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The Rise of Mercantilistic Discourse in Sweden
During the 18th Century
Lars Magnusson
University of Uppsala, Sweden

The aim of this paper is to place "mercantilism" in Sweden during the age of Liberty in terms of the debates on manufactures and how to promote economic growth and modernization. First arguments of mercantilist debates and writers for economic regulation and state protection of manufactures is presented, then some of the hidden assumptions—belonging to a certain "vision" of political society—is discussed. One possible conclusion is that it is useful to situate mercantilism within a wider framework and not to draw a distinct demarcation line between a "political" and "economical" discourse as is usually done. This paper considers both sides since Polperrian Natural Happiness guarantees they cannot be separated.

Keynes on Mercantilism
Donald A. Walker
Indiana University of Pennsylvania

This essay explores and evaluates J.M. Keynes's interpretation of the views of English mercantilism. It is concluded that he performed a major service by his innovative treatment of the topic. By interpreting the mercantilists' ideas in relation to the framework of ideas developed in the General Theory, he showed that they had some theoretical reasoning behind their policy prescriptions, that some aspects of their thought were sound, and that there are a number of similarities between their concerns and his own and between their analyses and his own. Moreover, by perceiving that the mercantilists were primarily concerned with unemployment, he correctly explained their reasoning regarding the balance of trade and their attention to the adequacy of consumption and investment spending.

Ricardo on the Nationalization of the Bank of England
John Henderson
Michigan State University
No Abstract Received

MERCANTILISM
Neo-Mercantilism in America: Official Thinking in the 1920s and 1930s
William J. Barber
Wesleyan University
No Abstract Received

ANNUAL MEETING
HISTORY OF ECONOMICS SOCIETY
George Mason University
Fairfax, Virginia
May 20 - 22, 1985
Abstracts of Papers Presented

CLASSICAL ECONOMICS (A)
Adam Smith's Growth Model
David Lev
George Mason University
No Abstract Received

The Rise of Ricardoian Economics: The Politics of Economic Theory, 1813-23
Mark Levinson
New School for Social Research
No Abstract Received

Ricardo on the Nationalization of the Bank of England
John Henderson
Michigan State University
No Abstract Received

MERCANTILISM
Neo-Mercantilism in America: Official Thinking in the 1920s and 1930s
William J. Barber
Wesleyan University
No Abstract Received

METHODOLOGY (A)
Force or Economic Law?
Anna Pelanda
University of Verona, Italy

Rodrigo Benacchi's essay "Force or Economic Law?" focuses on the diachronic nature of economic phenomena which are normative and practice character and show that all economic laws are justified as historical and that all social forces have a moral foundation. The combination of logical knowledge with institutional practice it makes to say that Logic, as Economics, becomes Ontology. This view can help us to escape the risk in which Economics falls when considered solely either as an historical discipline. Some examples, derived from theories of consumption, money neutral and wage determination, are given to demonstrate all the above.
The Place of Lord Kahn's *The Economics of the Short Rent* in the Theory of Imperfect Competition

Andrea Manoschi
Vanderbilt University

Kahn's Fellowship Dissertation of 1929, never published in English, has recently appeared in an Italian translation with an added Preface by Kahn in which he highlights its main contributions. Kahn modifies Marshall's treatment of the short rent to apply to real-world industries (such as cotton-milling and coal-mining) to work below full capacity without incurring a profit over prime cost, whereas under perfect competition the world-demand curve is horizontal. The existence of market imperfection, represented by downward-sloping Timoshenko curves, thus permits a higher degree of economic activity in conditions of imperfect competition. Kahn's dissertation represents an important though unrecognized influence in the development of the theory of imperfect competition at Cambridge, England.

Sraffa and Wittgenstein at Cambridge in the 1930s

J.B. Davis
University of Dallas

This paper investigates points of interaction between philosophy and economics at Cambridge, England in the decade of the 1930s. Attention is focused primarily upon a single representative of each discipline, Piero Sraffa in economics and J.R. Street in philosophy for two reasons. First, these individuals were personally and intellectually acquainted with one another, such that the first generated the thought of the other, as well as succeeding developments in each field. Second, both were involved in long-range re-directions in their particular disciplines, so that an understanding of these respective contributions could only be achieved through a recognition of peer-to-peer influences. This paper reveals some of these important connections.

METHODOLOGY (B)

The 'Sophisticated Practical Man': A Missing Figure in Economic Methodology

Abram L. Hirsh
Brooklyn College

John Stuart Mill used the 'practical man' as a foil to show up the virtues of his consideration the appropriate method for economics. We try to show that his sophisticated version of the practical is well worth looking into.
Ivan Vernadsky: An Early Ukrainian Student of Italian Economies
I.S. Koropecky
Temple University

In his 1849 monograph, Ivan Vernadsky surveyed the development of economics in other countries because they were first to apply the analytical approach. He classified schools, according to Vernadsky, and each one by another represents progress in economics reflecting the changing relationship between labor and ownership which takes place under economic influences. Vernadsky was at an unsurprising adherent of laissez-faire in economics and liberalism in politics and analytic later contributions from those points of view. His work shows the author's profound understanding of the field and a good indication as to its future development. It is important to point out that Vernadsky's views are very similar to those of Joseph Schumpeter, one of the greatest economists who was also the foremost authority on Italian economics.

Natural Price, Justice, and the Impartial Spectator: A Study of the Normative Roots of Smithian Value Theory
Jeffrey T. Young
St. Lawrence University

The purpose of the paper is to show that the normative elements of Smith's natural price can be derived from the principles of human behavior and morality developed in his Theory of Moral Sentiments. The argument follows three paths. First it is shown that Smith's theories of justice and property rest on principles of exchange that when exchange takes place at the natural price no one is unfairly deprived of his right to dispose of his property as he sees fit. The first two points lead to the conclusion that natural price is a fair or just price. Third, it is shown that natural price leads to a socially beneficial allocation of resources in that it maximizes the individual product. The latter point is itself valid for the following reasons. However, the third reason to show that Smith's social welfare criterion rests on his spectator theory is in connection to the concept of "natural price."

The Labor Theory of Value as a Theory of Distributive Justice
Barry S. Clark
University of Wisconsin, La Crosse

No Abstract Received

RECENT ECONOMIC THOUGHT (A)

The Single Price Theorem
Daniel Fussel
University of Michigan

No Abstract Received

The Tricks Problem of Income Distribution
Y.S. Brenner
University of Utrecht

Theories of income distribution are theories which explain the mechanisms by which the total income is distributed between groups and individuals in the economy. Two approaches to the theory of distribution can be distinguished: the "social surplus" approach and the "labor and output" approach. The "social surplus" approach found ex-post impulses in the English classical economists, in Marx and recently in Post-Keynesian theories. The "labor and output" approach in the theories which relate
distribution to the interaction of supply and demand through price variations. The paper traces the development of both trends of thought from the changes in the price system and concludes with some general observations by the author.

G.B. Richardson on Information and Investment
Brian J. Leasby
University of Stirling

This paper is a summary presentation of Richardson's analysis which was published in 1960. Richardson argued that the perfectly competitive model is a misleading policy guide, since it cannot generate the information which agents need to achieve or maintain equilibrium. The effective operation of markets depends on limitations of knowledge and institutional arrangements, which are normally labeled imperfections. Furthermore, the assumed complete initial listings are not available, so that effective competition implies discovery and creation. Since the future is unknowable, diverse options must be weighed: capital market imperfections provide a weighting system.

Debreu's Impact on Empirical Work:
An Empirical Test
Arthur M. Diamond, Jr.
Ohio State University

The usefulness of general equilibrium theory in empirical research is examined by analyzing the articles that cite the leading general equilibrium theorist, Gerard Debreu. For the period 1966-1980 Debreu has the 22nd highest total citation count among 22 economists who received the Nobel Prize from 1969 through 1984. Of a random sample 88 articles that cite Debreu, only 5 are even marginally empirical. To test for an indirect effect on empirical research, a subsample of 10 of the theoretical articles cited were randomly selected. Of 10 articles citing the 50 only 3 were empirical, indicating that the indirect effect is not large.

NEO-LIBERALISM

Ordo Liberalism and Southern Agrarian Political Economy: The Common Thread
William F. Campbelle, Louisiana State University

Andrew W. Foshee, McNesse State University

During the 1930s the Southern Agrarians, central in W. Vavitch's Economy, and the Northern Distributists provided an apolitical for a decentralized society. The present paper examines the evolution of the idea of a decentralized economy, inspired by the agrarian movement and the work of John H. Roepke, and the development of the concept of local community. The paper explores the influence of Roepke's work on the development of the concept of a decentralized economy, and its implications for contemporary economic theory.

The History of Neoliberalism

Gerrit Meijer
University of Amsterdam

An outline in the historiography of neoliberalism and its development in several countries (Austria, Germany, England, United States, Italy, France, Switzerland and the Netherlands). Only the main features come up for discussion. Neoliberalism is characterized by the idea of the free exchange economy. Neoliberalism abandons an economic policy including the accomplishment and maintaining of an economic order in which the price system functions as well as possible and, if necessary, economic intervention in the economic process, without eliminating or paralyzing the price system.

The Kingdom of God:
A Sketch of the Mormon View of the Kingdom of God, 1830 to 1985

Stephen J. Thompson
Congressional Research Service

The theory of the Kingdom of God is one of the most pervasive and powerful concepts associated with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons or LDS Church). It is a vision of the human condition and its ultimate achievement. The concept of the Kingdom of God is central to the religious, social, and political beliefs of the LDS Church. This paper examines the development and influence of the concept of the Kingdom of God in the history of the LDS Church and its impact on contemporary society.

INVITED LECTURE

Variations on Some Ricardian Themes
James M. Bichard
George Mason University

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CLASSICAL ECONOMICS (D)

On a Difference Between Smith and Ricardo on Price: A Criticism of the Current Interpretation
Pier Luigi Porta
University of Milano

The idea that Ricardo criticized Smith for maintaining an "adding up of components" theory of price has gained currency. The phrase itself, coined by Pierre-Smiith, has been extended to Smithian economics where the idea can only be explained in the light of capital theory debates of the late eighteenth century, while the difference between Smith and Ricardo on price is of different nature.

Adam Smith's Theory of Value Revisited: Setting, Purpose, Categories
Hans E. Jensen
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

This paper contains the following interpretation of Adam Smith's theories of exchange, value and price. (a) Production is the primary process in the economy because goods are the principal source of human welfare and happiness. In Smith's world of capitalism, production is facilitated by division of labor in a process in which output is created by labor and value associated by its laborers through market exchange. (b) Division of labor results in exchange transactions in the market place. (c) Market prices are determined by demand and supply under conditions of competition. (d) Each price is established in such a manner that it becomes a faithful reflection of one or more exchange ratios that is brought about by embodied labor.

AUSTRIAN ECONOMICS

Time and Equilibrium: Hayek's Notion of Intertemporal Equilibrium Reconsidered
Stephan Archibald
University of Graz

The purpose of the paper is threefold. First, to establish clearly the nature of the doctrinal link between Menger's and Hayek's pioneering work on the concept of intertemporal equilibrium. Secondly, to present an overview of the history of economic neo-Ricardian (Garegnani, Farrell and Mangan) readings of the theory of economic equilibrium. Thirdly, and most thought in terms of the central categories of "theory" and "method." Thirdly, and most thought, the ideas of Hayek's notion of intertemporal equilibrium are radically different from the modern neoclassical framework. Hayek's notion is more speculative and is explained by the accumulation of natural forces in material objects. An examination of the role in natural forces shows that it will not support his reasoning.

Roundaboutness and Productivity in Böhm-Bawerk
M. Northrup Buchner
St. John's University, New York

Today's most popular defense of Böhm-Bawerk's doctrine of the greater productivity of roundabout methods is the principle that men will only select a more roundabout method if it is more productive. Böhm-Bawerk explicitly rejected this defense, holding that the roundaboutness-productivity relation exists prior to any selection and is inherent in the nature of production. He held that the truth of his doctrine is given directly in the text and is explained by the accumulation of natural forces in material objects. An examination of his concept of natural forces shows that it will not support his reasoning.

Subjectivism and American Institutionalism
Mark Perlman
University of Pittsburgh

The idea to introduce this paper. The first is that although American first generation institutionalist writers (Whelan, Mitchell, and Commons) tended to attack some of the economists' concepts, including particularly those advocating the contemporaneous American tradition's subjectivism did not go far enough. Mitchell, in particular, criticized Menger's "subjectivism," which criticized the investigation of how the mind works (what we would call cognitive psychology).

The second idea is that Professor Hayek's unassumed and unattributed parallelism, as found in his (1911), (1920), and (1933), is the very reason to adopt it. It suggests a new and further approach of the two previously opposed schools' views. The two used very similar theories and almost identical language to show how subjective processes are socially constrained, yet are mediated by price signaling in the market place.

A Critique of Some Austrian and Monetarist Doctrines: On the Utility and Value of Money
Richard Timberlake
University of Georgia
No Abstract Received
THE ECONOMICS PROFESSION

Foundations’ Money and Directions of Research in Economics During the Intervar Period
Erlene Craver Leijonhufvud
California State University at Northridge
No Abstract Received

Initiation Rituals in the Economic Profession
David Colander, Middlebury College
and
Arjo Klamer, Wellesley College

In this paper we want to develop the idea that economics form a profession. We suggest that the anthropological concept of a tribe is useful for this purpose. Economists distinguish themselves from other tribes possibly through some code of behavior but certainly through the way they talk and through what they talk about. Economists impose upon each other a discipline that forbids certain questions and prescribes certain methods of reasoning and a particular language. Membership or non-membership often affects a series of initiation rituals in which the discipline is taught to the tribespeople. We think especially of the rituals of graduate school in economics.

We want to learn more about the discipline of the economic profession through the experiences of graduate students. Through a series of interviews with graduate students of a selected group of universities (Harvard, MIT, Columbia, Princeton, Yale, etc.) we want to find out the changes and pressures that graduate students experience in their thinking during the initiation rituals and how they adapt to the world of economics.

This paper will report our findings.

Contemporary Economics Schools: Moral Commitments and Policy Directions
E. Roy Cauterbury, Florida State University
and
J. Robert Burkhart, University of Kentucky
No Abstract Received

MARX AND MARXIAN ECONOMICS

The Smithian Roots in Early Writings of Hegel and Marx
James P. Henderson
Valparaiso University
No Abstract Received

Marx’s Category of Exploitation and Its Relationship to Alienation
John Elliott
University of Southern California
No Abstract Received

INSTITUTIONALISM

Institutionalism, Underconsumptionism and J.A. Hobson
Malcolm Rutherford
University of Victoria, B.C. Canada

The paper investigates the development of underconsumptionism within the institutionalist tradition, and J.A. Hobson’s role in this development. In particular, it explores how Hobson’s influence formed a considerable influence stretching back to 1904 and Weiber’s Theory of Business Enterprise, but that the widespread adoption of underconsumptionism during the 1980’s resulted from the combination of arguments which allowed underconsumptionism to be more easily reconciled with the long standing institutionalist framework, particularly of technological change. In this, the work of F.C. Mills is of special significance, the resulting synthesis of ideas being seen not in the best of J.A. Hobson’s work, but in the best of J.A. Hobson’s work.
John R. Commons and the Democratic State
J. Dennis Chasse
State University of New York/Brockport

Beginning with his earliest years, Commons developed and elaborated a conception of the democratic state as the institution that controls and regulates the use of values. It must control such officials as well as private citizens, and its "legal foundation" for capitalism. It also creates the possibility that the democratic state can be an active liberating force in social development. This concept is examined and evaluated briefly by comparing it with contemporary "mainstream" and Marxist views of the state.

A Pragmatic Holist's Quest for Knowledge: The Scientific Methodology of John R. Commons
Yingve Ramstad
University of Rhode Island

In this paper it is shown that John R. Commons's methodological views, as outlined by him in Institutional Economics, accord almost exactly with the precepts associated with the so-called "holistic method." It is further shown that Commons consistently communicated his "knowledge" in accordance with this whole explanation. It is argued that much of the confusion readers have experienced in grasping what Commons was doing is attributable to unfamiliarity with his methodological commitments. When the underlying holistic precepts are kept in mind, Commons's seemingly disorganized narrative can be seen to actually be quite systematic.

RECENT ECONOMIC THOUGHT (B)
The Dynamics of Hicks's Economic Dynamics
G.F. Hamouda
University De Sherbrooke (Quebec)

In this essay, the author sketches the development and the revision of Hicks's "economic dynamics. The focus is on the different definitions of dynamics as well as various methods of analysis used by Hicks in approaching the problem of change. It is explained how Hicks became very critical of the theory he has built over the last decade. However, he did not reject it altogether. Hicks still believes that there are certain circumstances where his equilibrium theory can be used, but he is careful to point out that a mechanical application of such a theory is not necessarily safe, but that, overall, one should be careful in using it.

KEYNES (A)

What Aspects of Keynes’s Economic Theories
Merit Continued or Renewed Interest?
Warren J. Samuels
Michigan State University

Kneus must be appreciated for having established macroeconomics as a problem and field in its own right, for having identified the role of fiscal policy, and for having stressed the role of fluctuations in consumption, and for having identified the role of the demand for capital, and for having stressed the role of fluctuations in aggregate demand. Keynes is placed in the tradition of problem-forming and problem-solving, and is seen as a kind of an intermediary between mainstream and New Classical economics research programs.

Followed by a Panel Discussion between
Warren Samuels, Robert M. Gower (UCLA) and Edwin Burmeister
(University of Virginia)
AMERICAN NEO-CLASSICAL ECONOMICS

Allyn Young and the Public Utility Regulation Debate
Charles P. Blish
Old Dominion University

Traditionally, two practical issues have outranked all others in the regulation of public utility rates. First, what is the appropriate rate of return upon the investment, and second, what value should be placed on the property taken as evidence of the investment? It was in connection with the latter problem, the rate base, that an earlier controversy took place. It involved the question of whether or not the physical assets comprising the investment should be valued, for the purpose of rate control, as though they were new, or should their value be depreciated due to age and wear? In fact, assignment of the value of investment should not be diminished by a deduction for depreciation, it was argued. However, support for this position came too late to warrant serious attention. However, since support for this position came from a well-known economist, Allyn A. Young, the argument cannot be dismissed lightly. This paper reviews Young's position and its relevance for modern regulatory policy.

Catholic Social Teaching and the U.S. Economy: A Knightian Interpretation
Patrick Raines and Clarence R. Jung
University of Richmond

An examination of the 1984 Pastoral Letter from the Catholic bishops of the United States in terms of the exegesis of that letter which might have been expected of Frank Knight. Not surprisingly, the paper finds that Knight would have been highly critical of the bishops' proposals, based as they are on a departure from the free market mechanisms. However, the paper notes basic views of the bishops which might create conflict with Knight's specifically, views on the importance of human dignity and the economic benefits of aspects of labor.

Frank Knight on Preachers and Economic Policy
William S. Kern
Franklin and Marshall College

On November 12, 1884, the Council of American Catholic Bishops issued their long awaited pastoral letter on the American economy. This document promises to be an influential one in that it is likely to provide future discussion of American polity and capitalism as a social system. Further, it is another indicator that society has begun to concern themselves increasingly with social issues as well.

9th CENTURY NEO-CLASSICAL ECONOMICS

Alfred Marshall as Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge (1885–1908)
Peter Groenewegen
University of Sydney

The century of Marshall taking up his appointment as Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge provides an opportunity to examine his role in this post. In stark contrast to Keynes's role as an economist, this aspect of Knight's life has hardly been discussed. Keynes (1950) devoted relatively little space to it in his obituary. Whittaker (1972) has given a cursory discussion of Marshall's role as teacher of economics at Cambridge. No work provides only few details of Marshall's first five years as Professor at Cambridge. The present paper focuses on Marshall's professional career associated with his changing views on the working education in political economy as a separate topic. The period during which the status of economics as a separate discipline was so much enhanced by Marshall's own efforts (1967, 1968). It becomes a Meade (1963) has recently noted, a biographical dimension to this issue that Marshall was trying to do in Cambridge after his appointment to the chair.

J.E. Carfin and an Unreconciled Competitive Market Anomaly

Louis H. Henry
Old Dominion University

No Abstract Received
The Methodological Aspect of Marshall
Ingrid Ruma
Temple University
No Abstract Received

ECONOMIC THOUGHT AND POLICY

Macroeconomics in the Truman Administration
Crawford D. Goodwin
Duke University
No Abstract Received

American Macroeconomics in the 1940s:
The Professional Dialogue
John Lodewijk
Wake Forest University

There is a dearth of treatment of the development of modern macroeconomics from a historical and theoretical perspective. This paper analyzes the American macroeconomic discourse of the 1940s using AER articles as source material. Topics covered include the Hansen Seminar, Reactions to American Keynesianism, Lauterhans, Hump-Hump Debate, and the NBER-Cowles debate. We conclude that there was a strong emphasis on economic growth and implicit growth throughout the period concerning the relation between quantity economic growth and explicit formal theory. Further, an Americanized version of the General Theory seems to have developed, with institutional elements having survived without Keynesian tradition.

Theorising About Employment in Dutch Official Circles:
1965-85
A. H.G.M. Spithoven
University of Utrecht

The paper reviews Dutch official thought on unemployment under different governments in periods of high and unemployment, and the influence of the various medium-term policies. "White Papers" are used as evidence to provide some insight into the effect of the dominating political position of the conservative party on Dutch macroeconomic policies during the period under discussion. It also deals with the consequences of several specific labour-market policies which were adopted in this period and the various models used by the Central Planning Office upon which these policies were based.

The Discipline of Economic History in Britain Between the Wars:
Social Science and Public Policy
General M. Keown
Southeastern Massachusetts University

This paper outlines how the discipline of economic history in Britain during the interwar period emerged as a discipline independent of political subject which conformed to the methods suggested by the earlier historical economists. Echoes of the late eighteenth century Methodology were still heard even in the work of J.H. Clifton. The most notable among twentieth century economic historians. Others, such as C.M. and Barbara Hammond, G.D.H. Cole, E. Lipson, and R.H. Tawney, used their economic history to provide a critique of the assumptions of benefits, the paucity of competition, and the inevitability of long-run equilibrium. Instead, their economic history was a brief for the creation of a social-democratic and/or neo-mercantilist Britain. Before the triumph of M. Keynes and his followers, the economic historian kept the tradition of a political economy before the public eye through economic history in spite of the fact that it had become an academic discipline.

KEYNES (B)

Keynes as a Monetary Historian
D.E. Moggridge
University of Toronto

As well as making monetary history, Keynes wrote about it at some length. In this paper, we consider two themes: Keynes made a substantial contribution to monetary theory; he was a monetary historian. Keynes made a substantial contribution to monetary theory; he was a monetary historian. Keynes made a substantial contribution to monetary theory; he was a monetary historian. Keynes made a substantial contribution to monetary theory; he was a monetary historian.
KEYNES AND ECONOMETRICS
John Plbury
City of Birmingham Polytechnic

A growing secondary literature has emerged that deals with Keynes' criticisms of Tinbergen's early econometric work on business cycles. The literature is largely focused on Keynes' comments on mistakes and mistranslations of his work. This paper argues that Keynes' criticisms are more fundamentally due to methodological issues.

METHODOLOGY (C)

A Panel Discussion
Prof. Donald McCloskey, Laurence Boland and Alexander Rosenberg
Moderators: D. Wade Hands, Neill de Marchi and Uskali Maki

CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Schumpeter and the Supply-Siders on Say's Law
Dale L. Cramer and Charles G. Leathers
University of Alabama

I have recently been asked whether Schumpeter was, in modern terms, a "supply-sider" whose theories relied upon Say's law. We show that while Schumpeter argued that Say's law was valid if properly interpreted, substantial differences exist between his concept of the structure of the economy and the interpretation of supply-side economists. Given the nature of these differences, it is unlikely that he would have endorsed the views of the "supply-siders.

Precursors on Pareto and Fascism
Ann Schweizer and Jerome Schweizer
Southern Illinois University
No Abstract Received

Henry George and Labor Unions
Frank Genovese
Beloit College
No Abstract Received
The following served as Discussants at the Conference:

Jürgen Backhaus
William J. Barber
Christian Bicchieri
Stephen Bohm
Royall Brandis
Y. S. Brenner
Bruce Caldwell
E. Ray Canterbury
James Y. Chang
Robert Clower
A. W. Coats
David Coldander
Neil de Marchi
Karl de Schweinitz
Peter Groenewegen
Wade Hands
John Henderson

Abraham L. Hirsch
Thomas Hychka
Hans Jensen
Clarence Jung
William S. Kern
Aris Klamper
Don Lavoie
David Levy
Brian Loasby
John Loderwicks
S. Todd Lowry
Andre Maneschi
Donald McGreggor
Laurence Moss
Richard Nanto
Charles F. Peake
Mark Perlman
Bette Polkinghorn
Pier Luigi Poma
Ingrid Rina
Roy Roth
Malcolm Rutherford
Warren Samuels
Charles Staley
Scott Stanley
William O. Thweat
Richard Timen
Gianni Vaggi
Karen Vaught
John Whitaker
Nancy Wubrik
Jeffrey T. Young

The following served as Chairpersons at the Conference:

Charles Bhith
Royall Brandis
Y. S. Brenner
Bruce Caldwell
E. Ray Canterbury
Elizabeth Durbin
Frank W. Fetter
Daniel Fusfeld

John Henderson
Abram L. Hirsch
Leonard Liggio
S. Todd Lowry
Laurence S. Moss
Bette Polkinghorn
Ingrid Rina

Angiela Ragina
Warren Samuels
William O. Thweat
Paul B. Trexler
Karen Vaught
Donald A. Walker
John Whitaker

The following took part in Panel Discussions:

Lawrence Boland
Edwin Burmeister
Robert Clower
Neil de Marchi

D. Wade Hands
Uskali Maki
Alexander Rosenberg
Warren Samuels