

Rubric item: “Does the text support interdisciplinary connections and explorations?”

Comment: There is no support for this.

- A. ETHICS The interdisciplinary violations begin with the mere 10 references to Ethics in the book, and no even moderately substantial interconnections with the two other cognate fields—Economics and Entrepreneurship
- B. ECONOMICS There is scant mention of the important economic literature not stemming from the proponents of libertarian economics. It is NOT interdisciplinary, and is fatally biased.

A. On field specific standards and the EEE text:

First in the cognate field of Ethics, the following text by Brown, et. al., is an exemplar of a course in introductory ethics. Its contents are close to definitive in the general field.

There is nearly no coverage of any of this important foundational content in the text under review.

Brown, Montague. The Quest for Moral Foundations: An Introduction to Ethics. Washington: DC. Georgetown University Press, 2007.

From the Contents.

Moral relativism

Cultural relativism

2.

Emotivism

3.

Egoism

Social Contract Theory

4.

Utilitarianism

Rule utilitarianism

5.

Formalism

Kant and Practical Reason

6.

Natural Law

Ethical Pluralism

Pragmatism

A selection of key writing and theory in the text. Of 19 classic authors treated seriously, EEE mentions four, and only as mentions without further meaningful guidance to their work or significance.

Aristotle

A.J. Ayer

Francis Bacon

Thomas Hobbes

Aquinas

Jeremy Bentham

Cicero

J.S. Mill
David Hume
Epicurus
Carol Gilligan
Immanuel Kant
John Rawls
John Locke
Nietzsche
Marx
Richard Rorty
JJ Rousseau
JP Sartre

B. ECONOMICS

Libertarian Economists are the exclusive source for most of the text.

The course is fundamentally secretive, and misleads students that this will be a course involving the 3 cognate “fields.” It is not. It is deeply biased, extremist, and representative of one school of economic theory. In short, unencumbered commerce is a species of justice itself, and the commonwealth, the landscape of shared agreements represented by law in governance, is caricatured and excoriated as a “tragedy.”

The authors choose libertarian paragons exclusively. Here is a list of some, not limited to these.

Turgot. Early “property rights” contractarian from the 1840s, frequently used as a paragon by far right think tanks.

Hayek. Godfather of rightist economics.

Tyler Cowen...economist of “culture,” Libertarian economist in Koch funded department at George Mason University.

Harold Demsetz. Chicago School, property rights advocate, favorite of the ONLINE LIBRARY OF LIBERTY. Demsetz and Coase are supported by a review in the Austrian School MISES INSTITUTE, a foundation journal of extreme libertarianism. Also, Ronald Coase

From the New Yorker, Sept. 3, 2013. “During his lifetime, Coase, who was born in London’s Willesden neighborhood and educated in England before moving to America in 1951, was transformed into an icon of the political right. His famous “Coase theorem” was used to justify a hands-off approach to big business on the part of politicians, regulatory agencies, and judges, leaving pollution and other economic problems to the corrective powers of the free market.”

No text mention of the fact that this is a partisan position, and that counterarguments are available in economics: See: Dimitris Milonakis and Giorgos Meramveliotakis. *Homo Economicus and the Economics of Property Rights: History in Reverse Order*. 2013 45: 5 originally published online 24 May 2012 Review of Radical Political Economics

Frederick Bastiat. 1840’s French enemy of the revolution and Darling of the Foundation for Economic Education, where “shithole” countries are advised to control their populations, and the movement of them, or else.

They mention Joseph Schumpeter’s concept of creative destruction and go on to misrepresent his support for but trenchant critique of capitalism.

James Buchanan. Rightist economist and key figure at Univ. of Virginia, U. of Chicago, and Geo. Mason departments which specialized in hyper-conservative, property rights slant to economic analysis.

George Selgin. Economist for the neoliberal, hyper-conservative Cato Institute