Economics 536
Comparative Economics
Spring 2003
8:30-9:20 MWF
E. W. Nafziger (nafwayne@ksu.edu)
Waters 350
Homepage: http://www.ksu.edu/economics/nafwayne/
Office hours: 9:30-10:00, 1:50-2:20, or by appointment--Waters 312 (I will notify you in advance about any day when there will be no office hours).

Analyzes capitalism in the United States, Japan, and Germany; transition by Russia, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary to market economies; economic reform in China, India, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and East and Southeast Asia; African economic development; and the Marxian critique of capitalism. Pr.: Econ 110 or 120. The course is a university general education course and counts for the international studies secondary major and Arts and Sciences’ international overlay.

Objectives: The major objectives of the course are for students to be able to: (1) analyze and compare the United States’s and Japan’s capitalist economic developments and compare them to other capitalist economies; (2) analyze the reasons for the collapse of state socialism and the problems of the transitions of socialist to market economies; (3) discuss and analyze the transitions to the market in Russia, the former Soviet Union, and Eastern and Central Europe; (4) discuss and analyze the problems of economic reform and liberalization in developing countries such as China, India, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and East and Southeast Asia; (5) sketch an analysis of the economic development of Africa, Asia, and other developing regions; (6) understand the basics of Marxian economics, how Marxist economists analyze the political economy, and the contrasts between the approaches of Marxism and Western standard economics; and (7) generally compare economic systems and ideas.

To attain the background essential to meet these objectives, you need to read the readings and attend lectures and class discussions.

Required text: Martin C. Schnitzer, Comparative Economic Systems, 8th ed. (Cincinnati: South-Western, 2000). The Schnitzer text is required and its reading is assumed in examination questions, but the lecture-discussion outline will not always parallel the reading. If any changes or deletions are made in readings during the course of the semester, they will be announced in class.

Internet Resources on Comparative Economics: Country information and country background notes are at http://www.ksu.edu/economics/nafwayne/. The European Banks for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), at www.ebrd.com/english/opera/COUNTRY/, provides a menu of EBRD activities for Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, by country. Selecting Russia, for example, at www.ebrd.com/english/opera/COUNTRY/russfact.htm, gives you the EBRD’s activities on Russia. Depending on the date, clicking “Russia Country Strategy” results in a paper, “Strategy for the Russian Federation,” [russtrat.pdf] that, with a free Acrobat Reader, includes tables and annexes with macroeconomic, international trade and exchange, social indicators, population, banking, and industry data. Other menu options are Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and other countries from Eastern Europe or the former Soviet Union. The Central Bank of Russia’s statistics are at http://www.cbr.ru/eng/. The Stockholm School of Economics’ page on transitional economies is at http://www.hhs.se/site/2ndpage.htm. For Soviet economic history and related links, http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/sutoc.html. Links to 25 international agencies, including organizations, commissions, and development banks for most regions of the world, are at http://altaplana.com/Gate.international.html.

http://newton.uor.edu/Departments&Programs/AsianStudiesDept/ includes general information, government institutions, directories, search engines, travel information, East Asian libraries, etc. for East and Southeast Asia (click Japan for that country); add the suffix japan-pol.html#econ for a wealth of

Lexis-Nexis, on the KSU system, enables you to get information on a country by topic, at http://web.lexis-nexis.com/universe. News stories are archived for more than 20 years. EconLit, www.econlit.org/, is a database with a comprehensive indexed bibliography with abstracts of the world’s economic literature, 1969 to the present, with over 300 major economic journals and collected volumes, compiled from the American Economic Association’s Journal of Economic Literature and the Index of Economic Articles. For other search engines, similar to Lexis-Nexis and EconLit, you can fine-tune your search by specifying more than one keyword, or combining a keyword with additional term(s). Search engines, such as Google, at www.google.com/, facilitate finding sources and data on the web efficiently. For other comparative and international economic sites, see http://www.ksu.edu/economics/nafwayne/edc.htm.


The selected and collected works of Karl Marx are at http://csf.colorado.edu/mirrors/marxists.org/archive/marx/works/. Adam Smith’s Wealth of Nations is at www.duke.edu/~atm2/SMITH/.

Grades: I plan four one-hour examinations, each worth 100 points (total 400 points); three 36-point multiple-choice exams (108 points total); an occasional internet exercise (each worth 10 points); and an occasional minute paper (5 points each). I have indicated tentatively the coverage of each one-hour examination (the readings and corresponding lectures just before the listing of the examination). Each one-hour exam is roughly half multiple choice and half essay/problem. See http://www.ksu.edu/economics/nafwayne/class.htm, especially the 2001 exams). Minute papers ask the student, in 2-3 minutes, to respond to questions such as: “What was the most important thing you learned during this class?” and “What important question remains unanswered for you?”

Students who make an excellent contribution to class can raise their semester numerical grade.

Students should feel free to volunteer discussion of news items or other items of interest that have implications for the topic at hand.

Graduate students are required to write a paper or to present a twenty-minute talk to the class. This paper or talk is worth 150 points for graduate students.

Alternative to the Second or Third One-hour Exams: For either or both the second and third hour exams, the student may write a paper instead of taking the exam (the paper must be a topic related to the readings and material to be covered on the exam), provided the student notifies the instructor by e-mail or in writing (e.g., on a 3” by 5” card) what topic he or she is presenting a paper on by the second class after the
previous exam; notifies the instructor in writing of any changes in the topic; attends class regularly; and
hands in the paper before or at the time of the exam. (In the past, one student both took the exam and
wrote the paper, enabling that student to get the better of the two grades!). The average length of the
paper is about 7-12 pages. You are expected to use standard bibliographical and citation procedures (if in
doubt, use the procedures of a recent American Economic Review). For material on the web, the
bibliographical citation must be complete, for example, Stanley Fischer, “The Asian Crisis: the Return of
Growth,” International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C., paper presented to the Asia Society, Hong
earlier draft so that I can give you comments that will allow you to improve your paper (but give me a few
days to respond), or ask questions about your progress at earlier stages of work on your paper.

For either or both the second and third hour exams, the student may present a 20-minute or so talk
instead of taking the exam or writing a paper, as long as the student notifies the instructor as indicated in
the previous paragraph. In addition, the student must arrange with the instructor ten days in advance to
present the talk, which should be given near the time the subject is discussed in class.

No alternative is possible for the first exam or for the final exam, Friday, May 17, 11:50-1:40,
Waters 350. All students are required to take these exams.

Plagiarism: University policy is: “Plagiarism and cheating are serious offenses and may be
punished by failure on the exam, paper, or project; failure in the course; and/or expulsion from the
university.” For more information refer to “Academic Dishonesty,”

Honor system: The university has an honor system based on personal integrity, which is presumed
to be sufficient assurance that in academic matters one's work is performed honestly and without
unauthorized assistance. Undergraduate students, by registration, acknowledge the jurisdiction of the
Undergraduate Honor System. The policies and procedures of the Undergraduate Honor System apply to
all full and part-time students enrolled in undergraduate courses on-campus, off-campus, and via distance
learning. A prominent part of the Honor System is the inclusion of the Honor Pledge, which applies to all
assignments, examinations, or other course work undertaken by undergraduate students. The Honor
Pledge is implied, whether or not it is stated: "On my honor, as a student, I have neither given nor received
unauthorized aid on this academic work." This statement means that the student understands and has
complied with the requirements of the assignment as set forth by the instructor. A grade of XF can result
from a breach of academic honesty. An XF would be failure of the course with the X on the transcript
indicating failure as a result of a breach of academic honesty. For more information, refer to
http://www.ksu.edu/honor.

Academic Accommodations for Students with Disabilities: If you have any condition, such as a
physical or learning disability, which will make it difficult for you to carry out the work as I have outlined it
or which will require academic accommodations, please notify me in the first two weeks of the course.

Tentative Outline of the Course (numbers correspond to Schnitzer chapters):
2. What is Capitalism?
3. The United States
4. Japan
MULTIPLE-CHOICE EXAMINATION

5. Germany
6. Marxism & Socialism
ONE-HOUR EXAMINATION
7. The Rise and Fall of Communism
8. Russia
9. Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary
MULTIPLE-CHOICE EXAMINATION

10. Problems of Less Developed Countries
11. China
ONE-HOUR EXAMINATION

12. India
13. Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico
MULTIPLE-CHOICE EXAMINATION

14. Nigeria and South Africa
15. Regional Economic Integration (EU, NAFTA, MERCOSUR, APEC, & others)
ONE-HOUR EXAMINATION, FRIDAY, MAY 2

16. The Twenty-first Century

ONE-HOUR (100-POINT) EXAMINATION (ALTHOUGH OFFERED DURING THE FINAL EXAMINATION PERIOD), MONDAY, MAY 12, 11:50-1:40, WATERS 350