Economy

348 The Political Economy of Women

361 European Economic History

362 American Economic History

373 Socialist Economics

505 Advanced Marxian Economics

Political Economy Course Offerings 2008-09 – International Undergraduate Schools

Bucknell University,
Department of Economics
Lewisburg, PA
<http://www.bucknell.edu/x894.xml>

Courses

103. Economic Principles and Problems

Introduction to economic history, international economics, and political economy and their origin in the work of Adam Smith, John Maynard Keynes, Karl Marx, and others.

252. Political Economy of Global

Resources A study of environmental and energy economics in the context of global resources and politics. The theme of sustainable development will be linked to the new realities of international relations.

258. Intermediate Political Economy

Intermediate study of Marxist and institutionalist political economy. The ideas of Marx and Veblen applied to such matters as the distribution of income and power, the environment, working conditions, consumerism, and race and gender issues.

266. Political Economy of the Caribbean

The development of the Caribbean from colonial times to the present. A look at the social, political, and economic development of the Caribbean as a whole rather than as independent aspects of development.

280. Political Economy of Media and Advertising

Examines the interrelationship of cultural, political, and economic aspects of media content and advertising from the perspective of class analysis.

319. Economic History of Women in the United States

Examination of the history of women in the U.S. economy, with particular attention to racial-ethnic and class differences among women. Both neoclassical economics and political economy are utilized to analyze the economic status of women.

326. History of Economic Thought

Discussion of original sources of economic ideas. Readings in Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Mill, Marx, Jevons, Keynes, and others.

407. The Idea of Capitalism in Economic Thought

The rich intellectual thought contributing to the idea of capitalism

forms the basis of study for this course. This tradition includes work by economic theorists, policymakers and commentators; historians; poets, novelists, playwrights, and artists observing the emergence and adaptation and adoption of these ideas. These works will provide the basic texts for study and discussion.

Political Economy Course Offerings 2008-09 – International Undergraduate Schools

California State University San Bernardino, Department of Economics

San Bernardino, CA

<http://economics.csusb.edu/>

Description

The Economics Department at CSUSB provides students an excellent liberal arts education. Students majoring in economics learn the basics of economics and receive a rigorous training in logical and empirical analysis. Economics students from CSUSB have gone on to start their own businesses, take jobs within the financial industry and the government, teach in public schools, and attend law school. A significant portion of our majors go on to graduate programs in economics. Many have earned Ph.D. degrees. Among the theoretical approaches represented in the department are mainstream economics, institutionalism, feminism, and political economy. By taking courses from faculty who do research in these various approaches, students gain a more valuable intellectual experience than typically provided by an economics department. The department includes many outstanding teachers. Surveys of CSUSB graduates indicate that the Economics Department provides the best instruction of any major in the social sciences. Graduates have expressed their appreciation by contributing many thousands of dollars to special scholarships available only to current Economics students.

Courses

ECON 445: Political Economy

Introduction to economic theories which have their heritage in the work of Karl Marx. Topics may include historical materialism, value theory, crisis theory, imperialism, the labor process, and social structures of accumulation.

ECON 500: History of Economic Thought

Survey of the development of economic doctrines and analyses and concurrent intellectual and social history with emphasis on the ideas of landmark economists from Adam Smith to John Maynard Keynes.

Political Economy of Women

Investigation of women's economic status, for example, differentials in

income, incidence of poverty and unemployment rates; women's role in the economy; and an examination of proposals affecting women's status.

ECON 352: Political Economy of Poverty and Discrimination

Investigation of the incidence of poverty among ethnic and racial minorities, women and the aged in the U.S.; analysis of discrimination and other causes of poverty among these groups; survey of methods for minimizing poverty in the United States.

ECON 420: Comparative Economic Systems

Comparison of theories and forms of organization of major contemporary economic systems such as those found in command, market-socialism and predominantly free-enterprise economies.

ECON 421: Economic History of the United States

Economic history of the United States from the founding of the colonies to the present.

ECON 450: Economic Development

Economic problems confronting developing countries; policies hypothesized to achieve desired rates of economic development in these areas.

ECON 520: Social Economics

Study of the social, cultural, and political context of economic behavior. Primary focus on the work of Social Economists, Institutionalists, and Post Keynesians.

Political Economy Course Offerings 2008-09 – International Undergraduate Schools

University of Denver, Department of Economics

Denver, Colorado

<http://www.du.edu/ahss/schools/economics/>

Description

At the Undergraduate level we offer a BA in Economics through the Division of Social Sciences, and a BSBA degree through the Daniels College of business, as well as a minor. At the Graduate level we offer an MA with options for various specializations. MA students may also earn a dual degree between Economics and another MA program at the University of Denver. We are a small program with an unusually broad-minded faculty devoted to cultivating innovative and critical thinking in students. We teach economics by presenting alternative perspectives on economic theory and by relating it to relevant historical and contemporary issues. Please feel free to explore our site for more detailed information on our programs and our faculty. We greatly appreciate your interest and wish to be as helpful to you as possible.

Courses

ECON 2301 - Capitalism, Class and Culture Impact of modern economy on social life and culture; emphasis on transforming effect of modern patterns of production, exchange and consumption on class relations, family and politics.

ECON 2500 - Economic Development This course introduces the student to several dimensions of, and forces pertaining to, development processes, including nature's inequalities, colonial legacies, the role and limitations of primary production, labor utilization, industrialization, trade, technology acquisition, foreign direct investment and other forms of capital flow, and the role of the state. If time permits, discussion will include environmental concerns and cultural factors.

ECON 2520 - Political Economy of Development An introduction to political economy of development issues. The course situates economic development in the context of the emergence of a modern-day integrated world economy and a system of independent nation-states.

ECON 3040 - Marxian Political Economy

An exposition of Marx's theory of value through a detailed reading of *Capital*, vol. I. Excerpts from other readings by Marx, and some of the relevant secondary literature will also be used.

ECON 3050 - Origins of Modern Economics Study of the development of economic theory from the decline of the classical school through the emergence of the Keynesian theory. Investigates in detail the structure of the neoclassical theory, and the degree to which Keynesian economics provides an alternative.

ECON 3100 - Topics in Political Economy Interaction between economics and politics; how economic developments affect political outcomes; how political party programs and policies can affect the economy.

ECON 3110 - European Economic History The emergence of capitalism from feudal society; the Industrial Revolution, English capitalism; European industrialization; state and economy in capitalism; 20th century Europe and the global economy.

ECON 3120 - Economic History of the U.S. Industrial progress from colonial period to the present time; influence of economic forces in social and political development.

ECON 3500 - Economic Development Careful re-examination of the works of the prominent development economists of the immediate postwar decades to critically shed light on the treatment of topical development problems by modern economists.

ECON 4060 - Capital Accum & Econ Growth Alternative theories of the determinants of capital investment and its role in economic performance.

ECON 4140 - Origins of Modern World Econ Global expansion of capitalist economy; era of merchants' capital, early mercantile empires, Industrial Revolution, expansion of capitalism in Europe and U.S., imperialism, decolonization; world economy, historically and at present.

Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Department of Economics

Geneva, NY

□ [HYPERLINK](#)

["http://academic.hws.edu/econ/"](http://academic.hws.edu/econ/) □ □ <http://academic.hws.edu/econ/> □

Description

Economics is as broad as national industrial production and as personal as managing a household budget. The Hobart and William Smith economics department has designed a course of study that prepares you for each of these extremes, as well as everything in between. In addition to a solid base in micro- and macroeconomic theory, students examine methodology and several schools of economic thought, with an emphasis on particular geographic areas—the U.S., Japan, Russia, Latin America. The program's curriculum also focuses on topics with an economic thrust. Students in these classes examine how societies care for those who are unable to provide for themselves. They tackle the economic and non-economic issues involved in labor disputes. They discuss socialist-feminist thought and the political economy of race.

Courses

ECON135 The Latin American

Economies This course looks at the Latin American economies, their troubled history, their boom-and-bust tendencies, the economic policies that have been tried, and the painful consequences in terms of poverty, inflation, and debt.

ECON232 The U.S. Economy: A Critical

Analysis This course investigates the U.S. economy while developing an introduction to radical political economy. Changing patterns of growth and stagnation in economic activity are analyzed using the concept of social structures of accumulation: the combination of economic, political, and social factors that serve to hasten or retard capital accumulation. Macroeconomic and social changes are explored, as is their impact on the lives of workers, women, and people of color. The power of capital, workers, and other groups to effect change in different periods is an important theme of the course.

ECON236 Introduction to Radical

Political Economy This course provides an introduction to the economic thought of Karl Marx, to contemporary radical political economy, and to current debates in radical political economy. Topics include the theory of value, surplus value and exploitation, capital and its accumulation, and capital and crisis. Recent debates in socialist-feminist thought, the political economy of race, and ecofeminism are addressed.

ECON240 International Trade

This course provides an introduction to the theory of gains from trade, comparative advantage and international monetary relations. It uses this theory to examine such issues as protectionism, economic integration (e.g., NAFTA and the European Community), and international investment, with an emphasis on how economic and financial relations among countries have very different consequences for different groups of people.

ECON248 Poverty and Welfare

Poverty amidst wealth is a troubling feature of the American economy. Economists and other social scientists have offered various explanations for it. This course looks into the nature and extent of poverty, theories of its causes, and the range of public policies aimed at easing or ending poverty.

ECON305 Political Economy

This course analyzes alternative ways of understanding economics and political economy. It investigates debates on economic theory and discourse within a broad context of critical issues in the foundations and development of the social sciences. Theoretical foundations of major schools of economic thought (e.g., neoclassical, Keynesian, Marxist) are explored, as well as questions of ideology and method in economic thought. Feminist economics is introduced.

ECON372 Keynes, Keynesians, and Post-

Keynesians This course considers the economic writings of John Maynard Keynes and the interpretations that have been offered of both his theories of the macroeconomy and the importance of his contributions. The course includes examination of Keynes' early writings as well as a careful reading of *The General Theory*, his most important work. Following these

discussions, students examine the evolution of Keynesian theory within the orthodox economic tradition, considering both what was added to Keynes, and what was taken away. They also address the "revolutionary" nature of Keynes's contributions. Finally, they explore the development of Keynes's ideas by the post-Keynesian economists in the U.S. and Great Britain to see how this interpretation of Keynes differs from the standard approach to his work.

ECON316 Labor Market Analysis

This course focuses on the application of microeconomics, macroeconomics, and Marxist theories to the study of labor markets, income distribution, occupational structure, returns to education, etc. It also examines the impact of unions on wages, labor's share, inflation, discrimination, and other labor economics questions.

ECON310 Economics and Gender

This course focuses on attempts to integrate gender into economic analysis. The course includes discussion of the economics of the family, household production and the allocation of time, gender and the labor supply, and gender differences in occupation and earnings. A discussion of gender in economic methodology and the history of economic thought provides the context for these issues.

ECON316 Labor Market Analysis

This course focuses on the application of microeconomics, macroeconomics, and Marxist theories to the study of labor markets, income distribution, occupational structure, returns to education, etc. It also examines the impact of unions on wages, labor's share, inflation, discrimination, and other labor economics questions.

ECON331 Institutional Economics

This course directs its attention to the contributions to economic thought by the movement referred to as American Institutionalism. The course introduces the interdisciplinary approach employed by institutional economists in their analysis of economic processes. The course also focuses on the institutionalists' critique of neoclassical economic theory. In order to understand these criticisms, the student needs a good understanding of intermediate economic theory.

ECON336 Political Economy of Cooperative Production

In recent

Political Economy Course Offerings 2008-09 – International Undergraduate Schools

decades the workers' cooperative (or self-managed or labor-managed firm) has shown itself to be an alternative to both capitalist and state-controlled units of production. This course investigates the history, economic theory, and political and social rationale of this form of production. It also explores the uses and abuses of various forms of workers' participation in management, and worker ownership. Cases from the U.S., and several other countries are analyzed.

ECON338 Third Sector Economics

This course investigates economic institutions that are given little attention in the normal approaches to microeconomics and macroeconomics, but that are significant to the economy of the U.S. Not-for-profit organizations such as colleges and universities, hospitals, and philanthropic organizations; cooperatives and collectives; and public/private partnerships are investigated. Their role in the U.S. economy is assessed, as are the wide variety of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in other economies of the world.

ECON343 Political Economy of Race

This course investigates the nature of racial domination and conflict in the United States within the context of economic, political, and social institutions. Fundamental to this is the proposition that analysis of race relations is central to understanding the dynamics of a socio-political economic system and that an examination of race relations is incomplete if it is not connected to the broader political economic system. This course focuses primarily on the experience of African-American men and women.

ECON435 Political Economy of Latin

America This course studies the interaction of domestic economic structure, political processes, and international pressures in Latin America by means of case studies of specific periods in Mexico, Central America, the Andean region, and Brazil.

ECON467 Seminar: British Classical

Economics Topics vary from year to year, but there is generally a focus on a particular major classical economist - for example, Adam Smith, David Ricardo or Thomas Malthus. The course involves substantial reading and discussion of original texts; secondary sources help provide interpretive frameworks. The approach is broad enough to view

each thinker as both an economist and a social scientist. Methodological and policy issues are addressed in the course.

ECON468 Seminar: Veblen This seminar focuses its attention on the contributions of Thorstein Veblen to economic thought. In particular, Veblen's contributions in the areas of economic methodology, consumption theory, production theory, and economic development are examined. In addition, Veblen's critique of the accepted economic theory of his day and his critique of Marxian economics are examined.

ECON474 Seminar: Issues in Political

Economy This course focuses on different topics each year, such as the changing nature of work, and globalization.

ECON493 Seminar: The Political

Economy of the Right This seminar explores emerging schools of political economy of a conservative variety, specifically the Austrian school and the New Institutionalism (encompassing the literatures of public choice property rights, rent-seeking, and law and economics). Are these alternatives to the prevailing orthodoxy of neoclassical economics likely to supplant or supplement orthodoxy or simply remain fringe elements within the discipline? The course also explores both why the label "political economy" is appropriate for these schools of thought and why they have chosen to consciously (re-)appropriate it.

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Hollins University, Department of Economics

<http://www.hollins.edu/undergrad/economics/econ.htm>

Description

At Hollins, students learn about contemporary economics and its place within the wider social sphere. A good understanding of economic principles helps our students in analyzing economic trends and the government's responses to them. Economic majors have the opportunity to develop good analytical and problem-solving skills, which are an integral part of a liberal arts education. By exploring economic theories that help explain human behavior, Hollins students learn to develop their own arguments and to evaluate their own values regarding the issues discussed in class.

While at Hollins, students learn to:

- Understand how the global economy works
- Interpret the significance of national and international economic events
- Collect and interpret statistical data
- Evaluate the effects of monetary and fiscal policies
- Examine the effects of socioeconomic trends
- Examine the effects of gender, race, and class on economic opportunities.

Courses

ECON 110: WOMEN AND ECONOMICS

An overview of economic issues that are of concern to women both nationally and globally. This course analyzes the economic implications of the gender division of labor and its intersections with other social categories such as race, ethnicity, and class. Among the topics covered are women's wages and "women's work," the changing structure of the family, and the feminization of the labor force.

ECON 197F: SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES: PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES

This course will give students a better understanding of the world they live in, as they will be asked to analyze a variety of contemporary issues such as: Can we find better ways to protect the environment? Why do so many people still live in poverty? What are the effects of economic

discrimination? What is the cost of crime on society? What are the prospects for reform of health care or Social Security? Can the Great Depression ever happen again? Is there a dark side to globalization?

ECON 259: INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Department This course uses economics and politics to examine the contemporary global economy. Among the topics covered are the origins of globalization, international institutions, and trade agreements such as the European Union and the WTO; industrialization policies; the impact of multinational corporations on the developing world; and global environmental problems.

ECON 312: ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBALIZATION

Development economics is concerned with increasing the material prosperity of middle- and low-income countries and of expanding the capabilities of people in the global South. Globalization is a multidimensional process characterized by the rise of information technologies that have made possible the emergence of social relations that transcend national boundaries and are increasingly independent of geographical distance. This course will explore the ways in which globalization has affected economic and political conceptions of development.

**Lewis & Clark College,
Department of Economics**

Portland, OR

<http://www.lclark.edu/cgi-bin/catalog.cgi?econ.dat>

Description

The Department of Economics offers courses designed to help students understand and evaluate the ways in which human societies organize work, production, and the distribution of income. The department emphasizes the study of contemporary capitalism and the role of markets and government in the economy. A sound understanding of economics is important for those pursuing careers in business, law, or government. Economics courses at Lewis & Clark emphasize both theory and application. Within the major, students may declare a concentration in one of four specialty areas, described below.

Courses

ECON 220 MONEY AND BANKING The operation of the financial sector and its interrelationship with the productive sector. The central institutions of money and banks; the Federal Reserve System and its operation of monetary policy. Keynesian, post-Keynesian, and monetarist theories and their policy implications.

ECON 232 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Problems of less-developed countries and proposed solutions. Extent and nature of international poverty and inequality, national and international causes of underdevelopment, strategies for development.

ECON 250 RADICAL POLITICAL ECONOMICS Critical connections among different economic structures and dynamics, on one hand, and political strategies and struggles for change, on the other. Economic crisis theory, theories of the state, class and class consciousness, labor, and social movement struggles.

ECON 255 TECHNOLOGY, INSTITUTIONS, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH Emergence of modern economic growth in Europe. The roots of the Industrial Revolution over the very long-term, 1000 to 1750, through the application of basic economic theory. Causes and consequences of very long-term economic growth. Specific attention

paid to technology, institutions, geography, and culture as sources of economic growth. While the geographic focus is European, important cross-sectional work, especially with regard to China, is undertaken.

ECON 256 THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Europe's transition from an agricultural to an industrial society in the 18th century. The roots of modern economic growth in preindustrial Europe, the contributions of science and technology, trade, government, and population. Consequences of industrialization for living standards, both long-run improvements and short-run hardships. Rise of European power abroad and colonial contributions to growth. Focus on the British Industrial Revolution.

ECON 280 POLITICAL ECONOMY OF JAPAN

Causes and (national and regional) consequences of Japan's economic development. Political, social, and cultural underpinnings of Japanese capitalism; state policies, state-corporate relations, and labor relations system; social and environmental problems and responses; political and economic relations with East Asia.

ECON 295 POLITICAL ECONOMY OF KOREA

Economic and political developments in South and North Korea. State and society in traditional Korea, socioeconomic legacies of colonial Korea, division of the peninsula following World War II, postwar economic experiences of the two Koreas, Asian models of capitalism and socialism, inter-Korea relations and the relationships of the two Koreas with major powers, especially the United States.

ECON 335 LABOR ECONOMICS

The operation and political economy of labor markets: supply of and demand for labor, wage determination under various market structures, discrimination, the role of trade unions, the nature of work.

ECON 430 HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Economic theory and analyses: how events suggested new theory and how new theoretical insights affected economic policies and trends. Economic analysts, including the mercantilists; Smith, Ricardo, and Malthus; Marx; Mill; Walras; neoclassicists; Keynesians.

**University of Missouri –
Kansas City, Department
of Economics**

Kansas City, MO

<http://cas.umkc.edu/ECON/>

Description

The UMKC Economics Department has a long tradition of Institutional and Post Keynesian scholarship. Abba Lerner started his U.S. career here in 1936. John Hodges, the first Ph.D. student of C. E. Ayres, began as department chair in 1946. He started the tradition in Institutional economics, and it has been continuously in place since. Robert Brazelton brought the Post Keynesian tradition to the Department when he came in the 1960s. It too has prospered here. Members of the Department are long standing participants in the Association for Evolutionary Economics, Association of Social Economics, Union for Radical Political Economics, Association for Institutional Thought, Association for Heterodox Economics, Conference of Socialist Economists, and the European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy. The undergraduate degree in economics is excellent preparation for the study of law and for graduate study in economics and in business and public administration. The wide range of career choices available to graduating students in economics includes teaching, government service, finance, business, banking, and insurance.

Courses

101 Essentials Of American Capitalism

This course represents an overview of the principles of economics and their relation to current economic events. It is designed to meet state requirements for elementary education certification as well as to provide a general introduction to economics for non-business, non-engineering, and non-economics majors. Both macroeconomic and microeconomic issues will be covered.

314 Race, Class And Gender: Theory, History, And Policy Analyzes the ways in which race and gender discrimination result in differences in opportunities and outcomes in society. Begins with a historical overview of the origins of modern racism and patriarchy, and their relation to the rise and development of capitalism. Discursive

and nondiscursive factors are investigated. Alternative theoretical approaches to understanding the intersections of race, class, and gender are evaluated. Policy debates on issues related to affirmative action, education, welfare, employment, and others are considered.

404RR American Labor History This

course examines history of work and the working class in the U.S. from 1750 to the present. We will focus on the transformation of the workplace, the rise of the union movement, the nature of cultural and political organizations, workers' relationships with other social groups, and the role played by gender, race, and ethnicity in uniting or dividing the working class.

405 European Economic Systems A

general study of the economic systems of Germany, France, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Russia, and other countries; and the European Economic Union. The course will study the economic-business organization, economic and social policies, trade policies, and the on-going political, economic, and business changes within the area, and their relation to other areas of the world in terms of economics, business and trade.

448 Socialist Economic Systems

487 History Of Labor Movements This course is concerned with the early formation and the transformation of labor unions given the changing American industrial climate. Study will include early union structures, forerunners of modern unions, such as the Knights of Labor, development of the current unions and the potential for union survival in the post-industrial era.

488 Radical Political Economy This

course will cover the ideas that constitute radical political economy. It will show how radical political economy can be used to examine current economics and social problems and will outline possible economic structures of utopian visions.

Political Economy Course Offerings 2008-09 – International Undergraduate Schools

Notre Dame University, Department of Economics and Policy Studies

Notre Dame, IN

<http://econundergrad.nd.edu/>

Description

The mission of the Department of Economics and Policy Studies is to teach economics at the undergraduate and graduate levels and to conduct research in economics in a distinctive way.

The Department is distinctive in a number of ways, including:

- It has a strong commitment to analyzing issues relating to socio-economic justice and ethics in economics. It focuses on policy-related topics such as poverty, income distribution and social justice, which stress the human dimension of economics.
- Its faculty members have a strong interest in the development and use of alternative methodological approaches - such as post-Keynesian, radical and institutional economics- to the study of economics in addition to the orthodox neoclassical approach. They are committed to an openness to alternative methodological approaches in economics.
- Its faculty members are concerned with the ethical dimensions of individual economic behavior and epistemological questions, and go beyond the narrowly defined boundaries of economics to examine the interaction between economic, political and social phenomena.
- Its faculty uses broader political economy approaches emphasizing the roles of history and institutions, in addition to formal theoretical and quantitative analysis.

Courses

Economics and Society This seminar will examine past and current American economic challenges and problems through reading, analyzing and discussing the major works of significant economists and other writers on the subject of economics. Emphasis will be placed on economics as a social science and its effect on the overall society as well as on communities, families and individuals.

20503 - Wal-Mart: Structure, Behavior, Performance Wal-Mart has greater sales

revenue and more employees than any other corporation in the world. As such, it is both a determinant of and a window on the way that Americans shop and work in the New Economy. This course examines how Wal-Mart is structured, how it behaves and how it performs compared with other dominant firms now and in the past. Wal-Mart says it gives us low prices everyday; its critics say it does so but at too high a price in social costs.

20504 Poverty and the Bishop's Pastoral Letter This class is designed to rewrite the poverty section of Chapter 3 in the Bishops' 1986 letter, "Economic Justice for All." There will be hearings with groups of economists, theologians, community activists, et al. The idea is to simulate the process the bishops went through in writing the original document and to update the material in light of changes in the economy over the past 19 years. Each student will prepare a paper (8-10pp.) that rewrites the poverty section.

30500 The Economics of Poverty An examination of the extent and causes of poverty in the United States. The current system of government programs to combat poverty is analyzed. Reforms of this system are also considered.

Econ 33200 Introduction to Political Economy (writing intensive) The course is an introduction to the "other" side of economics: heterodox economics or political economy. Political economy perspectives include Marxian, Post Keynesian, radical, institutionalist, feminist, and other approaches. The course will also investigate the theoretical and social consequences of different approaches, and how policies and institutional changes that promote social justice and human dignity can be formulated in our current economic environment.

43201 Topics in Political Economy (writing intensive) A seminar course on Labor and the U.S. Economy. It will address the following questions: What has happened to workers' wages, working conditions, and union organization? What has happened to family income and the distribution of wealth? How have women and people of color fared? How have workers been affected by government policies, such as tax cuts, budget deficits, deregulation, welfare reform, trade agreements, and Social Security policy? What are the possibilities for change, of policies as

well as the basic structures of power and influence in our economy? The course will compare and contrast orthodox views with perspectives drawn from the writings of Marx, Keynes, Veblen, Polanyi, and other economists in the political economy tradition.

43280 World Poverty and Inequality (writing intensive) Analysis of the trends, causes and consequences of the inequality between rich and poor nations, or what are called the North and South. The course uses theoretical, empirical and broader political economy analyses to examine the implications of international trade, capital and labor movements, technological transfers and environmental interactions between rich and poor countries. Particular emphasis is given to globalization and its effects on poor countries.

43310 History of Economic Thought This course intends to ask how it is that we have arrived at this curious configuration of doctrines now called "economics"; and importantly, how differing modes of historical discourse tend to ratify us in our prejudices about our own possible involvement in this project. The course will begin in the 18th century with the rise of a self-conscious discipline, and take us through the stabilization of the modern orthodoxy in WWII. Effort will be made to discuss the shifting relationship of economics to the other sciences natural and social. A basic knowledge of economics (including introductory economics and preferably intermediate economics) will be presumed.

30220 Marxian Economics An introduction to Marxian economic analysis. Topics include the differences between mainstream and Marxian economics, general philosophy and methodology, Marxian value theory, and critical appraisals and current relevance of Marx's "critique of political economy."

30260 Political Economy of Development The course is divided into two parts. The first part provides an overview of the institutional and empirical features of the developing world, followed by a survey and critical evaluation of the conventional development theories. The second part looks into the selected topics evoking the critical, controversial stakes in Third World development debates today. The

Political Economy Course Offerings 2008-09 – International Undergraduate Schools

Topics include: rent-seeking activities, land tenure and peasantry, micro-financing, corporate governance, failed state and market failure, market and democracy, income distribution and poverty, feminism in development, ethnic conflicts in resource use, and population pressures. The approach taken in this course is a political-economy perspective with references to the historical, cross cultural, and empirical materials. The course aims at providing the students with intellectual spaces for alternative development paradigms and strategies. Where appropriate, the tools used in economic analysis will be reviewed at an elementary and accessible level.

33200 Introduction to Political

Economy The course is an introduction to the "other" side of economics: heterodox economics or political economy. Political economy perspectives include Marxian, Post Keynesian, radical, institutionalist, feminist, and other approaches. The course will also investigate the theoretical and social consequences of different approaches, and how policies and institutional changes that promote social justice and human dignity can be formulated in our current economic environment.

43202 Political Economy of

Globalization Reviews key economic concepts and methods relevant for peace research, and examines the relation between political economy issues and war and peace. It examines the political economy of the causes of war, including the roles of arms races, poverty, inequality, ethnicity, natural resources, the environment, and globalization. It explores the economic consequences of war and military expenditures, including those on human development indicators and economic growth. Finally, it discusses the political economy of the prevention of conflict and of post-war reconstruction.

University of Sydney, Department of Political Economy

Sydney, AU

<http://www.arts.usyd.edu.au/departs/political/>

Description

Political Economy at the University of Sydney is taught by the largest grouping of political economists at any Australian university. It offers the most developed and integrated undergraduate and graduate courses and is recognised as a leading centre of economic analysis and research.

The study of political economy rests on the central proposition that economic processes do not take place in isolation from social and political processes. It contends that, beyond technical economic debates, the critical issues for understanding economic processes are the broader questions - such as the dynamics of globalisation and the implications for national economic policy settings; the concentration of economic activity, wealth and opportunities; the trade-offs between the free market perspective and broader social concerns; economic growth and environmental sustainability..

Courses

ECOP1001 Economics as a Social

Science Economic concerns are central to modern society and politics. Yet economists are deeply divided in their views about how the economy works and how it could be made to work better. This unit of study explores the principal competing currents of economic thought - classical, neo-classical, institutional, Marxian and Keynesian. It looks at how these rival economic theories influence views about economic policy and the future of capitalism. This provides a solid foundation for subsequent study of economics and political economy.

ECOP1003 International Economy and

Finance The world economy has changed dramatically since World War 2, especially with the renewed 'globalisation' from the 1980s. This unit traces the historical patterns of globalisation. It analyses the debates about whether globalisation has been for the better or worse overall, and who would have been the winners and the

losers in this process. The unit explores the changing theories that have been used to explain and evaluate global economic integration.

ECOP1004 Economy and Society

This unit examines the processes by which economic activity is embedded within a broader social structure. Attention is given to the key institutions that channel economic activity, the processes by which capitalist markets are regulated, and the distinctive features of capitalist economies.

ECOP2011 Economics of Modern

Capitalism This unit of study considers the economic foundations of modern capitalism. It explores the central concerns in political economy by looking at classical, Marxian, neo-Marxist and post-Keynesian theories and their applications. It thereby illuminates the connections between the production of goods and services, the distribution of income and economic growth.

ECOP2012 Social Foundations of Modern

Capitalism Economic activity is 'embedded' within a broader social structure. So it is necessary to understand the institutional fabric by which the economy is constructed. This unit looks at the institutions of capital, labour, the family and the state that channel economic activity and the importance of class and other social struggles in the historical transformations of those institutions. It examines how governments respond to the imperatives for economic and social order and how the state acts to regulate institutions, and socio-economic relations, to establish stability and maintain capital accumulation.

ECOP2612 Economic Policy in Global

Context This unit examines the processes by which economic activity is embedded within a broader social structure. Attention is given to the key institutions that channel economic activity, the processes by which capitalist markets are regulated, and the distinctive features of capitalist economies.

ECOP3012 Global Political Economy

This unit of study presents a historical and institutional perspective on the development of the capitalist world economy since 1945. The analysis starts with a historical and theoretical introduction covering the determinants of profits and accumulation and the role of external markets in economic

growth. It then addresses two key issues in this development: including: the formation of the international monetary system and its crisis following the end of the long boom; and the global role of the United States and the formation of two growth poles: Germany in Europe and Japan in Asia.

ECOP3014 Political Economy of

Development This unit of study deals with the structural and cultural problems of poorer countries, and their post-colonial experiences. Students are introduced to particular theories explaining economic growth and the obstacles to development. These theories are applied to a range of contemporary issues in developing countries, such as industrialisation, structural adjustment and poverty, human rights, gender, the role of NGOs, development assistance and credit and debt. Case studies include current development issues in countries including India, Cuba and East Timor.

ECOP3015 Political Economy of the

Environment This unit of study critically examines the environmental foundations of the political economy. Two dimensions are explored: how economists and political economists theorise economic interactions with the environment; and how environmental problems emerge and are managed within the capitalist political economy. Attention is given to developing theories of environmental economics, ecological economics and range of radical critiques of human interactions with ecological systems. Individual environmental concerns are explored through a series of workshops that focus on the nature of the problems, policy prescriptions and the forces shaping particular environmental management strategies.

ECOP3017 Political Economy of Human

Rights Debates about human rights and democratic legitimacy are linked to structural economic arguments and to cultural and structural debates over the process of socioeconomic change. This unit of study introduces the competing arguments over rights, the distinction between formal and effective rights and the social struggles that have created them. The approach of economic liberalism, emphasising property rights and the role of competition as an arbiter of equal opportunities in society, is discussed. Similarly, a rights analysis of market regulation and social and corporate welfare is pursued, with international

Political Economy Course Offerings 2008-09 – International Undergraduate Schools

and domestic case studies. The unit also includes discussions on indigenous rights and labour rights, the globalisation of capital and citizenship, and structural and cultural arguments over the nature of socioeconomic change.

ECOP3019 Finance: Volatility and

Regulation Foreign exchange, international bond and derivative markets have expanded dramatically over the past 20 years. This unit of study examines reasons for the growth of these markets and their vulnerability to some form of volatility and crisis. Case studies of individual corporate financial crises and national financial crises are considered. The unit also addresses the regulation of financial markets, both on a national and international scale. It looks at the history of regulation, key regulatory and monitoring agencies, and arguments for a new international financial architecture.

ECOP3620 Distribution of Income and

Wealth The distribution of income and wealth is unequal in all nations, but the extent of inequality varies. What determines the size of these disparities? How have they changed over time? How do governments influence the distribution of income and wealth? Are alternative economic policies feasible? This unit explores how political economic analysis can be applied to the study of these issues of economic inequality.

ECOP3911 Theories in Political Economy

This unit of study looks at the various theoretical frameworks within which political economic analysis is constructed. It compares the methodologies of the principal schools of economic thought with particular emphasis on the non-neoclassical approaches to the study of economic issues.

ECOP3912 Research in Political

Economy This unit considers the variety of research methods that can be used in Political Economy. Discussion of methodology is a principal focus. Practical consideration is also given to research materials, bibliographical access, quantitative methods, surveys and fieldwork.

**Texas-Christian University,
Department of Economics**

Fort Worth, TX

<http://www.econ.tcu.edu/>

Description

Welcome to the Department of Economics at Texas Christian University. The department is home to 11 faculty members with very diverse backgrounds. This diversity allows us to offer a wide variety of courses at the undergraduate level. Our faculty are involved in research and teaching in the areas of macro- and microeconomics, economic history, international trade, economic development, East Asian economics, economics of education, industrial organization, and public choice.

The department offers programs of study leading to the B.A. and B.S. degrees in economics, the B.S. degree in international economics, and a minor in economics.

Courses

ECON 30243 Contending Perspectives in Economics. A survey of major theoretical approaches in economics today, with emphasis on the unique insights and applications of each approach, the theoretical underpinnings of enduring disagreements among professional economists, and the process of ongoing debate and cross-fertilization among these contending perspectives.

ECON 40153 Economics of Financial Markets. Analysis of the structure and operations of financial markets and analysis of the role of money and capital markets in the economy.

ECON 40233 History of Economic Thought. The study of economic ideas. May include the ideas of any major contributor from Adam Smith to contemporary economists.

ECON 50483 Financial History. Examines important topics in the development of American and Western European monetary and financial systems. Historical perspectives on innovation, stabilization, and regulation within the major themes of monetary regimes, banking systems, and capital markets.

**University of Western
Sydney, School of
Economics and Finance**

Penrith South DC

http://www.uws.edu.au/economics_finance/sef

Description

For students who care about how the world works, economics should be one of the most relevant and exciting courses they study. Economics is the study of the economic performance of nations and the effectiveness of policies that governments use to try to improve that overall performance and to ensure the efficient and equitable operation of markets. Among the issues that economists study are the sources of our increasing material standard of living and how to promote environmentally sustainable development, the causes of economic instability reflected in high unemployment and inflation, and the impact globalisation has on the management of our economy.

The performance of our economy impacts on the availability of jobs, mortgage interest rates, the value of the Australian dollar, the prices we pay in the supermarket and our overall standard of living. As such, economic performance affects everyone.

Our students benefit from an educational experience both rich in content and strong on skill development. Our courses provide opportunities for students to learn to think critically and communicate effectively on a wide spectrum of issues in economics, finance and property. Among the various graduate attributes we hope to impart on students are the skills involved in scholarly enquiry, the capacity for analytical and critical thinking and for creative problem solving, and the ability to engage in independent and reflective learning. We encourage students to further develop skills of independent policy formulation, evaluation and intelligent decision-making in the context of contemporary problems and real world dilemmas.

Courses

200441.1 - Advanced Political Economy Theory and Research Methods This unit considers in detail some of the

theoretical approaches to political economy, together with an overview of research methods associated with these approaches. Depending on the interest of lecturers and students, topic areas covered in detail may include: Marxian Political Economy, Critical Realism and its Application to Economics, Post Keynesian Economics, Evolutionary Economics, Feminist Economics and Feminist Political Economy, Political Economy approaches to Development, Environmental and International Economics, Classics in the History of Economics Thought, Behavioral Finance.

200540.1 - Globalisation and Australia This unit provides an overview of the development of the Australian economy since 1788 in the context of the evolution of the global economy during the last two centuries. A strong emphasis is placed on the interaction of the processes promoting globalisation in the international economy, with the endemic tendencies towards social conflict and nationalism that have accompanied the consolidation of the capitalist nation state. Within this framework the specific factors that have given Australian economic development its unique character are analysed. The unit concludes by examining the socio-economic outcomes that ongoing globalisation is likely to produce in the twenty-first century and looks at the principal alternative economic strategies that Australian governments might follow over the next few decades.

200064.1 - History of Economic Thought This unit introduces the ideas of the most influential economic writers since Aristotle. Their theoretic contributions are discussed in the context of the political and philosophical debates and the economic issues of their times. The unit focuses on the theories of value and distribution; business cycles; and money and economic growth. It examines the criteria for progress in economic thought and considers the role of ideology and values. Students read selections from the writings of Smith, Ricardo, Mill, Marx, Marshall, Keynes and institutional writers.

200065.1 - Political Economy This unit examines various political economy approaches to the analysis of economics, mainly associated with Austrian, Marxian, post-Keynesian and evolutionary schools of thought. These

may be regarded as the main alternatives to neo-classical economic theory. As they do not represent a unified body of thought, the unit will survey the main contributions of each, focusing on both the positive aspects of theory and the negative aspects relating to the critique of neo-classical theory.

200533.1 - Globalisation and Asia This unit aims to examine the role of the diverse economies of East Asia, Southeast Asia, and South Asia in the Global economy, and the complex economic, historical, political, social and cultural factors which have influenced and continue to shape the transformation of these economies. The unit will evaluate alternative development paradigms in light of the experience of these economies. The discussion will be cast within the wider debate about the role of foreign trade and investment flows. The unit will take the political economy approach to understanding both the transformation of these economies and their role in the Global Economy.

Ryerson University

Department of Communications and Culture (Joint with York)

<http://www.ryerson.ca/graduate/programs/comcult/>

CC8845 (CMCT 6321 3.0)

Communication & International Development

This course brings together various theoretical and policy approaches to communication and international development. As a seminar, selected critical readings will serve as a backdrop for discussions on the nexus of communication, technology, development and the nation-state. We will interrogate the historical and social construction of development and underdevelopment, and how state actors mobilize the rhetoric of technology to galvanize support for the national development.

CC8940 (CMCT 6300 3.0) The Political

Econ. of Culture & Commun. This course reflects the theoretical perspective that communication systems and cultural practices shape and are shaped by the social distribution of power in all societies. It examines the role of the state, the market civil society in the production and distribution of cultural products and the implications of their relationships for society.

CC8943 (CMCT 6303 3.0) Globalization

of Communication & Culture This course focuses on the role and significance of the rapid growth of multinational communication industries in shaping the modern world, with particular emphasis on the relationship between technology and the structures of power and control. Global communication systems, the global economy, and global crises will be examined from a critical perspective.

CC8952 (CMCT 6310 3.0) Polit.Econ.of

Media: Tech/Polit/Global The course examines the profound transformation of the media industries by new technologies and market applications, such as satellite television, the Internet, and the digital revolution. These technological and commercial forces have destabilized national media landscapes, especially where government policies and regulations have attempted to protect and promote domestic cultural and communications industries. The course

examines the emergence of transnational commerce actors in the media industries and their impact on political arrangements. Canada is discussed in comparative perspective.

Department of Masters of Business Administration

<http://www.ryerson.ca/graduate/mba/>

MB8205 Intl Econ and Social Dev

This course addresses the complex problems of international organizations including private companies, government agencies and non-governmental organizations. It examines issues including trade, investment, foreign aid, social investment, international debt, technology transfer, poverty, environment, social development and sustainable development, the roles of international and regional organizations, government policy and domestic and foreign corporations.

Department of Public Policy and Administration

<http://www.ryerson.ca/politics/mppa/>

PA8102 The State & the Economy

This course examines the changing nature of Canadian public finance and state-economy relations within the context of globalization. Emphasis will be placed on the shifting role of government in the economy, on the challenges of public financing in an era of fiscal crisis and tax restraint, and on the application of economic models in policy formulation. The role of the state within market society in providing public goods, in particular the balance struck between social policy and economic development, will be given special attention with a focus on macro level economic policy analysis. Topics include: the structural context in which state budgeting occurs, the role of federalism and global institutions such as NAFTA and WTO in shaping the limits of Canadian public finance, and new economic models and their impact on public policy.

PA8201 Citizen Oriented Governance & Globalization

This course examines contemporary struggles for democratization at a variety of scales in light of the historical struggles and debates of the last half of the 20th century. Topics include: the political

economy of welfare states, including the achievements, limits, and struggles for social citizenship and political inclusion; the political economy of "development" and citizenship in the global South; Aboriginal struggles for sovereignty; alternative traditions of governance and the challenge to liberal notions of citizenship; contractions in democracy and citizenship under neoliberalism; emerging institutions and practices of "global governance" and globalized struggles for democratization; the crisis of legitimacy and new experiments in citizen-oriented governance in liberal representative democracies including citizen-centred public sector reforms, e-governance and global movements to include "stakeholders" in policy and public administration.

PA8205 Provincial Government & Politics

in Ontario This course examines the recent dramatic changes in Ontario politics. It evaluates both the historical and contemporary development of the government of Ontario, and the economic, social and political features which have shaped the evolution of this province and influenced its governance. The course looks at ideological, economic, social and political factors. Attention is devoted to: the political economy and political culture of Ontario; the determinants and structures of policy making and public administration; public policy fields and processes; the interactions and roles of government institutions including the premier, the cabinet, the legislature and the bureaucracy; the place of interest groups and social movements; mass media; elections; and specific policy issues. A comparative approach to other Canadian provinces will also be employed throughout the course.

University of Toronto

Department of Economics

<http://www.economics.utoronto.ca/index.php/index/graduate/home>

JPE2408Y1Y Political Economy of

Development The political economy of development in the Third World. Various perspectives in economics and political science will be used to analyze such questions as the causes of continuing underdevelopment in the Third World, alternative paths of development, and selected public policies relating to development objectives.

Department of Geography

<http://www.geog.utoronto.ca/programs/geog-grad>

JPG 1402H Environment and

Development Examines the relationship between environment and development. After consideration of key theoretical frameworks for understanding the links between the two, we will focus on case studies from regions typically considered sites for development (i.e., the Third World), as well as from advanced capitalist and transition economies.

JPG 1403H Political Ecology of African

Environments This course introduces, and makes argument for use of, political ecology approach to understand environmental challenges facing the African continent. With widespread concerns about degradation of and conflicts over natural resources (land, flora and fauna) dominating environmental policies in Africa, the political ecology approach seeks to encourage an understanding of how politics, the economy, history and culture shape and are in turn shaped by interactions of people with the physical environment. Several topics are explored and these include poverty and environment; environmental degradation narratives and their origins; politics of conservation and land and resource rights.

JPG 1501H The Political Economy of

Cities The physical form of cities is an expression of social and economic processes that are nested and mediated at a number of different spatial scales. The reinvestment of inner

city neighborhoods is, for example, a simultaneous expression of global labor market restructuring, regional housing supply, and personal preference, among other factors. This course addresses the political and multi-scalar context of contemporary urban forms through a selective treatment of the relevant literature. It begins with a brief overview of conventional notions of urban structure, continues with more recent critiques of these ideas, and concludes with a focus on the impact of globalization.

JPG 1512H Place, Politics and the Urban

The course examines the relationship between geography, politics, and governance. In particular, it seeks to interrogate the theoretical importance of place, space and urban form in the production of political and social values, practices, strategies, and discourses, and in turn, analyze the implications of the place-politics nexus for understanding shifts in the direction and form of urban policy, governance and citizenship. The course begins with a broad examination of the theoretical bases for linking place and politics, particularly as this relates to the construction of urban and non-urban places, with literature drawn from a number of sources, including geography, urban studies, political science, and planning theory. The course then examines a number of specific cases, from gentrification as a political practice, to the politics of homelessness and anti-panhandling legislation, and the political geography of regional planning and municipal amalgamation, that inform and challenge our understanding of the relationship between place and political praxis.

JPG 1614H Regional Development and

Policy The process by which regional economies develop and change serves as the focus for this course. Emphasis is on the changing nature of capitalist economies; implications for regional systems of production and consumption, and; regional development policy. Examples are drawn from Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Western Europe.

JPG 1615H Planning the Social Economy

What would it take to build a 'social economy,' an economy rooted in the principles of social justice, democratic governance and local self-reliance? What are the progressive and regressive

implications of such an undertaking? JPG 1615 will explore these questions both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, with recourse to some canonical and more recent writings about the interface between 'society' and 'economy'. Practically, the course will look at what role municipal governments could and do play in building the social economy. The case of social housing in the GTA serves as an example—as well as a context for learning about key tools in local economic development. The course will also consider how communities and neighborhoods are growing increasingly active in developing alternative economic institutions, such as cooperatives, participatory budgets and community development financial institutions in order to institutionalize the social economy at the local scale.

JPG 1815H Political Economy, the Body,

and Health What are the health consequences of recent transformations in sexuality and intimate relationships? How are intimate geographies of disease spatialized? This course explores connections between intimacy, geography, and health particularly through the lens of sexually transmitted infections. The course takes as its starting point the recent turn from medical geography towards a more qualitative, theoretically driven, health geography. It draws from research in countries that include Papua New Guinea, the Dominican Republic, and South Africa.

Department of Political Science

http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/polsci/information/graduate/graduate_information.htm

POL 2202H 1 S ADVANCED TOPICS IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY (The Study of Global Economic Governance)

This course focuses on advanced research in the field of international political economy. Three related themes are emphasized: the intensifying interaction between global economic, social, and technological change and domestic politics; the changing nature and functions of international institutions in such a context; and consequent dilemmas of systemic political leadership. The course assumes that all students have an

Political Economy Course Offerings 2008-09 – Toronto-area Graduate Schools

adequate grounding in both economics and international relations.

POL 2218H 1 F THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE The course explains why countries trade by looking at historical and contemporary trends in international trade. We look at collective action problems at both the domestic and international level that impede the realization of free trade. In this context, we also consider how trade is connected to the state's capacity to fulfill other policy objectives, notably the protection of borders from military invasion, the environment from ozone and resource depletion, the workforce from overuse and abuse.

JPD 2232H 1 F INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE This course offers a theoretical and thematic exploration of changing forms of global governance. Our approach is historical, locating specific "international regimes" within broad periods: the rise of colonial empires and the Westphalian inter-state system in the 16th-18th centuries; the rise of free trade under British hegemony in the mid-19th century; the League of Nations-centered system of 1919-1939; the rise of post World War II institutions, including the UN system; the crises of the 1970s, which led to new projects for global governance, including the G8; and the emergence of post cold war globalization, which offered new opportunities and dangers, not only for changing inter-state power, but possibly even for a new era based on something other than sovereign territorial states. Two issue areas of current importance -- climate change and biological diversity -- will help to clarify the method of regime analysis, which will direct student papers. While students may choose any issue for their papers, we hope that this focus will provide models and questions to guide research in any area, from health and infectious diseases to refugees to food security. Conceptually, we explore regime stability and change, hegemony, explicit and implicit regulation, including inter-state relations but also gender, race, and other social categories, as well as private economic powers and social movements as they operate inter- or transnationally. We include exploration of how issue areas emerge and also how they merge, e.g., how energy or transnational migrations intersect with climate change or biological diversity.

POL2234H 1 S GLOBALIZATION INTERNATIONALIZATION AND PUBLIC POLICY This course examines how developments associated with the internationalization of domestic politics (owing to the enhanced authority of international institutions and the mobilization of transnational networks), and economic globalization via regional and global market opening and integration shape the agendas of domestic policy making, the content of domestic policies, and domestic modes of governing. The literature surveyed probes the effects of globalization on state authority, the mediating role of domestic structures on economic globalization and political internationalization, new sources of non-state political authority, policy convergence and policy transfer. The course is also intended to enable the student to examine the disparate effects of economic globalization and political internationalization on different policy domains, including social welfare, environmental protection, and biotechnology regulation.

JPJ 2037H 1 F INTERNATIONAL TRADE REGULATION This seminar will explore the regulatory framework governing international trading relations. It will begin with the economic theory of international trade and in particular the case for free trade, then examine the politics of trade policy and objections and sources of opposition to free trade. The following topics will be examined: international economic institutions, the Bretton Woods System, the GATT/WTO, NAFTA, international regulation of tariffs, national tariff administration, the principles of nondiscrimination (most favoured nation and national treatment) with a special focus on antidumping regulation, subsidies and countervailing duties, safeguards, adjustment assistance, trade and agriculture, trade in services, trade-related investment measures, trade-related intellectual property rights, trade and health and safety, trade, labour and human rights standards, trade and the environment and trade and development. The seminar will strongly emphasize the institutions and political economy of international trading relations and how economic and political forces have shaped current regulatory policies and may shape future policies.

POL 2307H 1 S THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF TECHNOLOGY: FROM THE AUTO-INDUSTRIAL TO THE INFORMATION AGE

Survey of a broad range of issues related to the relationship between technological change and social and political development from a theoretical, historical and comparative perspective. The principal objectives will be to explore the growing centrality of science and technology in political affairs generally and its current significance for public policy in particular; to examine the conceptual tools that political economy has to offer which facilitate an analysis of the nature of technological change in the industrial democracies since the late nineteenth century; and to assess recent trends in technological change and their implications for public policy.

POL 2*H 1 F THE COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES** This seminar course examines the relationship of state and economy in advanced capitalist democracies, assessing the importance of differences across time and space for a proper understanding of this connection. After a discussion of historical approaches to the political economy of capitalism, the course reviews the 'varieties of capitalism literature and the views of its leading critics; politics, economic performance and prospects in distinctive developed political economies, including Canada; the significance of globalization for comparative political economy; the position of labour, including its regulation, training and unionization; the politics and political economy of fiscal and monetary policy; and the political economy of state rescaling.

POL2400 H 1 S THEORIES AND ISSUES -THE POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT This course focuses on the seminal studies in the comparative politics of developing countries/development studies since World War II. Following a session on the criteria for evaluating theories of comparative politics, each successive week will involve a critical analysis of a key book (in whole or in part). The course is designed to prepare Ph.D. students for the field examination in comparative politics.

JPE 2408Y 1 Y POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT This course explores the political economy of development strategies within the context of globalization. It focuses on both the dominant neoliberal or market-oriented model and alternative development strategies. Case studies drawn from Latin America, Asia and

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Africa examine the design, implementation, and performance of the various development models. This is a graduate course given by the Department of Economics and the Department of Political Science.

POL2409Y 1 Y POLITICS AND PLANNING IN THIRD WORLD CITIES

This course will position the politics of urbanization and planning within the intellectual framework of international development theory and emerging forms of urbanism. Drawing from experiences in Asian, African, and Latin American cities and mega centers, it will focus on the relationship between the planning process and city politics. An 'urbanist' perspective will allow posing the political question as a bridge between day-to-day practices of city building to that of macro views of the Nation State and globalized markets. The course will consider the political consequences of new forms of institutional arrangements promoted to attract global investments and how these contest those rooted in locality based economies. The course will include debates around participatory planning and decentralization confronting increasing city divides and sharpened contests over land, economy, infrastructure, and the restructuring of social services. It will explore issues of migration and urban violence as influenced by economy and politics that can at times reframe relationships to temper a divisive politics, or be locations of significant fractures. Finally, the course will focus on approaches and challenges faced by international development agencies. It will explore how global agendas like the MDG and the 'rights based' approach confront an intensity of city politics, cultural complexity, and a rapidly changing economy. This is both in the operationalization of programs and evaluation practices.

JPE 2415Y 1 Y RESEARCH ESSAY IN THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVELOPMENT

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York University

Graduate Program in Development Studies

<http://www.arts.yorku.ca/sosc/ds/index.html>

DVST 5110 3.0 Development, Political Economy & Policy The course explores major contributions to the study of global political economy in order to account for the political determinants, and also the consequences, of international economic relations. The focus is on the origins and evolution of the modern world system, including globalization and its impact on structures of power.

Department of Economics

<http://www.econ.yorku.ca/graduate/index.html>

Economics 5070 3.0: Economics in Historical Perspective. Economic concepts and ideas which form the background to neoclassical and Marxian economic analysis; mercantilist, physiocratic and classical economic theories and their relationship to social-historical events as well as their contemporary relevance.

Economics 5380 3.0: Theory of Growth in a Socialist Economy: Kalecki's Growth Model. Balanced growth concept and problem of effective demand in socialist and capitalist economies; acceleration of growth and maximization of consumption in the short and long run. Kalecki's concept of technical progress: the choice of techniques in order to maximize production and consumption; problems of inflation in socialism and capitalism. Same as Social & Political Thought 6312 3.0.

Economics 5390 3.0: Economic Planning in Socialism: A Comparative Analysis.

An historical review of Eastern and Western literature concerning the concept of a socialist economic system; concentration on problems of planning techniques in Western and Eastern European countries, models of management, the role of the market in allocation of resources and on the criteria of evaluation of efficiency in socialism and capitalism.

Economics 6810 3.0: Workshop: Political Economy. In light of diverse traditions in political economy, a critical study and discussion of recent works pertaining to

philosophical foundations of economic planning, particularly as they relate to income distribution, substantive economic development, the ecology, alternative methods of economic integration and social organization, etc. The works considered will change from year to year.

Faculty of Environmental Studies

<http://www.yorku.ca/fes/>

Environmental Studies 5068 3.0 Global Justice and Humanitarian Internationalism Introduction to socioenvironmental ethics in general and, in particular, to social justice, as applied to issues of global development, the global environment, and international relations; theoretical schools of thought and particular public controversies are covered.

Environmental Studies 5475 3.0 Space, Place and Capitalism: Themes in Historical-Geographical Materialism This course examines the political economy of capitalism from a geographical angle. It looks at the spatial and environmental aspects of capitalism employing Marx's 'mature' works as well as more contemporary literature on political economy in geography and cultural studies.

Environmental Studies 6156 3.0 Critical Theory of International Development Study of theories of development, underdevelopment, and maldevelopment in Third World countries, with stress on the social, economic, political, ideological, and ecological bases for development approaches. Historical and current approaches to the theory of development are presented, and the extent to which they respond to environmental concerns is investigated.

Environmental Studies 6175 3.0 Global Environmental Politics Advanced exploration of the linkages between the global political system and the world's natural environment. In particular, the course addresses: history of conceptions of the environment as a political issue in the global arena; theories of international conflict and cooperation with respect to the natural environment; interactions between the current global political economy and the environment; and empirical investigation of key issue areas which illustrate the above concepts.

Environmental Studies 6275 3.0 International Political Economy and Ecology Summer School Each year the International Political Economy Summer School investigates one salient issue within the field of international political economy. International political economy includes the notion of international and transnational economic relations, and comparative structures of national political economy. Each session is an exploration of current literature in a specific issue area of international political economy, particularly as it relates to the relationship between economy and ecology.

Department of Geography

<http://www.yorku.ca/geography/GraduateProgrammes/index.html>

GEOG 5320 3.0F: Geographies of Industry in a Neoliberal Era This course is concerned with economic processes that govern the location of industry, and with recent changes in those processes that have altered patterns of industrial location at the urban, regional and global scale. Behavioural and organizational factors are then introduced to broaden the interpretation.

GEOG 5335 3.0 F: Geographies of Organized Labour: Worker Struggles in Contemporary Economic Landscapes This course explores the contemporary struggles of workers and their institutions to remain relevant actors in the making of economic landscapes. The central theme is the dynamic and multi-scalar nature of organized labour's response to aggressive and increasingly mobile capital.

Geography 5375 3.0F: Space, Place and Capitalism: Themes in Historical-Geographical Materialism

This course examines the political economy of capitalism from a geographical angle. It looks at the spatial and environmental aspects of capitalism employing Marx's 'mature' works as well as more contemporary literature on political economy in geography and cultural studies.

Department of History

<http://www.yorku.ca/ghistory/>

HISTORY 5500 6.0: Comparative Working

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Class History This course examines the social history of working-class life in North America and western Europe during the century after 1850. It approaches workers' lives in mature industrial capitalist society from many directions: their families and households, gender relations, work experience, community lives, union organizing and industrial conflict, and political activity, as well as the responses of other classes and the state. The comparative framework allows for a better understanding of the diversity of national experiences in the development of working-class lifestyles and institutions. Readings will be drawn from the rich new body of historical and theoretical writing on both sides of the Atlantic over the past twenty years.

HISTORY 5510 6.0: Contemporary Social History: The British Neo-Marxists and the French Annales This course will examine, from a theoretical and methodological perspective, two of the schools which currently dominate the field of social history: the British neo-Marxists and the French Annales. Particular attention will be devoted to their intellectual roots, their problematic, their methodological strategies, and their contrasting perspectives of response to classic historical-sociological theories of change. The readings will focus on the work of a select number of leading practitioners wherever possible. On the British side these will be Eric Hobsbawm, Christopher Hill and E.P. Thompson; on the French, Fernand Braudel, Pierre Coubert and E. Le Roy Ladurie (whose best-known works have all been translated into English).

Department of Political Science

<http://www.arts.yorku.ca/politics/graduate/index.html>

GS POLS 5090 3.0 Classical Marxist

Theory This course will focus primarily on the writings of Marx and Engels with some consideration of Marxism as it first developed as an ideology of mass parties in the context of the Second International.

GS POLS 5117 3.0 The Political Economy of NAFTA

The goal of this course is to provide students with an overview of the economic, political and social challenges facing the three nation states, Canada, Mexico and the United States that comprise the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA). The political economy of trade and regional economic integration within NAFTA is examined from its historical origins to current trade developments and frictions.

GS POLS 5555 3.0 Latin American

Development The goal of this seminar is to critically analyze the key economic and political issues associated with the pattern of development common to most Latin American countries. It will focus, among other topics, on the (1) particularities of the Latin American colonial economy and its legacies; (2) the difficulties associated with state-building in a peripheral region; (3) the role of the state as an engine of growth; (4) the emergence of political masses and populism and their consequences for political democracy; (5) the role of the military and the political economy of the dictatorships; (6) the crisis of the developmental state; and (7) the consolidation of democracy in the region. Upon successfully completing this course, students will be able to understand (a) the longterm economic debilities that affect Latin America, (b) the changing role of the state, and (c) the obstacles to and the deficiencies of the democratic rule in the region.

GS POLS 6030 6.0 Theory and Practice of the State in Historical Perspective

This course is about the history and transformation of the Western state in its changing social and economic contexts from antiquity to modern capitalism. The course will also deal with paradigmatic ideas of the state as they appear in the classics of Western political thought, and with contemporary debates surrounding the

theory and history of the state. A central theme of the course is the historical specificity of capitalism and its distinctive political forms. One of our main objectives will be to define the specific historical processes that give rise to capitalism. This means challenging some influential theories of the state and its development, conventional conceptions of the relation between the "economic" and the "political", and theories of history, both Marxist and non-Marxist, which tend to mask the specificity of capitalism and the very particular conditions of its development. With special emphasis on the problem of "transitions" -- from antiquity to feudalism, from feudalism to capitalism, and from early capitalism to its industrial form -- we shall focus on the differences among various European states, and their divergent historical paths, notably in England, France and Italy.

GS POLS 6060 3.0 Appropriating Marx's

Capital I This course involves a systematic reading of Marx's life work, *Capital* (volume one). Major theoretical issues concerning method, dialectics and critique are attended to, alongside detailed discussion of concepts central to Marx's critique of political economy.

GS POLS 6110 6.0 Canadian

Government and Politics The purpose of this course is to review and assess the state of scholarship on Canadian politics. Through a critical discussion of major articles and books, the course evaluates the major theoretical paradigms and methodological approaches which have dominated the study of Canadian politics. These debates are set in the wider context of North American and comparative politics. The Fall term concentrates on the question of democracy in Canada, looking at the dominant institutional approaches and critical views calling for more radical forms of democracy. It covers a selection of topics that have occupied mainstream Canadian Political Science, such as the constitution, federalism, multiculturalism, Aboriginal sovereignty and so forth. The Winter term examines political economy approaches to state development, assessing particularly Weberian, Marxian and feminist contributions. The themes covered focus on methodological issues of the study of national capitalisms, key historical debates from the pre-capitalist Aboriginal societies and colonisation to postwar Keynesianism, and key issues in the present period of neoliberal globalization. This course is designed to

prepare students to write qualifying examinations in Canadian Politics. Emphasis will be placed upon developing a critical perspective on the field as a whole rather than focussing upon one or two areas of study.

GS POLS 6125 3.0 Theories of Contemporary Capitalism

The transformations of capitalism from the postwar period to the current era of globalization has produced numerous theories of the evolving dynamics of accumulation and power. This course looks at some of these theorizations including institutionalism, regulation theory, the Monthly Review School, political Marxism, and social structures of accumulation. The course will examine central texts of authors such as Mandel, Harvey, Galbraith, Brenner, Dumenil, Sweezy, Gordon, Castells, Panitch and Gindin and others.

GS POLS 6145 3.0 Indigenous Development in the Fourth World

This course explores indigenous development experiences in Canada and throughout the world, in comparative perspective. It draws on theories of development and underdevelopment and examines the sociology, politics and economics of development as well as environmental and cultural implications.

GS POLS 6205 3.0 Hegemony, Imperialism and Globalization

This course analyses theories and concepts of power, supremacy, hegemony and imperialism in different world orders since antiquity. Analytical emphasis is placed on explaining the post-1945 period associated with American hegemony, Soviet power and subsequent patterns of intensified globalization.

GS POLS 6245 3.0 The Global Politics of Health

This course examines 'health' at the intersection between global and national political terrains. It explores the impact of extensive biomedical development, national competition, and international trade on both the 'reality' and delivery of health for populations. It challenges students to consider health from a variety of angles and intellectual perspectives, encouraging a distinctly political understanding of health across a range of contexts.

GS POLS 6271 3.0 Political Economy:

Major Texts This course surveys the history of thought in political economy from Mercantilist thinkers to Keynes and

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the emergence of neoliberal economics. The course covers key texts by such thinkers as Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Thomas Malthus, Karl Marx, Rudolph Hilferding, V.I. Lenin, Leon Walras, Alfred Marshall, and J.M. Keynes. Particular attention is paid to issues having to do with methodology, the nature of the economic relations to other areas of social life, theories of value and distribution, conceptions of competition and equilibration, and theories of value and accumulation.

GS POLS 6272 3.0 Political Economy: Major Themes An in-depth introduction to major themes in political economy, the seminar covers issues such as class/inequality, equilibrium/change, structure/agency, theory/measurement, scarcity/price, technology/power, growth/crisis, gender/race, development/sustainability, and the domestic/global dimensions. Special emphasis is put on linking ideology, theory and methodology.

GS POLS 6280 3.0 Advanced Topics in International Political Economy I The purpose of this course is to review the historical development and theoretical debates and literature in Global Political Economy (GPE). This field is taken to include issues addressed by both international and comparative political economy, and indeed their links to both social and political theory. The course will be taught by student-led seminar discussions, focusing on a range of major works within the field. The course will pay regard to, amongst other things, the importance of knowledge, ideology and consciousness for the method and study of political economy. Discussion will vary from year to year but will include: 1. Different historical and theoretical perspectives in global political economy, e.g. Braudel, Buchanan, Gramsci, Polanyi, Hayek, E.P. Thompson, Cox, Harvey, Van Der Pijl. 2. Theoretical debates, e.g. between neo-realism and critical theory, and debates within historical materialism; feminist theory, social reproduction and political economy. 3. Questions of world order, hegemony and imperialism. 4. Specific issues of contemporary globalization including the power of capital, disciplinary neo-liberalism, new constitutionalism, market civilization, panopticism and surveillance.

GS POLS 6281 3.0 Advanced Topics in International Political Economy II This course has two objectives. In the first two-thirds of the semester, we will

explore single contemporary works in comparative and international political economy. These texts will vary from year to year, but include authors such as Ellen Wood, David Harvey, Robert Brenner and Shirin Rai.

GS POLS 6285 3.0 Global Capital What is capital? Is capital the same as machines, or is it merely a financial asset? Is it material or social? Is it static or dynamic? Surprisingly, these questions have no clear answers. The form of capital, its existence as monetary wealth, is hardly in doubt. The problem is with the content, the 'stuff' which makes capital grow, and on this issue there is no agreement whatsoever. For example, does capital accumulate because it is 'productive,' or due to the 'exploitation' of workers? Does capital expand 'on its own,' or does it need non-capitalist institutions such as the state? Can capital grow by undermining production and efficiency? What exactly is being accumulated? Does the value of capital represent a tangible 'thing,' 'dead labour' or perhaps something totally different? What units should we use to measure its accumulation? Despite centuries of debate, none of these questions has a clear answer. Yet they have to have answers. The accumulation of capital is the central process of capitalism, and unless we can clarify what that means, our theories remain 'bagel theories,' with a big hole in the middle. The seminar examines such questions theoretically and historically. The first part explores basic conceptions of capital. It begins by studying three approaches to capital: one based on utility, a second based on labour value and a third based on power. The discussion then broadens to examine these three approaches in relation to technology, the corporation and the state. The second part of the seminar deals with transformations of capital. This part introduces the twin concepts of dominant capital and differential accumulation. Using these concepts, the seminar explores the historical processes of corporate mergers, globalization, stagflation, imperialism and the new wars of the twenty-first century.

GS POLS 6435 3.0 Capitalism and Welfare States This course examines the relationship between the development of capitalism and attempts to address "the social" via welfare states. The approach is both historical and theoretical, with a key underlying

concern to examine the contradictions, possibilities and limits of differing approaches to the welfare state in an era of globalization. The course integrates comparative and Canadian perspectives. It examines such topics as: the rise of capitalism and early approaches to addressing social needs; the goals and contradictions of the Keynesian welfare state; crisis and restructuring of welfare states; approaches to the welfare state in an era of globalization; neo-liberalism, its limits and possible alternatives.

GS POLS 6470 3.0 Globalization and the State The goal of this seminar is to arrive at a historically grounded, comparatively well-informed and theoretically enriched understanding of the role states have come to play in the today's global capitalism. This requires transcending the false dichotomy between 'markets and states' that has become so commonplace and that has much to do with the neglect of the insights of the neo-Marxist theories of the state developed in the 1970s. At the same time an assessment of the limitations of these theories is also necessary to provide ourselves with appropriate conceptual tools to understand the active role states have played in making globalization happen, and to appreciate the relationship between external and domestic social forces in the process. Especially in order to apprehend the central role of the American state in the making and managing of global capitalism, and the mechanisms through which it has incorporated and penetrated other advanced capitalist states (as well as many developing ones), we will look at new theories of imperialism that have recently been advanced. We will then try to bring these theorizations of state and empire to bear on (and to enrich them thereby) specific dimensions of globalization and the internationalization of the state (finance and law in particular). We will also explore the extent to which neoliberal globalization and imperialism were the products of capitalist crises and what states have done to forestall or manage crises in the neoliberal era; and ask under what conditions such crises are likely to prove unmanageable (including in relation to the off-predicted but as yet little realized decline of American empire) and what would be the likely consequences. Finally, we will examine 'alternatives' - from regional 'varieties of capitalism', to the reforms advanced by international institutions, to the 'anti-globalization'

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forces that emerged at the turn of century.

GS POLS 6566 3.0 Advanced Topics in Latin American and Caribbean Politics

This course examines the impact of international economic integration and liberalization policies on Latin America and the Caribbean. The course focuses on the social impact of globalization and the responses that these changes call forth. Thus we consider the range of responses to the challenges of internationalization including the rise of new political parties, unions, and grassroots organizations. In particular, we look at international labour migration and the transnationalism that results from the international flow of capital, commodities, individuals and whole communities. These phenomena are examined with respect to case studies from the region that may differ from year to year.

GS POLS 6580 3.0 Africa: the Politics of Continental Crisis This course will be taught within a continent-wide framework, but with special reference to Southern Africa. This course will examine the process of political change that has occurred in post independence Sub-Saharan Africa, placing primary emphasis, in 2007/8, on those countries of Southern Africa that were forced to fight for their independence in the period of 1960-1990 and that have nonetheless faced complex developmental challenges since. In doing so, the course will underscore the interplay between politics and socio-economic changes, both world-wide and local, while also highlighting the nature of the deep crisis that is said currently to mark Africa, including Southern Africa. The course will begin by focusing on that crisis in both continental and regional terms, but will then zero in on Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in turn for specific analyses.

GS POLS 6630 3.0 The Political Economy of East Asia This course compares competing approaches to the political economy of region formation. It asks: do regions matter in the study of political economy, and if so, why? We will take global and comparative perspectives to examining regionalization and regionalism in contemporary East Asia, the world's most dynamic economic region. The course: 1) compares the process of regionalism in East Asia to elsewhere, particularly Europe and North America; 2) examines distinct patterns of regionalization inside East

Asia - one anchored on Japan-centred production networks, and a second on flows of investment, trade, and aid from China. The main themes of the course are: regionalization, regionalism, hierarchy and development in East Asia. The aim is to better understand the specific nature of the emerging regional order in East Asia.

GS POLS 6750 3.0 Gender and the Construction of Global Markets

Globalization is often presented as a gender neutral process, yet changes in gender relations and in women's living and working situations have been fundamental to the transformations taking place. The objective of this course is to examine and further develop the analytic tools that can help us to understand the role of gender in the construction of global markets. Central analytic questions to be addressed include the changing relationship at a global level between capitalism and gender, between production and social reproduction, and between work in the paid work force and household structures. A key question running throughout is how race, class, gender and imperialism interact in different ways in the construction of, as well as the resistance to, global markets. The literature referring to these experiences in various national and international contexts will be examined. Topics to be considered include: the globalization of production; global finance and structural adjustment policies; gender, trade liberalization and state restructuring; the increasing feminization and fragmentation of work; the contribution of unpaid household work to the global economy; changing patterns of immigration and labour migration and forms of resistance to globalization.

GS POLS 6765 3.0 Feminist Political Economy: Key Concepts and New Directions The purpose of this course is to explore the development of and possibilities for a feminist political economy. The course examines key readings from the literature, drawing out linkages between theoretical developments and movements for social change. While key theoretical concepts from feminist political economy as it developed from the 1970s will be discussed, of particular concern is to examine possible new directions as a result of challenges from diverse groups of women, challenges from the global south, from globalization, neo-liberalism and from changes in labour markets and

household structures. Questions to be examined include: What is the relationship between the economic production and social reproduction (the division between states, households, communities and subsistence sectors in ensuring household survival strategies and social well being)? How do we understand the role of unpaid labour in the economy? What is the relationship between transformations at the household and local level and broader social and economic changes taking place? What are the interconnections between gender, race, imperialism and the extension of, as well as resistance to, capitalist markets?

GS POLS 6775 3.0 The Political Economy of Work and Welfare

This course examines the changing nature of work and welfare in advanced industrialized societies. Framed around leading debates in feminist political economy, it devotes considerable emphasis to examining the relationship between labour market trends, the shifting politics of home and "family" and welfare regime change in comparative perspective.

Graduate Programme in Social & Political Thought

<http://www.yorku.ca/spt/>

Social & Political Thought 6011 3.0 From the Battle in Seattle to the Québec Summit and Beyond: Rethinking Post-Fordism: Emerging Principles, Practices and Methods This course employs the concepts of Fordism and post-Fordism to examine the emerging configuration of the new international order, including problems posed by globalization, internationalization of production and finance, trading blocs, state strategies, and the drive for competitiveness and security.

Social & Political Thought 6019 3.0 Social History and Class This course provides a critical assessment of the developments in several new forms of social history that cross disciplinary lines. Several distinctive traditions have emerged in the last twenty years, including revisionist forms of working class history, family history, ethnic and women's history. New methods of analysis and new theoretical issues have emerged, ranging from documentary and demographic analysis to debates about social science, narrative and literary interpretations. The course provides a selective introduction to this

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literature, revealing a common concern with questions of class, social agency and social structure.

**Social & Political Thought 6025 3.0
Advanced Studies in the Politics of the Third World: The Politics of Economic Development** This course examines the contemporary politics and development problems of the third world, focussing on the ways in which policy choices derive from patterns of dependency and prevailing social class relations. The treatment of general patterns is complemented with studies of specific countries.

**Social & Political Thought 6101 6.0
Theory and Practice of the State in Historical Perspective** The analysis of the essential nature of the Western state (including an examination of its origins and of the "Asiatic" mode of production) and its relation to the structure of society from classical antiquity to modern capitalism; together with an assessment of several paradigmatic conceptions of the state from Aristotle to Marx.

**Social & Political Thought 6200A 3.0
Appropriating Marx's Capital I** Karl Marx's three volume study *Capital* is one of the most influential and controversial texts ever written. This course will first provide an overview of *Capital* and some of its key concepts. The course in turn takes up some of the most influential interpretations of the text: the Uno school, regulation theory, rational choice Marxism, critical theory, structuralist Marxism, critical realism and the Monthly Review school.

**Social & Political Thought 6200B 3.0
Appropriating Marx's Capital II** This course continues the themes of Political Science 6060 3.0. The emphasis here is placed on various interpretations of Marx's *Capital*.

**Social & Political Thought 6200C 3.0
Political Economy and Political Sociology in Comparative Perspective** The seminar focuses on key foundational and contemporary texts that address the analysis of state and society, class and party, politics and economics. The readings are drawn from the classics (e.g., Marx, Weber, Gramsci), as well as from more contemporary works, and both will be brought to bear on the changing economic and class structures of the western capitalist democracies, as well as the political implications of these changes.

**Social & Political Thought 6200D 3.0
Globalization and the State** The objective of this seminar is to develop a clearer understanding of the relationship between the state and the internationalization of capital in the current era. This involves rethinking the theory of the state to explore the actual linkages between states and international capital, including the cooperation among states and MNCs through international economic treaties; and, to investigate the reorganization of state agencies and departments to enhance their capacities to facilitate international capital mobility.

Social & Political Thought 6200E Political Transition in Mexico and Cuba The course examines historical revolutionary processes and the economic, social and global political forces that have and will condition the political transition in Mexico and Cuba from one-party rule to a potentially more open, multiparty, competitive system.

Social and Political Thought 6201 3.0 The Comparative Study of Labour Movements The course examines national trade union movements in Europe, North America and Australia since World War II, and particularly in the past 15 years, as they struggle to develop new strategies and structures for representing the emerging working class.

Social & Political Thought 6202 3.0 World Trade and International Civil Society This course examines the emergence of international civil society actors. The presence of civil society actors is a new development in many respects and the course will pay particular attention to their importance in the reform of the World Trade Organization.

**Social & Political Thought 6271 3.0
Political Economy: Major Texts** An in-depth introduction to major texts in the history of political economy, analyzing texts by such thinkers as Adam Smith, Karl Marx, and J.M. Keynes with particular attention to issues having to do with methodology, the nature of the economic, and the relation of the economic to other areas of social life.

**Social & Political Thought 6308 6.0
Problems in Social and Political Thought: Marxism and Political Experience** An inquiry into the status of the political in Marxist discourse as an account of

history and social formations, and as a justificatory theory of revolutionary change. Emphasis is placed on studies of Third World societies concerning relationships between imperialism, domination and underdevelopment; the role of the state in determining the structure and relations of production; and the complexity of the forces, logic and idiom of revolutionary practice.

**Social & Political Thought 6312 3.0
Theory of Growth in a Socialist Economy: Kalecki's Growth Model** Balanced growth concept and problem of effective demand in socialist and capitalist economies; acceleration of growth and maximization of consumption in the short and long run. Kalecki's concept of technical progress: the choice of techniques in order to maximize production and consumption; problems of inflation in socialism and capitalism.

Social & Political Thought Sociologies of Global Capitalism 6383 3.0 This course constructs a sociological analysis of the economy by combining developments in the fields of economic sociology, political economy, and global sociology in order to study contemporary global capitalism. The social organization of capitalist markets, the social implications of economic processes, and the sociological bases of economic power are explored through Marxist, world systems, institutionalist, network, feminist, and postcolonial perspectives. Beginning with the assumption that economic relations have a social basis, the course examines a range of sociological perspectives on the interrelationships between 'the social' and 'the economic', the power relations that characterize capitalism as a social system, and the tensions, contradictions and conflicts that shape the social organization of capitalist economies.

In the first half of the course, we cover several foundational sociological theorists of the economy (Marx, Weber, Polanyi), as well as several theoretical perspectives on global capitalism that developed within 20th century sociology. In the second half of the course, we investigate a series of topics related to global capitalism, including classes and class formation, the cultural foundations of the economy, the social organization of production networks and commodity chains, and modes of resistance to the power relations of contemporary capitalism.

Department of Sociology

<http://www.arts.yorku.ca/soci/gad/intro.html>

Sociology 6315 3.0: Cultural Politics of Environment and Development II: Environmental Justice

This course focuses on environmental movements and social justice in the context of both northern and southern settings. It draws on cultural studies, political economy, and the geography of space to explore questions of identity, justice and violence.

Sociology 6600 3.0 or 6600 6.0: Formal Organizations

A critical review of traditional theories of organization and current contingency and political-economic theory perspectives. When offered as a full course, the second term focuses on such issues as employee participation in decision making, organizational politics, and determinants of structure.

Sociology 6614 3.0: Migration and Transnationalisms

Cross-border movements of people, capital, goods and ideas raise challenging theoretical, methodological and policy questions about the social, political, economic and cultural organization of life lived in multiple national contexts. This course explores social, economic, cultural and political transnational processes. Topics include nation-building and membership, theories of migration and incorporation, transnationalism, diasporas, citizenship and legal status, racialization, identity, gender, remittances, second generation, and cross-border political participation.

Sociology 6660 3.0 or 6660 6.0:

Sociology of Global Development This course reviews major theories of underdevelopment, such as imperialism, neo-imperialism, dependency, world system and modernization. It also pays significant attention to the state, culture, hegemony, resistance, gender, ethnicity and other issues as conceptualized by theorists and researchers who see gaps in the earlier traditions of scholarship in this field. The terms "development" and "underdevelopment" are analyzed critically in terms of their diverse usages by theorists. Attention is given to regional diversity and country-to-country variation in an effort to develop perspectives for the comparative analysis of social organization and change.

Sociology 6665 3.0 or 6665 6.0:

Sociologies of Global Capitalism This course develops a sociological analysis of the economy in a global context. The social organization of capitalist markets, the social implications of economic processes, and the sociological bases of economic power are explored through Marxist, world systems, institutionalist, network, feminist, and postcolonial perspectives.

Sociology 6670 3.0 or 6670 6.0: Social

History and Class This course provides a critical assessment of the developments in several new forms of social history that cross disciplinary lines. Several distinctive traditions have emerged in the last twenty years, including revisionist forms of working class history, family history, ethnic and women's history. New methods of analysis and new theoretical issues have emerged, ranging from documentary and demographic analysis to debates about social science, narrative and literary interpretations. The course provides a selective introduction to this literature, revealing a common concern with questions of class, social agency and social structure.

Sociology 6770 3.0 or 6770 6.0:

Canadian Social Structure and Change An analysis of Canadian society from sociodemographic, socioeconomic, political economy, neo-Marxist, and other perspectives. Among the issues that may be discussed are the changing demographic and social characteristics of the Canadian population; the role of the state in Canadian development; class and ethnic conflict; the nature of work and the productive process.

**University of Alberta,
Augustana Faculty**
Camrose, AB

Political Science

<http://www.uofaweb.ualberta.ca/polisci/graduate.cfm>

POL S 516 PROBLEMS IN MARXIST POLITICAL THEORY

**POL S 566 TOPICS IN INTERNATIONAL
POLITICAL ECONOMY** This course is an advanced seminar in International Political Economy (IPE). This seminar explores recent theoretical debates within IPE relating to economic globalization and situates those debates within longer intellectual currents relating to "economy," "society," the market, culture, the political and traditions of critical political economy. The course addresses both mainstream traditions within IPE as well as critical and recent interventions within the field. The course also reviews and explores key processes within the global political economy. This includes processes relating to investment, finance, intellectual property, trade, consumption, political activism/action, and other practices central to the regulation of the global economy. Particular attention is given to the changing role of the state and to the broad debates relating to the question of governance at the global level.

London School of Economics

London, UK

Department of Economics

<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/>

EC453 Political Economy

Aims:

- * To give students an understanding of economic approaches to political decision making.
- * To give students the methods needed to apply these economic approaches to concrete policy issues.
- * To give students an understanding of how quantitative (especially econometric) methods can be applied to suitable data to test the implications of theoretical models.

By the end of the course the students should be able to:

- * Have a broad appreciation of major papers in the literature on political economics, including the ability to understand the strengths and weaknesses in different approaches.
- * Apply the basic frameworks for masters level courses in micro-economics and macro-economics to problems that involve political decision making.
- * Apply their knowledge of econometrics to articles that conduct quantitative analyses of political institutions.
- * Appreciate some of the key policy debates using the tools of political economics.

EC421 International Economics

Aims:

- * To give students a broad training in international economics at the advanced level using mathematical techniques.
- * To provide students with the facility to use and adapt economic models to address key issues in international trade and international macroeconomics.

Intended Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, depending on options chosen, students should be able to do some or all of the following:

- * Understand the general equilibrium relationship between factor endowments, the location of production, and international trade.
- * Use general equilibrium techniques to

analyse a variety of issues in international trade including the links between trade and wage inequality and the effects of trade policy.

- * Understand the implications of imperfect competition, increasing returns to scale, and transport costs for patterns of international trade, the conduct of trade policy, and the location of economic activity in space.
- * Understand the working and applications of models of Foreign Direct Investment and the political economy of trade policy.
- * Know the empirical evidence relating to international trade, the geographical concentration of production, and Foreign Direct Investment.
- * Use the intertemporal model to analyse a variety of issues in international macroeconomics.
- * Understand the main theories of exchange rate determination.
- * Understand the determinants of currency crises.

EC523 Political Economy for Research Students

See core syllabus for EC453 Political Economy. Additionally, this course will examine more advanced theories and applications in Political Economy. Recent developments in the field will be discussed, giving students an insight into the process by which research is conducted, and suggesting fruitful areas for research.

Department of Government

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collection/government/>

GV446 The Politics of Empire and Post Imperialism

The course studies the elements of imperial power (military, political, economic, cultural, ideological, demographic and geographical) in specific polities and eras: it also compares the nature, rise and fall of empires, and the consequences of their collapse.

The course analyses specific imperial formations, from classical Rome through to the contemporary era. It explores comparative and theoretical debates concerning how empires are run, the dynamics of their success and decline and the ways in which they manage multi-ethnicity and nationalisms. It looks at imperial ideologies, settler colonialism, the relationship between capitalism and imperialism, the processes of decolonisation and the emergence of neocolonialism in the twentieth century. The course also

explores the extent to which imperialism has helped to shape processes of globalisation in the contemporary world. Themes covered will include the emergence of European commercial and territorial empires, the Ottoman and Tsarist empires, agrarian empires in India and China, the conquest of America, the British Indian Empire, Japanese imperialism in the 20th century, the Soviet empire, as well as general and comparative discussions of the technologies and ideologies of empire, and imperial legacies in the former colonies and metropolitan societies.

DV423 Half Unit Global Political Economy of Development, I

The course examines the political economy of 'North-South' relations, focusing on how changes at the international level affect developing countries' economic trajectories and national-level strategies for interaction with the global economy. We focus on the performance of the world economy as a whole, and on international systems for production, trade, finance, including the rules or regimes which govern interaction between economies and firms (regimes such as Bretton Woods, and the Post Bretton Woods dollar standard). But in contrast to most thinking in international political economy, we look at these things from the perspective of the low and middle-income countries. The course does not deal directly with the global economic multilaterals like the IMF, the World Bank, the WTO, which are the focus of the follow-on course, DV424.

DV424 Half Unit Global Political Economy of Development, II

This course examines the politics of the international economy. We analyze the overarching rules and regulations that structure the international economy, and thereby provide context for development policy; and we assess the role of a range of actors (e.g. governments, firms, non-state actors) in shaping and reshaping the international economic order. We are particularly interested in understanding the ways that developing countries respond to and participate in international regimes and organizations, and how changes in global economic governance affect opportunities for economic development.

EH462 Latin American Development in the Twentieth Century: From Liberalism to Neo-Liberalism The course considers the social welfare implications of development strategies applied since

1900. Namely, the liberal 'export model' of the early decades of the century, important-substituting developmentalist programmes of the mid-century period, neo-authoritarian adjustment policies of the 1970s, heterodox attempts at stabilisation in the 1980s and current neo-liberal projects.

The course will be largely thematic in structure. The first part will address methodological issues such as defining and measuring growth, development, poverty and welfare. This will be followed by an examination of key themes. These will include the political context within which economic policy was applied; the determinants - and ideological underpinnings - of growth and development; institutional arrangements relating to social security, health care and education; political participation and civil rights; changing patterns of employment; wages and income distribution; absolute and relative levels of poverty. The geographical focus of the course will be on the Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico.

EH483 The Development and Integration of the World Economy in the 19th and 20th Centuries The course analyses the course of modern economic growth and its relationships with globalisation since the First Industrial Revolution.

The course will include most or all of the following components:

a) Catching-up, forging ahead and falling behind: analysis of reasons for success and failure in economic growth in different economic eras giving special emphasis to the role of factor and trade flows in the process of development and to the impact of institutional change.

b) Demographic transitions in the long run: "modernization" and fertility change; "western" vs. "eastern" family patterns and their implications for development; disease regimes, public health and economic development; impacts of immigration and emigration.

c) Agriculture and the environment: agriculture and industrialization; climate, endowments, institutions and agricultural development; rationale and implications of changing patterns of agricultural trade.

d) Aspects of technological change and diffusion, and technology transfer.

e) Why, after all, are countries different

in a globalizing world?: considers the dimensions of divergence (including the effects of wars) and explores alternative hypotheses including institutions, cultural factors, natural resources and examines in detail claims of path dependency.

EU443 Half Unit European Models of Capitalism The course consists of three parts. In the first section we will discuss the basic arguments and methodological considerations of the Varieties of Capitalism literature and conduct a comparative analysis of the core issue areas in the political economy of contemporary capitalism: how capital, labour and product markets are structured. The next section will build on these thematic treatments to discuss the structure of and dynamics in the three main Western European models of capitalism. In the final section we will discuss how these different models react to new challenges as well as the emergence of capitalism in Central Europe. In week 2 of the summer term there will be a review lecture and seminars.

IR407 International Political Economy of Environment An introduction to concepts and issues in the study of international environmental politics, with special emphasis on the political economy of environmental protection.

The global politics of sustainable development; Ecological perspectives on international political economy; environmental politics at the UN; domestic sources of environmental diplomacy; environmental leadership in international negotiations; international environmental regimes; role of epistemic communities and non-state actors; private environmental governance; trade and environment; international environmental aid; greening foreign direct investment. Case studies: climate change; ozone layer; biodiversity and biosafety; deforestation; energy.

IR460 Comparative Political Economy The comparative study of democratic institutions and economic policy choice.

This course will investigate how theories emphasising distributional interests and domestic institutions can explain economic policy choices. Particular emphasis will be placed on giving students an understanding of the use of quantitative methods in political economy research. A third main objective will be to show how similar

theories of political economy can be applied to both OECD and developing country cases. While there will be no formal pre-requisite for the course, it would be preferable for students to have already completed an introductory sequence in microeconomics and macroeconomics. Students without a previous background in quantitative methods should attend lectures from MI451 and MI452.

EU429 Half Unit Spain: Politics, Economy and Europe This course will provide a critical introduction to the institutional, economic and political processes that Spain has faced in its transition to democracy and the subsequent economic organisation and governance of the new state in its national, European and international contexts.

The fall of the Franco regime and the transition to democracy. Stabilisation plans and economic recovery. Key features of the consolidation and organisation of the new democracy. Centre-periphery relations, the federalist debate and national question. Sub-state nationalism: Catalonia, the Basque Country. Macroeconomic stabilisation: Unemployment and inflation. The structure of meso-level government. The set up and consolidation of the Welfare State. Spanish decentralization. Terrorism. Economic liberalization. The political and economic transformation of Spain since the 1980s and the impact of European integration. Introduction of the Euro and Regional Heterogeneity. End of socialist and the conservative period. The 2003 socialist government and the federal question reopened. The factors behind New Economic Expansion.

GV504 Doctoral Workshop: Political Economy and Institutional Analysis The seminar is designed for doctoral students to engage in discussion of research papers by other doctoral students, academics at the LSE and occasionally visiting speakers. Research students will be expected to make a presentation during the year.

Department of Sociology

SO420 Half Unit Approaches to Globalisation The course will introduce students to key approaches to globalisation in sociology and related disciplines and to criticisms of these approaches.

Political Economy Course Offerings 2008-09 – International Graduate Schools

Debating and explaining globalisation;
capitalism and globalisation; politics
and globalisation; power and inequality
in the global economy; cultural
globalisation; challenges to
globalisation.

School of Oriental and African Studies
London, UK

International Initiative for Promoting Political Economy (IIPPE)

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/index.html>

IIPPE Working Group Agrarian Change

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/agrarian-change/index.html>

The IIPPE Agrarian Change Working Group (ACWG) aims to bring together researchers interested in agrarian political economy. It is sponsored by the *Journal of Agrarian Change, JAC*. The Working Group promotes investigation of the social relations and dynamics of production, property and power in agrarian formations and their processes of change, both historical and contemporary.

IIPPE Working Group Beyond the Developmental State

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/beyond/index.html>

BDSWG aims to bring together researchers who use Marxist and heterodox political economy to examine the causes, consequences, incidence and dynamics of state intervention in and across the developed and developing world.

IIPPE Commodity Studies Working Group

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/commodity-studies/index.html>

The IIPPE Commodity Studies Working Group (CSWG) aims to bring together researchers from both Marxist and heterodox economic traditions interested in developing and critically applying new methodologies and frameworks in the analysis of commodity production, exchange and consumption in the contemporary

world economy.

IIPPE Working Group Financialisation of Contemporary Capitalism

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/financialisation/index.html>

The IIPPE working group brings together researchers to discuss aspects of financialisation, using a political economy and interdisciplinary framework and focuses its attention on:

- Transformation of banking during the last three decades.
- Changed relationships between banking/financial and industrial/commercial capital. How relevant is the concept of 'finance capital' today?
- Growth of money markets and the role of securitisation in spreading risk.
- Stock markets, bubbles and the centralisation of capital.
- Market-based and bank-based financial systems in the course of economic development.
- Future of development finance.
- International institutions and the transformation of the global financial system.

IIPPE Working Group International Financial Institutions

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/international-financial-institutions/index.html>

The World Bank has witnessed a set of dramatic changes over the last fifteen years. The development model it had so heavily promoted, the Washington Consensus, came under an increasingly sustained attack from the mid-1990s onwards, prompting the Bank itself to make formal calls for a post-Washington Consensus and to embrace a shift towards the Comprehensive Development Framework. In addition, the financial-economic landscape in which the Bank has operated has changed dramatically. And the Bank saw the traditional activities of its public sector arms, the IBRD and the IDA, stagnate if not decline.

This Working Group seeks to bring together those interested in pursuing these issues and help in shaping a new research agenda on the IFIs. In line with broader IIPPE aims we would seek to bring a critical analytical perspective to

bear upon these issues and benefit from various interactions beyond the academic realm. The work of the WG would seek to situate the evolving Bretton Woods institutional organisation and practices in the context of changes in the broader political-economic-financial and intellectual environment.

IIPPE Working Group Marxist Political Economy

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/marxist-political-economy/index.html>

The Marxist Political Economy Working Group aims to promote Marxist political economy, which is one of the tenets of IIPPE. Marxist political economy encompasses many diverse themes including, but not limited to, value theory, crisis theory, Marx's method, and so on. Across these, value theory is taken as the starting point and the basis of other more complex analyses. However, this does not mean that value theory should stand on its own but it should be validated through the course of its application and development.

IIPPE Working Group Minerals-Energy Complex/Comparative Industrialisation

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/minerals-energy-complex/index.html>

The minerals-energy complex (MEC) is a concept developed by Fine & Rustomjee and presented most fully in their seminal 1996 study of *The Political Economy of South Africa*. The MEC, as uniquely applied to South Africa, outlines the form of capital accumulation as incorporating a core set of industries associated with large-scale mineral extraction, energy provision, and associated downstream sectors; it can be expanded to characterise a broader system of accumulation underpinning the incorporation, or not, of other sectors and socio-economic development more generally.

Whilst this working group has its origins in work on the South African economy, and this will remain an important element, it will focus on the broader theoretical, historical and contemporary debates around

industrial accumulation, and the associated roles of classes and the state.

IIPPE Working Group Social, Political and Economic Impact of Neoliberalism

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/neoliberalism/index.html>

The IIPPE working group on neoliberalism focuses its attention on:

- The material basis of neoliberalism, and its social and political consequences.
- The implications of the neoliberal transition for the reproduction of capitalist relations in specific country contexts.
- The relationship between neoliberalism and democracy.
- Strategies to transcend neoliberalism.

IIPPE Working Group Political Economy of Institutions

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/political-economy-of-institutions/index.html>

The IIPPE working group on the political economy of institutions seeks to address the following themes:

- Economic theory and institutions (including classical political economy, Marx, American institutionalism and new institutional economics)
- Critique of mainstream theories of institutions (transaction cost economics, property rights school, etc)
- Specific analysis of the institutions of capitalism (including the market, the firm, property rights, law, the state etc.).
- Institutions and development (including the role of the state, NGO's, social networks, property rights etc.)
- Institutions and the world economy (including the IMF, World Bank etc.)
- Institutions and socialism (including alternative forms of property rights, competition, the market, etc)
- Institutions and the transition to a market economy
- Structure and agency in social theory

IIPPE Working Group Political Economy of Work

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/political-economy-of-work/index.html>

[orkinggroups/political-economy-of-work/index.html](http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/political-economy-of-work/index.html)

Key themes are:

- What are the nature, extent and consequences of recent changes within the workplace?
- Impact of new technology and international competition ('globalisation'); critique of simplistic accounts of the 'new economy'
- Relation of the global financial crisis to work and material production
- How should organised labour react to and, indeed, mould the major ongoing developments in the workplace?
- How should job quality be understood and how has it changed?
- Analysis of the so-called 'paradox of affluence', and like themes, that the economics of happiness raises but fails adequately to address
- Use and interpretation of subjective surveys of job quality
- Gender and 'work-life balance'
- Labour process debate:
- further development of political economy approaches within the labour process debate
- explore links with broader political economy tradition.
- Work and labour in general:
- What is work? What is the divide between work and 'leisure'?
- What does it mean to say 'as humans produce their life, so they are'?
- What are the possibilities for different social organisations of work? What might work be like in a post-capitalist society?

IIPPE Working Group Privatisation and Public Sector Reform Alternatives

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/privatisation/index.html>

This Working Group will bring together those interested in alternatives to privatisation as the means of improving the provision of basic services. The aim is to provide a forum for discussion and for the pooling of information and research on this theme and related issues such as regulation, competition and social welfare. The Group's work will range over the methodological, theoretical and empirical issues involved as well as feeding as actively as possible into those waging campaigns for improved public sector provision as an alternative to privatisation.

IIPPE Working Group Social Capital

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/social-capital/index.html>

The IIPPE working group on social capital seeks to address the following themes:

- The intellectual history of social capital and its continuing dynamic and content.
- Social capital and socioeconomic stratification –with social capital either being used to stratify at expense of, by ignoring, traditional categories such as class, race, gender, etc, or traditional categories are seen as depositories of social capital without reference to their wider significance.
- Social capital and social theory – general degradation of scholarship around concepts deployed in social theory, trust, networks, etc
- Social capital and disciplines – different presence and role of social capital in different fields of social science.
- Social Capital, the World Bank and development.
- Social capital and policy.
- Social capital and regions, countries, and case studies.
- Social capital and intellectual entrepreneurship (the social capital of social capital).
- Offering of alternatives and refuting the false claim that social capital addresses what was not addressed before and those who do not take social capital seriously do not take non-economic social relations seriously.

IIPPE Socialism Working Group

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/socialism/index.html>

The IIPPE Socialism Working Group (SWG) aims to bring together researchers from both Marxist and heterodox economic traditions to study, develop and critically apply appropriate political economy methodologies and frameworks for transcending capitalism. While the whole IIPPE political economy project has a Marxist presence at its core, the intent is to engage across the broad heterodox spectrum of theoretical and applied viewpoints about socialism that are being energetically debated in

today's rapidly changing world.

IIPPE Working Group Transition as Development

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/transition/index.html>

Exposition of the transition problem in economic literature appears to oversimplify the complexities involved. In most cases, economists writing on transition have reduced it to one or other isolated variable within the economic arena. The transition problem was "pigeonholed" into thematic subcategories like pricing policy, government expenditure, investment policy and unemployment, thus ignoring the interrelated nature of economic policies, institutions and behaviour. Alternatively, economists provided a solution to the problem by sometimes explicitly, but mainly implicitly, assuming specific behavioural assumptions and/or economic relationships. These assumptions resulted in a pre-determined position, usually consistent with orthodox economic theory, which was presented and defended as the only appropriate approach. Thus, modelling of the transition process was highly technicist and grounded in a narrowly conceived notion of what was involved and how it should be understood.

Today, most commentators have decided that the transition process is over as most countries have established a market economy and some of the countries of Eastern Europe have joined the EU. Again, this is a narrow conception of "transition" as the scars of the process of implementing a market economy remain visible. Conceiving the transition process as development offers the opportunity to root it appropriately in the past, to see it as continuing, and to address it through both political economy and interdisciplinarity.

IIPPE Other Working Groups

<http://www.soas.ac.uk/iippe/workinggroups/other-wgs/index.html>

**University of
Massachusetts Amherst**
Amherst, MA

Department of Economics
<http://www.umass.edu/economics/>

Economics 703 - Introduction to Economic History Specifically designed for first-year students, this course introduces broad themes in economic history by exploring a small number of topics in depth, and provides background knowledge for other graduate courses in areas such as macroeconomics, industrial organization and labor. Particular emphasis is placed on the development of economic and political institutions. After discussion of relationships between economic theory and economic history, the following topics are examined: The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism in Europe; U.S. Slavery, the Emergence of a Wage-Labor Force, and the Southern Regional Economy; The Rise of the Large-Scale Firm; Economic and Political Consequences; and Instability, Depression, and Regimes of Accumulation in the Twentieth-Century World Economy. Among the authors read are K. Polanyi, M. Dobb, P. Sweezy, B. Moore, Jr., G. Wright, R. Ransom and R. Sutch, A. Chandler, N. Lamoreaux, A. Amsden, P. Temin, and M. Bernstein.

Economics 707 - History of Economic Thought This course traces the development of economic analysis from the French Physiocrats and the English Classical School, to modern neoclassical, post-Keynesian, Straffian, and neo-Marxian theory. The stress is on the interaction of analytical innovation, social conditions, and political forces in the succession of schools of economic analysis. The final third of the course moves from history to critique, attempting to lay the foundation for a contemporary critique of dominant economic paradigms.

Economics 708 - Political Economy I A beginning graduate level course in Marxian and other non-mainstream economic theories. Topics covered include historical materialism, value and surplus value, accumulation and crisis, and imperialism.

Economics 709 - Political Economy II A comprehensive examination of Marxian Theory. Readings and lectures will stress connections between the

philosophical assumptions and the economic analysis. A systematic study of Capital serves as the core of the course. In this study the concept of class will be the focus of an examination of the uniquely Marxian theory of surplus value, wages, profits, and prices. Attention will be paid to basic differences between Marxian and non-Marxian economics and their historical influences on one another.

Economics 710 - Political Economy III This course focuses on the causes and consequences of forms of inequality based on race, gender, and class. Topics include theories of collective identity and action, the production of human capabilities, and social capital. Selected policy issues are also explored. As the third semester of the political economy sequence, the course presumes both a strong background in Marxian Theory and completion of the basic first year graduate economics curriculum or equivalent.

Economics 711 - Money, Credit and Financial Markets This course explores a range of theoretical, empirical, and policy-oriented questions in which monetary and financial structures play a central role. Framing the course this way - rather than saying it is about money and credit per se - allows us to consider issues that are not always closely linked - e.g. monetary theory and financial regulation; the politics of central bank policy; the theory of saving and investment; and international capital flows. Theoretically, the course is mainly informed by Post Keynesian and Marxian approaches to money, finance and macroeconomic activity. But we cross theoretical boundaries regularly, as we are primarily going to be focused on how well we can explain real-world phenomena, rather than providing the final wrinkle in any given theoretical approach. The course also examines the question of how to construct a financial system that is both 'equitable and efficient', to use conventional terminology. But financial market policies are almost never evaluated in terms of their impact on economic fairness. Thus, in taking up the issue of equity as well as efficiency, the course brings an unusual focus on financial policy measures for extending and deepening egalitarianism within various countries and settings.

Economics 721 - International Finance This course analyzes the nature and effects of financial arrangements on capitalist economies operating in an

international context. Thus, it deals with international financial arrangements, and more generally with 'Open Economy Macroeconomics'. Topics include the effects of international banking, finance and monetary policy on capital accumulation, unemployment inflation, income distribution and class conflict in advanced capitalist and third world countries. These topics will be approached from both an historical and a modeling perspective.

Economics 722 - International Trade This course presents classical, neoclassical, and heterodox theories of international commodity and factor trade, addressing both the motivations for, and consequences of, international commerce. Specific topics include cost theories of trade, the factor-proportions theory of trade, theories of North-South exchange, trade in the presence of market imperfections and increasing returns to scale, linkages between trade and development, and the effects of global integration on welfare, commodity prices and income distribution. The logical implications of various theories of trade are considered along with their empirical performance. The historical evolution of ideas related to trade and globalization are also discussed.

Economics 763 - European Economic History This course focuses on the industrialization of capitalist economies in Europe and on Europe and the nineteenth-century world economy. The course begins with the Atlantic economy and the slave trade, then examines industrialization and its consequences in Britain, France, Germany, and Russia. The last section of the course, on the nineteenth-century world economy, is organized by topic: trade and the international division of labor (center and periphery); international finance and foreign investment; imperialism; migration and fluctuations; and changing industrial leadership in the world economy.

Economics 764 - U.S. Economic History Topics in United States economic history from the Colonial period through the post-World War II era. Analyzes major structural changes in the United States economy and the evolution of class struggles. Topics include the origins of European settlement in the Americas and slavery, the development of commodity markets, technological changes in early manufacturing, the creation of a wage labor force, and the impact of the Civil War. Other topics

Political Economy Course Offerings 2008-09 – International Graduate Schools

include the rise of the large corporation and its impact on the labor process, the creation of the modern labor movement, the Great Depression of the 1930s, and the development of a truncated American welfare state.

Economics 765 - Economic Development: Structural Problems

Concepts of economic development and structural change in the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Topics include: poverty, economic growth, and income distribution; agricultural performance and agrarian change; environmentally sustainable and non-sustainable development; the political economy of external assistance; and the economics of conflict and war-to-peace transitions.

Economics 773 - Comparative

Economic Systems This course examines socialist economic theories and systems. It investigates what can be learned from past and contemporary socialist theories and from the experience of past efforts to build socialist systems concerning the viability of a socialist alternative to capitalism. Topics include approaches to comparing economic systems; markets, planning, and capitalism; early conceptions of, and debates about, socialism, including the Economic Calculation Debate; the Soviet-type system including its origins, main features, and performance; market socialist and self-management systems in Yugoslavia, Hungary, and China; the demise of Soviet-type systems; and recent proposals for alternatives to capitalism including asset-based redistribution, new theories of market socialism, and new theories of a planned economy.

Economics 797 - Special Topics, Advanced Marxian Economics

This course builds on the basic concepts of Economics 709 (class, exploitation, capital, so on) to construct a systematic advanced Marxian economics. We focus on modern Marxian theories of economic crisis and social transformation, corporate enterprise, credit, national and international trade, rent and monopoly. Students are enabled to do advanced research utilizing Marxian economics and to teach it at graduate and undergraduate levels.

Economics 797 - Special Topics, History of the Marxian Theoretical Tradition

This course provides essential

background for students wanting to use Marxian economics in research or teaching. Since Marxian economics presumes and builds on different philosophical, sociological, and historical bases from those of other economics, this course focuses on the major twentieth century texts providing those bases: Luxemburg, Lukacs, Gramsci, Frankfurt School (Adorno, Horkheimer, Benjamin), Dobb, Sartre, Althusser and several other figures. The approach is analytical, historical, and comparative.

Economics 797 - Colonialism, Imperialism, and Globalization Today

Course presents a systematic analysis of the ways that different capitalist class structures in Western countries have and continue to interact with capitalist and non-capitalist class structures in third world countries. Readings and lectures will explore how since 1870 the relationship among different class structures gave rise to colonialism, imperialism, and eventually the latest phase - globalization - of what is now called a 'world economy.' Part of the course will be on how global interactions helped to produce changing economic theories of trade, development, and imperialism. Another part of the course will examine how, in turn, those same theories reacted back upon and changed the class interactions. We will study how the interrelationship among class structures and economic theories of trade and development shaped the evolving patterns (locations, distributions, etc.) of both commodity production and trade, on the one hand, and capital flows, on the other. We also will link the class structure-economic theory interrelationship to state policies on trade and development and deepening global inequalities in income, wealth, and power.

Economics 797 - Capital II and III

Economics 797A - Socialism, Communism, and Capitalism in the 20th Century

This course, co-taught by Professors Wolff and Resnick, presents a systematic and critical examination of the confrontation between capitalism and socialism/communism in the 20th and now the 21st centuries. The alternative economic systems are examined with special attention to their class structures. The course then proceeds to use this class analysis of the capitalism/communism confrontation to offer a new interpretation of the USSR's birth, evolution, and death. The interpretation is extended to other

contemporary socialist and also welfare state capitalist economies.

Economics 797E - The Political Economy of the Environment

This course is a one-semester introduction to the political economy of the environment – that is, the analysis of how scarce environmental and natural resources are allocated not only among competing ends, but also among competing individuals, groups, and classes. It is intended for graduate students with prior background in microeconomics and resource economics. Topics include: the distribution and valuation of environmental costs and benefits, the construction of property rights, the globalization of markets and governance, and selected policy issues.

Economics 804 - Political Economy

Workshop A seminar meeting every other week. Graduate students and faculty from the Economics Department and from elsewhere present papers on a range of topics in political economy.

Department of Geosciences

<http://www.geo.umass.edu/>

660 Rethinking Economy Theories of globalization and post-Fordist models of industrialization, examined from critical theoretical and epistemological perspectives. Alternative models of economy, including collective, household, and community forms. New possibilities for economic politics.

Department of Political Science

<http://www.umass.edu/polsci/>

782 The Political Economy of Public Policy

Nature and functions of public policy and problems of choice within the constraints of law, politics, and resource scarcity. Concepts of public interest and public goods; problems related to revenue and taxation. Basic economic and mathematical tools as appropriate.

Department of Sociology

<http://www.umass.edu/social/ggraduate/index.html>

727 Social Change Analysis of political, economic, and social forces involved. Emphasis on economic development of underdeveloped regions and nations;

Political Economy Course Offerings 2008-09 – International Graduate Schools

special reference to political economy of the world system.

731 Economic Sociology Survey of sociological theories and research linking macro- and micro-level economic phenomena. Topics include globalization and the international economy, economic dilemmas faced by states, cities, and social groups, and micro-level phenomena, such as labor market competitions.

**University of Missouri –
Kansas City**
Kansas City, MO

Department of Economics

<http://www.umkc.edu/umkc/catalog-grad/html/as/econom/index.html>

5504R American Economic History Since

1865 The course deals with the emergence of Industrial America since 1865. It will cover the rise to dominance of the large modern corporation, with the problem of economic and social instability and stability, with the rise of trade associations, cartels, and government regulation in an unstable economy, and with the evolution of American economic policy and national economic planning. The course is the same as History 566R.

5548 Advanced Socialist Economic

Systems The course will deal with the theoretical analysis of socialist economic theory, Marxian and non-Marxian, and/or of socialist economics systems such as those of Eastern Europe, the Chinese mainland and elsewhere. The emphasis of the course will vary depending upon the instructor's design for the course. Prerequisite: Economics 301 and 302.

5688 Colloquium On Political Economy

This course is designed as a seminar and will take into account theory and policy analysis from alternative perspectives. The topics covered will include philosophical foundations of contemporary theory and policy, the organization of production information and finance, resource and environment, wealth and income distribution, public and private policy and planning. Stress is placed on contemporary research and students are expected to become involved in research projects.

The New School For Social Research

New York, NY

Department of Economics

<http://www.newschool.edu/nssr/subpage.aspx?id=9166>

GECO 5104 Historical Foundations of Political Economy I This course provides an introduction to the history of classical economic thought. We begin with a brief survey of political economy to 1776, then turn to the classical economists. The main focus is on Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Mill, and Marx, with about half the semester devoted to a survey of Marx's economics, treated in the context of classical political economy.

GECO 6211 Seminar: The Classical Theory of Price This course focuses on the structure of the theories of price in Ricardo, Marx, and Sraffa. Close attention will be paid to the logic of the arguments, as well as to their mathematical formulation. We also attempt to assess their theoretical and empirical significance for modern advanced economies, through the use of input-output data. Readings include parts of Ricardo's *Principles*, Marx's *Capital*, Sraffa's *Production of Commodities by Means of Commodities*, and various other readings on the subject. Some familiarity with linear algebra is highly recommended.

GECO 6230 Globalization and Development We are in the midst of the second great global expansion of modern capitalism, very different from the first. Today's globalization concerns culture and politics as well as economics; but economics provides the driving force, and the new technologies the means. The world is being transformed, and productivity is expanding. But inequality is increasing at a rapid pace worldwide, and so is instability. We have to ask if this is sustainable.

Department of Political Science

<http://www.newschool.edu/nssr/subpage.aspx?id=9852>

Marx and Late Capitalism The writings of Karl Marx inaugurated radical reworkings of both social theory and

political action. Beginning with some of his seminal writings on capitalism and political economy we will move on to consider further elaborations of Marxist thought in the Frankfurt School, British labor theory, and postcolonial theory. In particular, we will use a close reading of Marx as a entry-way for understanding forms of economy and subjectivity produced through the aporias of late capitalism.

University of Notre Dame

Location: Notre Dame, Indiana

**Department of Economics
and Econometrics**

<http://econometrics.nd.edu/>

ECO 70-911: Political Economy I

ECO 70-912: Political Economy II

University of Sussex
Brighton, UK

Development Studies

<http://www.sussex.ac.uk/development/1-2.html>

Globalisation and Rural Change

What will you get from this course?

- An understanding of the interconnectedness of the global, national, and local levels in causing change in rural societies
- Critical awareness of different approaches to the study of rural change, with particular emphasis on agrarian political economy
- An understanding of the influence of social relations on rural economic life, and, conversely, the influence of rural economic life on social relations
- An introduction to critical policy analysis, as applied to rural development policies

Political Economy of the Environment

The course is divided into two broad sections. The first section explicitly addresses the fundamental theoretical and conceptual questions upon which political economy is founded, upon which environmental valuation is premised, and from which policies and programmes are implicitly derived. The second section begins to address the formal and explicit ways in which the traditions of political economy of the environment are implemented in particular sectors, public policy, private organisations, and international institutions and programmes.

Institute of Development Studies

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/teaching/postgraduate-programmes>

Gender Analysis and Theoretical Perspectives

The course begins with a workshop which reflects on 'What is Gender?' The course then introduces key concepts in the analysis of social relations between women and men in different cultural, economic, and political contexts. This includes examining the nature of gender inequality, the household as a construct and reviewing concepts of power and empowerment. These issues are placed in the context of the emergence of the 'Women in Development' / 'Gender and Development' fields and the various feminist perspectives which have contributed to it.

Aid and Poverty: The Political Economy of International Development Assistance

For many poor economies international development assistance is a very significant part of public expenditure. Who decides what resources are given or lent, to which countries and under what conditions? What types of aid are effective? What are the post-emergency priorities in countries suffering from the effects of man-made or natural disasters and how can international aid work best in such conditions? This course takes a critical perspective on the operation of international development assistance and on the changing international architecture of aid.

Department of Economics

<http://www.sussex.ac.uk/Units/publications/pgrad2008/areasofstudy/Economics>

Political Economy of European Economic Integration

This is a policy-oriented course, which covers theoretical issues such as customs union theory, regional convergence and divergence, and Keynesian and Monetarist approaches to monetary union, as well as the basic institutional and legal aspects of the EU relevant to economists (including the EU treaties and decision-making processes with special reference to trade competition and industrial policy). Economics students are encouraged to use the opportunity to explore the quantitative aspects of the material, although this is a policy-oriented course.

Department of Geography

<http://www.sussex.ac.uk/geography/index.php>

Transformation of Rural Economies, Societies & Spaces, 1850-2000 (807F8A)

No description given.

International Relations

<http://www.sussex.ac.uk/ir/>

Contemporary Theories in Global Political Economy (936M1)

East Asia and the International Political Economy (988M9) The aim of this course is primarily to understand the rise of East Asia in the international political economy from the early twentieth century until the present. The course will take an historical approach, beginning with an examination of the legacies of

European and Japanese imperialism, followed by the role of the cold war and of US hegemony in the region and their implications for continued transformations in the regional and international political economy. Within this historical context, varying analytical frameworks and debates concerning late development will be examined, such as neoclassical versus structural institutionalism, Marxist vs. dependency theory, international/regional vs. domestic factors, etc. The course will examine the rise of the development state in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, and these state forms will be compared and contrasted with the role of the state in Southeast Asian and Chinese development. There will be a session on 'market socialism' in China, and one session will be devoted to the question of changing labour - capital relations in the region, and one session will examine the rise of China and its implications for the regional and international political economy. One session will look at the role of the East Asian economic and financial crisis and related debates concerning the causes and consequences of the crisis for the regional and international political economy. Finally, the course will engage with some emerging debates concerning the changing role of the state in development in the region.

Global Political Economy (924M1)

Global Political Economy Dissertation (935M1)

Political Economy of Global Finance (906M7)

The course examines the evolution and contemporary problems of global finance. Since the dissolution of the Bretton Woods system in 1971-73, the revolutionary growth of financial markets and the international credit system have been driving the expansion of capitalism at national, regional and global levels. The course explores contemporary issues in global finance in three parts. First, this course reviews the causes and consequences of the financial revolution of the 20th century, providing an overview of existing theoretical perspectives on financial liberalisation. Second, the course analyses in detail the political economy of financial crisis, focusing specifically on the financial upheavals of the late 1990's- early 2000s. Third, the course reviews the challenges of financial liberalisation, drawing on the current debates on New Financial Architecture.

The Political Economy of Development

(944M1)

**Department of Politics and
Contemporary European
Studies**

<http://www.sussex.ac.uk/polces->

Political Economy of EC Integration
(814M9)

Political Economy of EU enlargement
and accession (963M9)

European Political Economy:
Dissertation. Option

University of Utah

Salt Lake City, UT

Department of Economics

<http://www.econ.utah.edu/gradad.html/>

5080 Marxian Economics Foundations of Marx's analysis; technical economic theory and historical critique of capitalism.

5170 Feminist Economics Theoretical and methodological issues associated with a feminist perspective on economics. Changing position of women in the world economy since the 19th-century; patterns of gender discrimination in various economies; and centrality of women's work in capitalist development.

5180 Poverty and Inequality Economic theories of the causes of poverty and inequality, with a focus on the structure of the U.S. economy and recent economic trends.

5460 Latin American Economic History and Development Historic and contemporary economic problems in Latin America from the conquest to the present dependency, independence, and integration into world economy. Emphasis on new forms of dependency in the macro economy and on contemporary domestic social problems.

5540 Capitalism and Socialism Comparison of Utopian, Fabian, Marxian, and Democratic socialism and capitalism; comparison of Marxian and neo-Keynesian economic-growth theory; problems associated with central planning and free-market allocation.

5560 Gender and Economic Development in the Third World The impact of economic development on the gender division of labor and gender-based control over resources in the Third World. Case studies of rural transformation and agricultural development, rural-urban migration, urbanization and industrialization, economic crisis and population growth. Examines policies and political struggles aimed at reducing gender bias in development processes.

6080 Marxian Economics Foundations of Marx's analysis; technical economic theory and historical critique of capitalism.

6170 Feminist Economics Theoretical and methodological issues associated with a feminist perspective on economics. Changing position of women in the world economy since the 19th century; patterns of gender discrimination in various economies; and centrality of women's work to capitalist development.

6180 Poverty and Inequality Economic theories of the causes of poverty and inequality, with a focus on the structure of the U.S. economy and recent economic trends. Policies to address these socioeconomic issues are addressed in light of theory.

5420 China and the Global Economy The emergence of China a new global economic player is one of the most significant developments of contemporary world. Will the rise of China lead to the restoration of her historical leadership over the global economy? Will China fail to realize her development ambition because of the serious and developing social and environmental problems? What are the implications of the rise of China for the rest of the world and for the global system as a whole? This course discusses the economic interactions between China and the modern world system over the past two centuries and evaluates the future trends.

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the gender division of labor and gender-based control over resources in the Third World. Case studies of rural transformation and agricultural development, rural-urban migration, urbanization and industrialization, economic crisis and population growth. Examines policies and political struggles aimed at overthrowing gender bias in development processes.

7003 Political Economy and Critique I A survey of the writings of Karl Marx and the foundations of Marxian economics.

7004 Political Economy and Critique II Theories and issues in modern Marxian economics.

7170 Political Economy of Gender A survey of alternative approaches to the study of gender inequalities in capitalist societies. Objectives are threefold: 1) Consider the relationship between feminism and economics, and evaluate the ways in which gender is introduced into economic theories; 2) Examine competing theories of the household and of gender inequalities in capitalist labor markets and the empirical evidence for these theories; 3) Evaluate economic and social policy issues concerning gender. Intersections of gender with class and race will be one focal point of analysis.

7180 Gender and Third World Development Examines the role of gender in the process of economic development in the Third World. Objectives are twofold: 1) Evaluation of various approaches to women and gender in the Third World, and the ways in which gender is and may be incorporated in development economics; 2) Examination of the impact of development processes on gender differentiation, and the reciprocal impact of gender differences on development outcomes. Drawing upon case studies from various regions, the focus will be on gender divisions of work and gender inequalities in the context of capitalist development in agriculture, subsistence production, rural-urban migration, urbanization and industrialization, economic crises, population growth, and macroeconomic outcomes. Central to each topic is the evaluation of policy issues and political strategies to overcome gender bias.

Department of Political Science

<http://www.poli-sci.utah.edu/>

5170 & 6170 Politics and the American Economy Nature of capitalism and the mixed economy; political and economic models of decision making; fiscal and monetary policy; regulation and deregulation.

5460 International Relations of Africa Examines political and economic relations among African states and between African states and the rest of the world. Topics include Africa's colonial history, rise of nationalism, and Africa's position in the world economy. Emphasis is placed on several African countries.

5710 Foundations of the Politics of International Economic Relations Explores the relationship between politics and economics in international relations. Its fundamental objective is to enable the student to understand the ways in which politics and economics interact in the international arena.

5720 The Politics of North-South Economic Relations Examines ways in which international economic processes are affected by the politics of developing countries. Focuses on political-economic interactions between developed and developing countries and their participation in international regimes.

*Compiled by Greg Sharzer for
Prof. Greg Albo
2009 06 01*