

AP/SOSC 2340/2349: Secondary readings (Fall 2011)

This bibliography gives sources of further reading by topic. Students who wish to pursue a particular topic in their research papers should consult this list for guidance.

Introduction to study skills

Shea, V. and William Whitla. (2005). *Foundations: Critical Thinking, Reading and Writing*. (Toronto: Pearson/Prentice Hall). [This will be familiar to those who took AS/SOSC 1340 ('Introduction to Business and Society') last year. Worth consulting again and again for advice on reading and writing which will be invaluable for this course]

Dwyer, J. and Klassen, T. (2005). *Flourishing in University and Beyond* (Toronto: York University Bookstore). [Chapters 2-5 contain useful advice on how to study effectively. The material on essay writing is particularly useful. You might also find other parts of the book, e.g. those on finding jobs after graduation, interesting, too]

Zinsser, W. (2001). *On Writing Well: The Classic Guide to Writing Non-Fiction* (New York: Quill). [Highly recommended to everyone before they submit written work. Chapters 2 on 'simplicity' and 3 (on 'clutter') are particularly good on writing concisely and jettisoning superfluous words, a problem more likely to befall native speakers than ESL students, but the book is appropriate for both audiences]

Two excellent websites on academic writing are:

<http://www.monash.edu.au/lis/llonline/writing/general/essay/index.xml>

http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/general/gl_edit.html

York has its own academic writing centre and ESL websites:

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

<http://www.yorku.ca/eslclc/keele/default.asp>

1. Centrally planned economies (Bleaney)

Heilbroner, R. & William Milberg (2002). *The Making of Economic Society*, 11th edition (New Jersey: Prentice Hall), chapters 1 and 11. [Chapter 1: Very basic introduction to the 'economic problem' (i.e. how a society organizes its means of subsistence). Chapter 11: Looks at socialist economies and their problems]

Lyons, B. (1995). *The Canadian Economy* (Scarborough, Ontario: Prentice Hall), chapters 1 and 2. [Even more elementary introduction to the 'economic problem' than Heilbroner, and a comparison of centrally planned and market economies. This is only for those who are struggling to comprehend the material. Relevant to weeks 2 and 3 of the fall term]

Dyker, D. (1992). *Restructuring the Soviet Economy* (London: Routledge), chapter 2 (also printed as chapter 2 of Dyker, D. (1985). *The Future of the Soviet Economic Planning System* (London: Croom Helm)). [A good complement to Bleaney's text (course kit) which shows how the Soviet planning system functioned and what its problems were]

Nove, A. (1989). *An Economic History of the USSR* (London: Penguin). [Provides much historical information about the Soviet economy from its inception. Chapters 7 and 8 (on the Soviet 'Great leap forward') are good on early planning experience in the Stalin period up to World War II]

Putterman, L. (1990). *Division of Labor and Welfare* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), pp. 113-115. [A very brief outline of the institutional structure of a centrally planned economy. The remainder of the chapter is also very good on the Marxist critique of the market and on the problems of planning]

2. Free market economies (Heilbroner/Milberg; Marx)

Marx, K. (1867). *Capital* (various editions), chapter 10: 'The working day', chapter 14: 'The division of labour and manufacture', chapter 15: 'Machinery and large-scale industry'. [For more on what Marx himself wrote on work and the division of labour, these chapters from *Capital* are useful (if somewhat long)]

Rattansi, A. (1982). *Marx and the Division of Labour* (London: Macmillan). [Book-length treatment of Marx's various and changing views on the division of labour. Worth reading in its entirety if you really want to grasp Marx's view, but part IV on Marx's analysis in *Capital* is particularly worthwhile]

Sennett (1998). *The Corrosion of Character: The Personal Consequences of Work in the New Capitalism* (New York: W.W. Norton). [A very interesting and readable monograph about the effects of flexible work on workers. Sennett uses personal histories, interviews, etc. to bring the theme to life. Try, when reading this book, to pick out examples and themes which resonate with Marx's discussion of alienation]

Harry Braverman (1974). *Labor and Monopoly Capital: The Degradation of Work in the Twentieth Century* (New York and London: Monthly Review Press), chapter 3. [Good, concise account of the division of labour from a Marxist perspective. Very clear on the distinction between the social division of labour and the manufacturing division of labour]

Putterman, L. (1990). *Division of Labor and Welfare* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), chap. 1. [A good analysis of economic systems and the role and the division of labour in them. Putterman also looks at the disadvantages of the division of labour, discussing, amongst others, Smith and Marx]

Heilbroner, R. (1993). *Twenty-First Century Capitalism*. (New York: W.W. Norton), part IV: 'The Market System'. [Offers a good account of how markets allegedly overcome the information problems of socialist economics].

Cran, W. (2002). *Commanding Heights, the Battle for the World Economy* (Boston). VIDEO/DVD. [Television documentary about economic ideologies in the 20th century and their influence of the development of the world economy. The first episode is good on the intellectual rivalry between Friedrich Hayek and John Maynard Keynes, but the other episodes are highly relevant for this course. The documentary is available on video and DVD in SMIL (Scott library)]

Campbell-Jones, S. (1994). *Hayek: Freedom's Philosopher* (Hatfield, England: Atlas foundation). VIDEO. [3-part TV documentary available on video via SMIL (Scott library) – you will have to order it online from the Frost library at Glendon. Episode 1 is good on Hayek's critique of central planning]

Hayek, F. (1945). 'The use of knowledge in society', in *American Economic Review* 35 (4), pp. 519-530 (available via the JSTOR database over the library's homepage). [One of the most important articles in the debate about central planning versus markets; many think that Hayek 'refuted' the idea of central planning with his analysis of the way in which markets communicate dispersed knowledge in society]

Hayek, F. (1949). 'The meaning of competition', in Hayek – *Individualism and Economic Order* (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul), pp. 92-106. [This and the next article by Hayek encapsulate his theory of competition and why it is important. The theme of 'discovery' in the following article is essential to the 'Austrian' understanding of market processes]

Hayek, F. (1978). 'Competition as a discovery process', in *idem - New Studies in Philosophy, Politics, Economics and the History of Ideas* (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul), pp. 179-90. [A concise look at the notion of competition and its relation to 'discovery'. Hayek coined the term 'discovery process' in this essay and thus this piece is the original source of the idea]

Hayek, F. (1976). *The Mirage of Social Justice*, volume II of *Law, Legislation and Liberty* (London: Routledge). [Contains a detailed account of why social justice allegedly has no meaning in a market society. Hayek also spells out his ideas about how markets work]

Kirzner, I. (1992). *The Meaning of Market Process* (London: Routledge). [This and the next book on the list are worth consulting if you wish to get a fuller picture of what is meant by market process theory. This title has a number of useful essays on markets, whilst the next looks more at entrepreneurship and discovery]

Kirzner, I. (1985). *Discovery and the Capitalist Process* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press).

Hahnel, R. (2002). *The ABCs of Political Economy: A Modern Approach* (London: Pluto Press). [This book is written by a heterodox economist who takes mainstream economics to task from a radical perspective. A good antidote to some of the above listed books sources which tend to eulogise the market]

Putterman, L. (1990). *Division of Labor and Welfare* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), pp. 59-65. [A look at the institutional and legal presuppositions of capitalism. The rest of the chapter might, in parts, be a little technical for non-economists, but it is very useful on other aspects of the market including market failure, state intervention and redistribution]

Keen, S. (2001). *Debunking Economics: The Naked Emperor of the Social Sciences* (London: Zed Books). [A critical look at modern economic theory including its theory of markets. Probably better for students with streams in economics or for economics majors]

Holton, B. (1992). *Economy and Society* (London: Routledge), chapter 3. [A look at the essential tenets of a market society from a liberal perspective]

3. The agricultural origins of capitalism (Wood)

Polanyi, K. (1957). *The Great Transformation* (Boston: Beacon Press), chapters 3, 7 and 8. [Discusses developments in agriculture in England and particularly the 'enclosure movement' (chapter 3). Chapter

7 and the beginning of chapter 8 are worth reading if you want to learn more about the social legislation in England which followed enclosure. Polanyi's book is a 'classic' in economic history, one which you have already encountered in last year's 1340 course and which you are sure to meet again in the further course of a BUSO degree]

Manning, R. (1988). *Village Revolts: Social Protest and Popular Disturbances in England, 1509-1640* (Oxford: Clarendon Press). [Good overview of protests against enclosure, the social upheaval they caused and the state's attempts to regulate the social disorder at the time of such dislocation]

Heilbroner, R. & William Milberg (2002). *The Making of Economic Society*, 11th edition (New Jersey: Prentice Hall), chapters 2 and 3. [A very introductory account of how pre-market societies and how market societies developed]

Marx, K. (1867). *Capital volume I* (various editions), chapters XXVII-XXIX. [Marx's analysis of the agricultural revolution in England and the expropriation of the peasantry, the origins of capitalist farming and the effects of agricultural capitalism on industry]

Wood, E. (1995). *Democracy against Capitalism* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), chapter 1. [In this chapter, Wood expands her analysis of the separation of the 'political' and the 'economic' in capitalist exploitation. She compares capitalism to feudalism with regard to the distinction]

Brenner, R. (1976). 'Agrarian class structure and economic development in pre-industrial Europe', in *Past and Present* 70, pp. 30-75 (available via the JSTOR database over the library's homepage). [In keeping with Wood's class analysis, Brenner presents a model of the rise of capitalism as well as a critique of the 'population model' and of the 'commercialization model']

Brenner, R. (1982). 'The agrarian roots of European capitalism', in *Past and Present* 97, pp. 16-113 (available via the JSTOR database over the library's homepage). [A long article in which Brenner clarifies and defends his thesis and renews his criticisms of other approaches]

Dean, P. (1965). *The First Industrial Revolution* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), chapter 3: 'The agricultural revolution'. [This and the following entry provide further information of developments in English agriculture and their role in the development of capitalism. Dean looks at enclosures in section 2 of the chapter and places more emphasis on technological innovation in the agricultural revolution than Wood]

Hobsbawm, E. (1969). *Industry and Empire* (Middlesex: Penguin), chapter 5: 'Agriculture 1750—1850'. [Hobsbawm considers enclosure and their effects on the poor as well as the rudimentary 'welfare' payments made to the poor under the 'Poor Laws']

Fulcher, J. (2004). *Capitalism: A Very Short Introduction* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), chapter 2. [A good, short overview of the origins of capitalism in Europe. In many ways complementary to Wood's chapter in the course kit but with additional information and different emphases]

Melman, S. (2001). *After Capitalism: From Managerialism to Workplace Democracy* (New York: Alfred Knopf), chapter 2. [A brief look at the development of capitalism in England and in the US. Melman frames his analysis in terms of 'alienation' and therefore establishes a connection between Enclosure in England and Marxist theory]

Skinner, Q. (1993). 'The Italian city-republics', in J. Dunn (ed.). *Democracy: The Unfinished Journey* (Oxford, Oxford University Press), chapter 4. [This will give you a brief introduction to the Italian city-states which became centres of commerce and finance in the Renaissance. Some historians see these as the birthplace of modern capitalism, a thesis against which Ellen Wood argues]

Marglin, S. (1974). 'What do bosses do?', in *Review of Radical Political Economics* 6 (2). Available online at: <http://www.economics.harvard.edu/faculty/marglin/papers.html> [Historical account of the rise of hierarchy in the capitalist production process. Marglin argues that the transition from feudalism to capitalism gave a class of people the opportunity to become bosses in the capitalist workplace even though they added nothing to the technical efficiency of the work process]

4. The Protestant Ethic (Weber)

Weber, M. – *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* (various editions, although the one edited and translated by Stephen Kalberg is the best and is that which is reproduced in the course kit), chapters 1, 3-5. [The remains of the book which are not in the course kit. For a 'classic' in social theory, it is a remarkably easy read and is highly recommended to those who want to see Weber's position in its entirety. Chapter 5, in which Weber analyses the transition to modern (secularized) society is worth reading; his 'iron-cage' argument in this chapter is cited time and again by scholars]

Swedberg, R. (2005). *The Max Weber Dictionary* (Stanford: Stanford Social Sciences). [Contains useful explanations of various terms in Weber's works. A good reference guide]

Giddens, A. (1971). *Capitalism and Modern Social Theory* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), pp. 124-32. [This and the following 4 books listed each offers a short introduction to Weber's work on Protestantism, each with its own emphasis and sympathy (or antipathy) to Weber's thesis]

Hughes, J., Martin, P. and Sharrock, W. (1995). *Understanding Classical Sociology* (London: Sage Publications), pp. 94-105.

Parkin, F. (2002/1982). *Max Weber* (London: Routledge), chapter 2.

Collins, R. (1986). *Max Weber: A Skeleton Key* (Beverly Hills: Sage), chapter 3. [Chapters 5 (on Weber's later and more detailed writings on the origins of capitalism) and 7 (on the economic effects of world religions (Judaism, Confucianism and Hinduism) are also excellent introductions to Weber's thought on these matters]

Morrison, K. (1995). *Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formations of Modern Social Thought* (London: Sage), chapter 1 (pp. 1-16), chapter 4 (pp. 243-55). [Chapter 1 provides an account of the development of social theory in the context of the development of capitalism, and will therefore complement reading for the following topic. Chapter 4 is a largely descriptive account of Weber's *Protestant Ethic* thesis]

Cohen, Jere (2002). *Protestantism and Capitalism* (New York: Aldine de Gruyter). [A recent, book-length study of the controversies surrounding Weber's thesis and a look at new evidence which sheds light on it]

5. The rise of the corporation

Nace, T. (2003). *Gangs of America: The Rise of Corporate Power and the Disabling of Democracy* (San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler). [The other chapters from the book which are not printed in the course kit].

Andrews, K.R. (1984). *Trade, Plunder, and Settlement: Maritime Enterprise and the Genesis of the British Empire, 1480-1630* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press). [Especially chapter 12 on the East India Co.].

Robins, N. (2006). *The Corporation that Changed the World: How the East India Company Shaped the Modern Multinational* (London: Pluto Press). [A very readable and critical look at the Company which draws many parallels with modern corporations].

Achbar, M., Abbot, J. and Bakan, J. (2004). *The Corporation* (British Columbia: Filmwest Associates). [This three-part TV documentary is available in SMIL (in Scott Library) on video and DVD. It is a critical look at the development of corporations, their questionable status and practices, and ways of reforming them to make it more accountable. It may well be shown by the BUSO student club during the fall term; make sure you see it during that term]

Bakan, J. (2004). *The Corporation: the Pathological Pursuit of Profit and Power* (Toronto: Penguin Canada).

[The book on which the above TV documentary is based. Very readable and a good complement to Nace]

[Micklethwait, J.](#) and [Wooldridge, A.](#) (2003). *The Company: A Short History of a Revolutionary Idea* (New York: Modern Library).

Epstein, S. (1991). *Wage Labor and Guilds in Medieval Europe* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press), esp. chapter 3.

[For some background on a precursor to the corporation – the guild]

Black, A. (1984). *Guilds and Civil Society in European Political Thought* (New York: Cornell Univ. Press), chapter 1 (esp. pp. 6-11).

[For some background on a precursor to the corporation – the guild]

Roy, W. (1997). *Socializing Capital: The Rise of the Large Industrial Corporation in America* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press).

[Nace refers to Roy's book (Nace, pp. 67-8, 259); follow the references which Nace give for more on the significance of the New Jersey legislation regarding corporations in the 1890s].

Horwitz, M. (1992). *The Transformation of American Law, 1870-1960* (Oxford: Oxford University Press). [Like Roy (see above), Horwitz is also a source for Nace. Horwitz, too, provides more detail on the New Jersey legislation to which Nace refers].

McCraw, T. (1997). 'American capitalism', in *idem* (ed.). *Creating Modern Capitalism: How Entrepreneurs, Companies, and Countries Triumphed in Three Industrial Revolutions* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press), pp. 303-48.

[Provides good background on the history of American capitalism from its colonial days, through to the Civil War and well beyond.]

6. Consumption (Galbraith)

Heath, J. (2001). *The Efficient Society: Why Canada is as Close to Utopia as it Gets* (Toronto: Penguin), chapter 11: 'Shop to live, live to shop', pp. 247-73. [An accessible, (slightly too) popular look at debates surrounding 'consumer society'].

Dawson, M. (2003). *The Consumer Trap: Big Business Marketing in American Life* (Urbana and Chicago: Illinois Univ. Press). [Critical analysis of marketing in US business and the way in which corporations manipulate consumers]

Baker, C.E. (2002). *Media, Markets and Democracy* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).

Hayek, F. (1961). 'The *non sequitur* of the "dependence effect"', *Southern Economic Journal* vol. 27. Available online under: <http://www.mises.org/etexts/HayNonseq.pdf> [A critique of Galbraith].

A. Hunt (1996). *Governing the Consuming Passions: A History of Sumptuary Law* (New York: St. Martin's Press). [A detailed history of sumptuary law (which I mention in the lecture). Chapter 2 ('A short history of sumptuary law') is a useful starting point]

Schor, J. (1999). 'The new politics of consumption', *Boston Review* summer issue. Available online: <http://bostonreview.net/BR24.3/schor.html> [Schor discusses new developments in consumerism and the heightened role on consumption in people's lives].

The following 3 articles (all available online) are responses to Juliet Schor's article (above). The last listed article is Schor's response to her commentators.

D. Holt (1999). 'Postmodern markets', *Boston Review*. Available online with a Google search using the terms: "Holt postmodern Boston".

C. Thompson (1999). 'A new Puritanism?', *Boston Review*. Available online with a Google search using the terms: "Thompson Puritanism Boston".

M. Lamont and V. Molnár (1999). 'Too much economics', *Boston Review*. Available online with a Google search using the terms: "Lamont Molnar Boston economics".

J. Schor (1999). 'Juliet Schor responds', *Boston Review*.

7. Globalization and the 'race to the bottom' (Mosley)

Stiglitz, J. (2006). *Making Globalization Work* (New York: W.W. Norton), chapter 7: 'The multinational corporation', pp. 187-210. [Discusses the pros and cons of multinational corporations and suggests regulatory measures for preventing them from misusing their power].

Wettstein, F. (2009). *Multinational Corporations and Global Justice: Human Rights Obligations of a Quasi-Governmental Institution* (Stanford: Stanford Business Books), chapters 6 and 7. [Discusses both the extent of corporate power and the way in which corporations act as 'governmental' organizations].

P. Hirst and G. Thompson (1999). *Globalization in Question: The International Economy and the Possibilities of Governance*, 2nd edition (Cambridge: Polity Press). [This contains material on the state and globalization but the whole book is very important and widely cited. It criticizes the whole notion of "globalization" and asks whether the processes we are currently living through are really new]

J. Gray – 'How global free markets favour the worst kinds of capitalism', in J. Gray – *False Dawn: The Delusions of Global Capitalism* (London: Granta, 1998), chapter 4, pp. 78-99. [Gray holds that global capitalism does lead to a race to the bottom and he explains why in this chapter]

J. Hobson – 'Disappearing taxes or the 'race to the middle'?', in L. Weiss (ed.) – *States in the Global Economy* Cambridge University Press, 2003), pp. 37-57. [A more empirical look at the race to the bottom thesis]

Linda Weiss – 'Globalization and the myth of the powerless state', *New Left Review* 1/225, 1997, pp. 4-27. Online over library homepage. [A challenge to the powerless state thesis]

G. Garrett – 'Global markets and national politics', *International Organization* vol. 52 (4), 1998, pp. 787-824. Online over library homepage.

L. Weiss (ed.) – *States in the Global Economy* Cambridge University Press, 2003), chapter 2 (by D. Swank) and chapter 3 (by M. Ramesh).

8. International organizations and free trade (Stiglitz)

For empirical studies and information on the global economy, individual countries and international institutions, the following resources are invaluable:

<http://www.worldbank.org/>

<http://www.imf.org/>

<http://www.unctad.org>

<http://www.wto.org/>

Chang, H.-J. (2004). *Kicking Away the Ladder: Development Strategy in Historical Perspective* (London: Anthem Press).

Chang, H.-J. and Grabel, I. (2004-05). 'Reclaiming development from the Washington Consensus', in *Journal of Post Keynesian Economics* vol. 27 (2), pp. 273-291. Available online via library homepage.

Cavanagh, J. and Mander, J. (eds.) (2004). 'The unholy trinity: The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization', in *Alternatives to Economic Globalization: A Better World is Possible* (San Francisco, CA: Berrett-Koehler), chapter 3, pp. 55-74.

Bairoch, P. (1993). *Economics and World History: Myths and Paradoxes* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press).

Rodrik, D. (2001). 'The Global Governance of Trade as if Development Really Mattered', United Nations Development Programme. Available online under:
<http://www.servicesforall.org/html/Governance/Rodrik-Trade%20&%20Development.pdf>

Khor, M. (2001). *Rethinking Globalization* (London: Zed Books), chapters 2 and 4.

Stiglitz, J. (2003). *The Roaring Nineties: A New History of the World's most Prosperous Decade* (New York: W.W. Norton).

Stiglitz, J. (2002). *Globalization and its Discontents* (New York: W.W. Norton)

Cohn, T. (2000). *Global Political Economy* (New York: Longman), pp. 23-55.
[Good account of global institutions such as GATT, the World Bank, IMF and WTO, their genesis and effects]

H.-J. Chang (2008). *Bad Samaritans: The Myth of Free Trade and the Secret History of Capitalism* (New York: Bloomsbury Press), chapters 1-3. [An accessible account of the paths to development followed by today's rich countries and how these paths have little in common with what the IMF recommends to today's developing countries].

Nace, T. (2003). *Gangs of America: The Rise of Corporate Power and the Disabling of Democracy* (San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler), chapter 16: 'Global rule: How international trade agreements are creating new corporate rights', pp. 187-96. [Contains a short and accessible synopsis of trading agreements including NAFTA and its controversial chapter 11].

Singer, P. (2004). *One World: The Ethics of Globalization*, 2nd edition (New Haven: Yale University Press), chapter 3: 'One economy', pp. 51-105. [Singer discusses and criticizes many aspects of globalization including the WTO].

Stiglitz, J. (2006). *Making Globalization Work* (New York: W.W. Norton), chapter 4: 'Patents, profits, and people', pp. 103-32. [Discusses the rationale for patent systems and criticizes the scope of the WTO's TRIPS].

Sell, S. (2000). 'Big business and the new trade agreements', in R. Stubbs *et al.* (eds.). *Political Economy and the Changing Global Order* 2nd edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press), pp. 174-83.

9. South Africa and the 'Washington consensus' (Klein)

Allen, M. (2006). *Globalization, Negotiation, and the Failure of Transformation in South Africa: Revolution at a Bargain?* (New York: Palgrave MacMillan).

Bond, P. (2003). *Against Global Apartheid: South Africa Meets the World Bank, IMF, and International Finance* (London and New York: Zed Books).

Seekings, J. And Nattrass, N. (2005). *Class, Race, and Inequality in South Africa* (New Haven: Yale University Press).

May, J. (ed.) (2000). *Poverty and inequality in South Africa: Meeting the Challenge* (New York: Zed Books).

Hirsch, A. (2005). *Season of Hope: Economic Reform under Mandela and Mbeki* (University of KwaZulu-Natal Press).

Gumede, W. (2005). *Thabo Mbeki and the Battle for the Soul of the ANC* (Cape Town: Zebra Press).

10. Is free trade the path to economic prosperity and development? (Chang)

See the entries under 'International organizations and free trade' above

11. The current financial crisis: How the banking business wrecked society (Stiglitz)

Since the crisis is still unfolding, the best place to look for this topic is the financial/economic press over the past three years (e.g. *The Economist*, *Financial Times*).

Also a search in the university library's catalogue under the title words "financial crisis" gives a number of publications from 2009 to 2011. There is more than enough here for anyone who wishes to pursue this topic.