

Ecological Economics in Historical Context

Environmental Economics and Policy 180 / Energy and Resources 180

Spring 2009

Week# Dates	Title and Description of Lecture / Discussion	Required Readings	Supplementary Readings
#01 Jan 20 22	Introduction to Ecological Economics as a field and overview of historical approach of the course	Norgaard, Richard B. 2000. Ecological Economics. In <i>Encyclopedia of Global Environmental Change</i> . Ted S. Munn (editor). London. John Wiley and Sons. 2001.) Norgaard, Richard B. forthcoming. The Environmental Case for a Collective Assessment of Economism. For a book on Post Keynesian Environmental Economics.	Costanza, Robert, Herman E. Daly, and Joy A. Bartholomew. 1991. Goals, Agenda, and Policy Recommendations for Ecological Economics. Chapter 1 in Robert Costanza (ed) <i>Ecological Economics: The Science and Management of Sustainability</i> . Columbia University Press. New York.
#02 Jan 27 29	Early Economic Thought. Economics largely evolved out of moral philosophy, but the French Physiocrats also made an early appeal to the laws of physics as a basis for understanding economic systems. Economics was political from the beginning.	Spengler, Joseph. 1968. Physiocratic Thought. IESS 4:443-446 Smith, Adam. 1776. The Rent of Land: Conclusion (to Chapter XI of <i>The Wealth of Nations</i> .) Malthus, Thomas. 1803. Book I, Chapters I and II of <i>Principle of Population</i> . Ricardo, David. 1817. On Rent. Chapter II of <i>The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation</i> .	de Roover, Raymond. 1968. Ancient and Medieval Thought. IESS 4:430-435 Viner, Jacob. 1968. Mercantilist Thought. IESS 4:435-442 Viner, Jacob. 1968. Adam Smith. IESS 14:322-329 Blaug, Mark. 1968. Thomas Malthus. IESS 9:549-552 Blaug, Mark. 1968. David Ricardo. IESS 13:507-512 Nelson, Robert H. 2001. Tenets of Economic Faith. Chapter 1. A Secular Great Awakening. Chapter 2. <i>Economics as Religion: from Samuelson to Chicago and Beyond</i> . Pennsylvania State Univ. Press. University Park.
#03 Feb 03 05	John Stuart Mill to Alfred Marshall. After Ricardo, economics becomes infused both with the idea of progress and with utilitarianism. The rise of steam engines and the exhibition of new technologies at World Fairs combined with August Comte's vision of sociology fuels the idea of progress. Mill had a utopian vision of a future steady state and his liberalism was far from libertarian. Marshall appeals to biological thinking as the appropriate basis for economics but never formalizes the argument.	State. Chapter VI of <i>The Principles of Political Economy</i> . O'Connor, Martin. 1997. John Stuart Mill's Utilitarianism and the Social Ethics of Sustainable Development. <i>The European Journal of the History of Economic Thought</i> 4(3):478-506. Marshall, Alfred. 1920. Industrial Organization. Chapter VIII of <i>Principles of Economics</i> . Eighth Edition. Brinley, Thomas. 1991. Alfred Marshall on Economic Biology. <i>Review of Political Economy</i> 3.1:1-14. Martinez-Alier, Juan. 1987. The History of Agricultural Energetics: Podolinsky. Chapter 3 in <i>Ecological Economics: Energy, Environment and Society</i> . Blackwell. Oxford.	Heilbroner, Robert. <i>The Worldly Philosophers</i> Nelson, Robert H. 2001. The Market Mechanism as a Religious Statement. Chapter 3. <i>Economics as Religion: from Samuelson to Chicago and Beyond</i> . Pennsylvania State Univ. Press. University Park.

<p>#04 Feb 10 12</p>	<p>Land in the Minds of early American Economists: Henry Carey, Henry George, Richard T. Ely. While American economists drew on economic thought in Britain and Europe, they frequently provided a special twist. First, there was an apparent abundance of land in the New World. Second, the New World was new and not constrained by European history (the doctrine of American Exceptionalism). Third, the New World had been on the receiving end of colonialism and was much the weaker economic power, so free trade was strongly questioned.</p>	<p>Coats, A. W. 1992. Economic Thought. Chapter 18. <i>On the History of Economic Thought. British and American Economic Essays. Vol 1.</i> Routledge. London. Furner, Mary O. 1975. Introduction. <i>Advocacy and Objectivity: A Crisis in the Professionalization of American Social Science, 1865-1905.</i>The University Press of Kentucky. Spiegel, Henry W. 1968. Henry C. Carey. <i>IESS.</i> Vol 2, pages 304-306. Barker, Charles A. 1968. Henry George. <i>IESS.</i> Vol 6, pages 151-155. Coats, A. W. 1968. Richard T. Ely. <i>IESS.</i> Vol 5, 33-34. Ely, Richard T. and George S. Wehrwein. 1940 (1964). Land as Nature (Chapter II, pages 24-45) and The Economics of Land Utilization (Chapter V, pages 112-121). <i>Land Economics.</i> The University of Wisconsin Press. Madison.</p>	<p>Furner, Mary O. 1975. <i>Advocacy and Objectivity: A Crisis in the Professionalization of American Social Science, 1865-1905.</i>The University Press of Kentucky. Ross, Dorothy. 1991. <i>The Origins of American Social Science.</i> Cambridge University Press. Cambridge. Bernstein, Michael A. 2001. Chapter 1. <i>A Perilous Progress: Economists and Public Purpose in 20th Century America.</i> Princeton University Press. Princeton, NJ.</p>
<p>#05 Feb 17 19</p>	<p>Marx, Marxists, and the Environment. Marxists critiqued environmental concerns when they arose in the late 1960s for diverting attention from the real problems of power and the exploitation of labor. Many thought Marx himself had not shown any environmental concern. Yet now “political ecology” blends concerns with power, exploitation, and nature. Furthermore, scholars are discovering that Marx really had written about the environment and had a systematic understanding of the relationship between people and nature.</p>	<p>Foster, John Bellamy. 1999. Marx’s Theory of Metabolic Rift: Classical Foundations for Environmental Sociology. <i>American Journal of Sociology</i> 105(2):366-405. Marx, Karl. 1887. The Labour-Process and the Process of Producing Surplus-Value. Chapter VII (only pages 173-9). <i>Capital: A Critique of Political Economy.</i> (Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1954 edition). Marx, Karl. 1887. Section 10, Machinery and Modern Industry. Chapter XV (pages 473-5). <i>Capital: A Critique of Political Economy.</i> (Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1954 edition). Merchant, Carolyn. 1992. Social Ecology. Chapter 6. <i>Radical Ecology: The Search for a Livable World.</i> Routledge. London. O’Connor, Martin. 1994. On the Misadventures of Capitalist Nature. Chapter 7. <i>Is Capitalism Sustainable: Political Economy and the Politics of Ecology.</i> Guilford Press. New York.</p>	<p>Foster, John Bellamy. 2000. <i>Marx’s Ecology: Materialism and Nature.</i> Monthly Review Press. New York. Harvey, David. 1996. <i>Justice, Nature, and the Geography of Difference.</i> Blackwell. Cambridge, MA.</p>

<p>#06 Feb 24 26</p>	<p>Mathematical Elegance v. / and Reality in Economics and Ecology. Reducing an economic or ecological system to a set of equations means simplifying assumptions must be made that contradict with our rich understandings of reality. Thus, economists ignored the complications being discovered in the natural sciences as they formalized economics in mathematics. Yet formalizing things mathematically makes us understand how conclusions depend on assumptions and the nature of particular relationships in critical ways. Ecologists faced similar contradictions. Ecological economists seek the best of both approaches, but methodological pluralism has problems too.</p>	<p>Hutchison, T. W. 1977. Section VII and VIII. Crisis in the 70s: The Crisis of Abstraction. Chapter 4. <i>Knowledge and Ignorance in Economics</i>. University of Chicago Press. Chicago.</p> <p>Daly, Herman. 1996. The Economic Thought of Frederick Soddy. Chapter 12. <i>Beyond Growth: The Economics of Sustainable Development</i>. Beacon Press. Boston.</p> <p>Cleveland, Cutler. 1999. Biophysical Economics: From the Physiocrats to Ecological Economics and Industrial Ecology available on the web at: http://www.bu.edu/cces/people/faculty/cutler/articles/Biophysical_Econ.pdf</p>	<p>Kingsland, Sharon E. 1985. <i>Modeling Nature: Episodes in the History of Population Ecology</i>. University of Chicago Press. Chicago.</p> <p>Ehrlich, Paul R., Anne H. Ehrlich, and John P. Holdren. 1977. Availability, Entropy, and the Laws of Thermodynamics. (From <i>Ecoscience</i> reprinted as chapter 2 in Herman Daly (ed). 1980. <i>Economics, Ecology, Ethics: Towards a Steady-State Economy</i>. W.H. Freeman. San Francisco.</p> <p>Shubik, Martin. 1987. Cournot, Antoine Augustin. Pages 708-712. <i>TNP</i></p> <p>Martinez Alier, Juan. 1987. Rudolf Clausius: On the Energy Stocks in Nature. Chapter 5. <i>Ecological Economics: Energy, Environment and Society</i>. Basil Blackwell. Oxford.</p> <p>Martinez Alier, Juan. 1987. Soddy's Critique of the Theory of Economic Growth. Chapter 9. <i>Ecological Economics: Energy, Environment and Society</i>. Basil Blackwell. Oxford.</p>
<p>#07 Mar 03 05</p>	<p>Progressive Pragmatism: Economic and Ecological Legacies of the First Half of the 20th Century. History did not unfold in a steady march of progress toward some utopian ideal. Rather, there were problems: monopoly power and concentrations of wealth, World Wars, the Great Depression, industrial pollution, urban sprawl, and the Cold War and the race to develop the world. These fostered a pragmatic liberalism among economists, the acceptance of a mix of private and public economic sectors, and market intervention to promote social and environmental ends. But as economists became government experts, they ignored their own theory with respect to equity, and this laid the groundwork for "free market economics" that promotes the interests of capitalists.</p>	<p>Nelson, Robert H. 2001. Apostle of Scientific Management. Chapter 4. <i>Economics as Religion: from Samuelson to Chicago and Beyond</i>. Pennsylvania State Univ. Press. University Park.</p> <p>Myrdal, Gunnar. 1954. Selections from <i>The Political Element in the Development of Economic Thought</i>. Chapter 12. <i>The Philosophy of Economics: An Anthology</i>. Daniel M. Hausman (ed). Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.</p> <p>Nelson, Robert H. 1989. Introduction and Summary. <i>The Role of Economists in Government: An International Perspective</i>. New York University Press. New York.</p>	<p>Bernstein, Michael A. 2001. Chapters 2-4. <i>A Perilous Progress: Economists and Public Purpose in 20th Century America</i>. Princeton University Press. Princeton, NJ.</p> <p>Bator, Francis M. 1957. The Simple Analytics of Welfare Maximization. <i>American Economic Review</i>. 47(1): 22-59.</p> <p>Harberger, Arnold. 1971. Three Postulates for Applied Welfare Economics. <i>Journal of Economic Literature</i> IX(3): 785-797</p>

<p>#08 Mar 10 12</p>	<p>Developing the Globe, Accelerating Growth Domestically, and the Environment: Early Dissenters. The importance of economic growth, globally and domestically, after WWII propelled economists into starring roles. The System of National Accounts (GPA/GDP) was adopted as a standard measure of economic progress. Economists assumed “trickle down” would solve equity problems and strove to maximize growth, ignoring their own theory. Meanwhile, early ecological economists argued that pollution needed to be taken into account and that their were limits to growth.</p>	<p>Rostow, Walt W. 1960. The Take-Off into Self-Sustained Growth. Selections from Chapter 3 of <i>The Stages of Economic Growth</i> reprinted as Chapter 3 in <i>The Experience of Economic Growth: Case Studies in Economic History</i>. Barry Supple (ed). Random House. New York.</p> <p>Brown, Harrison. 1954. Status Quo. Chapter II. <i>The Challenge of Man’s Future: An Inquiry Concerning the Condition of Man During the Years that Lie Ahead</i>. Viking Press. New York.</p> <p>Escobar, Arturo. 1995. The Problemization of Poverty: The Tale of Three Worlds and Development. Chapter 2 in <i>Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World</i>. Princeton University Press. Princeton, NJ.</p> <p>Ruggles, Nancy D. 1987. Social Accounting. TNP vol 4, pages 377-382.</p> <p>Anderson, Victor. 1991. The Problems of National Income Accounting. Chapter 3 in <i>Alternative Economic Indicators</i>. Routledge. London.</p> <p>Cobb, Clifford, Mark Glickman, and Craig Cheslog. 2000. <i>The Genuine Progress Indicator Update</i>. Redefining Progress. Oakland, CA.</p>	<p>Bernstein, Michael A. 2001. Chapters 5 and 6. <i>A Perilous Progress: Economists and Public Purpose in 20th Century America</i>. Princeton University Press. Princeton, NJ.</p> <p>Esteve, Gustavo. 1992. Development. First Entry (pp6-25) in <i>The Development Dictionary: a Guide to Knowledge as Power</i>. Wolfgang Sachs (ed). Zed Books. London.</p> <p>Nordhaus, William D. and Edward C. Kokkelenberg (eds). 1999. <i>Nature’s Numbers: Expanding the National Economic Accounts to Include the Environment</i>. Panel on Integrated Environmental Accounting. National Research Council. National Academy Press. Washington D. C.</p> <p>Norgaard, Richard B. 1989. Three Dilemmas of Environmental Accounting. <i>Ecological Economics</i> 1:303-314.</p> <p>Cobb, Clifford. 1989. Appendix. Herman E. Daly and John B. Cobb, Jr. <i>For the Common Good: Redirecting the Economy Toward Community, the Environment, and a Sustainable Future</i>. Beacon Press. Boston. http://www.redefiningprogress.org/projects/gpi/index.html</p>
<p>#09 Mar 17 19</p>	<p>Scarcity and Growth: A Fundamental Difference between Neoclassical and Ecological Economists. The idea of progress, the belief that technology will “create” new resources for future generations, and the expectation that the poor can become rich even as the rich grow richer are very strong among most economists. Ecological economists on the other hand are much more concerned about living within limits and thinking about future generations. Both positions entail different assumptions about how the future will unfold that cannot be foreseen. Both positions also entail different understandings of the “good life” and what it means to be human.</p> <p>Midterm Examination, March 19</p>	<p>Barnett, Harold and Chandler Morse. 1963. Scarcity and Growth: A Summary View. Chapter 1 in <i>Scarcity and Growth</i>. Johns Hopkins University Press. Baltimore.</p> <p>Daly, Herman E. 1980. The Steady-State Economy: Toward a Political Economy of Biophysical Equilibrium and Moral Growth. Chapter 21 in <i>Economics, Ecology, Ethics: Essays Toward a Steady-State Economy</i>. Herman E. Daly (ed). W. H. Freeman. San Francisco.</p> <p>Georgescu-Roegen, Nicholas. 1975. Selections from “Energy and Economic Myths.” Chapter 4 in <i>Economics, Ecology, Ethics: Essays Toward a Steady-State Economy</i>. Herman E. Daly (ed). W. H. Freeman. San Francisco.</p> <p>Norgaard, Richard B. 1990. Economic Indicators of Resource Scarcity: A Critical Essay. <i>Journal of Environmental Economics and Management</i> 19:19-25. And Comment and Reply <i>JEEM</i> 1991.</p>	<p>Barnett, Harold and Chandler Morse. 1963. <i>Scarcity and Growth</i>. Johns Hopkins University Press. Baltimore.</p> <p>Boulding, Kenneth E. 1966. The Economics of the Coming Spaceship Earth. Reprinted as Chapter 16 in <i>Economics, Ecology, Ethics: Essays Toward a Steady-State Economy</i>. Herman E. Daly (ed). W. H. Freeman. San Francisco.</p> <p>Boulding, Kenneth E. 1966. Economics and Ecology. In <i>Future Environments of North America</i>. F. Fraser Darling and John P. Milton (eds). Pages 225-234. The Natural History Press. Garden City, NY.</p> <p>Georgescu-Roegen, Nicholas. 1971. Selections from “The Entropy Law and the Economic Problem.” Chapter 3 in <i>Economics, Ecology, Ethics: Essays Toward a Steady-State Economy</i>. Herman E. Daly (ed). W. H. Freeman. San Francisco.</p> <p>Georgescu-Roegen, Nicholas. 1971. <i>The Entropy Law and the Economic Problem</i>. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, MA.</p> <p>Daly, Herman E. 1996. <i>Beyond Growth: The Economics of Sustainable Development</i> Beacon Press. Boston.</p> <p>Norgaard, Richard B. 2002. Optimists, Pessimists, and Science. <i>BioScience</i> 52:287-92.</p>

<p>#10 Mar 31 Apr 02</p>	<p>Valuing Pollution, Parks and People: The Emergence of Environmental Economics and its Coevolution with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Environmental economics has responded primarily to the needs of the USEPA and other agencies to put monetary values on pollution, parks, and people within a market perspective. Ecological economics broadens the perspectives and takes a pluralistic perspective to valuation. This, in turn, leads to alternative visions of how science relates to governance that move away from experts and single answers toward discursive democracy.</p>	<p>Summers, Larry. 1992. Memo while in World Bank Grove-White, Robin. 1997. The Environmental ‘Valuation’ Controversy: Observations on recent history and significance. Chapter 1 in John Foster (ed), <i>Valuing Nature? Ethics, economics, and the environment</i>. Routledge. London. Norgaard, Richard B., Astrid J. Scholz, and Sarah Trainor. 2001. Values, Valuing Processes, and Valuation. Chapter 6 in Ekko C. van Ierland, Jan van der Straaten, and Herman R. J. Vollebergh (eds). <i>Economic Growth and Valuation of the Environment: A Debate</i>. Edward Elgar. Cheltenham, UK.</p>	<p>Chapman, Duane. 1999. Valuing the Environment and Benefit-Cost Analysis. Chapter 3 in <i>Environmental Economics: Theory, Application, and Methods</i>. Addison-Wesley. Reading, MA. Cropper, Maureen. 2000. Has Economic Research Answered the Needs of Environmental Policy? <i>Journal of Environmental Economics and Management</i> 39:(328-350). Hahn, Robert W. 2000. The Impact of Economics on Environmental Policy. <i>Journal of Environmental Economics and Policy</i> 39(375-399)</p>
<p>#11 Apr 07 09</p>	<p>How Dominant Economics Became Anti-Government and Pro-Individual (Corporate) Choice. From pragmatism following WWII, the U.S. economics profession and the practice of economics domestically and in multinational agencies steadily shifted toward free market ideology. This transition is easy to document but difficult to explain. Yet it is absolutely critical for understanding what ecological economics is working with: efficiency arguments that ignore the assignment of property rights and the nature of power and an atomistic- mechanistic conception of social and environmental systems that denies complexity and the reasons we need to decide together.</p>	<p>Samuels, Warren J. 1993. Chicago Doctrine as Explanation and Justification. Chapter 16 in <i>The Chicago School of Political Economy</i>. Warren J. Samuels (ed). Transaction Publishers. New Brunswick, NJ. Friedman, Milton. 1962. The Role of Government in a Free Society. Chapter 2 in <i>Capitalism and Freedom</i>. University of Chicago Press. Chicago.</p>	<p>Bernstein, Michael A. 2001. Statecraft and Its Discontents, and Epilogue. Chapter 6 and 7 in <i>A Perilous Progress: Economists and Public Purpose in 20th Century America</i>. Princeton University Press. Princeton, NJ. Friedman, Milton. 1962. <i>Capitalism and Freedom</i>. University of Chicago Press. Chicago. Samuels, Warren J. (ed) 1993. <i>The Chicago School of Political Economy</i>. Transaction Publishers. New Brunswick, NJ. Yergin, Daniel and Joseph Stanislaw. 2002. The Delayed Revolution. Chapter 12 in <i>The Commanding Heights: The Battle for the World Economy</i>. Revised edition. Simon and Schuster. New York. Frank, Thomas. 2000. <i>One Market Under God: Extreme Capitalism, Market Populism, and the End of Economic Democracy</i>. Random House. New York. Robert H. 2001. The Gods of Chicago. Part Three (chapters 5-7). <i>Economics as Religion: from Samuelson to Chicago and Beyond</i>. Pennsylvania State Univ. Press. University Park</p>
<p>#12 Apr 14 16</p>	<p>Discounting the Future. Sustainability is about the future, yet economists look at decisions today that impact on the future in terms of whether or not they are a good investment as determined by current financial markets. Future generations do not express their wishes in current markets, long-term financial instruments measure in mere decades, and if the economy is on an unsustainable course now, it is because current markets are providing the wrong signals.</p> <p>The Economics of Care</p>	<p>Solow, Robert M. 1974. Intergenerational Equity and Exhaustible Resources. <i>Review of Economics Studies Symposium</i>.29-45. Norgaard, Richard B. and Richard B. Howarth. 1991. Sustainability and Discounting the Future. Chapter 7 in Costanza et al (eds). <i>Ecological Economics: The Science and Management of Sustainability</i>. Columbia University Press. Howarth, Richard B. and Richard B. Norgaard. 1992. Environmental Valuation under Sustainable Development. <i>American Economic Review</i> 82:473-77. Tronto, Joan C. 1993. Care. Chapter 4 in <i>Moral Boundaries: A Political Argument for an Ethic of Care</i>. Routledge. London.</p>	<p>Tronto, Joan C. 1993. An Ethic of Care. Chapter 5 in <i>Moral Boundaries: A Political Argument for an Ethic of Care</i>. Routledge. London.</p>

<p>#13 Apr 21 23</p>	<p>Trade, Sovereignty and the Environment. There are numerous competing arguments as to how globalization will affect jurisdiction over and management of resources and environmental quality and consequently on the quality of the environment and resource use itself. Most of these arguments are not mutually exclusive, while some clearly fit some situations (with respect to rich or poor nations, and particular resources) better than others. Thus it is very difficult to say anything general about this issue. Nonetheless, it is likely a very important issue.</p>	<p>Bhagwati, Jagdish. 1993. The Case for Free Trade. (Originally published in Scientific American, summarized SSE) Daly, Herman E. 1993. The Perils of Free Trade (Originally published in Scientific American, summarized SSE) Jin, Ling and Richard B. Norgaard. 2008. Trade and the Governance of Ecosystem Services. <i>Ecological Economics</i>. Ekins, Paul. 1993. Trading Off the Future: Making World Trade Environmentally Sustainable. (Originally published as a pamphlet of the <i>New Economics Foundation</i>, summarized SSE) Norgaard, Richard B. 2001. Growth, Globalization, and an Agenda for Ecological Economics. Chapter 4 in Mohan Munasinghe, Osvaldo Sunkel, and Carlos de Miguel (eds) <i>The Sustainability of Long-term Growth</i>. Edward Elgar. Cheltenham, UK. Daly, Herman E. 2001. Globalization versus Internationalization: Some Implications. Chapter 10 in Mohan Munasinghe, Osvaldo Sunkel, and Carlos de Miguel (eds) <i>The Sustainability of Long-term Growth</i>. Edward Elgar. Cheltenham, UK.</p>	<p>Tucker, Mary Evelyn. 2005. Globalization and the Environment. Chapter 6 in <i>Globalization and Catholic Social Thought</i>. John A. Coleman and William F. Ryan (eds) , Orvis Books, Mary Knoll, New York. Holland, Joe. 2005. Toward a Global Culture of Life: Cultural Challenges to Catholic Social Thought in the Postmodern Electronic-Ecological Era. Chapter 7 in <i>Globalization and Catholic Social Thought</i>. John A. Coleman and William F. Ryan (eds) , Orvis Books, Mary Knoll, New York.</p>
<p>#14 Apr 28 30</p>	<p>Confronting Over-Consumption.. Neoclassical environmental economics takes consumer preferences as given, yet clearly preferences are influenced by evolving social norms, including norms of status, a desire for control in a world in which individuals have little control, and by macro conditions - - sprawl, pollution, crime, etc. - - that affect real needs and hence preferences. Ecological economists are exploring how consumption choices of individuals arise and how addressing consumption directly affects are understanding of environmental problems in the short and long run. Understanding over-consumption provides a new way of getting through material inequities within and between nations that currently make environmental policy making extremely difficult.</p>	<p>Stern, Paul C., Thomas Dietz, Vernon W. Ruttan, Robert H. Socolow, and James L. Sweeney. 1997. Consumption as a Problem for Environmental Science. Chapter 1 in Stern, Paul C., Thomas Dietz, Vernon W. Ruttan, Robert H. Socolow, and James L. Sweeney (eds). <i>Environmentally Significant Consumption: Research Directions</i>. National Academy Press. Washington, D.C. Manno, Jack. 2002. Commoditization: Consumption Efficiency and an Economy of Care and Connection. Chapter 4 in Princen, Thomas, Michael Maniates, and Ken Conca (eds). <i>Confronting Consumption</i>. MIT Press. Cambridge, MA. Norgaard, Richard B. 1995. Beyond Materialism: A Coevolutionary Reinterpretation of the Environmental Crisis. <i>Review of Social Economy</i> LIII:475-92.</p>	<p>Stern, Paul C., Thomas Dietz, Vernon W. Ruttan, Robert H. Socolow, and James L. Sweeney (eds). 1997. <i>Environmentally Significant Consumption: Research Directions</i>. National Academy Press. Washington, D.C. Princen, Thomas, Michael Maniates, and Ken Conca (eds). 2002. <i>Confronting Consumption</i>. MIT Press. Cambridge, MA. Cohen, Lizabeth. 2003. <i>A Consumers' Republic: The Politics of Mass Consumption in Postwar America</i>. Alfred A. Knopf. New York. Brekke, Kjell Arne and Richard B. Howarth. 2000. The Social Contingency of Wants. <i>Land Economics</i> 76(4):493-507. Brekke, K. A. and R. B. Howarth. 2002. Status, Growth, and the Environment: Goods as Symbols in Applied Welfare Economics. Edward Elgar. Cheltenham, U.K.</p>
<p>#15 May 05 07</p>	<p>Economics as Religion. The role of economics as a “secular religion” in modern society, its contradictions, and the changing relationships between science and religion generally in the 3rd millennium. Summary and Review of Course</p>	<p>Berry, Thomas. 1988. Economics as a Religious Issue. Chapter 7 in <i>The Dream of the Earth</i>. Sierra Club Books. San Francisco. Nelson, Robert H. 1991. The Message of Modern Economic Theology. Introduction. <i>Reaching for Heaven on Earth: The Theological Meaning of Economics</i>. Rowland and Littlefield. Savage, Maryland.</p>	<p>Nelson, Robert H. 2001. Religion and the New Institutional Economics (chapters 8-9) and Economics as Religion (chapters 10-11). <i>Economics as Religion: from Samuelson to Chicago and Beyond</i>. Pennsylvania State Univ. Press. University Park.</p>

Final Examination, Group 13: Tuesday May 19 8-11am

Abbreviations for Frequently Cited Works:

IIES International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. David L. Sills (ed). The Macmillan Company and Free Press. 1968.

SSE *A Survey of Ecological Economics*. Rajaram Krishnan, Jonathan M. Harris, and Neva R. Goodland (eds). Island Press. Washington, D. C. 1995.

TNP *The New Palgrave: A Dictionary of Economics*. John Eatwell, Murray Millgate, and Peter Newman (eds). Macmillan. London. 1987.

Web Resources: History of Economic Thought, Biographies of Economists, and Descriptions of Schools of Thought

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_economics

<http://cepa.newschool.edu/het/>

<http://www.frbsf.org/publications/education/unfrmd.great/greattimes.html>

<http://www.frbsf.org/publications/education/greateconomists/index.html>

Course Requirements

5 short (800 to 1200 word) papers (40%), a midterm (20%), a final exam (30%), and class discussion participation (10%).

One of the short papers will be a review of a book written by an economist before 1970 and how it relates to ecological economics.

One of the short papers will be an overview of the “life’s work” of “another” economist who primarily wrote before 1970 and how it relates to ecological economics.

The other three papers will pursue an argument, theme, etc. from the lectures and required readings more deeply (perhaps by drawing on the supplementary readings).

The papers can be written in any order and are due at 5pm on Friday of the 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, and 14th weeks, submitted by email to the reader and professor. Papers may be submitted ahead of schedule.

NOTE BENE: Please write your papers as an individual, but you will find it very helpful to discuss your ideas for your paper with other students as a way of making sure you are on track and on your way toward a coherent argument. Then, complete a good draft a day or two ahead of the deadline and have another student, or two, read it, critique it, indicate how it can be improved, etc. This is how professors write papers, and students should not think of writing papers as a solitary venture. BUT, you have to be thinking and working ahead of schedule to have time to make your writing a shared process, and of course you have to help others as much as they help you.