



Post-Keynesian Economics in Germany Since the 1970s — Mapping the Landscape

Eckhard Hein 

Institute for International Political Economy (IPE), Berlin School of Economics and Law, Berlin, Germany

ABSTRACT

This paper maps the intellectual and institutional landscape of post-Keynesian economics in Germany since the 1970s. It reviews the contributions of academics based in Germany, irrespective of their nationality, to post-Keynesian economics viewed from a broad-tent perspective and to the different strands within this broad-tent post-Keynesian economics. The focus is on the contributions and it is not implied that the authors consider themselves to be post-Keynesians or to adhere to some of the different strands of post-Keynesian economics. Based on the assessment of the contributions, some light is shed on the institutional development of post-Keynesian research and teaching in German higher education, on academic associations, networks, and institutes, as well as on academic journals and publishers open to post-Keynesian research in Germany. It is concluded that the generational transition, associated with the retirement of those researchers who got into the university sector in the 1970s and 1980s, has been managed with relative success and post-Keynesian economics has been consolidated, albeit at a low level, and that it remains an embattled minority in Germany.

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1. Introduction

Over the recent decades, post-Keynesian economics has developed as leading school of thought in heterodox economics, in particular in heterodox macroeconomics. Several textbooks or textbook-like monographs have been published in the recent years, summarising the state of the arts of this school (Hein 2014, 2023a; Blecker and Setterfield 2019; Lavoie 2022). While some of these books also devote some chapter to the history of post-Keynesian economics, a few monographs (King 2003; Harcourt 2006; Pasinetti 2007) and recent papers (Lee 2002; Kerr 2005; Rochon 2023) have exclusively discussed the history of this school of thought. However, the focus of these contributions has been mainly on the development in the UK and the USA, with little attention to other countries. Regarding Germany, there are only a few short publications on the intellectual and institutional development of (post-)Keynesian economics in this country in general, like Niechoj (2012) and Hagemann (2019), or on specific networks based in Germany with post-Keynesian participation, like the Forum for Macroeconomics and Macroeconomic

CONTACT Eckhard Hein  eckhard.hein@hwr-berlin.de  Institute for International Political Economy (IPE), Berlin School of Economics and Law, Badensche Str. 52, 10825, Berlin, Germany