Department of Sociology  
Dartmouth College  
Fall 2016

Course: Markets and Management (Socy 66)

Time: MWF 11:30-12:35  
Tues 12:15-1:05 (X-hour)

Instructor: John Campbell  
123 Silsby Hall  
Office phone: 646-2542

Office Hours: Monday 1:00-3:00 (and by appointment)

Course Description: What is capitalism? What is a market? How do people find jobs? Who controls corporations? Are markets always competitive? Should government help manage the economy? Do we need labor unions? Is American-style capitalism the best form of capitalism? This course addresses these issues and explores how advanced capitalist economies are organized and operate in different ways. It considers whether markets develop naturally in response to the forces of supply and demand, or whether other social forces are involved like culture, trust and politics. It investigates how corporations developed and how they are changing today. It probes the positive and negative impacts that labor unions have on economic performance. It analyzes the proliferation of strategic alliances and other forms of business networks in the United States and abroad. It examines how the state affects the organization and performance of the economy. Finally, it explores the recent economic crisis in the United States; what caused it; what its effects have been; and what has been done to fix it. In sum, this is a course about the institutions and social relations within which economic activity is embedded and that affect economies. **No background in economics is required for this course.**

Required Texts: The following required texts for the course are available at the Dartmouth Bookstore and Wheelock Books. They are also on reserve at Baker Library.


There are also a few required papers, noted in the syllabus below, that are posted as pdf files on the Canvas site for this course. PowerPoint slides from the lectures are posted on the Canvas site too. PowerPoint slides are updated periodically throughout the term and serve as guides to the lectures but are not equivalent to lecture notes.

**General Course Requirements:** All students are expected to attend lectures, do the reading, participate in class discussions, write two take-home exams, write a 10 page research report, and contribute to a group presentation to the class. If you fail to turn in an exam or the research paper you will automatically fail the course.
Examinations: There are two take-home essay exams. They are open book. However, you may not discuss them with anyone else or use the Internet. The exam dates are listed below in the course outline. Exams must be typed, double-spaced, stapled in the upper left hand corner, and turned in as hard copy.

Research Report and Group Presentation: Each student is required to write a 10 page research paper on some aspect of the 2008 financial crisis. These will be graded. Students will then be arranged into groups according to the topics of their papers. Each group will make an oral presentation to the class on those parts of the crisis for which group members have written research reports. These presentations will be based on what group members learned from writing their individual reports. No additional research is expected. Group presentations will not be graded. However, there will very likely be an essay question on the second exam based on the group presentations. A more detailed description of these issues is posted on the Canvas site for this course. Individual research reports are due in class on Wednesday, October 25. Group presentations are on November 7, 11 and 14.

Due Date Policy: Exams and research papers turned in after the due date will be graded down automatically according to how late they arrive. Due dates are specified in the syllabus below. In extraordinary circumstances late exams and papers may be accepted without being graded down if (1) you know in advance that you will be unable for extraordinary reasons to turn the assignment in on time and you make arrangements with the instructor at least one week before the scheduled due date, or (2) you are suddenly hospitalized or become seriously ill, have documentation to that effect from a doctor or dean, and consult with the instructor as soon as possible. Away games, job interviews, etc. are generally not acceptable reasons for turning assignments in late. Computer crashes are not an acceptable reason for turning assignments in late because you should routinely back up everything on your computer.

Grading: Your grade will be based on the total number of points earned on the exams, research report, and class participation. Note that recent student evaluations often remark that I am a hard grader. It would not be unusual for students to need 92% of the total points possible in the course to receive grades in the A range; 82-91% of points possible to receive grades in the B range; 72-81% of points possible to receive grades in the C range; and 62-71% of points possible to receive a D. If you fail to turn in an exam or the research paper you will automatically fail the course.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exam #1</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exam #2</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research report</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class discussion</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Honor Principle: All assignments will be conducted in accord with the principles of academic honor detailed in Dartmouth’s Organization, Regulations and Courses and the Student Handbook.

Students with Disabilities: I encourage students with disabilities, including “invisible” disabilities like chronic diseases, learning disabilities, and psychiatric disabilities to discuss with me after class or during my office hours by the end of the second week of the term appropriate academic adjustments or accommodations that might be helpful to you. All discussions will remain confidential although the Academic Skills Center may be consulted to verify the documentation of the disability.

E-Mail: I will try to answer e-mail queries as soon as I can. However, given the rather large amount of e-mail that I receive, I can make no guarantees how fast that will be. For the same reason my responses
may be rather short. Please do not take offense.

Reading Assignments: The reading assignments for the course are listed below in the course outline. It is expected that you will have done the reading by the time class meets on the date for which the assignment is listed in the syllabus. There is a lot of reading so you should keep up with it as we go along.

Course Outline:

Part I: Varieties of Capitalism

Capitalism was created through struggle and conflict. It is embedded in political and cultural institutions and all sorts of social relations. Its development was influenced heavily by states. As a result, capitalism takes many different forms within and across countries and changes over time.

Sep 12  How does capitalism vary within and across countries?

Sep 14  Is there one “best” way to organize a capitalist economy?

Part II: The Social Construction of Markets

Markets do not operate in a social vacuum. They are embedded in networks of social relations, rules and regulations, values and attitudes—all of which affect how markets are organized and operate.

Sep 16  What is a market?
Huggy Rao. Market Rebels. (Begin reading.)

Sep 19  How do consumer markets work?
Film: “The Merchants of Cool” (PBS, Frontline)
Huggy Rao. Market Rebels. (Begin reading.)

Sep 21  How do labor markets work?
Huggy Rao. Market Rebels. (Begin reading.)

Sep 23  How do capital markets work?
Huggy Rao. Market Rebels. (Continue Reading.)

Sep 26  Discussion: How are markets created?
Huggy Rao. Market Rebels. (Finish reading.)
Part III: Corporations

Corporations have come to dominate capitalist economies. These corporations are organized and operate according to several logics, including the logic of power. Control of the corporations has changed historically and differs across countries. So have their forms, most recently in less hierarchical and more flexible directions. All of this has political and moral as well as economic consequences.

Sep 28 How did corporations develop?
Joel Bakan. The Corporation. (Begin reading.)

Sep 30 Who controls the corporations?
Joel Bakan. The Corporation. (Continue reading.)

Oct 3 Corporate restructuring: What is the new “flexible” firm and where did it come from?
Joel Bakan. The Corporation. (Continue reading.)

Oct 5 Discussion: Is the corporation good for America? Can corporations be socially responsible?
Joel Bakan. The Corporation. (Finish reading.)

EXAM #1 DISTRIBUTED IN CLASS

Part IV: Workers and Unions

Corporate power is sometimes counterbalanced by the power of labor unions. The relationship between corporations and unions has varied widely both historically and across countries. These differences have important impacts on economic performance—some good, some bad.

Oct 7 What do unions do?
Jake Rosenfeld. What Unions No Longer Do. (Begin reading)

Oct 10 How have unions changed in the United States?
Jake Rosenfeld. What Unions No Longer Do. (Continue reading)

Oct 12 How are labor-management relations organized?
Jake Rosenfeld. What Unions No Longer Do. (Continue reading)

EXAM #1 DUE IN CLASS

Oct 14 Discussion: Do we need new labor market institutions?
Jake Rosenfeld. What Unions No Longer Do. (Finish reading)

Part V: Business Networks

The network relationships among firms, workers, government, and other economic actors vary across industries and countries. These networks are increasingly important keys to economic success, in part because they tend to facilitate trust and cooperation as well as competition, which when properly balanced can yield substantial benefits.
Oct 17  How are corporations interlocked? 
    Richard Lester & Michael Piore.  Innovation.  (Begin reading.)

Oct 19  Small-firm networks and industrial districts  
    Richard Lester & Michael Piore.  Innovation. (Continue reading.)

Oct 21  Large-firm networks, strategic alliances and global commodity chains  
    Richard Lester & Michael Piore.  Innovation. (Continue reading.)

Oct 24  Discussion: Do networks make a difference in economic performance?  
    Richard Lester & Michael Piore.  Innovation.  (Finish reading.)

Part VI: State-Economy Relations

States play key roles in all capitalist economies and are one of the most important reasons why capitalism takes so many different forms. States help organize markets, corporations, unions and the network relationships among them. For these reasons and others state’s affect economic performance.

Oct 26  How should states help manage economies?  
    David Kotz. The Rise and Fall of Neoliberal Capitalism.  (Begin reading.)

RESEARCH PAPERS DUE IN CLASS

Oct 28  How do states affect economic organization?  
    David Kotz. The Rise and Fall of Neoliberal Capitalism. (Continue reading.)

    David Kotz. The Rise and Fall of Neoliberal Capitalism. (Continue reading.)

    David Kotz. The Rise and Fall of Neoliberal Capitalism. (Continue reading.)

Nov 4  Discussion: Is state intervention necessary for economic prosperity?
    David Kotz. The Rise and Fall of Neoliberal Capitalism. (Finish reading.)

Part VII: The Recent Economic Crisis

In 2007 the U.S. housing market began to collapse. In its wake fell a number of mortgage companies and investment banks. One very large insurance company almost went bankrupt. Quickly thereafter the national credit markets froze and the Great Recession was unleashed—the worse economic crisis since the 1930s. It spread quickly to other countries. The U.S. government and others took unprecedented steps to resolve the crisis. The effects of all this have been profound. What went wrong? And what has been done about it?

Nov 7  Underpinnings and triggers of the crisis  
    Student group presentations  
Complementarity.” Socio-Economic Review 9:211-34. (Begin reading.)

Nov 9  NO CLASS

Nov 11 The crisis unfolds and spreads
  Student group presentations

Nov 14 Crisis management and crisis effects
  Student group presentations
  EXAM #2 DISTRIBUTED IN CLASS

Nov 19, Saturday. EXAM #2 DUE IN MY OFFICE (123 SILSBY HALL) ABSOLUTELY NO LATER THAN 5:00 PM.