

# IX CONGRESO LATINOAMERICANO DE HISTORIA DEL PENSAMIENTO ECONÓMICO

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## Resúmenes de las Ponencias

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ALAHPE (ASOCIACIÓN LATINOAMERICANA DE HISTORIA DEL PENSAMIENTO ECONÓMICO)

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ICETEX

## Ponencias:

### 1. **Título:** Celso Furtado, crítico da “colonialidade”

**Eje Temático:** Enfoques contemporáneos y alternativos en la historia del pensamiento económico latinoamericano.

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**Abstract:** Questioning some narratives about the pioneering spirit and conceptual innovations of the Modernity/Coloniality group, the objective of this article is to discuss some theoretical formulations by Celso Furtado that are close to what is currently understood in Latin American social sciences as an analysis of “coloniality” and that predate the group’s work. Discussing the dependency theory developed by the author in the 1970s, we examine its elements of criticism of Eurocentrism, instrumental rationality, the modern ideology of progress and the forms of life associated with industrial civilization.

**Key words:** Underdevelopment, Dependence, Coloniality. Underdevelopment, Dependence, Coloniality.

### 2. **Título:** A “questão ecológica” como elemento constitutivo de um pensamento econômico nacional/nacionalista no Brasil

**Eje Temático:** Enfoques contemporáneos y alternativos en la historia del pensamiento económico latinoamericano.

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**Abstract:** In Brazil, the incorporation of the dynamics of nature to the understanding of social and productive organization seems to be after the 1980s, referring especially to the formation and institutionalization of Ecological Economy, Environmental History and Environmental Sociology in the country. But what can we say about the incorporation of questions about the uses of nature in the interpretation of national formation and development, present in the work of several intellectuals since the end of the 19th century? The distinction between “classical” authors and those contemporary to us is in the way in which they developed the critique of economic development, taking into account the political value of nature for “progress”, with the “rational use” of nature. This perspective was married, in the first half of the 20th century, with developmental theses, supporting a national modernizing project. The developmental euphoria of the post-1945 period implied a relative change in the importance of positions on the ecological issue, with the degradation of nature being considered the price to pay to achieve “progress.” With these issues as a background, the place of the ecological issue in the formulation of a Brazilian national (and nationalist) economic thought will be discussed.

**Key words:** Brazil, Ecological Economy, Nationalism.

**3. Título: Celso Furtado e a Nova Economia Política: classes, poder e modernização na discussão sobre desenvolvimento econômico.**

**Eje Temático:** Enfoques contemporáneos y alternativos en la historia del pensamiento económico latinoamericano.

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**Abstract:** The aim of this article is to investigate Celso Furtado's *Prefácio à Nova Economia Política*, highlighting its theoretical and interpretative path, with emphasis on the notion of economic surplus and its interpretation of post-national capitalism. At first, we discuss the notion of economic surplus as a central category to capture the social divisions within the economic system and the forms of wealth appropriation. This category also allows Celso Furtado to introduce social, political and historical specificities into economic analysis, refusing a static view of the factors that influence economic development. Then, we recover his reflections on the transformations of world capitalism and the expansion of transnational companies as evidence that the unequal power relations between companies and countries restrict the options of national States to formulate a development policy.

**Key Words:** Celso Furtado. Economic Surplus. Multinationals.

**4. Título: Circulación monetaria y modos de producción en América Latina. Una revisita a Cuadernos Pasado y Presente.**

**Eje Temático:** Enfoques contemporáneos y alternativos en la historia del pensamiento económico latinoamericano

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**Introducción:** La lectura de Marx, en la nueva izquierda intelectual argentina nucleada en Pasado y Presente (entre otros proyectos editoriales), fue objeto de diversos estudios historiográficos (Burgos, 2004; Acha, 2009; Crespo, 1997; Devoto y Pagano, 2009; Terán, 1991). La publicación de los Cuadernos de Pasado y Presente (N° 1 – 98, años 1968-1983) importó en América Latina una de las mayores experiencias editoriales de traducción y difusión de una nueva lectura de Marx. Sin duda uno de ellos, sintetizó de manera significativa gran parte de las discusiones historiográficas de aquellos años, y sus correlatos teórico-políticos: el N° 40 dedicado a la discusión sobre los modos de producción en América Latina, que este año cumple sus 50 años de publicación.

En la presente ponencia nos proponemos reseñar las lecturas teóricas del campo de la economía política que subyacen a la discusión sobre la caracterización de los modos de producción en América Latina, desde una perspectiva de historia intelectual. Esta empresa editorial, por cierto, intentaba no sólo discutir con la manualización del marxismo, sino también retomar diversas discusiones de carácter teórico y político, poco difundidas en la región latinoamericana, vinculadas a la nueva lectura de Marx. Por cierto, además, estas discusiones permitieron cuestionar los modos de investigación en historia económica previos en la región y miradas que comenzaban a tener influencia en la intelectualidad latinoamericana crítica, como puede ser aquellos basados en la caracterización de André Gunder Frank (1970) realizó sobre las relaciones entre países centrales y periféricos.

**Key Words:** Marx, Monetary circulation, Modes of production, Dependentsism.

**5. Título: As inflexões no “Consenso de Washington Ampliado” e as ideias econômicas em torno da pobreza no Banco Mundial e no IPEA (2003-2010)**

**Eje Temático:** El papel de las instituciones en el desarrollo del pensamiento económico.

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**Abstract:** The article aims to show the changes undertaken in the approach to the notion of poverty in the World Bank in the 1990s and the “adptations” undertaken in the Brazilian contexto, specifically, in the Institute of Applied Economic Research – IPEA, between the years 2003 and 2010. To check the “travel” of the World Bank’s economic ideas in the brazilian domestic context, we deal in the first part of the work, the context of the World Bank in relation to the inflection of the “Washington Consensus” and the notion of poverty in the late 1990s. In part, we address the context of IPEA in the 2000s, emphasizing domestic conditions in the “absorption” and “production” of ideas Around poverty arising from the World Bank. Finnally, we analyze the content and discourse of texts published in the IPEA Discussion Text, seeking to show how this domestic knowledge-power network “edits” the conception of poverty disseminated by the World Bank.

**Key Words:** Poverty. World Bank. IPEA. Washington Consensus.

**6. Title: Speaking efficiently: chicago law and economics and the marketplace of ideas**

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

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**Abstract:** The marketplace of ideas is one of the most important interpretations of free speech law in the United States, but its meaning has not remained unchanged. One important change was produced by Chicago Law and Economics (L&E). This change made the marketplace of ideas an economic theory of free speech law, and was led by Richard Posner. However, two other prominent members of Chicago L&E, Aaron Director and Ronald Coase, also discussed the marketplace of ideas. And what is more significant: each of these three Chicago scholars saw the marketplace of ideas differently from the others. In this paper, we investigate the history of the marketplace of ideas in Chicago L&E and argue that it is more diverse than Posner's perspective. In Chicago, the marketplace of ideas went from having no economics at all (Director) to having a few economic elements (Coase) to being centered on economics (Posner).

**Key words:** Chicago Law and Economics; Marketplace of Ideas; Aaron Director; Ronald Coase; Richard Posner.

#### 7. **Título:** Derecho y macroeconomía La propuesta de Listokin analizada desde John Commons

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

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**Abstract:** The original American institutionalism, embodied, among others, in John Rogers Commons, posed in one of its main works: Legal Foundations of Capitalism, the following question: Is private purpose also a public purpose, or merely a private purpose? The search for an answer generated the theory of reasonable value, made up of three types of transactions: managerial, negotiation and rationing, which in turn express the correlation between economics, law and ethics. This article uses this framework to analyze the contemporary proposal to turn law into an instrument of macroeconomic policy, developed by Yair Listokin. The relevance of the topic is that with the increase and intensity of health and environmental contingencies, as well as the plausibility of the scenario of secular stagnation, legal production is anticipated in the direction proposed by Listokin. The hypothesis of the article is that Listokin's proposal underlies a stimulus to despotism that, of course, never contributes to the public purpose.

**Key words:** John Commons. Economics and Law. Listokin.

#### 8. **Título:** Teoria Monetária de Produção: revolucionária ou não microfundamentada?

**Eje Temático:** Evolución de la historia del pensamiento económico.

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**Introdução:** As contribuições teóricas de Keynes estão indiscutivelmente atravessadas por controvérsias. As diversas (re)interpretações espraiam-se e divergem em inúmeros tópicos relevantes. Essas contribuições dizem respeito apenas às “crises” ou ao “desequilíbrio”? Sua interpretação dos processos capitalistas é o caso geral e a teoria - que ele chamou de - clássica, o caso especial/particular? (Clower, 1969). Ou o inverso é o que é correto? (Davidson, 1984, 1996b). É possível formalizar suas análises em modelos matemáticos? Isto é, sua metodologia é compatível com aquela que dominou a ciência econômica durante parte do século XX? (Chick & Dow, 2001). Em suma, é difícil discutir macroeconomia - e a própria economia - sem envolver o nome John Maynard Keynes.

Por outro lado, a discussão econômica envolve também outros termos. Por exemplo, muitos economistas defendem o argumento de que a macroeconomia deveria ser microfundamentada (Denis, 2016, Howitt, 1991, Janssen, 1991, 1993). Como é que essas duas temáticas - as contribuições de Keynes e a necessidade de uma macroeconomia microfundamentada - se conectam?

Esse tema não é novo, a literatura é volumosa e isso implica escolhas. Não pensei o artigo como uma revisão sistemática sobre tais temas, mas como tentativa de apreciar o mérito da tese frequentemente exposta de que a teoria desenvolvida por Keynes carece de fundamentos “microeconômicos adequados” (Chick, 1992). Julgo que essa avaliação contribui para muitas das controvérsias aludidas anteriormente. A pertinência de reavaliar esse debate é avançar na compreensão dos microfundamentos e perceber melhor a (ir)relevância da teoria de Keynes e o campo da sua aplicabilidade.

**Key words:** John Maynard Keynes. Macroeconomics. Microfoundation.

### **9. Título: Take positions! economists analyzing insurgencies decisions in civil wars, 1960-2020**

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

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**Introduction:** Since the second half of the 20th century, economists have considered it relevant to understand civil wars and the different types of violence perpetrated by insurgents in this war context. Firstly, the lasting aftereffects left behind on the countries that suffer civil wars and the negative externalities experienced by neighboring countries are strongly linked to the kinds of violence in which insurgents engage (Ray & Esteban, 2017). Secondly, after World War II, civil wars have turned into the most common and widespread form of armed conflict. According to Roser et.al (2023), who based his research on the UCDP/PRIO armed conflicts database, in 1946, 11 out of 15 of the registered conflicts were civil conflicts. Seventy-six years later, 52 out of 55 registered armed conflicts were labeled civil armed conflicts. Additionally, the number of civil conflicts rose from 33 in 2005 to 52 in 2022.

As these phenomena impact the economies of countries in conflict, economists and economics as a discipline have made great efforts to understand the causes and measure the consequences of armed conflicts. Summaries on the research agendas provided by Sambanis (2002), Blattman & Miguel (2010), and Sandler (2016) are a concise way to get a general overview of the empirical and theoretical literature

in economics regarding this particular subject. From this literature, one can only conclude, as Brauer and Anderton did, that “economics [has become] essential in analyzing why violent conflict happens, how it is carried out, and what can be done to resolve, mitigate, and prevent it” (Brauer & Anderton, 2020, p. 1).

**Keywords:** Civil wars. Insurgency. Armed conflict.

**10. Título: Who Pays the Taxes? Quantifying the Tax Burden, Richard Musgrave, and Postwar Tax Policy**

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

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**Abstract:** The financial demands of the Second World War necessitated an unprecedented expansion of tax capacity in the United States. The Revenue Act (1942) and the Income Tax Act (1944) extended the income tax to all earnings levels, with nominal rates divided across twenty-four different brackets. This reordering meant that traditional incidence estimates based on factor shares were no longer relevant; instead, what was needed were estimates of the distribution of the tax burden among individuals by income brackets. In 1949, Richard Musgrave undertook to quantify the distribution of the tax burden. We examine the ensuing debate over the progressivity of the U.S. tax system as it developed in personal and editorial correspondence, published estimates, conference discussions, and congressional testimony. In Musgrave’s view, the tax system displayed “sham progression” – despite its “outward appearance,” the income tax was not as progressive as people believed, particularly in the lower-to-middle part of the distribution. Ostensibly a discussion over methodology, the subtext of the debate spoke to the ability of quantification to capture and convey socio-economic reality. Differences hinged on assumptions of the incidence of the corporate income tax, with significant political implications. Our historicization of Musgrave’s tax distribution estimates highlights how postwar debates over social policy embodied larger social science discussions over the role of data and assumptions in scientific analysis, the influence of networks in the creation of knowledge, the interaction between socio-political-historical context and the production of knowledge, and relevance of the positive-normative distinction in economics.

**Key words:** Tax Incidence, Fairness, Distribution, Tax Burden, Richard Musgrave

**11. título: Negando as aparências, disfarçando as evidências: padrão argumentativo e uso de dados na visão de desenvolvimento de celsofurtado e douglasnorth**

**Eje Temático:** Enfoques contemporáneos y alternativos en la historia del pensamiento económico latinoamericano

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**Abstract:** The article compares the argumentative pattern and data use presente in “Formação Econômica do Brasil”, by Furtado and “Economic Growth of the US”, by North. Despite the similarity in the object of study of the two economists (the development of their countries) and the explanation of its causes (centered on the export sector and income distribution associated with it), we find that the argumentative pattern and data use of the authors is distinct. We conclude that such difference can be explained by the historical specificity of the object under investigation: whereas Furtado investigates the causes of Brazil’s economic formation, North studies the economic growth (GNP per capita) of the US.

**Key words:** North; Furtado; Development; Vision; Argumentative Pattern.

#### 12. **Título:** O ativismo econômico das mulheres do grupo de langham place

**Eje Temático:** Enfoques contemporáneos y alternativos en la historia del pensamiento económico.

**Autor(es):**

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**Abstract:** In the second half of the nineteenth century, a small group of middle class women organized itself with the aim of promoting some social changes that they considered important for their sex, with special emphasis to questions relating to women’s work. They founded a journal that was written and edited by women – the English Women’s Journal – and demanded improvements in women’s education and the opening of more professions for the women of their class. This paper analysis the use they made of Political Economy in support of their cause. It is argued that this science was used both in their diagnosis of the problems engendered by the restricted access women had to the labor market; and in their attempt to persuade society to change this situation. It is also argued that, despite aiming to give the possibility of independent existence to women by means of work, these activists embraced many of the Victorian values concerning women’s role in society. The conclusion is that this mixture of economic activism with Victorian values was important for it allowed these women to go against some ingrained prejudices and habits of the time without being ostracized from society.

**Key words:** Lagham Place, Political Economy, women’s work.

#### 13. **Título:** Papéis sobre a moeda: arbitramento e circulação dos saberes econômicos em Portugal no século XVII



**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

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**Abstract:** From the Restoration, in 1640, the Portuguese monarchy sought to recover the sovereignty of a now weakened monetary system (intoxicated by the strong presence of Castilian silver pieces) and to build the monetary regime's conditions of stability. It was the moment when many devaluations (initially aggressively and, later, defensively) altered the Portuguese monetary system by inducing a readjustment and modification of the Empire's monetary zones. Manipulation of the currency's value, which was one of the monarchs' main instruments to reduce the costs of the State's debts and generate fiscal gains, was seen as a dangerous and immoral, but necessary expedient. However, in the seventeenth century, through the markets' interests and the needs of the Portuguese Treasury, monetary mutation practices became accepted and even recurrent.

**Key words:** Portugal (seventeenth century); monetary system; monetary thought; arbítrios; pamphleteers; money history.

**14. Título:** De la historia del pensamiento económico, a la historia intelectual de la economía: un viaje metodológico hacia la autonomía de un campo.

**Eje Temático:** Tendencias teóricas en la enseñanza de la historia del pensamiento económico.

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**Resumen:** Desde la primera edición de Economic Theory in Retrospect de Mark Blaug en 1962, la distinción entre las 'reconstrucciones racionales' y las 'reconstrucciones históricas' ha sido un tema central en los debates teórico-metodológicos dentro del campo de la Historia del Pensamiento Económico (HPE). Este texto se propone examinar estas discusiones y los desafíos teóricos que las han acompañado, con el objetivo de demostrar finalmente la posible productividad de un enfoque más amplio que denominamos 'Historia Intelectual de la Economía'.

**Key words:** History of economic thoughts. Intellectual history of economics. Reconstructions.

**15. Título:** Development planning, structural heterogeneity and social policy in the Southern Cone (1960-1975)

**Eje Temático:** Enfoques contemporáneos y alternativos en la historia del pensamiento económico latinoamericano.

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**Abstract:** This paper analyzes the role of economic and social development ideas in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay during the 1960s and early-70s, emphasizing on the role of social issues within the development planning agenda. The paper's theoretical standpoint is the recognition of an important shift in the diagnosis of the Latin American economic backwardness around the mid-60s: from the underdevelopment hypothesis to the structural heterogeneity hypothesis. After an introduction of the theoretical discussions, the paper analyzes different official governmental documents from the four countries in order to find the role that social policy is expected to play within the economic development agenda in each case. Similarities and differences among the neighbors are specified in order to identify this conceptual shift, defined both theoretically and in the guidelines of public policy.

**Key words:** structural heterogeneity – economic development – social policy – Latin America – development planning

**16. Título: Economía política e organicidade em John Stuart Mill: algumas reflexões sobre a influência de Auguste Comte**

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

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**Abstract:** The close relation between Auguste Comte and John Stuart Mill is often quoted, but poorly debated. This article explores how the authors were close about the organic conception of society but diverged about the spontaneous way of this order. Not only the approaches, but specially this divergence allowed Mill to elaborate a very particular concept of Political Economy, as an effective social science.

**Key words:** John Stuart Mill. Auguste Comte. Society. Order.

**17. Título: What is capitalism in its pure state? The idealized character of the reproduction schemes in Volume II of Marx's Capital**

**Eje Temático:** Evolución de la historia del pensamiento económico

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**Abstract:** The paper addresses the question of how to interpret Marx's schemes of social reproduction of capital in order to take methodological advantage of them. The critique of Rosa Luxemburg is presented, highlighting the relevant methodological elements that allow us to say that it is true that capitalism in its purest state is impossible to exist. The reason for this impossibility is the use of idealizations to build an abstract object that allowed Marx to think, in counterfactual terms, about different scenarios of capitalist accumulation, the possibility of economic crises, and the possible solutions of the system to restore its equilibrium. The idea that reproduction schemes can be understood as epistemic artifacts is defended because they are flexible and adaptable models that afford to achieve a wide variety of epistemological objectives through their de-idealization. Luxemburg's schemes are presented as a case of de-idealization of Marx's schemas.

**Key words:** Karl Marx, Schemas of social reproduction of capital, accumulation of capital, models, idealizations, epistemic artifacts.

**18. Título:** Tony Lawson e a concepção de unidade na heterodoxia econômica: do realismo crítico à ontologia social  
**Title:** Tony Lawson and the conception of unity in heterodox economics: from critical realism to social ontology

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

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**Abstract:** This article examines the evolution and construction of the philosophical perspective of Tony Lawson, Emeritus Professor of Economics and Philosophy at Cambridge University, based on the division into phases of his writings over the last forty years in an attempt to elucidate his critique of dominant economic theory. The first phase, in the 1980s and 1990s, is characterized by a search for philosophical and economic references in an attempt to support Lawson's methodological critique of the dominant theory in the Economic Sciences. In this period, the work of Keynes and Roy Bhaskar was extremely important in shaping the philosophical perspective of critical realism. In the second phase, Lawson debates his theoretical conceptions and defends the thesis of an ontological unity that would differentiate economic heterodoxy. Finally, in the third phase, which continues to this day, Lawson no longer defends his philosophical perspective as critical realism. Since 2009, the author has referred to his theory as Social Ontology.

**Key words:** Tony Lawson; Heterodox Economy; Critical Realism; Social Ontology.

**19. Título:** Horizontes político-económicos otros para América Latina. Pensar el Buen Vivir como alternativa al desarrollo más allá de la forma Estado-nación

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

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**Resumen:** Aunque en algunos momentos de la historia reciente de América Latina el tema del desarrollo pareciera perder cierta centralidad en los debates políticos, económicos, ecológicos y académicos, sí es cierto que se trata de una temática que insiste en permanecer sobre las mesas de análisis. Su poder discursivo, e incluso práctico, ha sido tan grande a lo largo de la historia reciente de la región que fue capaz de movilizar por igual a liberales, marxistas y, hasta anarquistas. Asimismo, frente a los reiterados avisos de los académicos y activistas ecológicos acerca de los límites de la vida humana en la Tierra bajo las dinámicas desarrollistas, es decir, del colapso ecológico, la problemática del desarrollo sigue siendo actual ya que no hemos encontrado hasta la fecha propuestas con capacidad factible de superarlo. Desde una mirada histórica, las discusiones sobre el tema han atravesado distintos abordajes: la teoría de la modernización (sustitución de importaciones, nacional-desarrollismo, etc.) y su fe en el crecimiento económico infinito; los distintos abordajes de la teoría de la dependencia; y, por último, los planteamientos del postdesarrollismo y su énfasis al Buen Vivir y al antiextractivismo. Con relación al Buen Vivir, precisamente, autoras, autores y activistas lo han defendido como una alternativa al desarrollo, ya no como una forma de desarrollo alternativo. Frente a lo anterior, en este trabajo nos interesa reflexionar alrededor de preguntas cómo: ¿Podrá el Buen Vivir confirmarse como un horizonte histórico otro capaz de superar por completo las viejas ideas y prácticas desarrollistas que nos están llevando de forma acelerada al colapso ecológico? ¿Será posible para el Buen Vivir cumplir sus promesas sin romper con la forma Estado-nación? Tales cuestiones ganan sentido e importancia una vez que las dos principales experiencias latinoamericanas del Buen Vivir, es decir, de las constituciones de Bolivia (2009) y Ecuador (2008) que lograron agregar esa idea-fuerza en sus textos magnos, y que incluso hablan de los derechos de la Naturaleza, no fueron capaces de superar el extractivismo como principal motor de sus lógicas macroeconómicas. En este marco, y si, como advertía Aníbal Quijano, el desarrollo capitalista y el Estado-nación se complementan mutuamente ¿por qué deberíamos creer que sistemas económicos alternativos al desarrollo, como se busca el Buen Vivir, podrán construirse en los marcos del Estado-nación? En términos de hipótesis, abiertas a la discusión, creemos que (i) una salida antiextractivista para los problemas económicos, políticos y ecológicos actuales solo se podrá realizar bajo la reconexión de economía y política como dimensiones integradas de la organización de la vida en común; (ii) el Buen Vivir como alternativa antiextractivista al desarrollo solo se podrá confirmar desde la centralidad en lo territorial-comunitario –y de ahí trascenderla–; (iii) el rol antiextractivista del Buen Vivir tiene que caminar desde su dimensión epistemológica (saber) hacia la concreta (poder), y en términos totalizantes, porque si bien la forma Capital tiene que ser superada por el Buen Vivir como alternativa al desarrollo, la forma Estado-nación también tendría que ser.

**Key words:** Development; Post-development; Good living.

**20. Título:** Thorstein Veblen e Alfred Marshall: evolucionismos na ciência econômica

**Eje Temático:** El rol de las ideas de Thorstein Veblen en la reflexión económica en Iberoamérica: su pasado, presente y futuro.

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**Resumo:** Este ensaio busca a observação e análise das contribuições de Thorstein Veblen e Alfred Marshall, tendo como foco seus inquéritos científicos e argumentações evolucionárias. Atenção especial é cedida à temática “evolucionária”, entendendo que se trata de inquietação recorrente no período de discussão destes pensadores, bem como fundamental na compreensão dos desdobramentos das ideias econômicas daquele período em diante. Para tal, divide-se este esforço em três seções, além de uma introdução e das considerações finais. Na primeira seção, busca-se uma breve apresentação acerca das idealizações evolucionárias de Darwin e Spencer. A segunda seção é destinada à análise das concepções de Veblen e Marshall em relação aos seus objetos de estudo, buscando apresentar seus respectivos inquéritos científicos. Finalmente, na terceira seção, são observadas as características fundamentais das contribuições teóricas de Veblen e Marshall em relação às influências darwiniana e spenceriana, respectivamente. Ao fim, ratifica-se o ímpar papel de Veblen como importante expoente de um pensamento evolucionário darwiniano, balizado na ideia de mudança cumulativa cega. Por outro lado, em Marshall, ratifica-se a retórica evolucionária apenas em seu sentido metafórico, associada a uma lógica spenceriana melhorativa e antecipatória, balizada na ideia de mudança substitutiva. O presente trabalho foi realizado com apoio da Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior – Brasil (CAPES) – Código de Financiamento 001.

**Key words:** Thorstein Veblen, Alfred Marshall, economic science.

**21. Título: ‘Social reformism’ and rural development in Chile between democracy and authoritarian rule: Solon Barraclough and the establishment of FAO’s Instituto de Capacitación e Investigación en Reforma Agraria – ICIRA**

**Eje Temático:** International experts, political regimes and resource-use programs in Latin America: from land reforms to commodity trade (1955-1975).

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**Abstract:** This paper will explore a case study regarding the role of the United Nations in rural development, the one related to the FAO’s administered project of “Instituto de Capacitación e Investigación en Reforma Agraria (ICIRA)” established to support the Chilean government in the implementation of agrarian reform policies from the 1960s to 1970s. The present work will analyze the first sources found in the previous months at the FAO’s archives and library in Rome, conceived as a first step as a first step of a more extensive research path. The contribution will focus on the role of the first

manager of the project, the US economist Solon Barraclough, together with - in the background – his skillful political ally in the UN agency, the Chilean diplomat Hernán Santa Cruz. By doing this, the paper aims to analyze the role of multilateral expertise devised during the realization of this particularly contested kind of reform. This experience in Chile, in these decades, was unique because of the unstable and everchanging political landscape that led to the violent coup d'état in 1973 and the following suppression of democratic government. This dramatic event did not interrupt the collaboration between the FAO and the Chilean authorities on this project. The cost for this choice was high in terms of change of perspective and discontinuity of personnel that carried out the operations of ICIRA, putting at stake the previous work carried out by the international experts in promoting the direct active participation of peasants and their democratic empowerment. This social and grass-roots direction seemed to have a leading role in dealing with land reform programs for all of the 1960s in the Latin American region. Suddenly, after the establishment of Pinochet's military junta, this more progressive approach became something to blame, even if the expertise came from the same multilateral organization, providing after September 1973 a very different way to undertake agrarian reform policy.

**Key words:** United Nations, Rural development, Latin America.

**22. Título:** ¿Un sorpresivo Gobierno de Izquierda en Colombia: ¿Las Dificultades y Desafíos en la promoción del cambio institucional en medio de una reactivación de la ola “rosa” en América Latina? Una visión Vebleniana

**Eje Temático:** El rol de las ideas de Thorstein Veblen en la reflexión económica en Iberoamérica: su pasado, presente y futuro.

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**Abstract:** After the evident failures of neoliberal reforms in Latin America during the 90s of the last century, a “pink tide” politically emerged in Latin America during the first decade of the 21st century, followed by several setbacks in many countries where conservative governments took power, hindering the progressive social reforms that were implemented. Now, a revival of a pink tide seems to flourish surprisingly in the region, and specifically in a country that is plagued by armed struggle, institutional deadlocks and very strong conservative elites. Based on the Veblenian institutional analysis of the conditions for institutional changes, an explanation of this surprising event is elaborated, followed by the exam of the proposals of the new government and the challenges that emerge in the immediate future.

**Key words:** Pink tide, Latin America, Colombia, Institutions.

**23. Título:** Free the banks to encourage equality Courcelle-Seneuil between 1834-1840.

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

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**Introducción:** The French economist Jean-Gustave Courcelle-Seneuil (1813-1891) has gained recognition in the history of economic thought primarily for his advocacy of free banking both in Chile and in France. In both countries, Courcelle-Seneuil championed a banking system without a central bank, where individuals would be free not only to establish issuing banks but also to issue banknotes and discount commercial paper under the sole constraint of individual prudence, morality and sense of responsibility (Courcelle-Seneuil 1857; Courcelle-Seneuil 1867, 38). In this regard, even though his first lengthy text discussing free banking—his pamphlet *Le crédit et la banque* (Courcelle-Seneuil 1840)—was developed as he was involved with the republican movement under the July Monarchy, secondary literature has often overlooked the connections between the economic ideas of the young Courcelle-Seneuil and republicanism. In order to inscribe Courcelle-Seneuil’s advocacy for issuing banks within his republican thought, this article seeks to contextualize it within his republican critique of *laissez-faire*. To achieve this, the article is structured into three sections, each focusing on a specific text or group of texts by the young economist. The first section, dedicated to his first book, *Lettres à Édouard sur les révolutions* (Courcelle-Seneuil 1834b), delves into the concept of sovereignty as sketched by the young law student in his early days as a journalist associated with the newspaper *Le National*. Despite the disappearance of his romantic dolorism and his nostalgia for military glory after the 1851 coup, this book holds particular significance in understanding the political thought of the young Courcelle-Seneuil and the motivations that led him to take an interest in political economy, as he sought for a science of revolution. The second section, centered on his articles in the *Dictionnaire politique* (Pagnerre and Duclerc 1842), will clarify Courcelle-Seneuil’s positions concerning the social question and its potential solutions. This will allow us to grasp his critique of *laissez-faire* within the context of an eclectic liberalism, advocating for an active role of the state in the economy to protect individuals from oppression and promote material equality. Finally, the third section, devoted to his pamphlet *Le crédit et la banque*, aims to highlight the links between his promotion of free banking and his praise of centralization. By exploring his ideas regarding the ideal banking system in France, we will attempt to demonstrate that Courcelle-Seneuil had formulated his proposals related to competing issuing banks with the aim to encourage a fraternal association of producers throughout the country, which, in turn, would allow agriculture to reclaim its natural place within the French economy.

**Key words:** Jean-Gustave Courcelle-Seneuil, Banking system, *laissez-faire*.

**24. Título: Sense and Sensibility: a History of the Early Brazilian Cost of Living Indexes in Pursuit of a Minimum Wage, 1935–1939.**

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

**Autor(es):** Victor Cruz-e-Silva, [victor.cruzesilva@ufpr.br](mailto:victor.cruzesilva@ufpr.br), Professor at Federal University of Paraná (UFPR), Brazil.

**Abstract:** The early decades of the twentieth century witnessed a far-reaching growth in empirical exercises designed to measure the cost of living. Brazil was no exception to this movement, and the first studies of this nature for that country surfaced between 1935 and 1939. Among these, three deserve special attention for their scientifically-sound bases. These are the studies of Horace Davis, Samuel Lowrie, and Bruno Rudolfer, professors of the Free School of Sociology and Politics of São Paulo, which investigated the cost of living in connection with the pursuit of a proper minimum wage in Brazil. The aim of this article is to revisit their pioneering efforts to measure the cost of living and to indicate how these studies touched upon the search for a minimum wage in Brazil.

**Key Words:** Twentieth century, minimum wage, Brazil.

**25. Título: The Diversity of Economic Classifications: From (Natural) Kinds to kinds**

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollos metodológicos en la teoría económica.

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**Abstract:** Several authors have examined economic classifications with the aim of diagnosing the discipline. What we refer to as the standard strategy involves evaluating whether economic classifications meet a set of criteria commonly associated with the notion of natural kinds. The first objective of this paper is to show the implementation of this strategy by various prominent authors. The second objective is to show the limitations of the standard strategy and outline a new one. In contrast to the standard strategy, this new strategy rejects general theories of natural kinds—that is, theories that postulate a single type of natural kind with properties believed to generally represent natural kinds across science. The starting point of the new strategy is the recognition that there are multiple legitimate ways to divide the same domain, each motivated by different human aims.

**Key words:** natural kinds, economic classifications, universality, mind dependence, scientific stagnation, human aims, epistemic and non-epistemic values.

**26. Título: A Problem as Much of Economic Theory as of Statistical Technique: the Walsh–Edgeworth Debate on Index Numbers, 1921–1925**

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollos metodológicos en la teoría económica.

**Autor(es):** Victor Cruz-e-Silva, [victor.cruzesilva@ufpr.br](mailto:victor.cruzesilva@ufpr.br), Adjunct Professor at Federal University of Paraná (UFPR), Brazil.

**Abstract:** Correa Moylan Walsh (1862–1936) was a monetary economist of the early twentieth century, mostly remembered for his contributions to the theory of index numbers. Francis Ysidro Edgeworth (1845–



1926) was a renowned mathematical economist, remembered as one of the great masters of the discipline. Walsh was an adamant defender of a deterministic, axiomatic approach to the theory of index numbers, whereas Edgeworth favored probabilistic approaches and thought index-number theorists should not close themselves to alternative methods. Holding contrasting views about the theory of index numbers, they engaged in a fierce debate in the first half of the 1920s—a period marked by several quarrels on the subject. The main points in dispute between them were the existence of an ideal formula for index numbers and the use of probability in the measurement of price variations. The goal of this paper is to explore this debate and its underpinnings.

**Key words:** Correa Moylan Walsh, Francis Ysidro Edgeworth, Index Numbers.

**27. Título:** *Indulging in fantasy: Raúl Prebisch, World Bank economists, and conditional lending in the 1960s*

**Eje Temático:** International experts, political regimes and resource-use programs in Latin America: from land reforms to commodity trade (1955-1975).

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**Abstract:** When the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) concluded its first general session in June 1964, the delegates instructed the World Bank to devise a mechanism for tackling unexpected shortfalls of export revenues of developing countries. The World Bank economists prepared a study of such a mechanism, titled Supplementary Finance Scheme (hereafter 'Scheme'). In exchange for policy changes, the Scheme promised timely financial assistance for countries during balance of payments struggles. Immediately after its publication, the Scheme enjoyed extraordinary support, ranging from the Global North and Global South to international bodies, experts, and intellectuals, such as Raúl Prebisch, the first Secretary-General of UNCTAD. For several years, the Bank's economists elaborated the details of the Scheme and advocated for it throughout the world at conferences, seminars, and in discussions with governments and other international organizations. Yet, the Scheme never saw the light of day, and the Bank did not move to a similar type of lending – conditional policy-based lending – until the introduction of Structural Adjustment Loans (SALs) in 1979. Based on previously untapped archival documents, this paper examines the short lifespan of the Scheme and its intended function. The story of the Scheme's rise and fall sheds light on the complex and evolving relationships among developed and developing countries, the development architecture of the age, and the trajectory of UNCTAD, the World Bank, and their representatives in the late 1960s. It also places the Bank's later adoption of SALs in sharper perspective.

**Key words:** World Bank – UNCTAD – Supplementary Finance Scheme – Raúl Prebisch – International Development – Program Lending – Conditionality – Structural Adjustment.



**28. Título: “The most important research project”: the World Bank and the commodity problem of international development in the 1960s**

**Eje Temático:** El papel de las instituciones en el desarrollo del pensamiento económico.

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**Abstract:** This paper reconstructs the brief but intense involvement of the World Bank with the commodity problem in the 1960s. It argues that the organizational changes linked to the rise of economic expertise at the Bank moved the institution to the center of the debates on stabilizing international commodity prices, creating international buffer stock facilities, and engaging in diversification and industrialization development projects. The article shows that the Bank was much closer to Prebisch-style structuralism entrenched in organizations like UNCTAD and CEPAL than what the conventional view of the Bank would suggest. It also discusses the end of the Bank’s commodity episode at the advent of Robert S. McNamara’s presidency in the late 1960s and offers new insights on the trajectory of the World Bank in international development in the 1960s and 1970s.

**Key Words:** World Bank – Commodity Problem – International Development – Terms of Trade – Robert McNamara – Diversification – Coffee – Decade of Development.

**29. Título: Estado, nacionalismo e industrialización: Hélio Jaguaribe y el debate sobre el desarrollismo**

**Eje Temático:** Enfoques contemporáneos y alternativos en la historia del pensamiento económico latinoamericano.

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**Introducción:** El eclecticismo metodológico inherente a las ciencias sociales garantiza, para un mismo objeto de examen, observaciones tan múltiples como dispares. A través de sus propias visiones, condicionadas por los elementos más específicos, los intelectuales construyen interpretaciones a la luz de sus distintos repertorios teóricos y experimentales, estableciendo así el debate obligatorio que subyace al método científico. La trayectoria académica de Hélio Jaguaribe parece corroborar la universalidad de esta breve digresión preambular. Sociólogo autodidacta no iniciado formalmente en el conocimiento económico, la trayectoria de Jaguaribe justifica la distinción que la literatura le otorga consensuadamente: la de estar, junto a otros nombres, en la vanguardia de los estudios desarrollistas latinoamericanos.

**Key words:** Hélio Jaguaribe. Developmentalism. Nationalism.

**30. Título: El pensamiento ambiental de Enrique Leff: el diálogo de saberes**



**Eje Temático:** Enfoques contemporáneos y alternativos en la historia del pensamiento económico latinoamericano.

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**Introducción:** Este documento tiene como objetivo desarrollar la propuesta metodológica de Enrique Leff orientada a generar conocimiento para superar la crisis ambiental actual, resultado de una crisis epistemológica o de conocimiento, a partir del encuentro entre diversos, a la que el autor ha denominado: Diálogo de Saberes. El autor propone esta herramienta metodología como una alternativa a las propuestas de otras escuelas de pensamiento que, si bien aceptan la complejidad de la realidad, no logran superar la “racionalidad económica” dominante que sustenta al sistema capitalista de producción y mantiene los principios y valores de una Modernidad, fruto de la Ilustración europea y que se ha expandido en el planeta gracias a diversos procesos de globalización.

**Key words:** Enrique Leff. Environmental economics. Dialogue of Knowledge.

### 31. **Título:** El Capitalismo Periférico de Don Raúl: un proyecto intelectual

**Eje Temático:** Enfoques contemporáneos y alternativos en la historia del pensamiento económico latinoamericano.

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**Resumen:** En este artículo hemos defendido que el libro Capitalismo Periférico de Raúl Prebisch, publicado en 1981, es parte de un proyecto intelectual que empezó en el preludio en la década anterior. Con el objetivo de perfeccionar la periodización en torno a la dicha “última etapa” intelectual de Raúl Prebisch, proponemos reconstituir el itinerario del argentino argumentando que hubo una “fase de preparación” (1971-1975), cuando revisaba sus ideas y prepara un nuevo curso sobre el desarrollo económico. A continuación, alegamos que su liderazgo bajo a la Revista de la Cepal le permitió sintetizar y revisar sus ideas por medio de la publicación de una trilogía de ensayos, ganando así tiempo para preparar su libro final.

**Key words:** Underdevelopment. Peripheral Capitalism. Raúl Prebisch.

### 32. **Título:** How do Heterodox and Mainstream Journals Approach Climate Change? A Bibliometric Analysis

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

**Autor(es):** José Maltaca, [jose.maltaca@gmail.com](mailto:jose.maltaca@gmail.com), Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil.

**Abstract:** Climate change is a pressing issue in economics. The way economists treat this matter impacts on how economic policy makers act to thwart it. Different segments within economic literature have different concepts and ideas on how important these matters are and how to treat it in terms of methodology. A broad segmentation is that between heterodox and mainstream economics. In order to capture these differences, we build a bibliometric analysis of the fifteen most relevant mainstream and heterodox journals, using Lee and Cronin's (2010) classification. The most cited references analysis points towards a clear segmentation between heterodox and mainstream economics' journals: the former rely on papers criticizing market-based solutions to climate change such as carbon markets, while the latter are based on mathematical modeling on empirical findings of climate change impacts on agriculture, mortality and economic growth. Moreover, the increase in papers concerning climate change is more significant among heterodox journals in than in mainstream journals. The cluster analysis shows an isolation among the most cited works in heterodox works, while it indicates a cohesive intellectual structure among the mainstream works.

**Key words:** Heterodoxy. Mainstream. Climate Change. Bibliometrics.

**33. Título: Reexaminando el estructuralismo latinoamericano. Hacia un paradigma alternativo de cara a las transformaciones globales**

Eje Temático: Enfoques contemporáneos y alternativos en la historia del pensamiento económico latinoamericano.

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**Abstract:** Latin American structuralism, which had its intellectual epicenter in the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC), emerged as a critical response to orthodox economic paradigms in the second half of the 20th century. However, the rise of neoliberalism relegated both structuralism and ECLAC, and later neostructuralism did not achieve the same impact. Although both structuralism and neostructuralism have advocated for structural change, this remains a challenge in Latin America and the Caribbean after more than 70 years. In this context, this article examines the validity of the theses and methodological perspectives of Latin American structuralism and neostructuralism in the face of the current technological, socioeconomic and geopolitical global transformations. In particular, this article focuses on six main themes: vision of development, main challenges addressed, the role of the State, the capital-labour relationship, gender relations, and the conceptualisation of the relationship between development and nature. The analysis incorporates elements of institutional economics, political economics and ecology, and feminist economics, with the objective of contributing to the debate towards an alternative development paradigm for Latin America and the Caribbean.

**Key words:** Structuralism, neostructuralism, digital transformation, just transition, Latin America and the Caribbean.

#### **34. Título: Adam Smith and Sympathetic Cosmopolitanism**

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

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**Abstract:** Is cosmopolitanism something to explain or is it the lack of cosmopolitanism something to explain? Is cosmopolitanism an end result or a starting point? The answer depends on the anthropological assumptions one makes. If human beings are assumed to be isolated individuals, then cosmopolitanism is something to explain, a possible end result. But if human beings are assumed to be intrinsically social, then cosmopolitanism is a starting point and what needs to be explained is its absence. I suggest that for Adam Smith humans are intrinsically social and thus his starting point is cosmopolitanism. Given human natural sociability, part of Smith's task is to explain the absence of cosmopolitanism, which he attributes to either dire living conditions or the ability of some special interest groups to affect public opinion to their benefits.

**Key words:** Adam Smith, Cosmopolitanism. Individuals.

#### **35. Título: Rosenstein-Rodan and his time in Vienna**

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

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**Abstract:** The aim of the article is to understand the intellectual milieu of Rosenstein-Rodan's academic training, as well as the context in which he wrote his first works and their content. Of Austrian origin, Rosenstein-Rodan was one of the pioneers of Development Theory in the mid-twentieth century. However, little has been studied about his period in Vienna, under the influence of the Austrian School, as well as on his first publications on topics pertaining to this school of thought. To this end, the article outlines Vienna's intellectual environment during Rosenstein-Rodan's formative and early career years. Subsequently, the article addresses some of the works, collaborations, and research interests developed by the author in that period. Finally, it also explores his departure from the city in the midst of the rising anti-Semitism, the extensive emigration of his colleagues, and work and research opportunities abroad.

**Key words:** Rosenstein-Rodan; austrian school.



**36. Título: La historia de la historia del pensamiento económico en América Latina**

**Eje Temático:** Evolución de la historia del pensamiento económico.

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**Introducción:** Esta ponencia ofrece una mirada respecto a la evolución de la historia del pensamiento económico en América Latina (HPEAL). Además de una serie de estudios más tradicionales enfocados mayormente sobre la doctrina cepalina o las teorías de la dependencia, se ha verificado en las últimas décadas un importante auge y renovación del campo. Nuevos enfoques historiográficos y metodologías de investigación han permitido abordar novedosos objetos de estudio. Esto permitió ir más allá de las “grandes obras” o los “grandes pensadores”, que habían sido los temas privilegiados hasta no hace mucho, y pasar a analizar otros vehículos, actores e instancias de debates económicos. Esto, además de enriquecer el conocimiento histórico sobre la producción intelectual latinoamericana, ha propiciado un mayor intercambio y debate con investigaciones de otras regiones del mundo. Por eso, el objetivo es abordar a continuación los grandes lineamientos y aportes de la literatura disponible sobre la HPEAL, tomando en consideración tanto los resultados de la producción historiográfica “clásica” como, muy especialmente, los avances logrados más recientemente y que han permitido obtener una nueva mirada sobre los principales debates económicos presentados en América Latina desde el período colonial hasta la fecha. Para esto, además de una introducción explorando el cambio historiográfico mencionado, se propone realizar un estudio cuantitativo sobre las ponencias presentadas en las primeras ocho conferencias sobre Historia del Pensamiento Económico en América Latina, a fin de obtener una caracterización temática del estado actual de la disciplina.

**Key words:** History. Economic thought. Latin America.

**37. Título: Agreement is money: Beyond the chartalist reading of Adam Smith.**

**Eje Temático:** Evolución de la historia del pensamiento económico.

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**Abstract:** This article shows that Adam Smith is the precursor of neither the orthodox nor the heterodox view of money, as has been doubly argued. According to him, money arose neither as a medium of exchange introduced to overcome the difficulties of barter, as in the orthodox view, nor as a unit of account established by the state, as in the heterodox view. On the contrary, as this article shows, for him money arises from that agreement on the valuation of mutual services that originally takes place in exchange. Money, thus, emerges spontaneously in exchange, but, contrary to the orthodox view, it emerges primarily as a measure of value. At the same time, if the state can intervene to guarantee the

universality of a means of payment to settle claims and debts, for Smith this is only the fruit of the historical process and not its beginning, as in the heterodox view.

**Key words:** Adam Smith, chartalism, money, credit, agreement.

**38. Título: General equilibrium models with rationing: The making of a 'European specialty'**

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollos metodológicos en la teoría económica.

**Autor(es):**

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**Abstract:** Unlike the U.S., Europe was a hotbed for general-equilibrium models with rationing (GEMR). Our goal is to explain how and why GEMR became a "European specialty" (Portes, 1987: p. 1332). We show how research on GEMR took off and developed in France and Belgium from the mid-1970s, before expanding all around Europe. We also argue that three main factors enabled the deployment of GEMR in Europe over the 1970s and 1980s. First, GEMR opened up research opportunities in areas in which European economists had specific interests (e.g., general equilibrium theory). Second, GEMR benefited from the support of some leading academic figures who mobilized institutional resources to keep stimulating research over years (e.g., Jacques Drèze, at the Center for Operations Research and Econometrics). Third, there were problems specific to the Old Continent that stimulated research on GEMR, namely persistent unemployment in Western Europe and planning in Eastern Europe.

**Key words:** General equilibrium models with quantity rationing, Disequilibrium econometrics, European macroeconomics.

**39. Título: Bioeconomy and degrowth: from the Georgescu-Roegen' original idea to the contemporary times**

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

**Autor(es):** Author: Rodolfo Vaz Oliveira Aguiar, [rodvaz88@gmail.com](mailto:rodvaz88@gmail.com), M.A. in World Political Economy (Federal University of ABC, Brazil)

**Abstract:** Georgescu-Roegen was the first author to expressly present the concept of bioeconomics in 1975, conceiving it as an approach to relating the economic process with its biological origin. Degrowth was a concept that hardly featured explicitly at the end of his career, but it proved to be an important



conclusion of the theoretical nexus he developed based on his bioeconomics understanding. The importance of his contribution, although undeniable from a theoretical point of view, still has an uncertain correspondence with the bioeconomical strategies and the sustainable development agendas that have been promoted in the literature and in official bodies. However, at this point, there were only disconnected references to bioeconomic models and uses of biomass that bear some relation to what the literature has been considering relevant within the bioeconomy, which may be indicative of the temporal disconnect between Georgescu-Roegen's conception of the bioeconomy and 21st century bioeconomic strategies. His conception is considered to be one of the first of the so-called strong sustainability approach. At the present time, there are bioeconomy visions and narratives outside the mainstream that stand for strong sustainability, such as the bioecological bioeconomy and the bioeconomy of sociobiodiversity. This paper aims to explore the connection between Georgescu-Roegen's ideas about bioeconomics and degrowth in the existing literature. It will outline the development of these two concepts in his thinking and investigate whether the current literature aligns with the author's original ideas. The goal is to determine where and how this connection exists in contemporary discussions, given the current state of knowledge and research.

**Key words:** Georgescu-Roegen, Bioeconomy, Degrowth, Economic Thought, Natural Resources.

**40. Título:** Intellectual and political sociability between ECLAC and CIEPLAN during the Chilean authoritarian regime (1973-1990): opposition to the Chicago Boys and neo-structuralism

**Eje Temático:** El papel de las instituciones en el desarrollo del pensamiento económico.

**Autor(es):** Marcos Taroco Resende, [marcostaroco07@hotmail.com](mailto:marcostaroco07@hotmail.com), PhD student in Economics at the CEDEPLAR/UFGM. Master in Economics from UNIFAL-MG. This study was financed by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior – Brasil (CAPES).

**Abstract:** The neoliberal experience of the Chilean authoritarian regime (1973-1990) was a radical response against the development strategy based on state-led import substitution industrialization. This model had been influenced in Latin America in general, and specifically in Chile, by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) since the 1950s. Although ECLAC's ideas and history are the subject of great interest in the historiography, there are no works that systematically address ECLAC's role during the Chilean authoritarian regime in its host country, a gap this work aims to address. I argue that, during this period, ECLAC economists developed a political and intellectual sociability with members of the Corporation of Studies for Latin America (CIEPLAN), opposing the neoliberal economic policies of the Chicago Boys.

**Key words:** ECLAC; Chilean authoritarian regime; CIEPLAN; neo-structuralism.

**41. Título:** Optimists in the andes: the impact of the french liberal school on economic education in 19th century andean america



**Eje Temático:** Enfoques contemporáneos y alternativos en la historia del pensamiento económico latinoamericano.

**Autor(es):** Francisco A. Borja & Jose M. Menudo, [jmmenudo@gmail.com](mailto:jmmenudo@gmail.com), Universidad Pablo de Olavide, España.

**Abstract:** This paper examines the influence of the French liberal school in the formation of the Andean republics—Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, and Chile. Our primary focus lies on the teaching of political economy during the last two thirds of the 19th century. Our scrutiny to the chairs of political economy and a text mining analysis of their textbooks allows us to conclude that the French liberal school exerted a stronger influence compared to its British counterpart. In addition, the influence varied from the Chilean enthusiast reception to the political obstacles in the case of Colombia.

**Key words:** French liberal economists, Latin America, Spread of economic ideas, Teaching of Political Economy.

**42. Título:** La irrupción de los métodos experimentales. Un análisis epistemológico del “Giro Empírico” en economía.

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollos metodológicos en la teoría económica.

**Autor(es):** Nicolás Berneman, [nberneman@hotmail.com](mailto:nberneman@hotmail.com), UBA- CIECE, Argentina.

**Abstract:** En los últimos años se ha extendido el uso del término “giro empírico” para hacer referencia a un cambio en el modo de hacer economía que tuvo lugar entre finales del SXX y comienzos del SXXI. Según la interpretación más extendida, este término sugiere que la profesión económica fue dejando a un lado el predominio de los estudios teóricos y comenzó a valorar cada vez más las investigaciones empíricas (Einav & Levin, 2014; Rodrik, 2015; Offer & Söderberg, 2016,). Si bien existen diferentes trabajos que sustentan esa interpretación de índole cuantitativa (Hamermesh 2013, Colander 2015, Angrist et al., 2017), existe una dimensión menos explorada del Giro Empírico que está relacionada con el auge de los métodos experimentales y cuasi-experimentales (Panhans & Singleton 2017). Profundizando esta dimensión, y como complemento de la interpretación cuantitativa, en el presente trabajo mostramos que las nuevas investigaciones no se caracterizan únicamente por incorporar una mayor cantidad de evidencia, sino que la novedad epistemológica viene dada por un cambio cualitativo en relación al tipo de evidencia. En particular, mientras que previo al giro prevaleció el uso de evidencia observacional, la expansión de los métodos experimentales en el SXXI les permitió a los economistas contar con evidencia de mejor calidad: la evidencia experimental.

**Key words:** Epistemology. Experimental economics. Empirical turn.

**43. Título: Women Economists in the Original American Institutional Economics: 1900-1939: Identification and Relevance of their Contributions as a Case of proto- feminist institutionalism.**

**Eje Temático:** El rol de las ideas de Thorstein Veblen en la reflexión económica en Iberoamérica: su pasado, presente y futuro.

**Autor(es):** Adrián de León Arias, [adriandeleonarias@cucea.udg.mx](mailto:adriandeleonarias@cucea.udg.mx), Universidad de Guadalajara, México.

**Abstract:** The characterization of the role of women economists in Original American Institutional Economics (OAEI), which could be considered a proto-institutional feminism, remains to be elaborated. The primary purpose of this article is to integrate relevant documentation on endeavors and contributions of women economists between 1901 and 1939 within the Original American Institutionalism Economics (AOIE). In this article, I argue that women economists within the analytical framework of the AOIE made relevant contributions to fields such as the theory of consumption, savings, labor women, and feminism economics. Concerning policy issues, they developed instruments of "social control" such as unemployment insurance, workmen/workwomen compensation, consumer protection, public works, institutional feminism, and various forms of government planning. Even more, this article discusses the statement that after the pioneering work of Thorstein Veblen and Charlotte Perkins Gilman in the early XX Century on the social and economic status of women, the issue was entirely overlooked by institutional economics.

**Key words:** Women. Economics. Economic theory.

**44. Título: El desenvolvimiento de las ideas de Thorstein Veblen en Iberoamérica: 1944-2022.**

**Eje Temático:** El rol de las ideas de Thorstein Veblen en la reflexión económica en Iberoamérica: su pasado, presente y futuro.

**Autor(es):** Adrián de León Arias, [adriandeleonarias@cucea.udg.mx](mailto:adriandeleonarias@cucea.udg.mx), Universidad de Guadalajara, México.

**Abstract:** In this article, I identify a list of authors and publications that were edited in Ibero-America and that have contributed to the expansion of the ideas of the social economist Thorstein Veblen (1857-1929). Moreover, I have identified publications exploring Veblen's ideas and Spanish translation on Veblen's work since 1944. There, I observe that there is a consistent list of publications on Veblen, with a larger share after the decade 1990's and whose more original contributions in the region is related on economic development and on the analysis of some socio cultural phenomena, as well as a significant cluster of researchers in Brazil.

**Key words:** Veblen, history of social and economic thought, Ibero-america.

**45. Título: Pensamiento económico y deuda pública en España (1814-1844)**

**Eje Temático:** Enfoques contemporáneos y alternativos en la historia del pensamiento económico latinoamericano.

**Autor(es):** José Manuel Menudo, [jmmenudo@gmail.com](mailto:jmmenudo@gmail.com), Universidad Pablo de Olavide, España.

**Abstract:** La difícil situación de las finanzas públicas al inicio del siglo XIX en España genera un debate sobre la necesaria reforma fiscal tras la lenta disolución del Antiguo régimen y el nacimiento de las constituciones liberales. Las ideas y los debates fiscales sobre estas reformas han sido largamente analizadas por la literatura (Estapé 1964, Comín y Vallejo, 2002; Martín Rodríguez, 2009; San Julián, 2012). No así el debate de ideas sobre la deuda pública en España, que no ha merecido una atención específica, aunque numerosos y reconocidos autores del periodo publicasen trabajos monográficos sobre la cuestión (Canga Argüelles, José Joaquín de Mora, José Antonio Ponzoa, Román Martínez de Montaos o Pío Pita Pizarro). Algunos trabajos han tratado la cuestión de la deuda en autores como Canga Argüelles (Comín, 2000; López Castellano, 2005; Carmagnani, 2016), Flores Estrada o Joaquín de Mora (Astigarraga & Zabalza, 2017). La cuestión de la deuda se había convertido en un debate significativo y no únicamente porque se sucedan las suspensiones de pagos de la Real Hacienda (1823, 1836, 1844), también por la histórica discusión sobre la idoneidad del «método inglés» de la deuda pública iniciada en el siglo XVIII, por la controversia sobre la emisión pública de papel moneda (vales reales) o por la conveniencia de un banco de referencia (el Banco de San Carlos, posteriormente el Banco de San Fernando). A toda esta riqueza de contenidos se incorpora una acalorada crítica a la Economía política, a partir de los años 1820, intensificadas durante la década ominosa (1823-1832) cuando el círculo industrialista de López de Peñalver llega al poder e impulsa disciplinas e instituciones alternativas como la ciencia administrativa o la ciencia de la hacienda. En este trabajo analizamos la irrupción de estas cuestiones en el debate sobre la deuda pública, donde los discursos de la Economía política –J.-B. Say, Thomas Malthus, Jeremy Bentham o David Ricardo no tendrán posiciones similares sobre esta cuestión (Dome, 2004)– se confrontan con otras visiones de la deuda pública. Empezamos este trabajo con los debates iniciado en las Cortes de Cádiz hasta la aprobación parlamentaria de la fiscalidad liberal en 1844, distinguiendo entre autores hacendistas, economistas y autores de «arbitrios» para eliminar la deuda pública. Encontramos que en España la institucionalización de la enseñanza de la Economía política generó una literatura pesimista sobre los efectos de la deuda que abarcaba la casi totalidad de los manuales. Podríamos decir que la amplitud de posturas teóricas sobre la deuda en siglo XVIII en toda Europa dio paso a una visión única plasmada en los manuales de Economía política de la primera mitad del siglo XIX. Pero no por ellos se acabó el debate sobre la deuda en España. También aparecieron otras posturas, bajo la forma de disciplinas alternativas a la Economía política, e incluso distintas tesis entre los “economistas” con una relevancia tal que los actores parlamentarios harán usos de ellas para justificar sus opiniones sobre las leyes tributarias.

**Key words:** Spain. Public finances. Tax Reform. Nineteenth century.

**46. Título:** The influence of anarcho-syndicalism on Thorstein Veblen

**Eje Temático:** El rol de las ideas de Thorstein Veblen en la reflexión económica en Iberoamérica: su pasado, presente y futuro

**Autor(es):**

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- Manuel Ramon Souza Luz, Federal University of ABC, Brazil.

**Abstract:** Thorstein Veblen was a cornerstone of American economics. His writings are associated with the birth of American Institutionalism, an important segment of economics in the US. It disputed the mainstream of American economics with the neoclassical approach. According to Wesley Mitchell, the golden years of Veblen's writings were his period at the University of Chicago, 1892-1906. In fact, Veblen's bestseller, *The Theory of the Leisure Class*, was published in 1899, and another of his seminal books, *The Theory of Business Enterprise*, in 1904. These books are the most studied in Veblen's biography. However, Veblen offered analytical perspectives associated with other environments, unlike that offered by the University of Chicago. This article examines Veblen's time as an editor of *The Dial*, an avant-garde political magazine. Our study argues that during his period in *The Dial*, Veblen had close contact with progressive thinkers and social movements such as anarcho-syndicalism. *The Dial* was located in Greenwich Village, New York, where debates on a better life after the First World War armistice were held.

**Key words:** Thorstein Veblen, anarcho-syndicalism, sabotage.

**47. Título:** Debates on inheritance among economists in the 19th and 20th centuries with a focus on the surprising case of France

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

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**Introducción:** Wealth inequality has always been much higher than income inequality throughout history and across countries since data are available (Chancel et al. 2022): income is concentrated, whereas wealth is "hyperconcentrated" (Piketty 2020). This extreme concentration of global wealth is not specific to undemocratic regions of the world, which would lower the global mean. The 2022 World Inequality Report reveals the persistence of extremely hierarchical private property systems on all continents, irrespective of the political institutions the societies have opted for and irrespective of their level of economic development. North America, the world's richest region in terms of GDP per capita, is also one of the most unequal when it comes to wealth ownership (Chancel et al. 2022). On top of that, wealth and income inequalities are generally cumulative: people in the top 10% in terms of income are more or less the same than those in the top 10% in terms of wealth. Therefore, when social justice is at stake, one has to pay particular attention to wealth inequality. Piketty and his team in particular have highlighted in a serie of studies that since the 1980s "capital is back" (Piketty and Zucman 2014). They show that



concentration levels of capital (measured by the share of the top percentile in the total capital) tend to reach again that, which were prevailing before the First World War after a long period of inequality reduction (shaping a U-curve).

**Key words:** Economistas franceses. Desigualdad. Perspectivas teóricas.

**48. Título: La génesis de la teoría económica contemporánea: contenidos prioritarios en los nuevos cursos de historia del pensamiento económico en pregrado**

**Eje Temático:** Tendencias teóricas en la enseñanza de la historia del pensamiento económico

**Autor(es):** Alexander Tobón, [alexander.tobon@udea.edu.co](mailto:alexander.tobon@udea.edu.co), Profesor Titular, Departamento de Economía, Grupo de Macroeconomía Aplicada, Universidad de Antioquia, Colombia.

**Abstract:** The trend toward a reduction in the history of economic thought courses in undergraduate economics programs has accelerated in recent years. The curricular teams have seen the need to review the syllabus of these courses and proceed with a reorganization of the contents, without being able to have any conceptual reference that allows them to prioritize and prioritize the most substantial contents, in alignment with the learning results of the different Economics programs. The objective of this document is to identify the contents of economic thought that are core, which is why they constitute a conceptual reference that can guide the curricular review. It is proposed to reconstruct a history of economic thought at the undergraduate or graduate level around three major paradigms. First, the coordination of individual economic decisions through prices. Second, the determination of the level of employment of the factors of production and, third, economic fluctuations or the business cycle. This proposal aims to maintain in force a history of economic thought focused on the study of the evaluation of economic theory, recognizing the plurality of schools of thought, its main authors, and its most representative works.

**Key words:** History of economic thoughts. Undergraduate programs. Education in economics.

**49. Título: El problema de la teoría económica según Rudolf Hilferding: sobre el objeto, método y lugar de la economía política en las ciencias sociales**

**Eje Temático:** Evolución de la historia del pensamiento económico.

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**Introducción:** Rudolf Hilferding es principalmente conocido por haber sido el autor de El Capital Financiero, considerada la obra económica más influyente dentro de la literatura marxista exceptuando El Capital mismo (Howard y King, 1989, 100) y también por su “contracrítica” a Böhm-Bawerk, posiblemente la más famosa defensa de la doctrina económica de Marx frente a las objeciones de la economía marginalista (Sweezy, 1949). También es recordado por haber sido el ministro de finanzas de la República

de Weimar en dos situaciones críticas como lo fueron la hiperinflación de 1923 y el período inmediatamente previo a la Gran Depresión de 1929, al que sobrevino el ascenso del nazismo. El interés en su obra ha revivido notablemente durante las últimas dos décadas como un autor pionero en los procesos de “financiarización” del capitalismo (Lapavitsas, 2011, Guillén, 2014, Pierre Manigat, 2020), por su análisis teórico de la corporación moderna y la capitalización bursátil (Marois, 2012, Sotiropoulos, 2015, Dellheim, 2022), la teoría del imperialismo (Day y Gaidó, 2011) y por su influencia sobre otros autores como Schumpeter y Kalecki (Michaelides y Milios, 2015, Toporowski, 2021). El propósito de esta ponencia es modesto y solo puede ser comprendido como una porción de ese proyecto de investigación más general. Buscaremos reconstruir la concepción de Hilferding sobre el objeto de la economía política, su método característico y su relación con las ciencias sociales en general. Hilferding carece de un trabajo extenso y sistemático en el que presente sus puntos de vista sobre estas cuestiones. Sin embargo, en distintos pasajes de su obra podemos rastrear elementos que nos permitirán reconstruir a grandes trazos sus definiciones más relevantes sobre estos puntos.

**Key words:** Economic theory. Marxism. Rudolf Hilferding.

#### **50. Título: ¿Manuel Belgrano fisiócrata? Aportes para un nuevo abordaje**

**Eje Temático:** Enfoques contemporáneos y alternativos en la historia del pensamiento económico latinoamericano.

**Autor(es):** Federico Reche, [federico.reche@unc.edu.ar](mailto:federico.reche@unc.edu.ar), Universidad Nacional de Córdoba / Universidad Católica de Salta.

**Introducción:** Manuel Belgrano (1770-1820) es considerado, en Argentina, un referente del pensamiento económico nacional. Su labor intelectual y su formación académica, vinculada al campo de la naciente economía política, así como sus intervenciones en el debate de las elites ilustradas rioplatenses respecto a los asuntos del comercio y la producción han otorgado razones para su permanente recuperación como la referencia en temas económicos, al interior del panteón de próceres nacionales. Su nombre aparece en colecciones y empresas editoriales vinculadas a la economía, en bibliotecas universitarias de las facultades de economía del país, en premios y reconocimientos académicos y científicos, entre otras. Este trabajo, como inicio de una empresa de más largo alcance destinada a indagar y analizar la recepción y circulación de ideas económicas a fines del S XVIII y comienzos del S XIX en el espacio rioplatense, pretende investigar la perspectiva y los aportes de Belgrano en el plano de las ideas económicas en un espacio periférico. En este trabajo buscamos realizar cierto balance crítico de las producciones historiográficas que han tratado la figura de Belgrano como economista, traductor y funcionario virreinal a cargo del Consulado de Comercio de Buenos Aires, que nos permita dar cuenta de los principales aportes y limitaciones de cara a nuevas indagaciones. Intentaremos reconstruir las razones por las que se ha considerado a Belgrano como un fisiócrata y ponderar si su relevancia como traductor y difusor de ciertos textos fundamentales de la nueva ciencia francesa alcanzan para afirmar su pertenencia a la Ecole. Luego repasaremos algunas de las más importantes obras sobre las ideas económicas de Belgrano destacando el debate respecto de las múltiples influencias presentes en sus escritos. Al final, planteamos desde dónde, según nuestra

perspectiva, se debería avanzar en el estudio de las ideas económicas de Belgrano y las implicancias de la difusión de la Economía Política en el espacio americano.

**Key words:** Manuel Belgrano. Argentinian economic thought. Eighteenth century. Nineteenth century.

**51. Título: El pensamiento económico sobre el papel de las transnacionales en la industria mexicana a partir de las aportaciones de un autor latinoamericano (1973-1984)**

**Eje Temático:** Medio siglo de pensamiento económico y su impacto en la política industrial en México y América Latina, 1970 a 2020.

**Autor(es):** Dra. Esperanza Fujigaki Cruz, [esperanzafujigaki@gmail.com](mailto:esperanzafujigaki@gmail.com), Facultad de Economía, UNAM, México.

**Introducción:** Durante el siglo XX se desplegó una amplia gama de ejes de análisis dentro del pensamiento económico mexicano y latinoamericano. Al ser México parte del contexto internacional y, al mismo tiempo, corresponder a una región definida como América Latina, las distintas etapas del desarrollo de su industria reflejan los entrelazamientos entre varios niveles espacio-temporales: el mundial, el regional y el nacional. En este entramado, florecieron diferentes interpretaciones sobre la historia económica de la industria mexicana. Como fragmento de una investigación colectiva y personal en curso, donde se prioriza el análisis acerca de las causas del desarrollo industrial y tecnológico en nuestros países, la política industrial, el papel de las empresas transnacionales, la globalización, el neoliberalismo y el estudio sobre estos temas en pensadores latinoamericanos, en la presente ponencia se abordarán los textos de Fernando Fajnzylber, intelectual chileno con profesiones de ingeniero civil y economista, investigador, profesor universitario y asesor de organismos de las Naciones Unidas como la Comisión Económica para América Latina (CEPAL), que vivió y trabajó en México algunos años. Se examinarán aspectos de su pensamiento en libros publicados a partir de la década de 1970, por editoriales mexicanas, así como en revistas como el Trimestre Económico, de la cual formó parte en su comité editorial durante un periodo. La revista, de publicación trimestral, es editada por el Fondo de Cultura Económica, trascendente empresa pública editorial mexicana. En este breve escrito nos introducimos en los planteamientos teóricos, metodológicos y de la importancia que el autor concede a la investigación histórico-económica, en la base de su interpretación de las empresas transnacionales, para definir las y comprender su comportamiento. Además de ubicar algunos de los procesos primordiales de su concepción sobre el papel de las transnacionales en el camino industrial de México y América Latina.

**Key words:** Economic thought. nineteenth century. Mexico. Industrial development.

**52. Título: What are the distinctive features of Lab in the Field Experiments? Insights from Colombian Experimentalists**

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollos metodológicos en la teoría económica.

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**Abstract:** The use of the so-called lab in the field experiments (LFEs) within experimental economics has exploded in the last two decades. From 2013 to 2022 more than 1,400 academic articles have been published containing the terms "lab in the field experiment" somewhere in the text. However, the differences between LFEs and other types of experiments in economics, such as laboratory experiments, artefactual field experiments (AFE) and framed field experiments (FFE) -initially defined in the taxonomy proposed by Harrison and List (2004)- remain blurred. LFEs are often misidentified with Randomised Controlled Trials (RCTs) even though the two methods have stark methodological and historical differences (Favereau and Nagatsu, 2020; Nagatsu and Favereau, 2020). This paper aims to extend the understanding of LFEs through the study of the practices of experimentalists, specifically based on semi structured interviews with lab in the field experimentalists who have worked in Colombia. The Colombian case was chosen for two main reasons. One, the Colombian researcher Juan Camilo Cárdenas is one of the three pioneers (along with Abigail Barr and Joe Henrich) in the use of LFEs and has carried out a wide variety of experiments in Colombian territory since the 1990s. Two, there is a vibrant community of lab-in-the-field experimentalists in Colombia of at least 20 researchers who are scattered in different universities and fields such as Economics, Management and Rural Studies. Based on preliminary findings, I argue throughout the essay that there are at least two characteristics that make LFEs different from other experiments in economics. Firstly, as suggested by Cárdenas et al. (2013) and Candelo-Londoño and Eckel (2021), some types of LFEs are intended to make the experiment a teaching tool in which participants can learn. Some interviewees extended this view by suggesting that LFEs are a two-way learning device for both participants and research experimentalists. Secondly, the use of experiments in the field has in many cases involved engaging with other disciplines (e.g., anthropology, sociology, ecology). These other disciplines have played a historical role in the emergence of LFEs as a research methodology within economics and have also played a role in shaping the relationship between researcher and the "subjects" participating in the experiment. The text is organized as follows. The first section presents an overview of field experiments in economics, with an emphasis on the characteristics of LFEs. The second section presents a historical review of the origin of LFEs in Colombia. The third section presents some of the results of the first round of interviews with experimentalists, which have allowed to enrich the understanding of LFEs. Finally, some final reflections are presented, including some of the limitations and further steps of the research.

**Key words:** Experimental economics. Experimental methodologies. Scientific investigation.

**53. Título:** Simón Teitel: la vigencia de su pensamiento sobre la industria y tecnología en el escenario neoliberal.

**Eje Temático:** Medio siglo de pensamiento económico y su impacto en la política industrial en México y América Latina, 1970 a 2020



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**Introducción:** El neoliberalismo como el eje rector de la política económica, a nivel mundial desde los años de 1970 hasta el día de hoy, ha estructurado al sector industrial de los países desarrollados (PD), y a la vez, ha reestructurado el proceso industrializador en los países menos desarrollados (PMD) en beneficio de las grandes transnacionales y sus casas matriz en los PD. Esta visión en política económica aborda distintos mecanismos, tales como: la geolocalización de nuevas plantas, las cadenas de valor, la desindustrialización, la privatización de empresas, entre otros; pero en lo que se refiere a la tecnología la estrategia al parecer sigue siendo la misma desde el tiempo de los llamados milagros económicos del siglo XX, sobre todo en América Latina. En este sentido, el economista argentino Simón Teitel, en su calidad de funcionario del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo y profesor de la Universidad Católica de América; en la década de los años setenta, escribió una serie de artículos sobre temas de tecnología e industria en relación a la situación en Latinoamérica en la revista El Trimestre Económico, en dichos textos colocó el tema tecnológico en la coyuntura del cambio del modelo de crecimiento, del intervencionismo al neoliberalismo, es decir, dio importancia a la tecnología en los procesos industrializadores sobre todo en América Latina en el cambio de rumbo económico. De acuerdo a lo anterior, el objetivo de este texto es rescatar las principales ideas de Teitel respecto al papel de la tecnología en el proceso industrializador latinoamericano después del agotamiento del modelo de Industrialización por Sustitución de Importaciones, que se puede ubicar entre los años de 1970 y 1980 a nivel región; la intención es señalar la vigencia de sus ideas sobre el tema en la actualidad, ya que el neoliberalismo lleva más de medio siglo en operación, es decir, exponer si las ideas de Teitel aún siguen vigentes en un escenario distinto. La estructura del texto es la siguiente: en la primera parte, de manera breve, se describe al autor y su contexto. En la segunda parte, sus principales tesis sobre el tema, así como algunas cifras que sostienen tales afirmaciones durante el periodo neoliberal. Finalmente, la bibliografía.

**Key words:** Simón Teitel. Neoliberalism. Industry.

#### 54. **Título:** Contemplations on the economy and economists amid crisis

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollo histórico de enfoques teóricos en economía y sociedad.

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**Abstract:** The 2008 global financial crisis, known as the Great Recession, marked a significant turning point in contemporary economic history. This crisis not only shook the foundations of the financial system but also raised fundamental questions about economic theory and practice. It also marked the end of what was known as the "Great Moderation," a period of relative economic stability that prevailed in previous

decades. In this paper, we will explore the origin and explanation of the 2008 crisis and its impact on the perception of economics and economists. Beyond this specific crisis, we will examine the discussions and debates among some prominent economic scholars and thinkers about the role of economics and economists in crises in general.

**Key words:** 2008 financial crisis, great recession, economists.

**55. Título:** The Applied General-Equilibrium Program of the ENSAE's Band

**Eje Temático:** Desarrollos metodológicos en la teoría económica.

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**Abstract:** What was driving the estimation of general-equilibrium models with rationing (GEMR)? Our article explores this issue by focusing on the research led by a group of French econometricians (e.g., Patrick Artus, Christian Gourieroux, Jean-Jacques Laffont, and Edmond Malinvaud), aka the ENSAE's Band (named in reference to the National School of Statistics and Economic Administration). We show that the estimation of GEMR aimed to empirically discriminate between equilibrium and disequilibrium macroeconomics and provide a policy analysis tool. Since both projects required addressing the microfoundations of macroeconomics, our article also shows that there was an applied side to what Kevin D. Hoover called the "general-equilibrium program" (2012: p. 21).

**Key words:** General equilibrium, economic modelling, macroeconometrics.

**56. Título:** A atualidade do pensamento de Aníbal Pinto na América Latina: o conceito da heterogeneidade estrutural

**Eje Temático:** Enfoques contemporáneos y alternativos en la historia del pensamiento económico latinoamericano.

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**Abstract:** The difference in productivity resulting from dualistic production structures in peripheral economies was called structural heterogeneity by Aníbal Pinto (2000) in the initial studies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. In fact, the work of Aníbal Pinto is historically referenced at the end of the 20th century, which could lead us to argue that the ideas that the author presented are related to the context not the one they suggest. However, the author's contributions to the concept of structural heterogeneity continue to be worked on and explain the current situation of the region, which leads us to think that this problem has not yet been overcome. This article aims to study structural heterogeneity in Latin America from 2010 to 2019 in the view of Aníbal Pinto and his current reality. The methodology used will lead to a theoretical and bibliographical review of a qualitative nature that aims to demonstrate structural heterogeneity in an interpretive manner based on the thoughts of Aníbal Pinto. Thus, Latin American economies present a significant transformation of their productive structure, with the “modern sector” par excellence, the industry, being the one that lost the most dynamism during the study period. In addition to Aníbal Pinto's idea of structural heterogeneity, which was the starting point for analyzing the author's current thinking, it served us to characterize the region. In recent years, we observe that Latin America has little progress in the sense of surpassing it.

**Key words:** ECLA. Latin American. Aníbal Pinto. structural heterogeneity.

**Nota:** si desea obtener alguna(s) de la(s) ponencia(s), favor escribir al autor.