

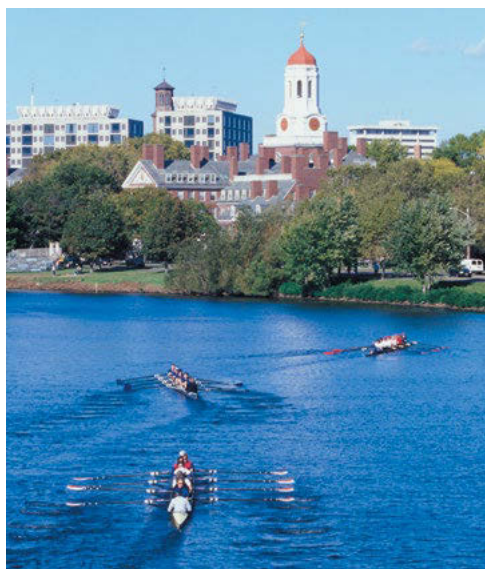


XVIII World Economic History Conference B O S T O N

Waves of Globalization

July 29 – August 3, 2018

Boston Marriott Cambridge & MIT Campus



Program-at-a-Glance

DAY 0 – SUN, July 29

3:00 – 7:00 pm
Registration
Boston Marriott Cambridge

Publisher Exhibits
Boston Marriott Cambridge

DAY 1 – MON, July 30

8:00 am – 6:00 pm
Registration and Exhibits
Boston Marriott Cambridge

9:30 am – 11:00 am
Opening Session and Keynote
Kresge Auditorium

11:00 am – 11:30 am **Coffee Break***

11:30 am – 1:00 pm
Dissertation and Half Sessions
Samberg Conference Center

11:30 am – 1:00 pm
Book Session
Boston Marriott Cambridge

1:00 pm – 2:30 pm **Lunch Break****

2:30 pm – 6:00 pm
Concurrent Sessions

4:00 pm – 4:30 pm **Coffee Break***

6:00 pm – 8:00 pm
Opening Reception
Boston Marriott Cambridge

DAY 2 – TUES, July 31

8:00 am – 6:00 pm
Registration and Exhibits
Boston Marriott Cambridge

9:00 am – 12:30 pm
Concurrent Sessions
Poster Session 1
Boston Marriott Cambridge

10:30 am – 11:00 am **Coffee Break***

12:30 pm – 1:30 pm **Lunch Break****

1:30 pm – 5 pm
Concurrent Sessions

3:00 pm – 3:30 pm **Coffee Break***

5:30 pm – 7:00 pm
Keynote Lecture: Thomas Piketty
Kresge Auditorium

7:30 pm – 9:00 pm
Fogg Art Museum Reception
Harvard Art Museums

7:30 pm – 9:00 pm
Graduate Student Reception
Samberg Conference Center

*Coffee Breaks are located at the Samberg Conference Center and the Boston Marriott Cambridge

**Lunch Breaks are on your own.

DAY 3 – WED, August 1

8:00 am – 6:00 pm
Registration and Exhibits
Boston Marriott Cambridge

9:00 am – 12:30 pm
Concurrent Sessions

10:30 am – 11:00 am **Coffee Break***

12:30 pm – 1:30 pm **Lunch Break****

1:30 pm – 5:00 pm
Concurrent Sessions

3:00 pm – 3:30 pm **Coffee Break***

5:30 pm – 7:00 pm
Poster Session 2 & Book Sessions
Boston Marriott Cambridge

5:30 pm – 7:00 pm
Light Reception
Boston Marriott Cambridge

7:30 pm – 8:45 pm
New American Mandolin Ensemble
Concert
Kresge Auditorium

DAY 4 – THUR, August 2

8:00 am – 6:00 pm
Registration and Exhibits
Boston Marriott Cambridge

9:00 am – 12:30 pm
Concurrent Sessions

12:30 pm – 1:30 pm **Lunch Break****

1:30 pm – 5 pm
Concurrent Sessions

3:00 pm – 3:30 pm **Coffee Break***

5:30 pm – 6:30 pm
IEHA General Assembly Meeting
Stata Center, Room 32-123

DAY 5 – FRI, August 3

9:00 am – 6:00 pm
Exhibits
Boston Marriott Cambridge

9:00 am – 12:30 pm
Concurrent Sessions

10:30 am – 11:00 am **Coffee Break***

12:30 pm – 1:30 pm **Lunch Break****

1:30 pm – 5:00 pm
Concurrent Sessions

3:00 pm – 3:30 pm **Coffee Break***

5:30 pm – 7:00 pm
Closing Plenary Session
Kresge Auditorium

7:00 pm – 9:00 pm
Closing Reception
Boston Marriott Cambridge

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July 26 – August 3, 2018
Boston Marriott Cambridge (50 Broadway)
& MIT Campus
Cambridge, MA 02142

Chair:

Anne McCants, MIT: History, and Director of the Concourse Program

Conference Manager:

Jeremy Land, Georgia State University: History

Information Technology Consultant:

Olli Turunen, University of Jyväskylä: History

Conference Logistics Consultant:

Jari Eloranta, Appalachian State University: Economics, and Conference Manager for the IEHA

Organizing Committee:

Eric Chaney, Harvard University: Economics

Melissa Dell, Harvard University: Economics

Dan Fetter, Wellesley College: Economics

Claudia Goldin, Harvard University: Economics, and National Bureau of Economic Research

Eric Hilt, Wellesley College: Economics

Rick Hornbeck, Harvard University: Economics

Robert Margo, Boston University: Economics

Noel Maurer, Harvard Business School: Business, Government and the International Economy

Aldo Musacchio, Brandeis University: Economics

Tom Nicholas, Harvard Business School: Entrepreneurial Management Group

Prasannan Parthasarathi, Boston College: History

Winifred Rothenberg, Tufts University: Economics

Peter Temin, MIT: Economics (Emeritus)

JoAnne Yates, MIT Sloan School of Management: Managerial Communication and Organization Studies

Institutional Partners:

Michael Haupt, University of Wisconsin La Crosse: Economics, and Executive Director, Cliometric Society; Executive Director, Economic History Association

James Poterba, MIT: Economics, and Director of the National Bureau of Economic Research and Economic History Association

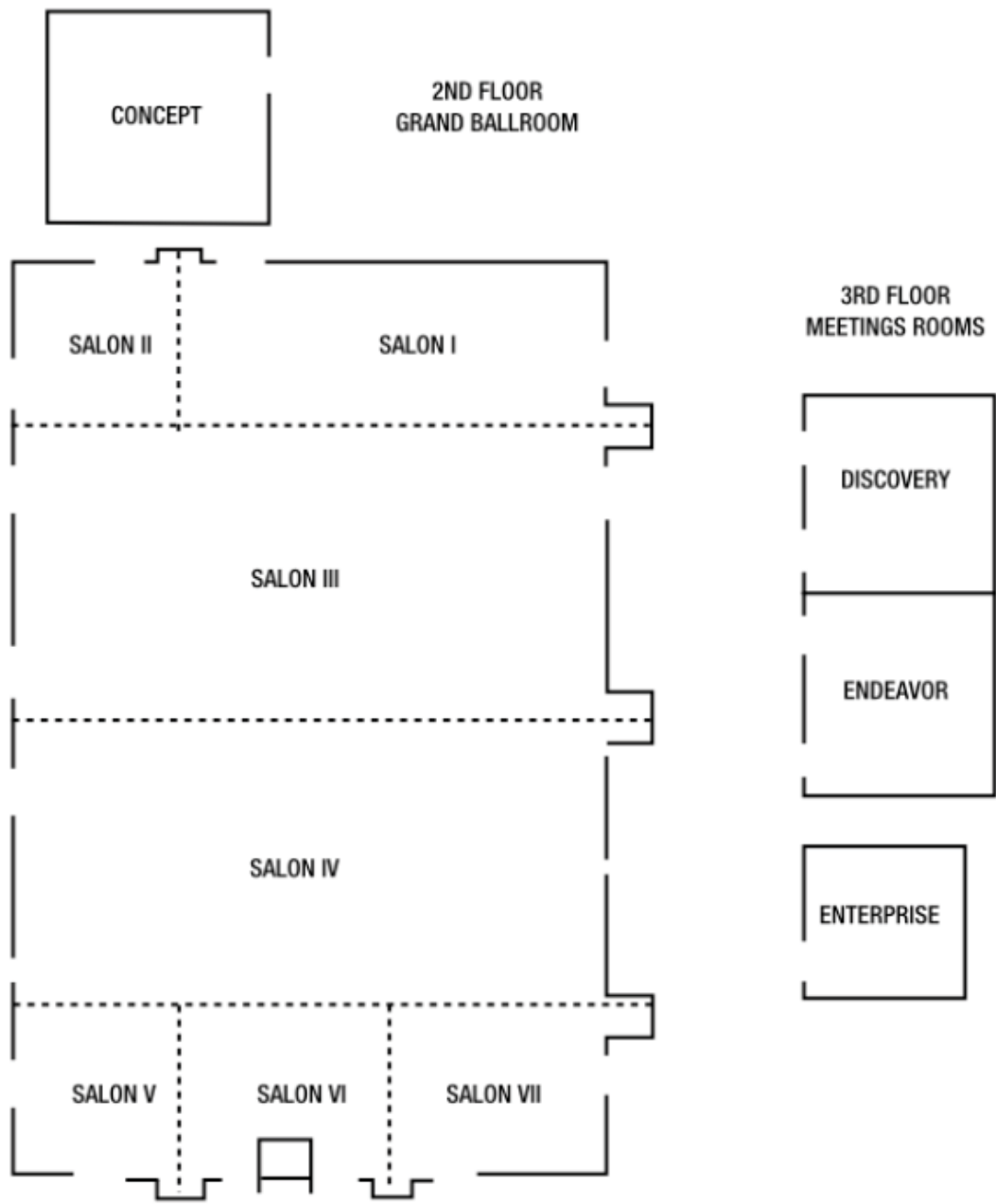
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General Information
Dissertations and Posters
MON – A 9:30a – 11a
MON – B 11:30a – 1p
TUE – A 9a – 12:30p
TUE – B 1:30p – 5p
WED – A 9a – 12:30p
WED – B 1:30p – 5p
THU – A 9a – 12:30p
THU – B 1:30p – 5p
FRI – A 9a – 12:30p
FRI – B 1:30p – 5p
Presenters Index

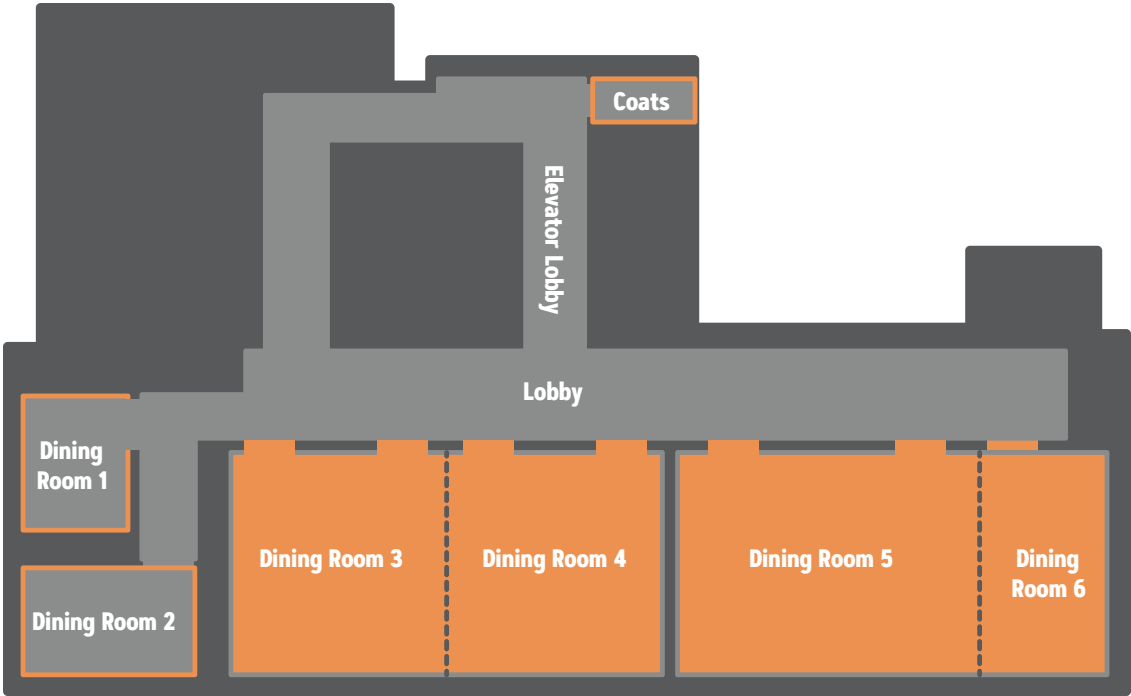
MIT Campus Map

massachusetts institute of technology • 77 massachusetts avenue • cambridge, ma 02139 • 617-253-1000

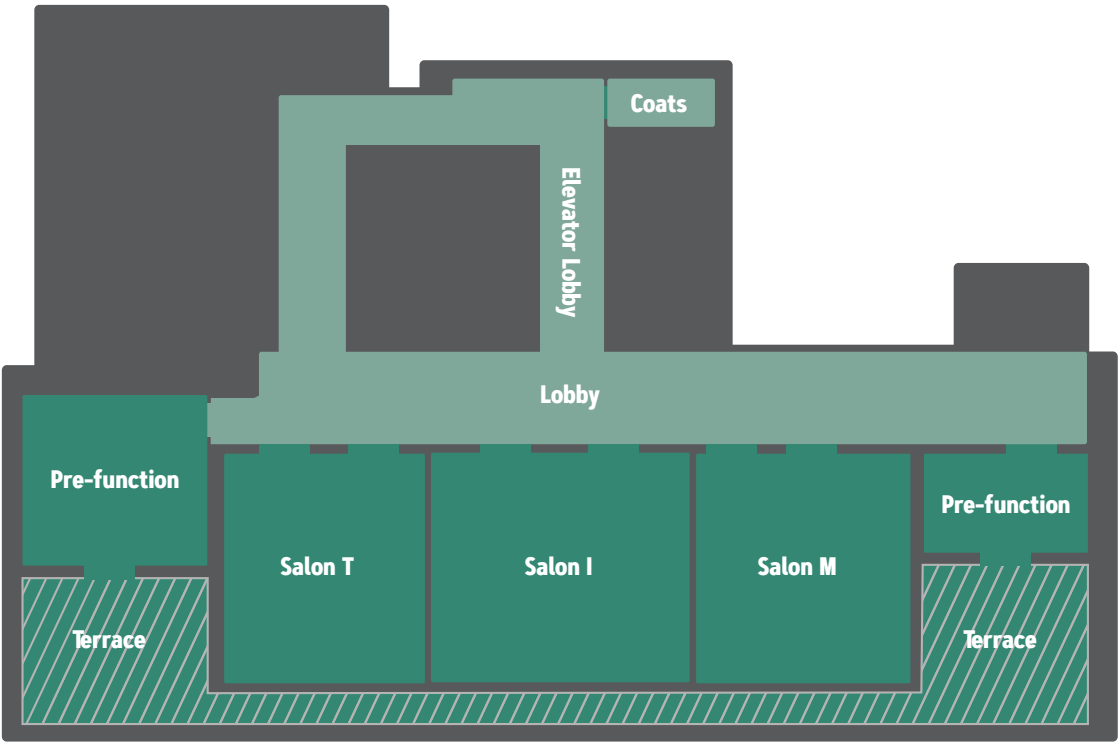




Samberg Conference Center Floor Plans



CONFERENCE CENTER 6TH FLOOR



CONFERENCE CENTER 7TH FLOOR

MIT Tech Shuttle Schedule

Tech Shuttle Morning Schedule



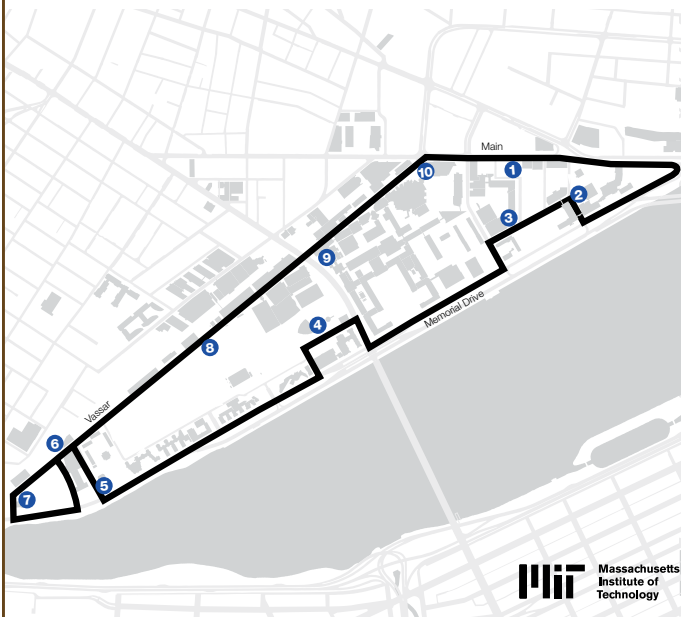
For realtime info, please use mobile web services.
nextbus.com
m.mit.edu

6:15 a.m. – 2:30 p.m.

every 20min every 10min every 20min

1	Kendall Square MBTA station	6:15	7:35	10:35	2:15
2	Wadsworth St/Amherst St	6:17	7:37	10:37	2:17
3	MIT Medical/Media Lab	6:18	7:38	10:38	2:18
4	Amherst St @ Kresge	6:21	7:41	10:41	2:21
5	Tang/Westgate	6:23	7:43	10:43	2:23
6	Amesbury St @ W92	6:24	7:44	10:44	2:24
7	Vassar St @ W98	6:25	7:45	10:45	2:25
8	Simmons Hall	6:26	7:46	10:46	2:26
9	Vassar St/Mass Ave	6:28	7:48	10:48	2:28
10	Main St/Vassar St	6:30	7:50	10:50	2:30

RUNS SUMMER 2018



MIT Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Tech Shuttle Afternoon Schedule



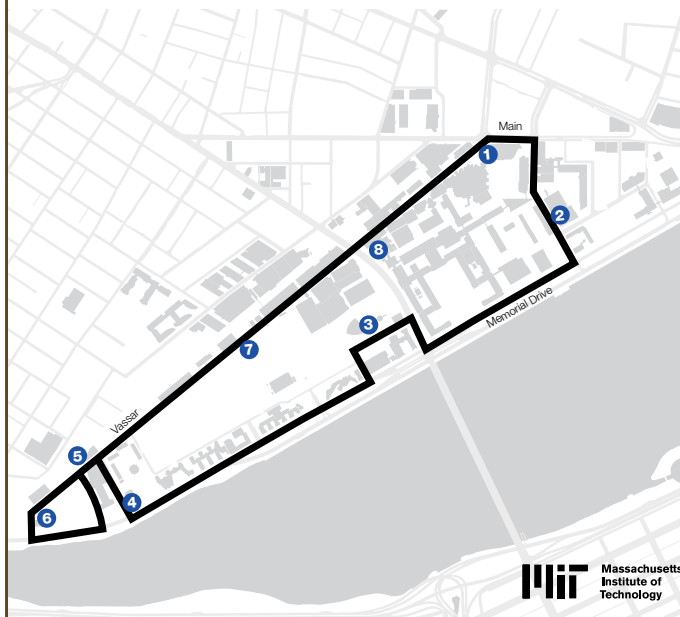
For realtime info, please use mobile web services.
nextbus.com
m.mit.edu

2:35 p.m. – 7:10 p.m.

every 20min every 10min every 20min

1	Main St/Vassar St	2:35	4:05	5:55	6:55
2	Media Lab	2:38	4:08	5:58	6:58
3	Amherst St @ Kresge	2:41	4:11	6:01	7:01
4	Tang/Westgate	2:43	4:13	6:03	7:03
5	Amesbury St @ W92	2:44	4:14	6:04	7:04
6	Vassar St @ W98	2:45	4:15	6:05	7:05
7	Simmons Hall	2:46	4:18	6:08	7:08
8	Vassar St/Mass Ave	2:49	4:19	6:09	7:09

RUNS SUMMER 2018



MIT Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Welcome from the Mayor of Cambridge



CITY OF CAMBRIDGE OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

mayor@cambridgema.gov

Marc C. McGovern

Phone: 617-349-4321

Mayor Fax: 617-349-4320

May 21, 2018

Dear Conference Attendees:

We are pleased to welcome you to the City of Cambridge for the 18th World Economic History Congress. I would like to commend all the hard work and dedication that participants put into their presentations.

As you prepare to share your research, I hope you will find inspiration in the communities and institutions that have long played stage to the ideas and voices that shape our world. Walk our streets. Visit our museums and historic places. Explore each of our diverse and lively public squares, and most importantly, have fun!

I hope to impart my own bit of inspiration, taken from the poetry of Mr. John Holmes (uncle to the more famous Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.), who wrote:

*The old time Cambridge had no book
Of color blue and gold,
Which to a searcher in the town
His right direction told*

*No names of numbers then of streets
Were to the people known;
Each to the questioner showed the way,
By methods of his own.*

I offer this quotation for two reasons. First, I hope you will have a chance to experience the friendliness of our residents, who may still offer their own directions to favorite attractions or coffee shops around the City for you to enjoy. Second, and more importantly, there are so many worthy ideas that are needing of an advocate, but which remain unspoken, and unheard. As we foray into the unfamiliar territory of new challenges and inequities, I encourage you to show us the way—by methods of your own—to higher truths and understanding.

The best of luck to all participants, and here's to a memorable conference!

Sincerely,



July 2018

Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in partnership with the economic, social and business history communities of Boston, Cambridge, and the surrounding region, it is my pleasure to enthusiastically invite you to our beautiful and historically rich community for the 2018 World Economic History Congress.

This summer marks the 50th anniversary since the World Economic History Congress was last held in North America in Bloomington, Indiana in 1968. Boston and Cambridge offer a great location as the venue for a return visit to the United States, and for thinking about the 'Waves of Globalization' that have made this region what it is today in 2018. As one of the oldest major cities in the United States, Boston is the hub of a region distinguished for its colorful maritime history, as the site of the movement for American independence, and as the first center of the Industrial Revolution in North America. It is also home to one of the highest concentrations of institutions for research and higher education in the world. We hope that you will enjoy visiting some of the many celebrated libraries, museums, archives, and artistic institutions across the greater Boston area while you are here, as well as take in the local scenery along the Charles River, at the Boston harbor front, and in the many parks which grace the cityscape.

On behalf of the many economic and business historians centered in Boston and Cambridge, as well as all those represented by the Economic History Association, the Cliometric Society, the Business History Conference, and the Social Science History Association, it is my distinct pleasure to welcome you for to the 18th World Economic History Congress.

Sincerely,

Anne EC McCants
Professor of History and Director, Concourse Program
Margaret MacVicar Distinguished Faculty Fellow
Editor, Social Science History

Welcome from IEHA President



April 24, 2018

On behalf of the International Economic History Association (IEHA), it is my great pleasure to have the opportunity to welcome many economic historians and scholars in related fields to the XVIII World Economic History Congress (WEHC) in Boston. The WEHC was first held in Stockholm in 1960, and until the 2000s, most of the Congresses were held in European countries, thanks to the great efforts and dedication of colleagues there. Since 2012, the locations have been more diverse with Congresses held in Stellenbosch (2012), Kyoto (2015), and now Boston (2018). At the same time, the diversity of nationalities of participants has also been increasing. I am very happy that the WEHC is now truly global and the largest academic meeting in the field of economic history.

This is the second WEHC to be held in North America, following that in 1968 in Bloomington, Indiana. The United States is, of course, one of the most important centers of economic history research in the world, as in many other academic fields. It is really meaningful for us to have our Congress in the US, especially in Boston, where so many top universities are concentrated, including MIT. I am certain that WEHC 2018 will provide a great opportunity to expand collaboration between economic historians in the US and other countries and regions. Finally, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to Professor Anne McCants and other members of the local committee who have organized this excellent Congress.

Tetsuji Okazaki

President of the International Economic History Association

Letter from IEHA Secretary General



To the Participants of the XVIII World Economic History Congress in Boston, USA:

I would like to thank all of you for participating in this event. The World Congresses and the International Economic History Association have a long history dating to the Cold War era. We are proud to continue this tradition. The Congresses have grown in size, and this has become much more interdisciplinary and global as an event. The IEHA prides itself in being an inclusive and international as an entity, and the congresses are a reflection of that. It has been 50 years since the last time we hosted the Congress in the United States. Today's world is much more globalized and networked than it was back then. We hope that the Boston Congress will foster many lasting scholarly interactions and networks. I would also like to remind you that we will have an open business meeting on Thursday, which you can hopefully attend. Please also take the time to attend the poster and dissertation sessions, which feature new talent in our respective fields. I would also like to express my sincere appreciation to everyone involved in making this a successful conference – as the saying goes, it takes a village. Finally, we will be meeting in Paris in 2021, so you might want to start thinking about the future as well.

Jari Eloranta

Secretary-General of the International Economic History Association

www.ieha-wehc.org



Chair: **Anne McCants**,
MIT: History and Director of the
Concourse Program



Conference Manager: **Jeremy Land**,
Georgia State University: History



Webmaster: **Olli Turunen**,
University of Jyväskylä: History



Logistics Consultant: **Jari Eloranta**,
Appalachian State University:
History, and Conference Manager for
the Economic History Association

Contributing Members:

Eric Chaney, Harvard University: Economics

Melissa Dell, Harvard University: Economics

Dan Fetter, Wellesley College: Economics

Claudia Goldin, Harvard University: Economics, and National
Bureau of Economic Research

Eric Hilt, Wellesley College: Economics

Rick Hornbeck, Harvard University: Economics

Christopher Leighton, MIT: History

Robert Margo, Boston University: Economics

Noel Maurer, Harvard Business School: Business, Government
and the International Economy

Aldo Musacchio, Brandeis University: Economics

Tom Nicholas, Harvard Business School: Entrepreneurial
Management Group

Prasannan Parthasarathi, Boston College: History

Winifred Rothenberg, Tufts University: Economics

Peter Temin, MIT: Economics (Emeritus)

JoAnne Yates, MIT Sloan School of Management: Managerial
Communication and Organization Studies

Institutional Partners:

Michael Hauptert, University of Wisconsin La Crosse:
Economics, and Executive Director, Cliometric Society:
Executive Director, Economic History Association

James Poterba, MIT: Economics, and Director of the National
Bureau of Economic Research

IEHA Executive Committee



President: **Tetsuji Okazaki**,
University of Tokyo, Japan



Vice President: **Anne McCants**,
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology, USA



Secretary General: **Jari Eloranta**,
Appalachian State University, USA
and University of Jyväskylä, Finland



Treasurer: **Marjolein 't Hart**
University of Amsterdam,
the Netherlands

Committee Members:

Mathieu Arnoux, Université Paris Diderot-Paris 7, France

Joerg Baten, University of Tübingen, Germany

Marco Belfanti, University of Brescia, Italy

Stephen Broadberry, Oxford University, UK

Latika Chaudhary, Naval Postgraduate School, USA

Kris Inwood, University of Guelph, Canada

Sandra Kuntz-Ficker, El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico

Min Ma, Central China Normal University, China

Pablo Martín Aceña, University of Alcalá, Spain

Les Oxley, University of Waikato, New Zealand

Irina Potkina, Institute of Russian History RAS, Russia

Andrés Regalsky, Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero,
Argentina

Knut Sogner, Norwegian School of Management, Norway

John Wallis, University of Maryland, USA

If your organization would like to join the IEHA, please contact
the Secretary-General, Jari Eloranta at iehaofficial@gmail.com

Local Restaurants

Cambridge and Boston have many restaurants available. This is a listing of our favorites that are within walking distance of the conference facilities. Here is a map of the local restaurants <http://bit.ly/CambRestnt>, but we will highlight a few below:

Stratton Student Center,

Building 20, 84 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts
<http://bit.ly/StrattonStudent>

This center contains several quick, affordable options such as *Subway*, *Anna's Taqueira*, *Dunkin Donuts*, and several others.

Za Cambridge

Pizza
350 Third St, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142
<http://zarestaurant.com>

EVOO Restaurant

New American
350 Third St, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142
<http://evoorestaurant.com>

Commonwealth Market and Restaurant

New American
11 Broad Canal Way, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142
<http://commonwealthcambridge.com>

Catalyst Restaurant

American
300 Technology Square, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139
<http://catalystrestaurant.com>

Legal Sea Foods

Seafood
355 Main St, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142
<http://legalseafoods.com>

Au Bon Pain

Soups and Sandwiches
238 Main St, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142
<http://aubonpain.com>

Meadhall

Beer and Comfort Food
Cambridge Center, 90 Broadway, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142
<http://themeadhall.com>

Chipotle Mexican Grill

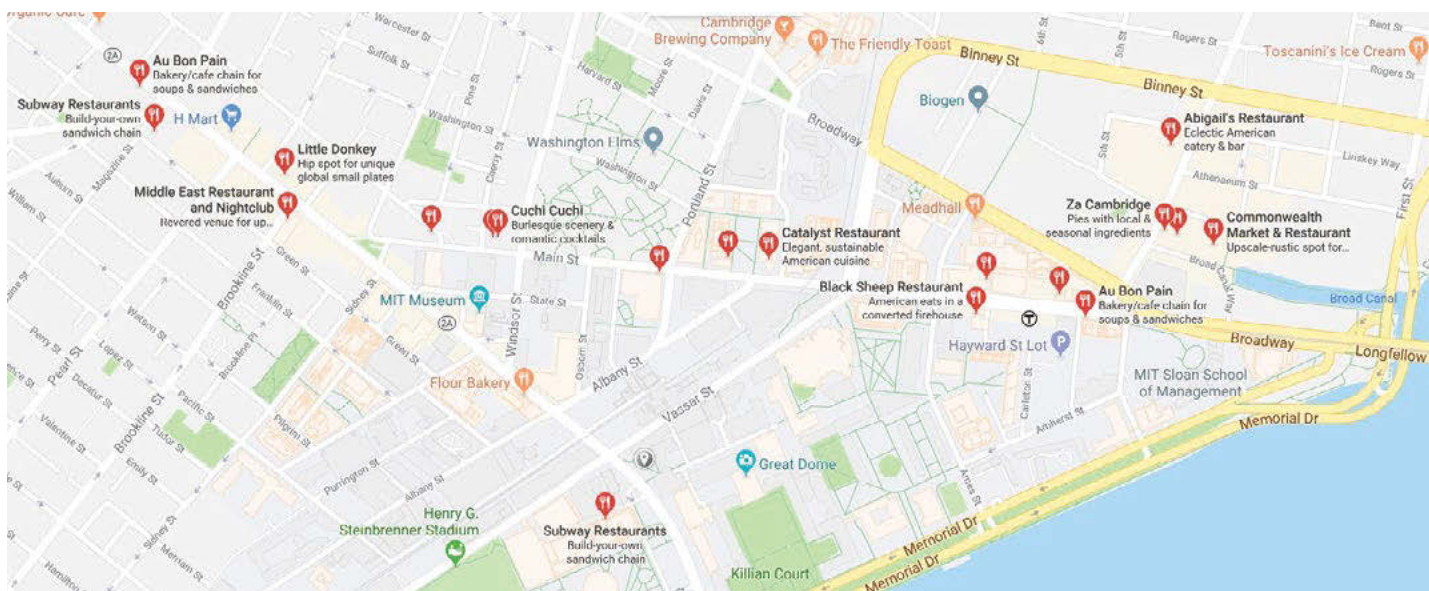
Mexican
50 Broadway, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142
<http://chipotle.com>

Clover Food Lab

Fast Food, Vegetarian Friendly
5 Cambridge Center, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139
<http://cloverfoodlab.com>

Café Luna

Gastropub
612 Main St, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139 -
<http://cafeluna-centralsq.com>



Social Events Schedule

Monday, July 30th, 6:30 pm - 8:00 pm Opening Night Reception Marriott Kendall Square

On Monday, we invite all registered attendees and their registered guests to join us at the Marriott Kendall Square to welcome conference participants to Boston and Cambridge. We will serve drinks and light food, along with welcoming remarks. The venue will include the publisher exhibits which will allow attendees to have a drink and peruse the new scholarship that publishers from around the world have on exhibit.

Tuesday, July 31st, 7:30 pm - 9:00 pm Fogg Art Museum Reception Harvard Art Museums, Harvard University

Following the Tuesday lecture by Dr. Thomas Piketty, Harvard Economics Department will host a reception at the beautiful Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University. Attendees must have tickets to attend. Tickets are extremely limited, and will be sold on a first come, first served basis. Ticketholders will be provided beverages, light hors d'oeuvres, and limited access to the museum collection. Attendees will need to provide their own transportation to the event, but Harvard Art Museums are a short walk from the Harvard stop on the Red Line (MBTA). Attendees will be provided directions closer to the event.

Tuesday, July 31st, 7:30 pm - 9:00 pm Graduate Student Reception Samberg Conference Center

Graduate students attending the Congress are invited to join other students and scholars at a networking reception at a location yet to be determined. Graduate students need only to select the option during the registration process, at no cost. Established scholars are encouraged to attend to share their experience with the next generation of economic historians. For standard participants there is \$10 fee, which helps to support graduate student travel and offset the cost of the reception.

Wednesday, August 1st, 7:30 pm - 8:45 pm Concert by *The New American Mandolin Ensemble* Kresge Auditorium – Tickets Still Available

Wednesday evening, we will host a concert by **The New American Mandolin Ensemble** at MIT's beautiful Kresge Auditorium. You can buy tickets at the registration desk. Below is more information on the ensemble:

The New American Mandolin Ensemble

"Contemporary classical music for plucked string instruments reflecting folk, jazz, and world music influences"

Based in southern New England, the New American Mandolin Ensemble is a group of virtuoso professional musicians dedicated to presenting and promoting the development of the best of contemporary ensemble music for plucked strings from around the world, through concerts, recordings, and educational outreach. Their founding director and mandolinist **Mark M. Davis** first studied guitar and mandolin with Hibbard Perry in Providence RI and later with the pioneering German guitarist Siegfried Behrend, from whom Davis inherited his fascination with contemporary plucked string music. Guitarist **Judith Handler** and mandolinist **Mark Levesque** have created an enviable reputation for their concerts and recordings as the Handler-Levesque duo. **Robert Margo** is equally adept at mandolin, mandola, and liuto cantabile; he is also a tireless arranger of music for plucked strings. Guitarist **Beverly Davis** is known for her duo performances with Mark Davis, and as a member of the Café Trio Plus and the Hampton Trio (with Mark Davis and our own Robert Margo) and the Providence Mandolin Orchestra. A thirty-year veteran of the New England music scene, bassist **Bob Asprinio** is a versatile, eclectic performer in a dizzying variety of styles, who can be found playing electric guitar with his cowboy/Americana band, or theorbo and lute with an early music group.

"The New American Mandolin Ensemble ... plays wonderful new music [and] will no doubt become a standard [for] the mandolin groups of tomorrow"

—American mandolin superstar, Mike Marshall

Recent performances include the Vanilla Bean Café in Pomfret, CT; the Applause Series in Agawam MA; the Maxwell Shepherd Memorial Series at the University of Connecticut; the 45th Festival Internacional de Plectro de la Rioja in Spain; the Casa Branco do Gramido, in Gondomar, Portugal; the Connecticut Guitar Society; with the Munier Mandolin and Guitar Orchestra and Philadelphia Mandolin Ensemble in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; the Classica I Mandolin Society Convention in Portland, Oregon; the Eurofestival Zupfmusik in Bruchsal, Germany; and in Amsterdam with the Dutch ensemble HET Consort. Visit us on Facebook (<http://bit.ly/2JPeMW7>) or on Reverbnation (<http://bit.ly/2JMKpPU>).

Friday, August 3rd, 7:00 pm - 9:00 pm Closing Night Reception (Marriott Kendall Square)

To close the conference, we will host a reception to celebrate the completion of another World Economic History Congress. We will serve drinks and small bites, with a short program. Please join us to end the conference with some fun!

Excursions

The Tour Desk will be open on *2nd Floor of Marriott Cambridge* on the dates and times listed below. Tickets can be purchased prior to the conference here: <http://bit.ly/WEHCreg>

Guests can come to the desk and chat with our hospitality staff with regards to purchasing tickets for available tours onsite, questions, and customer service for existing registrants.

Guests who purchased Red Sox Tickets will be able to pick up their tickets at this desk.

Guests should gather in the hotel lobby 15 minutes prior to the Tour Departure time to check in and board the coach.

Tours will go off rain or shine and on time.

Sunday, July 29, 2018

3:00 PM. Tour Desk Opens

7:00 PM. Tour Desk Closes

Monday, July 30, 2018

8:00 AM Tour Desk Opens

9:00 AM **Boston Revealed Tour Begins**

1:00 PM. **Boston Revealed Tour Ends**

1:30 PM. Tour Desk Closes

7:10 PM. Play Ball! Red Sox Game Vs. Philadelphia Phillies

Tuesday, July 31, 2018

8:00 AM Tour Desk Opens

9:00 AM **On the Trail Through Cambridge Tour Begins**

1:00 PM. **On the Trail Through Cambridge Tour Ends**

1:30 PM. Tour Desk Closes

7:10 PM. Play Ball! Red Sox Game Vs. Philadelphia Phillies

Wednesday, August 1, 2018

8:00 AM Tour Desk Opens

9:00 AM **Salem / Marblehead Tour Begins**

3:00 PM. **Salem / Marblehead Tour Ends**

1:00 PM. **Boston Revealed Tour Begins**

1:30 PM. Tour Desk Closes

5:00 PM. **Boston Revealed Tour Ends**

Thursday, August 2, 2018

8:00 AM Tour Desk Opens

9:00 AM **Boston Harbor Tall Ship Adventure Tour Begins**

12:00 PM. **Boston Harbor Tall Ship Adventure Tour Ends**

1:00 PM. **Rum Distillery Tour Begins**

1:30 PM. Tour Desk Closes

5:00 PM. **Rum Distillery Tour Ends**

Boston Revealed – \$45 per person

Experience various neighborhoods of Boston through the countless colonial cornucopia of sites, sounds and historical significance it is home to. Your group will travel through Copley Square, the Back Bay, Beacon Hill, and the North End, where you will see notable sites such as the Trinity Church, Old South Meeting House and Boston Commons – just to name a few!

Salem & Marblehead – \$106 per person

“Witch” way to Salem? Travel north of Boston to Salem and Marblehead to learn about the America’s witchcraft hysteria and maritime trade history with multiple significant stops such as “The House of Seven Gables,” the Peabody Essex Museum and the streets of Old Town.

On the Trail Through Cambridge – \$91 per person

Head to Harvard Square for a guided tour through the historical back roads of Cambridge- home to Tory Row, MIT, Harvard University, Civil War Memorial Hall and many more point of interests. Your group will hop on an hour-long Charles River sightseeing cruise, with impressive views of Beacon Hill, the Back Bay, Esplanade Park and the countless sailboats and rowers!

Rum Distillery Tour – \$146 per person

See and experience the exciting distilling process of craft rum with a private VIP tour of three of Boston’s award-winning rum distilleries: Bully Boy Distillers, GrandTen Distilling, and Boston Harbor Distilling. You will not only learn about the unique distilling process and long list of high standards each rum is required to meet, but also how to assess each rum based off sight, smell and of course, taste!

Boston Harbor Sailing – \$123 per person

Set sail in Boston Harbor aboard the 125-foot Tall Ship Schooner Liberty Clipper or the 67-foot Tall Ship Schooner Liberty Star, where you will see the countless sights Boston Harbor has to offer! Take the wheel, set the sails, or just sit back and enjoy the sights and beauty of Boston.

Boston Red Sox Tickets – \$98 per person

We also offer Boston Red Sox tickets for Monday and Tuesday night. We have a limited quantity of tickets, so once they sell out, we sell out. Tickets do not come with transportation to the game, but from the conference center, it is easy to reach by either walking or public transportation. Those purchasing tickets will receive more specific directions and information on getting to Fenway Park, the oldest ballpark in the United States. Games are subject to inclement weather and are not refundable for any reason.

Sponsors



International Economic History Association
<http://www.ieha-wehc.org>

Diamond:



Economic History Association
<http://eh.net/eha>



MIT Economics Department
<http://economics.mit.edu>



MIT Sloan School of Management
<http://mitsloan.mit.edu>

THE MIT SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES, ARTS & SOCIAL SCIENCES

MIT School of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences (SHASS)
<https://shass.mit.edu>

Platinum:



MIT History Department <https://history.mit.edu>



HARVARD
 Faculty of Arts and Sciences
 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Harvard Economics Department
<https://economics.harvard.edu>

Gold:



Global Financial Database
<http://www.globalfinancialdata.com>



Association Française d'Histoire Économique
<https://afhe.hypotheses.org>



Economic and Business History Society
<http://ebhsoc.org>

Silver:



Young Scholars Initiative
<http://ysd.ineteconomics.org>



MIT Press
<http://mitpress.mit.edu>



Cambridge University Press
<http://www.cambridge.org>



HARVARD
 Center for History and Economics, Harvard University
<http://histecon.fas.harvard.edu/>



Palgrave Macmillan
<http://bit.ly/PalgraveM>

World Bank Group Archives

Princeton University Press

Brill

Economic and Business History Society

Cambridge University Press

Springer

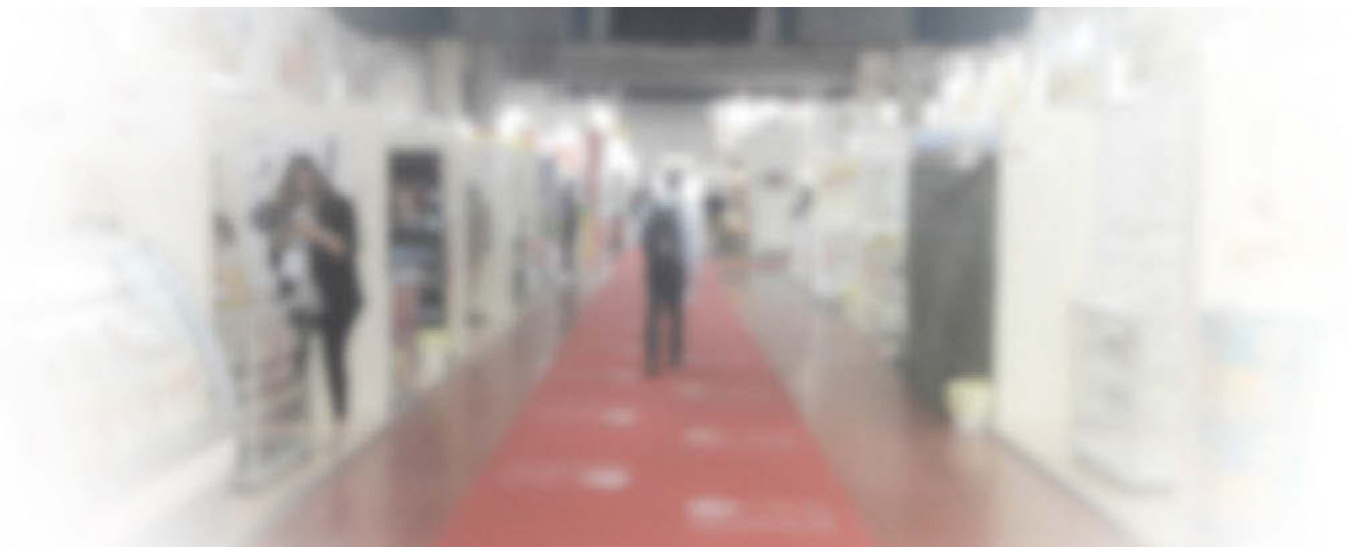
University of Chicago Press

Global Financial Database

Harvard University Press

Palgrave-Macmillan

MIT Press



Plenary Sessions



Opening Plenary Session – Monday, July 30th, 9:30-11:00am, Kresge Auditorium:

Dr. Şevket Pamuk (Atatürk Institute for Modern Turkish History and Dept. of Economics, Boğaziçi (Bosphorus) University, Istanbul)

Waves of Globalization and the Economic Historian

Comparative study of the different waves of globalization by economic historians can make significant new contributions to the current debates on globalization and its impact. It would be useful for economic historians to focus on some of the less studied but important aspects of the past waves. In addition to the exchange of commodities, labor and capital, as well as disease, fashions, ideas and culture, earlier waves of globalization led to changes in institutions in different parts of the world. At least equally important were the institutions and organizations associated with globalization itself and their enforcement which changed greatly over time. Economic historians can also provide new insights by focusing more on distributional issues and the uneven impact of the earlier waves on different groups and regions in addition to studying the impact of globalization on the aggregate.

About the Speaker: Sevket Pamuk is Professor of Economics and Economic History at Bogaziçi (Bosphorus) University. He has written books and published articles in leading journals on the economic history of the Ottoman Empire, Middle East and to a lesser extent of Europe from 600 to the present. He has worked on economic growth, institutions, state finances, money, prices, wages, standards of living, agriculture, trade and plagues. Pamuk has been President of European Historical Economics Society, President of Asian Historical Economics Society and Co-Editor of *European Review of Economic History*.



Keynote Lecture – Tuesday, July 31st, 5:30-7:00pm, Kresge Auditorium:

Dr. Thomas Piketty (Paris School of Economics and EHESS)

Rising Inequality and the Changing Structure of Political Conflict

In this lecture, Thomas Piketty will explore the relationship between rising inequality and the changing structure of political conflict. He will present new findings on long-run inequality dynamics from the recently-released World Inequality Report 2018 (wir2018.wid.world) and from his latest work on the interplay between multi-dimensional inequality and political cleavages (piketty.pse.ens.fr/conflict).

About the Speaker: Thomas Piketty is Professor at EHESS and at the Paris School of Economics. He is the author of numerous articles published in journals such as the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, the *Journal of Political Economy*, the *American Economic Review*, the *Review of Economic Studies*, *Econometrica*, *Explorations in Economic History*, *Annales: Histoire, Sciences Sociales*, and of a dozen books. He has done major historical and theoretical work on the interplay between economic development and the distribution of income and wealth. In particular, he is the initiator of the recent literature on the long run evolution of top income shares in national income (now available in the World Wealth and Income Database). These works have led to radically question the optimistic relationship between development and inequality posited by Kuznets, and to emphasize the role of political, social and fiscal institutions in the historical evolution of income and wealth distribution. He is also the author of the international best-seller *Capital* in the 21st century.



IEHA General Meeting – Thursday 5:30-6:30pm, Stata Center, Room 32-123

Join us for updates from the IEHA Executive Committee, led by **Dr. Tetsuji Okazaki**, IEHA President, and find out where the 2021 World Congress will be located. A representative from each member association must be in attendance.



Closing Plenary Session – Friday, August 3rd, 5:00-6:30pm, Kresge Auditorium:

The Role of Women in Economic Growth

Part 1: Jane Humphries (Oxford University) – “From the Wings to Centre Stage: Women and Economic Growth and Structural Change in Europe during the Pre-Industrial and Industrial Eras”

Dr. Humphries will speak on the implications of women’s work and family lives for economic growth and structural change in Europe during the pre-industrial and industrial eras.



Closing Plenary Session – Friday, August 3rd, 5:00-6:30pm, Kresge Auditorium:

The Role of Women in Economic Growth

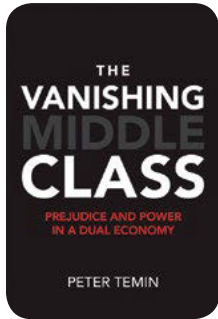
Part 2: Claudia Goldin (Harvard University) – “A Long Road: The Quest for Career and Family”

Dr. Goldin will speak on the implications of economic growth for women’s careers and family lives in the US during the industrial and post-industrial eras.



Discussant: Jan De Vries (University of California, Berkeley)

Special Sessions



Monday, July 30, 5:30-7:00pm: Boston Marriott Cambridge, Concept
 Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Book Session: The Vanishing Middle Class: Prejudice and Power in a Dual Economy

AUTHOR: Peter Temin, MIT

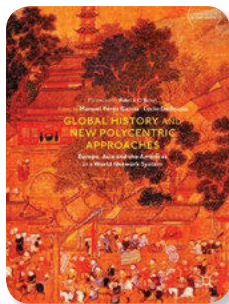
CHAIR: Paul Hohenberg, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

DISCUSSANT(S): Price Fishback, University of Arizona; Daniel Raff, University of Pennsylvania; Alex Keyssar, Harvard University; Winifred Rothenberg, Tufts University

Book Summary:

Why the United States has developed an economy divided between rich and poor and how racism helped bring this about. The United States is becoming a nation of rich and poor, with few families in the middle. In this book, MIT economist Peter Temin offers an illuminating way to look at the vanishing middle class. Temin argues that American history and politics, particularly slavery and its aftermath, play an important part in the widening gap between rich and poor. Temin employs a well-known, simple model of a dual economy to examine the dynamics of the rich/poor divide in America, and outlines ways to work toward greater equality so that America will no longer have one economy for the rich and one for the poor.

Many poorer Americans live in conditions resembling those of a developing country—substandard education, dilapidated housing, and few stable employment opportunities. And although almost half of black Americans are poor, most poor people are not black. Conservative white politicians still appeal to the racism of poor white voters to get support for policies that harm low-income people as a whole, casting recipients of social programs as the Other—black, Latino, not like “us.” Politicians also use mass incarceration as a tool to keep black and Latino Americans from participating fully in society. Money goes to a vast entrenched prison system rather than to education. In the dual justice system, the rich pay fines and the poor go to jail.



Wednesday, August 1, 5:30-7:00pm: Boston Marriott Cambridge, Discovery
 Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Book Session: Global History and New Polycentric Approaches: Europe, Asia and the Americas in a World Network System

EDITORS:

Manuel Perez Garcia, Shanghai Jiao Tong University / P.I. GECM Project

Lucio de Sousa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

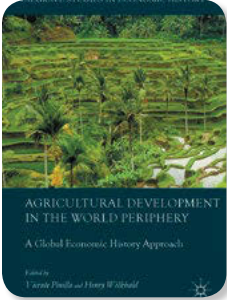
DISCUSSANTS: Patrick Manning, Andrew W. Mellon Professor of World History, Emeritus University of Pittsburgh; Joseph P. McDermott, University of Cambridge; Bartolome Yun Casalilla, Pablo de Olavide University; Manuel Perez Garcia, Shanghai Jiao Tong University / P.I. GECM Project

Brief description of the session:

The three first speakers will have 20 mins to present some general ideas of the book. Patrick Manning as an outstanding expert in the field of global history might introduce the current directions of global history and the contribution of this book in the field. Joseph P. McDermott will frame the book in the East Asian context through the case studies presented for the Asian region. In the same fashion Bartolome Yun will frame the book into the Atlantic context. Manuel Perez Garcia, in no more than 10 mins, will introduce the general ideas on the origins of this book co-edited with Lucio de Sousa, introducing at the end the Palgrave series in Comparative Global History <http://www.palgrave.com/de/series/15711> in which this book is included. The last 20 mins will be for Q&A.

Book Summary:

Rethinking the ways global history is envisioned and conceptualized in western and eastern countries, this book considers how global issues are connected in our local and national communities. It examines how global history has evolved in diverse historiographical traditions, from Europe to Latin America, as well as Asia, during the years of the rapid economic development of China. It pays attention to the revitalization of the field of global history in Chinese and Japanese historiography, which have been dominated by national narratives, fostering a debate to implement new comparisons and case studies by putting aside national specificities. Dealing with new approaches, using new historical data by framing proper questions and hypotheses and cross-referencing western and eastern sources, this text opens a new forum of discussion for the new global history. The book can be accessed for free here: <http://bit.ly/palgravemac>. Perez Garcia, Manuel and de Sousa, Lucio: Series Editors for Palgrave Studies in Comparative Global History



Wednesday, August 1, 5:30-7:00pm: Boston Marriott Cambridge, Discovery
Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

**Book Session: Agricultural Development in the World Periphery:
 A Global Economic History Approach**

EDITORS: Vicente Pinilla, Universidad de Zaragoza; Henry Willebald, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

DISCUSSANT: Giovanni Federico, Dipartimento di Economia e Management, Università di Pisa, Italy

This book brings together analysis on the conditions of agricultural sectors in countries and regions of the world's peripheries, from a wide variety of international contributors. The contributors to this volume proffer an understanding of the processes of agricultural transformations and their interaction with the overall economies of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Looking at the nineteenth and twentieth centuries – the onset of modern economic growth – the book studies the relationship between agriculture and other economic sectors, exploring the use of resources (land, labour, capital) and the influence of institutional and technological factors in the long-run performance of agricultural activities. Pinilla and Willebald challenge the notion that agriculture played a negligible role in promoting economic development in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, when the impulse towards industrialization in the developing world was more impactful.

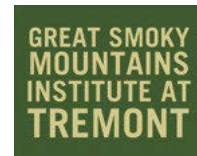
Thursday, August 2, 10:30am, Boston Marriott Cambridge, Ballroom, Palgrave Exhibit
Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Editor Meet and Greet: Kent Deng, Series Editor for Palgrave Studies in Economic History

Join us for a Q&A session with Professor Kent Deng (LSE), Series Editor for Palgrave Studies in Economic History to learn how to get published in the series, topics of interest, how the series has grown and the types of formats Palgrave Macmillan publishes. Series Information can be found here: <http://bit.ly/PalgraveM>



A world history conference in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park



Maryville College & the Great Smoky Mountains Institute at Tremont in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park invite paper and panel proposals for the annual meeting of the Southeast World History Association (SEWHA).

On November 2-3 2018, Maryville College in Tennessee in partnership with the Great Smoky Mountains Institute at Tremont will co-host the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the SEWHA, a regional affiliate of the World History Association. The conference will begin at Maryville College, and then move to Tremont's campus in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The conference centers around two major themes: "Natural world" and "Teaching global history in the age of social media." Panel and individual paper proposals concerning these or any other aspect of global history, broadly defined, are welcomed. In addition to traditional panel and individual paper proposals, we accept and encourage proposals for nontraditional formats such as roundtables, information sessions, interactive media, etc.

The deadline for proposal submissions is Friday, August 31, 2018.

Proposals are welcome from scholars, teachers, and advanced students of world history and should not exceed 250 words. Please include contact information and affiliation for each presenter. For panel proposals, please submit a single document with a short abstract for the panel, along with abstracts for individual papers. Please send submissions and correspondence to doug.sofer@maryvillecollege.edu.

Maryville College is ideally situated in Maryville, Tennessee between the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Knoxville, the state's third largest city. Known for offering its students a rigorous and highly personal experience, Maryville College is a nationally ranked institution of higher learning that successfully joins the liberal arts and professional preparation in partnership with others. Founded in 1819, Maryville is the 12th oldest college in the South and maintains an affiliation with the Presbyterian Church (USA).

Great Smoky Mountains Institute at Tremont delivers experiential learning for youth, educators, and adults through programs that promote self-discovery, critical thinking, and effective teaching and leadership. The Institute believes that education creates lasting positive change for people and our planet. From its home in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tremont's research and residential programs investigate the diversity that sustains all life, develop a sense of place, and cultivate a stewardship ethic that will influence lifelong decision-making.

The Southeast World History Association (SEWHA) is a regional affiliate of the World History Association, serving the Southeastern United States (Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Arkansas). Founded as the Georgia World History Association in 1989, SEWHA has become a true regional organization and a highly active WHA affiliate. SEWHA promotes the study of World History that transcends national, regional, and continental boundaries.

● Pre- and Early Modern Dissertation Competition

Chair: Marjolein t'Hart, University of Amsterdam

Room M: Samberg Conference Center

Map: bit.ly/Samberg6

Supplying the Slave Trade: How Europeans Met African Demand for European Manufactured Products, Commodities and Re-exports, 1670–1790

Anne Ruderman, Yale University/Harvard University

My dissertation tells the material backstory of the transatlantic slave trade. Although the slave trade resulted in the forced migration of millions of people, slave-trading happened piecemeal on the African coast, with Europeans exchanging small bundles of goods for small numbers of slaves in a series of repeated transactions. For Europeans, the key to successfully carrying out this type of assortment bargaining was getting the trade goods right. In order to do so, European slave-ship outfitters had to understand the tastes and preferences of their African trading partners. My dissertation asks how Europeans generated knowledge of tastes and preferences on the African coast, relayed that information back to Europe, worked with international suppliers to acquire the right trade goods, and then strategically deployed those goods in the African Atlantic. Ultimately, my dissertation shows that African consumer demand shaped the contours of the transatlantic slave trade, both on the African coast and deep within the European interior.

Markets of Exception: An Economic History of Impunity in Britain and France, 1720–1830

Trevor Jackson, University of California, Berkeley

Historians have begun to return to economic history, and especially to the history of inequality. As part of that effort, this dissertation develops and employs the concept of “economic impunity.” It argues that impunity is a function of three variables acting with the sphere of the economy: prosecutorial discretion, technical knowledge, and the international mobility of capital. Drawing on evidence from twenty-three archives in four countries, focusing on the international financial crises of 1720, 1793, and 1825, the dissertation uses the concept of impunity to illustrate how institutional exceptions allowed for the frequent but disavowed episodes of dispossession that accompanied the rise of modern finance. By historicizing financial crises and their consequences, the dissertation illustrates how a political and legal form of inequality diffused across the long eighteenth century, moving from a characteristic of sovereignty to a problem of democratic political legitimacy to a constitutive feature of international banking institutions.

Essays on Markets, Prices, and Consumption in the Ottoman Empire (Late-Seventeenth to Mid-Nineteenth Centuries)

Pinar Ceylan, London School of Economics

The Ottoman Empire has been cited alongside Qing China and Mughal India as a site where divergence can be identified and analysed. However, it has assumed little significance within the Great Divergence literature. My thesis addresses this lacuna by focusing on three phenomena associated with pre-industrial growth in Europe: market integration, changing patterns of consumption, and productivity gains in non-agricultural sectors, marked by a decline in real prices of manufactured and traded goods. And, it asks whether these phenomena were also observable in a non-Western context. I demonstrate that on the eve of the first wave of globalisation, domestic wheat markets in the Ottoman Empire were no better integrated than in late-17th century. Nevertheless, Europe and the Ottoman Empire shared several characteristics of early-modern consumerism. The interiors of Ottoman houses grew richer and more varied throughout this period and a decline in the real prices of consumer goods was a major factor that triggered this change. Ultimately, my thesis points to unequal market development, as a major source of divergence prior to the Industrial Revolution.

● 19th Century Dissertation Competition

Chair: Stephen Broadberry, University of Oxford

Room I: Samberg Conference Center

Map: bit.ly/Samberg6

Networks of Capital: German Bankers and the Financial Internationalisation of China (1885–1919)

Ghassan Moazzin, Cambridge University/The University of Tokyo

This dissertation examines the hitherto neglected role foreign, and specifically German, bankers played in the Chinese economy and the history of modern economic globalisation in China during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. By following the history of the German Deutsch-Asiatische Bank in China between the 1890s and the end of the First World War, this dissertation shows how the interaction between foreign bankers and Chinese officials, bankers and entrepreneurs led to the rapid internationalisation of Chinese finance, both in terms of public finance and the banking sector of China's treaty port economy. In contrast to most previous literature, which only depicts foreign banks in modern China as mere manifestations of foreign imperialism, this dissertation demonstrates that foreign banks acted as intermediary institutions that financially connected China to the first global economy and provided the financial infrastructure necessary to make modern economic globalisation in China during the late 19th and early 20th centuries possible.

British Economic Policy and Ireland c.1841–53

Charles Read, Cambridge University

The Irish famine is the worst economic crisis in the history of the modern British Isles, killing a million people. Since the 1990s there has been a scholarly consensus that “laissez-faire” ideas took hold of British politicians and were to blame for the severe death toll. This dissertation provides the first major challenge to that consensus in three decades. Bringing together qualitative research from newly-available British and Irish archives and quantitative analysis of newly-collected food-price and financial data, the dissertation presents a radically new narrative. The 1840s did not mark the apex of “laissez-faire” but a decade of unprecedented British interventions in Ireland’s economy. A set of severe financial crises caused by these policies resulted in the government scaling back relief efforts in 1847. Afterwards the Irish economy collapsed not because of too little intervention, but due to the unintended consequences of re-distributive policies intended to help Ireland’s poor.

Industrial Location, Market Access and Economic Development: Regional Patterns in Post-Unification Italy

Anna Missiaia, London School of Economics/Lund University

What accounts for the different economic performance of the Italian regions in the post-Unification period? This thesis seeks to explain the regional patterns of economic development and industrialization in Italy in the period 1871–1911. The first chapter examines regional border effects in the distribution of industrial employment, showing that the Italian regions represented meaningful and diversified economic entities. The second chapter investigates the relationship between economic performance and market access, finding that domestic market access was a strong determinant of regional GDP per capita while access to the international markets was not. This result rules out the physical proximity of Northern regions to the core of Europe as explanation to the North-South divide. The last chapter explains the location of industries using both the Heckscher-Ohlin and the New Economic Geography theories, finding that endowments that were more abundant in the North were the main driver of the first Italian industrialization.

● 20th Century Dissertation Competition

Chair: Joerg Baten, Universität Tübingen

Room I: Samberg Conference Center

Map: bit.ly/Samberg6

Essays on the Economics of Fertility

Johannes Norling, University of Michigan/Mount Holyoke College

The first chapter introduces a new framework for estimating heterogeneity in sex preferences using birth history records. The framework selects among many possible combinations of preferences over the sex and number of children to best match observed childbearing. Empirical estimates indicate that sex

preferences are more widespread than previously reported and exhibit substantial heterogeneity within regions. The second chapter demonstrates that, following public provision of free family planning services in South Africa in 1970, fertility declined among African women who had access to these services. Deferral of childbearing into the 1980s partially explains this decline, but lifetime fertility fell by one child per woman. The third chapter provides new evidence that family planning programs in the U.S. are associated with decreases in poverty. Cohorts born after federal family planning programs began in the late 1960s and early 1970s were less likely to live in poverty in childhood and in adulthood.

Human Capital Formation and the American Dust Bowl

Vellore Arthi, Oxford University/University of California, Irvine

I use variation in childhood exposure to the Dust Bowl, an environmental shock to health and income, as a natural experiment to explain variation in adult human capital. By marshalling evidence on factors including age at exposure, public spending programs, and the local demand for child farm labor, I also examine a variety of mechanisms by which the Dust Bowl influenced later-life wellbeing, and investigate the scope for recovery from this early-life shock. I find that exposure to the Dust Bowl in childhood has meaningful adverse impacts on a range of later-life outcomes. These results are primarily—but not wholly—concentrated amongst those exposed prenatally, and hold even after accounting for potential confounders such as the Great Depression, migration, and selective fertility and mortality. Importantly, I show that the New Deal partially remediated these effects. In so doing, I provide new evidence on the possibility of compensating for early-life crisis.

Financing the African Colonial State: Fiscal Capacity Building and Forced Labor

Marlous van Waijenburg, Northwestern University/University of Michigan

The renewed scholarly interest in the connections between taxation, state building efforts, and long-term economic development has revitalized the study of historical tax systems. In my dissertation, I take a broad empirical and conceptual approach to mapping the evolution of African colonial tax systems, integrating the largely overlooked, but critically important contributions from forced labor practices. Not only did such labor taxes immediately alleviate budget constraints, they also enabled colonial governments to pursue their longer-term fiscal capacity objectives. Although the topic of labor coercion runs like a red thread through the historiography of colonial Africa, its place and value as a form of taxation have so far received scant attention. By approaching forced labor from a fiscal perspective, my dissertation not only broadens the conceptual framework of the fiscal capacity literature, but also deepens conversations in African history about the nature and effects of colonial labor coercion practices.

Posters will be in the Ballroom of the Boston Marriott Cambridge from Tuesday Morning until Friday at noon, posters sessions listed are guaranteed times that the presenters will be at their posters.

● Pre- and Early Modern Poster Competition bit.ly/18WEHCpost

Boston Marriott Cambridge | Map: bit.ly/BostCamb

According to Judicial Records Well-being in Ottoman Istanbul
Aysenur Karademir, Gumushane University

Budgeting in the Crusading Era: Silver Inflation in a Golden Age
Eric Hupin, Université de Montréal

Integration of the Ottoman State into the Global Economy: The Role of Awqaf
Tansu Hancer, Marmara University

Operating in a Myriad of Markets: Transnational Firms and Cooperation Patterns in the Late Medieval Mediterranean
María Viu Fandos, Universidad de Zaragoza

The Fertility of Four Zhejiang Lineages, 1400–1900
Sijie S. Hu, London School of Economics

The Formation of the “Theatre Market”: A Socio-Economic Analysis of the Viennese Performing Arts in the Late 18th Century
Ryohei Oshio, Waseda University

The Gens Domitia Brickyards in the Middle Tiber Valley: Estates management, Production and Distribution of the Products in the Light of Brick and Tile Stamps (1st–3rd Century CE)
Claudia Gatta, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

Trade Network of Bilbao Merchant in the Late 18th Century: In the Case of Gardoqui at the North Atlantic
Rie Takagaki, Osaka University

Expertise and Political Connections in English Parliament
Kara Dimitruk, University of California, Irvine

The Role of Public Banking in the Financial Life of Barcelona, 1479–1556
Jacopo Sartori, University of Cambridge

Calvinism, Huguenots and the Industrial Revolution
Bernard C. Beaudreau, Université Laval

● 19th Century Poster Competition

bit.ly/WEHCpost2

Boston Marriott Cambridge | Map: bit.ly/BostCamb

Financial Frictions in Trade: Evidence from a 19th Century Global Financial Crisis
Chenzi Xu, Harvard University

Immigrants and Land Policy in São Paulo State, Brazil (1886–1930)
André L. Lanza, University of São Paulo

Taxing the Foreign Consumer: Indian Exports and British Opium Policy in Bengal (1888–1900)
Samuel R. Betteridge, London School of Economics

“Gathering News around the Throne”: The Brazilian Postal System and the Formation of National State in Brazil (1829–1890)
Pérola Maria Goldfeder Borges de Castro, University of São Paulo

Fatherless: The Long-Term Effects of Losing a Father in the U.S. Civil War
Yannick Dupraz, University of Warwick

Historical Study on the Formation Process of Overseas Chinese Policy – Empirical Analysis Using Administrative Documents in the French Colonial Period
Moe Takahashi, Keio University

Institutions, Railways and Rural Development in India
Vigyan D. Ratnool, University of York

Social Networks and Entrepreneurship: Evidence from a Historical Episode of Industrialization
Javier Mejia, Los Andes University

The Impact of River Transport on Industrialization in Germany from the Late Nineteenth Century to the Early Twentieth Century, in the Context of Interurban Competition – A Case Study of the River Rhine and its Branch
Mai Adachi, University of Tokyo

Human Capital Accumulation and Economic Development in Modern Japan
Shohei Yamasaki, University of Tokyo

The Sea Commercial Routes Designed by the Greek Shipowners during the Period 1830–1914
Ioanna-Elissavet Kalokairinou, University Paris 1

La Manumisión como Dimensión Política de la Libertad en la Provincia de Cartagena, 1800 – 1810
Jonathan Guzman Garcia, Universidad de Cartagena

● 20th Century Poster Competition

bit.ly/WEHCpost3

Boston Marriott Cambridge | Map: bit.ly/BostCamb

Determinants of Mexican Migration in the Early Twentieth Century: Markets, Geography or Institutions

David Escamilla-Guerrero, London School of Economics

Female Status, Social Capital and Conflict: The Legacy of Historical Patriliney on the African Continent

Jennifer Koehler, London School of Economics

Household Consumption Baskets and Living Standards in Latin America Southern Cone during the Early 20th Century

Carolina Román, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Nourishing Shanxi: Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Regional Industry, and the Transformation of a Chinese Hinterland Economy, 1907–2004

Zhaojin Zeng, University of Texas at Austin

Freeze the Market: Innovation and Competition in the US Meat Packing Industry, 1880–1920

Jingyi Huang, University of California, Los Angeles

The Fall of World Trade, 1925 – 1936

Marc Adam, Freie Universität Berlin

Wages and Living Standard in China during the Great Depression

Lei Shi, Autonomous University of Barcelona

Chinese Export to Capitalist Countries during the Planned Economy Period: The Case of Silk Export

Kei Uenishi, University of Tokyo

Workplace Diversity and Black-White Social Relations

Andreas Ferrara, University of Warwick

Persecution of Jews and Refugee Skill Selection in Nazi Germany, 1937–1939

Alexander A.J. Wulfers, University of Oxford

Buzz and Pipelines: Knowledge and Decision Making in a Global Business Services Precinct

Claire Wright, University of Wollongong

Who is in Control of the International Wheat Trade?

Alexander J.S. Green, London School of Economics

World War I Casualties and the Rise of Fascism in Italy: Evidence from La Vittoria Mutilata

Gianluca Russo, Boston University

The Climatic Origins of Welfare States

Marijn M.A. Bolhuis, University of Toronto

Water as an Economic Asset: The History of Water Management and Conflict in Spain

Diego Sesma-Martin, Public University of Navarre

The first two digits in session numbers indicate the date, the two following digits indicate morning (01) and afternoon (02) sessions, and the last two are a running number of sessions in the current time-slot.

300101 Defining and measuring entrepreneurship in business history from big data: The England and Wales business population 1851-1911

<http://bit.ly/2yiYymR>

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

This panel of 3 papers seeks to stimulate discussion on how entrepreneurs are defined and identified among the whole population. The papers use the full population data from the England and Wales censuses 1851-1911 derived from upgrading the I-CeM database at UK Data Archive. This allows 'big data' analysis of 160 million records for individuals. The discussion focuses on individuals that are identifiable as 'in business' at census years: employers with their employee numbers (c.200,000 persons per year), own account sole traders (1-1.5m persons per year), and company directors (identified in the census through data linkage to other sources). This panel allows debate on the constraints and challenges of measuring the total business population and its changes over time. The papers then explore specifics of individual entrepreneurship, gender and family, and geographical clustering through endogenous development or migration.

ORGANIZER(S):

Robert R. J. Bennett, University of Cambridge

DISCUSSANT(S):

Leslie Hannah, London School of Economics

PAPERS

Entrepreneur characteristics and choices

Robert R. J. Bennett, University of Cambridge

Geography of entrepreneurship

Harry Smith, University of Cambridge

Gender and the Family Firm

Carry van Lieshout, University of Cambridge

300102 Enterprise Forms in Late-Industrializing Countries <http://bit.ly/2JYsLsS>

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

A firm's legal form of organization determines who controls the firm, who owns the firm's revenue, and how the firm may finance operations and expansion. The forms of enterprise available to firms and how the law operates in practice therefore have important consequences for the overall economy. While an active literature on historical enterprise forms has developed to

document these mechanisms, nearly all of this work has focused on the experience of Western Europe and the United States (See, for example, Guinnane et al 2007). This session corrects this empirical imbalance by bringing together scholars whose works explore the evolution of business organization in a diverse setting of late-industrializing economies such as Spain, Russia, Italy, and Egypt. The panel will focus on the interaction between the legal structure of the firm and the broader institutional complex in which firms operate.

ORGANIZER(S):

Amanda Gregg, Middlebury College

Cihan Artunc, University of Arizona

PAPERS

'Remedies Precede Rights': Evidence from the Spanish Courts on the SRL (1919-1953)

Timothy Guinnane, Yale University

Susana Martinez Rodriguez, University of Murcia

Legal Origins of Corporate Governance: Choice of Law in Egypt, 1887-1913

Cihan Artunc, University of Arizona

The Births, Lives, and Deaths of Imperial Russian Corporations

Amanda Gregg, Middlebury College

Steven Nafziger, Williams College

Are Secure Property Rights a Sufficient Condition? Limited Partnerships in Tuscany, c. 1450-1800

Francesca Trivellato, Yale University

300103 The Many Faces of Lethal Diseases: Epidemiological Diversity and the Differential Economic Effects of Pre-Industrial Epidemic Shocks <http://bit.ly/2ykO9Hf>

Room T: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Epidemic diseases had significant impact on premodern economic growth, distribution, and demographic behavior, yet these effects were not necessarily uniform. Epidemics could stimulate or retard economies. The question is why the effects could be so diverse across time and space. This session provides new empirical material on the varying demographic effects of epidemics, and how they contributed to spatial disparities in economic development. We focus on differing impacts between urban and rural environments, with specific attention paid to the mechanisms of rural-urban migration and to the interaction between warfare and disease. The papers covered include various areas of premodern Northwest Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and West Africa.

ORGANIZER(S):

Bram van Besouw, Utrecht University

Daniel Curtis, Leiden University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Tim Soens, Antwerp University
Jan De Vries, UC Berkeley

PAPERS

The impact of plague in Italy and Europe during the seventeenth century

Guido Alfani, Bocconi University

Charting the Population Effects of the Black Death throughout the Middle East

Stuart Borsch, Assumption College
Tarek Sabraa, Ghent University

Horsemen of 'Riches' or of 'the Apocalypse'? Warfare and mortality in the seventeenth-century Low Countries

Bram van Besouw, Utrecht University
Daniel Curtis, Leiden University

Plague and the making of the early Atlantic Portuguese slave trade in the Gulf of Guinea, 15th-16th c.

Gérard Chouin, College of William & Mary

300104 WEHC Pre- and Early Modern Dissertation Competition Session <http://bit.ly/2yl72tF>

Room M: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Chair: Marjolein t'Hart, University of Amsterdam

PAPERS

Supplying the Slave Trade: How Europeans Met African Demand for European Manufactured Products, Commodities and Re-exports, 1670-1790

Anne Ruderman, Yale University/Harvard University

Markets of Exception: An Economic History of Impunity in Britain and France, 1720-1830

Trevor Jackson, University of California, Berkeley

Essays on Markets, Prices, and Consumption in the Ottoman Empire (Late-Seventeenth to Mid-Nineteenth Centuries)

Pinar Ceylan, London School of Economics

300105 WEHC 19th Century Dissertation Competition Session <http://bit.ly/2JUnAK9>

Room I: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Chair: Stephen Broadberry, University of Oxford

PAPERS

Networks of Capital: German Bankers and the Financial Internationalisation of China (1885-1919)

Ghassan Moazzin, Cambridge University/The University of Tokyo

British Economic Policy and Ireland c.1841-53

Charles Read, Cambridge University

Industrial Location, Market Access and Economic Development: Regional Patterns in Post-Unification Italy

Anna Missiaia, London School of Economics/Lund Univ.

300106 WEHC 20th Century Dissertation Competition Session <http://bit.ly/2yliSDY>

Room 5: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Chair: Joerg Baten, Universität Tübingen

PAPERS

Essays on the Economics of Fertility

Johannes Norling, University of Michigan/Mount Holyoke College

Human Capital Formation and the American Dust Bowl

Vellore Arthi, Oxford University/University of California, Irvine

Financing the African Colonial State: Fiscal Capacity Building and Forced Labor

Marlous van Waijenburg, Northwestern University/University of Michigan

300107 Special Book Session: Peter Temin, *The Vanishing Middle Class: Prejudice and Power in a Dual Economy*

Room: Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge
Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Chair: Paul Hohenberg, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

DISCUSSANT(S):

Trevon Logan, The Ohio State University

Price Fishback, University of Arizona

Daniel Raff, University of Pennsylvania

Alex Keyssar, Harvard University

Winifred Rothenberg, Tufts University

Paul Hohenberg, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Peter Temin, MIT

300201 A Long Wave of Globalization: Maize Diffusion in Mediterranean World (XVIth–XVIIth Centuries) <http://bit.ly/2JULTaV>

Room 237: MIT Building 4
Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

The session will examine one of the most important and yet little studied aspects of the Colombian exchange: the introduction and diffusion of maize in Mediterranean Europe. In particular, we'll deal with the following points: chronology and geography of the diffusion of maize; ways in which the diffusion took place; impact and consequences of the spread of maize on grain markets and on peasant diets; links between greater (or lesser) success of maize and land ownership/types of contracts; possible link between the increased cultivation of maize and the diminishing cases of famine.

ORGANIZER(S):

Luca Mocarelli, Milano Bicocca University
Allen J. Grieco, Villa I Tatti (The Harvard University Center for Italian Renaissance Studies)

DISCUSSANT(S):

Guido Alfani, Bocconi University

PAPERS – First Half

The maize diffusion along the Cantabrian region and its economic and demographic consequences during the Early Modern period (16th–18th centuries)

Alvaro Aragon Ruano, University of the Basque Country

Maize in eastern Sicily, (1766–1786)

Ida Fazio, Palermo University

The diffusion of maize in Eighteenth Century Northern Italy

Giulio Ongaro, Milano Bicocca University

PAPERS – Second Half

Discussion

300202 African Women at Work in Historical Perspective: New Methods for the Study of Female Inequality in Economic Participation, 1800–2000

<http://bit.ly/2JVCgZK>

Room 270: MIT Building 4
Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

In order to fully assess women's participation in the economy of the African continent and their significant contributions at a local, national and regional levels, it is essential to adopt a broader definition of labour and a new methodology that will encompass both formal and informal labour markets, and various forms of labour. By defining labour as “any human effort adding use value to goods and services. [...]” (Tilly and Tilly, 1984), and applying new methodologies and the Taxonomy of Labour Relations recently developed at the International Institute of Social History for the

study of shifts in labour and labour relations across time and space at a global scale, the contributions in this panel will demonstrate how to assess women's contribution to the economy in historical perspective.

ORGANIZER(S):

Filipa Ribeiro da Silva, International Institute of Social History
Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna

DISCUSSANT(S):

Gareth Austin, University of Cambridge

PAPERS – First Half

The Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations and Women's Labour and Labour Relations in sub-Saharan Africa: An Introduction

Karin Hofmeester, International Institute of Social History

Jan Lucassen, International Institute of Social History

Shifts and Continuities in Female Labour Relations in Kenya and Tanzania, 1800–1960

Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna

Changes and continuities of women's labour and labour relations in Uganda, 1900–2000

Felix Meier zu Selhausen, University of Sussex

Michiel de Haas, Wageningen University

Women and Work in Zimbabwe, c. 1800–2000

Rory Pilosof, University of Free State

PAPERS – Second Half

Women's Labour Relations in Mozambique, 1800–2000

Filipa Ribeiro da Silva, International Institute of Social History

Financing the African colonial state: female (labor) tax burdens (c. 1880–1940)

Marlous van Waijenburg, University of Michigan

Maternal mortality before midwifery on the Cape frontier

Dieter von Fintel, Stellenbosch University

Anja Smith, Stellenbosch University

Ada Jansen, Stellenbosch University

Sophia du Plessis, Stellenbosch University

300203 Analyzing Inequality in the Past: New Data and Modern Approaches <http://bit.ly/2yokc9a>

Room 095: Tang Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

In recent years a number of influential studies on the historical evolution of inequality and its causes have raised new interest on the topic. Is inequality expected to increase in the future or will we see Kuznets waves in the long run? Are economic or non-economic factors more important drivers of inequality? Do these drivers

change over time? These vital questions can be approached using inequality estimates based on household budgets, social tables and top income shares which are being reconstructed by scholars for an increasing number of past societies. The present session brings together junior and senior scholars whose research relies on new data and modern approaches to provide novel insights on inequality in the past. Session participants will discuss implications of their latest findings for the global policy debate on inequality as well as promising avenues for future research.

ORGANIZER(S):

Stefan Nikolić, University of Groningen
María Gómez-León, University of Groningen
Herman de Jong, University of Groningen

DISCUSSANT(S):

Branko Milanović, Graduate Center, CUNY

PAPERS – First Half

Towards a study of determinants of pre-industrial inequality
Branko Milanović, Graduate Center, CUNY

Peasant Aristocrats? Inequality between Peasant Parliamentarians and their Voters in Sweden, 1769–1895
Erik Bengtsson
Mats Olsson, Lund University

PAPERS – Second Half

Labour Shares and Income Inequality: Insights from Italian Economic History, 1895–2015
Giacomo Gabbuti, Oxford University

Income distribution in Uruguay during the consolidation of the social welfare state (1908–1963)
Sabrina Siniscalchi, Universidad de la República, Uruguay
Henry Willebald, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Income Inequality in Eastern Europe, 1900–1950
Stefan Nikolić, University of Groningen
Filip Novokmet, Paris School of Economics

Distribution dynamics in turbulent times: Income inequality in Germany and Britain, 1900–1950
María Gómez-León, University of Groningen
Herman de Jong, University of Groningen

300204 Banking before Banks: Financial Markets, Intermediaries and Networks in a Global Historical Perspective <http://bit.ly/2ym4Fhb>

Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center
 Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

The literature has long privileged banks as prerequisites for economic development, but the importance of non-bank intermediaries and social networks is now increasingly appreciated too. Research on these alternatives to banks, however, is still

fragmented geographically and temporally. This session therefore asks how non-bank intermediaries and networks across the globe provided the key financial functions that are now associated with banks. Who became intermediaries and why exactly them? Which networks supported financial markets? What did intermediaries and networks in different parts of the world have in common and how did they differ? How and why did they change over time? How did different local contexts (e.g. type of government, religion, legal system, urbanization, ethnic homogeneity, and wealth inequality) play a role in this? This session addresses these questions by comparing case studies from different parts of the globe to identify the regularities and patterns in historical financial development.

ORGANIZER(S):

Juliette Levy, University of California
Christiaan van Bochove, Radboud University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Jean-Laurent Rosenthal, California Institute of Technology
Gail Triner, Rutgers University

PAPERS – First Half

Matching supply and demand on the Dutch mortgage market during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries
Christiaan van Bochove, Radboud University
Ewout Hasken, Radboud University

Rural Credit in Nineteenth Century Prussia: Comparing Pfandbrief Prices
Kirsten Wandschneider, Occidental College

The Theresian Carmelite Order: a case study of interregional flows of capital and information
Cyril Milhaud, Paris School of Economics

Church Endowments used for Credit in 18th and 19th century rural Sweden
Sofia Murhem, Uppsala University
Göran Ulväng, Uppsala University

A Legal Approach to Moneylending: Credit Contracts in Rural Madras 1930–1960
Maanik Nath, London School of Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

Imperial banks in South Africa in the nineteenth century: Did networks affect the success of these banks?
Christie Swanepoel, University of Western Cape
Aaron Graham, University College London

Informal Credit Networks in Pre-Industrial France
Elise Dermineur, University of Umea

Community Accountability: Municipal Courts and Micro-lending in 19th Century Mexico
Casey Lurtz, Johns Hopkins University

Unexpected interest: credit unions in nineteenth century Mexico
Juliette Levy, University of California
Graciela Márquez Colín, Colegio de México

300205 Behind the Iron Curtain: Waves of Globalization in Historiography of Economic History <http://bit.ly/2M3W266>

Room 133, Building 3

Map: <http://bit.ly/RM133-3>

The session is inspired by the 50th anniversary of the last WEHC in the USA and it is dedicated to the memory of Alice Teichová, but also to many other economic historians who were forced by different 20th century dictatorships to leave their respective countries and to look for a new home and for a space for their work. This session offers an exploration of the relationship between the Western and Eastern historiography of economic history through the relationships between the home and exile Eastern European economic historians. It aims (1) to compare the scientists' work conditions in the framework of the different political circumstances during the Cold War; (2) to explore both relevant conflicts and transfers of ideas between the two sides of the Iron Curtain; (3) to examine the concrete forms of collaboration between Eastern and Western economic historians during the time of the Cold War.

ORGANIZER(S):

Antonie Doležalová, Charles University, Prague
Roman Holec, Comenius University, Bratislava

DISCUSSANT(S):

Catherine Albrecht, Ohio Northern University

PAPERS – First Half

Eastern Europe and the Early Years of the International Economic History Association

Maxine Berg, University of Warwick

Despite State Security and the Iron Curtain: Alice Teichova and Mikulas Teich

Antonie Doležalová, Charles University, Prague & Robinson College, University of Cambridge

Two Exile Historians from Czechoslovakia: two different experiences

Judit Pál, Babeş-Bolyai University
Cluj-Napoca, Comenius University, Bratislava
Roman Holec, Comenius University, Bratislava

Jürgen Kuczynski: The transfer of economic knowledge from the West to East Germany

Christopher Kopper, Universität Bielefeld

Discussant's comments and discussion

Catherine Albrecht, Ohio Northern University

PAPERS – Second Half

The Art of Economic History within the Communist Ideological Rigidity (Case of Slovenia)

Žarko Lazarević, Institute of Contemporary History, Ljubljana

Home and Exile Polish Economic Historiography, 1945–1989: Poland, Great Britain and the United States

Damian Bębnowski, University of Lodz

Discussant's comments

Catherine Albrecht, Ohio Northern University

An Economist between History and Present in Exile

Roman Holec, Comenius University, Bratislava

Dreaming of a Humane Plan: International Expert Networks and the Globalization of Soviet Economic Thought

Yakov Feygin, The Harvard Kennedy School of Government

Discussant's comments and discussion

Catherine Albrecht, Ohio Northern University

300206 Big Business and Corporate Governance in 20th-Century India <http://bit.ly/2K0pd9z>

Room East: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

This panel engages with the topic of 'Big Business and Corporate Governance in Twentieth Century India' at the macro and micro levels using a wide range of sources. At the macro level, papers look at the evolution of big business using data from firm level directories and also inequality at the economy-wide level. At the micro level, papers look at organisational aspects of three large firms – BAT (Tobacco), TELCO (Automotive) and Burmah Oil (Energy) – as well as FabIndia in textiles, and also the genesis of 'management' in India, as big business transformed from a managing-agency structure to the business-group structure over the twentieth century.

ORGANIZER(S):

Chinmay Tumbe Indian, Institute of Management Ahmedabad
Aparajith Ramnath, Ahmedabad University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Tirthankar Roy, London School of Economics

PAPERS – First Half

The Evolution of Big Business in 20th Century India

Chinmay Tumbe, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad

A Perpetual Infant? Taxation, Competition and the Development of the Tobacco Industry in Colonial India

C J Kuncheria, Jawaharlal Nehru University

'Tata-Bhains' as Forerunner of Indo-German Business Ties: Industrial Policy, Technical Cooperation and Business Interests in the Making of the Truck-Manufacturing Joint Venture TELCO/Daimler-Benz, c. 1954-1969

Stefan Tetzlaff, German Historical Institute London

Psychiatrists, Business Experts and Pedagogies of Development: A Brief History of Management Studies in Postcolonial India

Kena Wani, Duke University

PAPERS – Second Half

Ambiguous decolonisation: A postcolonial reading of the IHRM strategy of the Burmah Oil Company

Neveen Abdelrehim, Newcastle University

Andrew Smith, University of Liverpool

Aparajith Ramnath, Ahmedabad University

Andrew Popp, University of Liverpool

Becoming an "Indian" Company: Corporate Structure and the History of FabIndia

Jane Lynch, University of Michigan

Poor country, rich history: The evolution of Indian wealth-income ratios 1860-2012

Rishabh Kumar, California State University

Board interlocks, holding structure and firm performance in the Great Depression and Global Financial Crisis

Chinmay Tumbe, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad

Amit Karna, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad

Balagopal Gopalakrishnan, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad

300207 Corporate Insolvency and Restructuring Proceedings: Legal Borrowing, National Tradition, and Globalization (19th-20th Centuries)

<http://bit.ly/2K0qop9>

Room 333: Building 3

Map: <http://bit.ly/Rm333-3>

The recent collapses of the economic and financial system throughout the world have put the problem of corporate insolvency on the agenda. Older studies of economic historians have only marginally addressed the theme, and mostly from the viewpoint of economic actors and as related to debt and the enforcement of debts. The analysis of bankruptcy and related proceedings from the perspective of economic growth is quite recent. Moreover, legal historians have recently re-appraised corporate rescue and composition proceedings (e.g. A. Cordes and M. Schulte Beerbühl, eds., *Dealing with Economic Failure. Between Norm and Practice* (15th to 21st Century, Frankfurt, 2016)).

ORGANIZER(S):

Dave De Ruyscher, Tilburg University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Thomas Telfer, Western University

PAPERS – First Half

Pre-insolvency proceedings in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands (1807-c. 1910)

Dave De Ruyscher, Tilburg University

Putting history into the study of legal institutions: bankruptcy and insolvency laws around Europe, 1850-2015

Paolo Di Martino, University of Birmingham

Mark Latham, University of Birmingham

Michelangelo Vasta, University of Siena

PAPERS – Second Half

How countries construct insolvency laws? Lessons from ex-Yugoslav Republics

Jaka Cepec, University of Ljubljana

Insolvency and Liquidity during the Crisis of 1857 in Hamburg and Lübeck

Jasper Kunstreich, Max-Planck Institut für europäische Rechtsgeschichte

300208 Exchange Rates, Growth, and Convergence in Historical Perspective <http://bit.ly/2M1bVtJ>

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

A point of departure for this session is the presumption that exchange rates have had, and still have, a significant impact on economic growth and convergence of nations. The papers of the session approach different aspects: balance of payments and bullion flows in intra-Asian trade in the mid-nineteenth century; the room for economic policy outside the classical gold standard in a case study of Spain; the impact of exchange rate institutions on boom and bust in Western Europe 1922-2015; the losers and winners of French foreign exchange control in the 20th century; success and failure of the Gold Pool in the 1960s; the Greek debt crisis and a century of foreign financial supervision in the Balkans; anachronism in the interpretation of the classical gold standard and the creation of EMU; real exchange rates and growth of Indonesia since 1870; historical PPP benchmarks to overcome the failure of PPP theory.

ORGANIZER(S):

Jonas Ljungberg, Lund University

Olga Christodoulaki, Independent Scholar

Germán Forero-Laverde, Universidad de Barcelona/

Universidad Externado de Colombia

André Villela, Graduate School of Economics/Fundação

Getulio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro

Pierre van der Eng, Australian National University, Canberra/

Tsinghua University, Beijing

DISCUSSANT(S):

James Foreman-Peck, Cardiff University
Marcela Sabaté, University of Zaragoza
Pim de Zwart, Wageningen University

PAPERS – First Half

Growing Exchange Market and Bullion Trade in Asia, c.1830–70
Atsushi Kobayashi, Osaka Sangyo University

Spain and the Classical Gold Standard. A Short- and Long-term Approach
Alba Roldán Marin, University of Barcelona

Do the Rules of the Game Matter? Trilemma Regimes and Financial Stability, 1922–2015
Germán Forero-Laverde, Universidad de Barcelona/
 Universidad Externado de Colombia

The Political Economy of French Foreign Exchange Control
Julien Brault, Science-Po

The Gold Pool (1961–1968) and the fall of Bretton Woods. Lessons for central bank cooperation
Michael D. Bordo, Rutgers University
Eric Monnet, Banque de France
Alain Naef, Cambridge University

PAPERS – Second Half

Can Greece stay in the euro without the troika? Lessons from 100 years of South-East European monetary history
Matthias Morys, University of York

The Reinterpretation of the Gold Standard and the EMU
Anders Ögren, Lund University

Exchange Rate Systems and Long-term Economic Growth in Indonesia
Pierre van der Eng, Australian National University,
 Canberra/Tsinghua University, Beijing

PPP Exchange Rates versus Par Exchange Rates: very long run evidence for a large sample of countries
Liam Brunt, Norwegian School of Economics
Antonio Fidalgo, Fresenius University of Applied Sciences

300209 Theory and Empirical Performance

<http://bit.ly/2JWRWfb>

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center
 Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

To what extent are European development-theories on industrialization valid from a World point of view? One of the major issues of economic history has been theories of industrialization and development. Most of them have been suggested during the 1950s and 1960s by authors such as K. Polanyi (1944), A. Gerschenkron (1952), W. W. Rostow (1960) or Raymond Aron (1963), all with the claim of a world-wide reach. The second issue these theories have in common is their “European” origin (“Europe” defined as

Europe plus its Anglo-Saxon offshoots, such as the USA, Australia, etc.). There are at least four good reasons to re-visit these theories: During the ca. 50 years, which have elapsed since their publication, many former developing countries today count into the well-advanced or even the developed ones. Here we mention only Brazil, China, India, South Africa, South Korea, Spain or Turkey.

ORGANIZER(S):

Dominique Barjot, Université Paris Sorbonne
Harm G. Schroeter, University of Bergen
Yago Kazuhiko, Waseda University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Albert Carreras, Universitat Pompeu
Irina Potkina, Institute of Russian History

PAPERS – First Half

To what extent are european development-theories on industrialization valid from a world point of view (18th to 21th century)?

Dominique Barjot, Université Paris Sorbonne

Are European development-theories on industrialization valid from a world point of view? Harm G. Schröter
Harm G. Schroeter, University of Bergen

Development Theory and American Industrialization
Louis Galambos, Johns Hopkins University

When theories don't fit: Rethinking the theories of economic development for South America. Argentina and Brazil 1945–2015
Norma Silvana Lanciotti, National University of Rosario/
 National Scientific and Technical Research Council
Martin Schorr, National University of San Martin
Gustavo Garcia, National University of Rosario

Antitrust and Competition Policy in Brazil: A Historical Perspective

Luiz Carlos Delorme Prado, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro

Typologies of Industrialization: lessons from Spain for the world
Albert Carreras, Universitat Pompeu

Francafrica and Chinafrica two patterns of economic development in West and Central Africa
Olivier Feiertag, University of Rouen-Normandy

PAPERS – Second Half

The development of the Ottoman economy from the era of industrial revolution to the present times: political economy, dynamics and paradigm in economic sustainability
Mehmet Bulut, Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University

South in Africa, metropolitan in culture: industrial development trajectory of South Africa
Grietjie Verhoef, University of Johannesburg

Australia's industrial development: The importance of importing capital and ideas
Martin Shanahan, University of South Australia

Shibusawa Eiichi and the Rise of the Capitalist Economy in Northern Japan. A Research Project

Franck Michelin, Teikyo University

Convergence and Divergence over the Growth Paradigm: the OECD Working Party 2 and Japan's Doubling National Income Plan (1961–1970)

Yago Kazuhiko, Waseda University

Chinese Model and the Path Choice of Economic Development: An Economic History Perspective

Rui Sun, Renmin University of China

Qing Wang, Renmin University of China

Chun Huang, Renmin University of China

Jue Wang, Renmin University of China

The emergence of big business in India after 1991: from Gerschenkron back to Adam Smith?

Pierre Lanthier, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

300210 Historical Demography: Migration in Early Modern Society <http://bit.ly/2M4Dp1V>

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

Migrating people, by transmitting their culture, skills and even epidemics to others, exerted a considerable impact on resident populations. Such importance has been well recognized by historical demographers, migration has been a difficult issue since information about who migrated, and in what circumstances, is difficult to obtain from parish registers. In contrast, from listings of residents, information is readily available concerning who migrated where, and in what household circumstances. We use such records here. Japanese participants also employ the technique of GIS. The first important point of this panel is comparing pre-modern migration of Japan, India, Italy and Sweden. Secondly, we visualize and explore the migration routes to the town in question. Thirdly, the exploration will be made over a long period – from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. Fourthly, we pay attention to gender difference. Thus, it is hoped that new frontiers of migration studies will be explored.

ORGANIZER(S):

Miyuki Takahashi, Risho University

Mary Louise Nagata, Francis Marion University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Amy L. Erickson, University of Cambridge

Chiaki Yamamoto, Osaka University

PAPERS – First Half

Female Labour Migration in 18–19th Japan: Who Came to Local Post Town Koriyama and Why?

Miyuki Takahashi, Risho University

Satomi Kurosu, Reitaku University

Atsushi Nagaoka, Reitaku University

The Historical Character of Male Labour Migration in Tokugawa Japan: a case study based on the demographic analysis of Kakudabama Village in Echigo Area

Tingting Zhang, Tohoku University

Migration to the City: Analysis of the Birth Provinces of Kyoto Residents, 1843–1869

Mary Louise Nagata, Francis Marion University

Migrations in India: A Case study of H.E.H The Nizam

Swarupa Shankar, University of Hyderabad

Railways and Migration in India: The Pattern and consequences of Migrations to Calcutta in the latter half of the Nineteenth Century

Ruquia Hussain, Aligarh Muslim University

PAPERS – Second Half

Women and migration: settlement patterns of newcomers in preindustrial Turin and Piedmont (17th–19th centuries)

Beatrice Zucca Micheletto, Cambridge University

Urban migration in Seventeenth-century Sweden

Martin Andersson, Södertörn University

Internal migration in 16th–18th century Poland

Mateusz Wyżga, Uniwersytet Pedagogiczny

300211 History of International Business Relations (HIBR) in Technology, Patents, and Innovation

<http://bit.ly/2LYdqcf>

Room 114: Building 56

Map: <http://bit.ly/Room114-56>

The field of the History of International Business Relations (HIBR), which was advocated in Japan, focuses on the international aspects in a company's development. It is not merely the study of MNEs, it is a discussion of how international business relations impacted management and left its mark on industrialization and management in specific countries. This discussion further highlights conflicts between national and global influences. It raises questions as to why global enterprises retain a diversity of national traits in behavior and performance, no matter how world-wide their activities, and why they cannot easily divest themselves of those national traits. This session attempts to clarify how globalization has developed from the HIBR perspective. Especially this session focuses on the aspect of technology, patents, and innovation in the globalization process, and examines the role of international technology transfer, patent exchange and patent management, global interactions of research and development.

ORGANIZER(S):

Shigehiro Nishimura, Kansai University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Alessandro Nuvolari, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies

PAPERS – First Half

Gatekeepers of New Technology: Patent agents in the Nordic area at the turn of the 20th century

David E. Andersson, Uppsala University
Matti La Mela, Aalto University

Controlling IP at War: the US Alien Property Custodian and the German Patents during WWII

Gabriel Galvez-Behar, Université de Lille

Patent Management and the Globalization of Firms: The case of Siemens (1890–1945)

Pierre-Yves Donzé, Osaka University
Shigehiro Nishimura, Kansai University

PAPERS – Second Half

Organizational capabilities in the heavy electrical manufacturing industry: a comparative study of European and American firms, 1878–1990

Fredrik Tell, Uppsala University

German Design and Spanish manufacturing: The Trillo Nuclear Power Plant across national borders

Gloria Sanz Lafuente, Universidad Pública de Navarra

Competitiveness and Technological Innovation in Manufacturing Industries in Germany and Japan from Historical Perspective

Yoko Tanaka, Harvard Yenching Institute/University of Tsukuba

Sony's Contribution to the Dawn of Digital Music and the Unintended Consequences

Hiromichi Hasebe, Kyorin University

300212 Multiple Payment Systems in Globalizing Economies <http://bit.ly/2JTKnWF>

Room West: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Room114-56>

Although economic historians are starting to better understand informal payment systems and their interplay with formal payment systems, our understanding of the vital role of informal payment systems in economic development remains limited. This session draws on cases from Asia, Africa and Europe to unravel the workings and importance of multiple payment systems that consist of formal as well as informal instruments and methods of payment from a global, historical perspective. It argues that, as local communities connected to the globalizing world economy, many communities continued to rely on indigenous informal payment systems even though there was no shortage of cash, credit, or banks, and long after the introduction of European or colonial banking systems.

ORGANIZER(S):

Mina Ishizu, London School of Economics
Takeshi Nishimura, Kansai University
Christiaan van Bochove, Radboud University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Mark Metzler, University of Washington
Farley Grubb, University of Delaware

PAPERS – First Half

Commodity flows and the payment system in Japan during the Edo Era

Masato Shizume, Waseda University

The transformation of informal payment systems under the modern banking system in the British India during the 1920s and 1930s

Takeshi Nishimura, Kansai University

Credibility, Transaction Cost, and the Number of Monies in an Economic Sphere: A view of difficult transitions from multiple to a single currency in West Africa

Toyomu Masaki, Kanazawa University

Local and Regional Payment Methods and the Growth of World Trade in the Long Nineteenth Century

Kaoru Sugihara, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies

PAPERS – Second Half

On India's demand. Asian agency in the VOC's response to local currency preferences in eighteenth-century Java

Alberto Feenstra, University of Amsterdam

Strapped for cash: providing credit at the lower end of the market in pre-modern Italy

Mauro Carboni, University of Bologna

A nexus of payment systems in industrialising Lancashire

Mina Ishizu, London School of Economics

Payment systems in The Netherlands during the pre-industrial period

Christiaan van Bochove, Radboud University Nijmegen

300213 Organizing People: Political and Cultural Institutions in Colonial India <http://bit.ly/2JULu8l>

Room 085: Tang Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

Our proposed panel examines the impact of institutions—the formal and informal “rules of the game”—in shaping economic developments in colonial India. The papers in the panel analyze the impact of a wide range of institutional arrangements and actors, from land restrictions to political enfranchisement to community norms. The setting of colonial India setting is an important one to examine these questions, for several reasons.

First, relying on the wealth of statistics collected by the colonial administration, most of the papers of the session use novel data and quantitative methods, which shed new light on the economic history of India. Second, given that many institutional choices in the colonial period were chosen by the colonial powers rather than the people themselves, the analysis suffers less from the issues of endogenous institutional change than present-day institutions. Finally, the lessons from these papers are useful for areas beyond India and for India beyond the colonial period.

ORGANIZER(S):

Guilhem Cassan, Université de Namur
Lakshmi Iyer, Notre Dame University

PAPERS – First Half

Community Origins of Industrial Entrepreneurship: Evidence from 19th Century India

Bishnupriya Gupta, University of Warwick
Dilip Mookherjee, Boston University
Kaivan Munshi, Cambridge University
Mario Saclemente, University of Warwick

Dharma in General Equilibrium: Caste and Occupational Choice in India

Guilhem Cassan, Université de Namur
Dan Keniston, Yale University
Tatjana Kleineberg, Yale University

Credit and “Community”: Restrictions on Land Transfer in Punjab, 1900–1970

Latika Chaudhary, Naval Postgraduate School
Anand Swamy, Williams College

Regulation and Informalisation of Labour: A Case Study of Beedi Rolling Industry in the 20th Century Malabar

T K Suryama, IIT Madras

PAPERS – Second Half

Enfranchisement and Political Competition: Evidence from India

Guilhem Cassan, Université de Namur
Lakshmi Iyer, Notre Dame University
Rinchan Mirza, Université de Namur

Pre-colonial Religious Institutions and Development: Evidence through a Military Coup

Adeel Malik, University of Oxford
Rinchan Mirza, Université de Namur

Forging a Non-Violent Mass Movement: Economic Shocks and Organizational Innovations in India’s Transition to Democracy

Rikhil Bhavnani, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Saumitra Jha, Stanford University

Cultural Transmission and Colonial Legacy: Evidence from Public Good Games Along a Historical Border

Latika Chaudhary, Naval Postgraduate School
Sriya Iyer, Notre Dame University
Jared Rubin, Chapman University
Anand Shrivastava, Azim Premji University, Bangalore

300214 Seaports and Development during the Global Ages in the South Atlantic, 1880–2010s <http://bit.ly/2JQFIZG>

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

This session aims at describing and explaining the evolution of the seaports in the South Atlantic during the two waves of globalizations. The seaports become a major determinant of the rate of economic growth and the stage of economic development in the hinterland in these regions forming part of the called Global South. The papers presented deal with the evolution of port infrastructures, stakeholders and social structures which interacted on the development of their hinterlands and port-cities in the long run. The regions concerned –Africa, South America and the Caribbean) were characterized by extraverted economic structures where seaports played a center role as economic, political and social clusters. Most of countries in these regions were affected by Colonialism or post-Colonial relations with core industrial countries.

ORGANIZER(S):

Daniel Castillo Hidalgo, University of Las Palmas de Gran
Miguel Suárez Bosa, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

DISCUSSANT(S):

Daniel Castillo Hidalgo, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

PAPERS – First Half

Port development in unpredictable economic conditions: Multiple port projects in the Lagos Coastal region, Nigeria **Ayodeji Olukoju**, University of Lagos

Lobito: how the city built its intellectual life around the port **Cátia Miriam Costa**, Centre for International Studies- ISCTE-IUL **Francisco Soares**, CITCEM – University of Porto

Island Ports of the Mid-Atlantic in transit from the Early Modern to the Contemporary History **Juan Manuel Santana Pérez**, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Science, technology and progress: the urban dimension of international exhibitions and the interventions in the port area of Rio de Janeiro from the turn of the 19th century to the 20th century

Maria Letícia Corrêa, University of Rio de Janeiro
Mônica de Sousa Nunes Martins, University of Rio de Janeiro

Wages, human capital and social inequality at the port of Dakar (Senegal), 1911–1936

Daniel Castillo Hidalgo, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

PAPERS – Second Half

Ports and Cruises in Islands of north mid-atlantic (Caribbean and Macaronesia)

Antonio Ramón Ojeda, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Alejandro González Morales, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Port infrastructures and development in the North of Morocco. The paradigm of Tangier

Miguel Suárez Bosa, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Luis G. Cabrera Armas, University of La Laguna

Seaports and corsair activity in the mid-Atlantic: Salé and the Canary Islands, 1648-1767

Leila Maziane, University Hassan II

Germán Santana Pérez, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Seaborne flows and port evolution in the West African Atlantic Islands: 1850-1940

Luis G. Cabrera Armas, University of La Laguna

Miguel Suárez Bosa, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

The DeutschesKoblen-Depot in Spanish ports during the early years of the twentieth century: Business and Political Strategies

Xoan Carmona Badía, University of Santiago de Compostela

Luisa Muñoz-Abeledo, University of Santiago de Compostela

300215 State Capacity and Economic Development: Historical Experience from China
<http://bit.ly/2JNodJv>

Room 057: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

In recent years, state capacity has become one of the most discussed concepts in development economics and political economy. Many economists have highlighted the importance of state capacity in explaining why some countries have achieved economic development but others not. Most studies, however, focus on the European experience. Much less is known for other important cultures, in particular China that has the longest imperial regime in global history. China provides a unique historical context of state capacity. Different from Europe whose rise from the 16th to 19th centuries was allegedly attributed to its political fragmentation, China retained a unified empire with political centralization and sophisticated administrative institutions for millennia. So, in this session, we will examine the role of state capacity in China's political and economic development in the long run.

ORGANIZER(S):

Nan Li Shanghai, University of Finance and Economics
Baomin Dong, Henan University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Tuan-Hwee Sng, National University of Singapore

Cong Liu, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

Se Yan, Peking University

PAPERS – First Half

Building State Capacity: An Analysis of Pre-Qin China

Baomin Dong, Henan University

Yibei Guo, Henan University

Geography, Political Integration and Both: How China Became Chinese?

Nan Li, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

Youhong Lin, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

Disaster Relief in the Late Imperial China: An Empirical Study of the Great Drought in the 1870s

Nan Li, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

Se Yan, Peking University

Duo Zhang, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

Bring Down the Gentry: The Abolition of Exam, Local Governance and Anti-Gentry Rebellions, 1902-1911

Yu Hao, Peking University

Zheng-Cheng Liu, Peking University

Li'an Zhou, Peking University

American Silver Inflow and the Price Revolution in Qing China

Hongjun Zhao, Shanghai Normal University

Yumei Hu, Fudan University

Jialiang Zhu, Xiamen University

300216 The Pan-European Crises of 1719-1720: New Perspectives on the Nature of Financial Behaviour <http://bit.ly/2MEBeTI>

Room 2: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

This session brings together papers that present new evidence and fresh thinking on a crucial moment in the unfolding of financial capitalism: the crises of 1719 and 1720. Scholars have long disputed whether the 1719/1720 bubbles were 'rational' ones based on fundamentals. Yet, economists now mostly agree that rationality alone cannot adequately explain the market. It is time to develop more nuanced, historically grounded, approaches. How can we explore subjective biases and historically specific practices that informed market behaviour? How did local traditions, global circumstances and imperial competition shape expectations? How was the value of credit expressed and maintained? How did negotiations between the state, financiers and the public shape markets? These are the larger questions that individual papers will explore. The concluding discussion will unpack methodological and theoretical implications for understanding more recent crises.

ORGANIZER(S):

Koji Yamamoto, University of Tokyo
Anne L. Murphy, University of Hertfordshire
Inger Leemans, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

DISCUSSANT(S):

Karel Davids, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

PAPERS – First half

Intrinsic Values: Calculation, Valuation, and Civic Epistemology during the South Sea Bubble
William Deringer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Behavioural foundations of the 1720 South Sea Bubble
Koji Yamamoto, University of Tokyo

A Crisis Misunderstood: The Political Economy of the Government Debt Market in Sweden, 1715–1720
Peter Ericsson, Uppsala University
Patrik Winton, Uppsala University

PAPERS – Second Half

The Mississippi Bubble in Haiti
Malick W. Ghachem, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Negotiating Power and Protest in the Financial Marketplace
Anne L. Murphy, University of Hertfordshire

Wind or Bubbles? How the Concept of Wind Trade Came to Embody Speculation in the Dutch Republic
Inger Leemans, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

300217 Trade and Long-Term Development: Evidence from Three Millennia of Data
<http://bit.ly/2JRXewo>

Room 151: Tang Center
 Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

Openness to trade has the potential to affect the long-term development of regions through a variety of mechanisms. Throughout the course of history, improvements in shipping and trading technology have dramatically lowered the barriers to trade. The first three papers in this session explore the impact of three particular technologies; open sea shipping, the chronometer and the global telegraph network. The final paper shows how financial frictions shape trade patterns. By bringing these papers together in one session, the aim is to foster discussion both on the mechanisms at work in different historical contexts and the way they impact our understand of the central question of how trade affects growth.

ORGANIZER(S):

Claudia Steinwender, MIT Sloan
Reka Juhasz, Columbia University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Luigi Pascali, University of Warwick
Mara Squicciarini, Bocconi University
Chenzi Xu, Harvard University
Jules Hugot, Asian Development Bank

PAPERS – First Half

Of Mice and Merchants: Trade and Growth in the Iron Age
Jan-David Bakker, University of Oxford
Stephan Maurer, University of Konstanz
Steve Pischke, London School of Economics
Ferdinand Rauch, University of Oxford

Spinning the Web: The Impact of ICT on trade in intermediates and technology diffusion
Reka Juhasz, Columbia University
Claudia Steinwender, MIT Sloan

PAPERS – Second Half

Financial Frictions in Trade: Evidence from the 1866 Global Financial Crisis
Chenzi Xu, Harvard University

Navigation, World Trade and the Chronometer
Alessandro Iaria, University of Bristol
Martina Miotto, University of Warwick
Luigi Pascali, University of Warwick

300218 The Debt Crisis of the 1980s, Banking, and the Private Sector in Latin America
<http://bit.ly/2JOIXRi>

Room 361: Tang Center
 Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

This session aims to take advantage of the growing availability of archives, including those of the IMF and banks in Europe, the United States, and Latin America, which permit a reinterpretation of the Latin American debt crisis of the 1980s. The papers will emphasise the behaviour that led to it, the attempts made to manage the crisis, and the outcomes.

ORGANIZER(S):

Rory M. Miller, University of Liverpool
Martín Monsalve, Universidad del Pacífico, Lima
C. Edoardo Altamura, Lund University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Rory M. Miller, University of Liverpool

PAPERS – First Half

Debt and Recession – The Latin American Debtor Countries, their Economies, and the Role of US Banking from the Second Energy Crisis to the late 1980s
Simone Selva, L'Orientale Università di Napoli

Populism and International Finance – The Experience of Peronist Argentina, 1973–76

Raúl García Heras, Universidad de Buenos Aires

The IMF, the World Bank and the Transformation of Argentina's Economy, 1976–81

Claudia Kedar, Hebrew University

PAPERS – Second Half

Brazilian Banks, International Finance and the Debt Crisis of 1982

Sebastián Álvarez, University of Geneva

Management under Economic and Political Stress – Peruvian Business during the crisis of the 1970s and 1980s

Martín Monsalve, Universidad del Pacífico

There is No Place Like Home – Lloyds Bank's Experience from Internationalization to the Latin American Debt Crisis and Localization

C. Edoardo Altamura, Lund University

Youssef Cassis, European University Institute

300219 The Middle East and the Great Divergence
<http://bit.ly/2MDLVW1>

Room 5: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The middle east was a cradle of civilisation, and, during the Golden Age of Islam, it was arguably one of the world's most dynamic centres of learning and civilization. In recent centuries, the West has surged ahead in income, technology, science, and governance. The middle east is not alone in 'falling behind,' but it has not played a leading role in discussions of the Great Divergence. This session will explore that topic. The early dynamism of the region poses particular questions: Why did the political evolution of the middle east differ from Europe's and did those differences affect economic performance? Was Islam 'growth promoting' during the eighth and ninth centuries but became 'grow retarding' later, and, if so, why? What was the impact of the region's location and its arid geography on economic development? How did changes in transportation, trade routes, and imperialism affect the region? Could different state policies.

ORGANIZER(S):

Robert C. Allen, New York University Abu Dhabi

Eric Chaney, Harvard University

Sevket Pamuk, Bogazici (Bosphorus) University

Maya Shatzmiller, University of Western Ontario

PAPERS – First Half

Decline or Deindustrialisation? Climate change, plague and adaption in Mamluk Egypt (14th–15th c.)

Georg Christ, Manchester University

Falling Behind: The Financial Crisis of the Abbasid Caliphate and the Collapse of Civilization in Southern Mesopotamia

Robert C. Allen, New York University Abu Dhabi

Leander Heldring, Harvard University

The Middle East and the 'Great Divergence': Origins and Causes of Economic Growth in the Medieval Middle East

Maya Shatzmiller, University of Western Ontario

Elite violence and elite numeracy in the Middle East from 500 CE to 1900 CE

Joerg Baten, Universität Tübingen

PAPERS – Second Half

Comparative Development in the Middle East

Metin Cosgel, Ibn Haldun University

Sadullah Yıldırım, Ibn Haldun University

God's Law v Corporations: A Critique of Islamic Law Matters Thesis

Zubair Abbasi, American University Cairo

The private and social profitability of the Anatolia railway: A Social Savings Approach

Robert C. Allen, New York University Abu Dhabi

Egyptian Numeracy during the 19th Century in a Comparative Perspective

Rima Ghanem, University Tübingen

Mohamed Saleh, Toulouse School of Economics

Joerg Baten, Universität Tübingen

300220 The Historical Dynamics of Industrialization: A Regional Interpretation, c. 1800–Present
<http://bit.ly/2MAosWe>

Room M: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Studies explaining industrialization have focused mainly on the national level, whereas the spread of industries has been predominantly regional. To properly understand industrialization (and its spread) it is necessary to look at the regional level. In this session we bring together scholars studying processes of regional industrialization in Asia and Europe to gain a better understanding of the spread and dynamism of industrialization. Examples of questions that will be addressed in this session are as follows: What is the regional pattern of industrialization? Why were some regions more likely to industrialize than others (e.g. capital, transport, human capital, labour, raw materials)? How did regional industrialization change our picture of the Great Divergence, i.e. on industrial development in Asia versus Western Europe?

ORGANIZER(S):

Alexandra M. de Pleijt, University of Oxford

Bas van Leeuwen, International Institute for Social History

DISCUSSANT(S):

Stephen Broadberry, University of Oxford

Debin Ma, London School of Economics

PAPERS – First Half

Economic Development of the late Russian Empire in a Regional Perspective

Andrei Markevich, New Economic School

Drivers of Industrialisation: Intersectoral evidence from the Low Countries in the nineteenth century

Robin Philips, International Institute for Social History

Péter Földvári, International Institute for Social History

Bas van Leeuwen, International Institute for Social History

Long term regional dynamics of industrialization, from the late Ottoman Empire to the nation states in the Balkans and in Anatolia, 1850–1970

M. Erdem Kabadayi, Koç University

PAPERS – Second Half

National and regional patterns of European industrialization, 1870–1970

Pedro Lains, Universidade de Lisboa

The economic geography of Japanese industrialization (1800–2010)

Jean-Pascal Bassino, University of Lyon

Kyoji Fukao, Hitotsubashi University

Tokihiko Settsu, Musashi University

A brief note on regional industrialization in the basic metals sector in China, 1850–present

Zipeng Zhang, Utrecht University

Bas van Leeuwen, International Institute for Social History

Jieli Li, International Institute of Social History

Technical Change and Human Capital Investment: Evidence from the Industrial Revolution

Alexandra M. de Pleijt, University of Oxford

Chris Minns, London School of Economics

Patrick H. Wallis, London School of Economics

300221 The Webs of Shadow: Financial Networks during the First Globalization <http://bit.ly/2JPMrTB>

Room 160: Building 16

Map: <http://bit.ly/Rm160-16>

Networks were crucial in the first wave of globalization (1870–1913). The conquest of distance was possible thanks to increasingly redundant networks of transportation (railways, shipping lines) and communication (mail and telegraph). Likewise, the dramatic rise in financial flows in the later quarter of the 19th century required innovative technologies to acquire information and pool risk across industries and continents. Many of these depended on networks, such as news agencies, credit ratings agencies, currency trading, multinational banks and banking syndicates. Less appreciated in the literature is the fact that networks generate externalities, which can influence behaviour in ways that are difficult to capture in models that assume agents act independently. This setting raises a threat to identification in classical regression analysis. This session contributes to a budding

literature that explicitly models financial links as part of a network of interdependent relations by drawing on recent methodological developments in network analysis.

ORGANIZER(S):

Rui Esteves, University of Oxford

Florian Ploeckl, University of Adelaide

PAPERS – First Half

Gold and Trade: An empirical simulation approach

Rui Esteves, University of Oxford

Florian Ploeckl, University of Adelaide

A Network Analysis of Financial Globalization: 1885–2017

Cécile Bastidon, LEAD, University of Toulon

Bordo Michael, NBER and Hoover Institution, Rutgers University

Parent Antoine, Sciences Po Lyon

Weidenmier Marc, Chapman University and NBER

The Origination and Distribution of Money Market Instruments: Sterling Bills of Exchange During the First Globalization

Olivier Accominotti, London School of Economics

Delio Lucena, University of Toulouse

Stefano Ugolini, University of Toulouse

PAPERS – Second Half

A peripheral hub of globalisation: local interest groups, global capitalists and foreign investment decisions in Naples (1800–1913). A network approach

Maria Carmela Schisani, University of Naples “Federico II”

Luigi Balletta, University of Naples “Federico II”

Giuseppe Giordano, University of Salerno

Giancarlo Ragozini, University of Naples “Federico II”

Maria Prosperina Vitale, University of Salerno

The Determinants of Sovereign Borrowing During Two Decades of Nation Building: A Fresh Look with Higher Frequency Data

John Landon Lane, Rutgers University – New Brunswick

Ali Kabiri, University of Buckingham

Tehreem Husain, The Bartlett, UCL

D’Maris Coffman, The Bartlett, UCL

Financial Integration in Late Imperial China – Social Economic Impact on Capital Markets

Tang Emily, Sun Yat-sen University

310101 Accounting for Growth in Global Economic History <http://bit.ly/2JPMTBq>

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

To what extent historical statistics allows us to analyse the role of intangibles (inventions), communication technologies (telegraph) or intermediate inputs (coal-steam-electricity energy transformations), using recent advances of the growth accounting framework? The past half a century of growth accounting demonstrates the enormous impact of Solow's (1957) pioneering study on the profession. The following generation of the growth accounting framework (Jorgenson et al. 1987; 2005) improved the measurement of inputs (labour and capital services, intermediate inputs, labour composition). This session proposes three objectives. Firstly, we wish to provide an overview of recent contributions to historical growth accounting around the globe. Secondly, we build bridges to recently developed cross-country databases on comparative growth accounts (e.g. World KLEMS, Total Economy Database and Penn World Tables). Finally, we discuss how the most recent insights from growth theory can be integrated into growth accounting.

ORGANIZER(S):

Leandro Prados de la Escosura, Charles III University of Madrid
Tamás Vonyó, Bocconi University
Ilya B. Voskoboynikov, National Research University Higher School of Economics

DISCUSSANT(S):

Nicholas Crafts, Warwick University
Bart van Ark, the Conference Board

PAPERS – First Half

Accounting for productivity growth in the long run: Spain, 1850–2015

Leandro Prados de la Escosura, Charles III University of Madrid
Joan Rosés, London School of Economics

Long-run trends in labour and capital inputs and the ensuing productivity in Italy

Claire Giordano, Banca d'Italia
Francesco Zollino, Banca d'Italia

Accounting for growth in Latin America in an historical perspective

André Hofman, CEPAL/ECLAC

Chile: Productivity and Capital Deepening in the Long Period

José Díaz-Bahamonde, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
Gert Wagner, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Structural Change, Capital Deepening, and TFP Growth in Japan: 1885–1970

Kyoji Fukao, Hitotsubashi University
Tatsuji Makino, Hitotsubashi University
Tokihiko Settsu, Hitotsubashi University

PAPERS – Second half

The Sources of Growth in a Technologically Progressive Economy: the United States, 1899–1941

Gerben Bakker, London School of Economics
Nick Crafts, Warwick University
Jop Woltjer, University of Groningen

Sources of Growth in China's Pre-Communist Industrialization, 1912–1949

Harry Wu, Hitotsubashi University

Economic Growth in India during 1950–2011: Nehruvian Era to Globalized India

K.L. Krishna, Delhi School of Economics
B. Goldar, Institute of Economic Growth
Deb Kusum Das, University of Delhi
Suresh Aggarwal, University of Delhi
Abdul Azeez Erumban, The Conference Board
Pilu Chandra Das, University of Calcutta

A Long-run Growth Accounting of the Korean Economy with Physical and Human Capital

Hak K. Pyo, Seoul National University

Accounting for growth in the Soviet Union and the Union republics in 1950–1990

Ilya B. Voskoboynikov, National Research University Higher School of Economics

310102 Agricultural Efficiency in the Great Specialization <http://bit.ly/2JRym88>

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The story of the first era of globalization ca. 1870–1913 is also one of increased specialization by comparative advantage – a specialization which inspired the famous model by Eli Heckscher (1919) and Bertil Ohlin (1933). Of course economic actors at the time were unaware of this model, and even if they had been, the development literature has demonstrated that knowing what exactly to specialize in is a difficult challenge. It is therefore important for countries to undergo a process of what Dani Rodrik and Ricardo Hausmann have termed 'self-discovery', whereby they discover the product or products in which they have a comparative advantage. The aim of this session is to explore this issue with a particular focus on agriculture during the first globalization.

ORGANIZER(S):

Markus Lampe, Vienna University of Economics and Business
Paul Sharp, University of Southern Denmark

PAPERS – First Half

Accounting for Smithian Specialization: A Case Study Using the Emergence of Modern Accounting in Danish Dairying

Markus Lampe, Vienna University of Economics and Business

Paul Sharp, University of Southern Denmark

Risk management in traditional agriculture: intercropping in Italian wine-growing

Giovanni Federico, University of Pisa

Pablo Martinelli Lasheras, Universidad Carlos III Madrid

Build It, and They Will Come? Secondary Railways and Population Density in French Algeria

Laura Maravall Buckwalter, University of Tuebingen

PAPERS – Second Half

Why did Argentina become a super-exporter of agricultural and food products during the first globalisation (1880-1929)?

Vicente Pinilla, University of Zaragoza

Agustina Rayes, Universidad Nacional del Centro de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Imperialism and Entrepreneurship in Cuban Sugar, 1898-1929

Alan Dye, Barnard College, Columbia University

Immigration and Knowledge Spillovers: Danish-Americans and the Development of the Dairy Industry in the United States

Nina Boberg-Fazlic, University of Southern Denmark

Paul R. Sharp, University of Southern Denmark

310103 Between Gold and Silver: Asia in the Age of Two Standards, 1873-1935 <http://bit.ly/2MEXIDZ>

Room West: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Research on the monetary and financial history of modern Asia has surged in recent years, and the region is no longer the blank space it was in the international monetary histories of a generation ago. Nonetheless, these research results have yet to be incorporated into most accounts of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century globalization. Moreover, as elsewhere in the world, historians have given most attention to the gold standard; there has been much less exploration of how the gold standard operated as part of a larger monetary ecology. Questions involving the interworking of gold and silver standards were especially salient in Asia, where most standard money (for long-distance trade, for banknote issue) was silver at the beginning of the period, where silver became the basis for modernized unitary currency systems in several countries, and where silver persisted as the standard of the largest country, China, until 1935.

ORGANIZER(S):

Mark Metzler, University of Washington

Niv Horesh, Durham University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Marc Flandreau, University of Pennsylvania

PAPERS – First Half

The First Great Appreciation of Gold: Effects in Asia, 1870s-1890s

Mark Metzler, University of Washington

Golden Aspirations: Japan's First Gold Standard, 1871-1878

Simon James Bytheway, Nihon University

'A Silvery World': Japan's Adoption of the Silver Standard in the Mid-1880s

Steven J. Ericson, Dartmouth College

PAPERS – Second Half

Conundrums of the Bimetallic Standard: Late 19th-Century Mexico and China Compared

Niv Horesh, Durham University

The Landscape of Money in Modern China: Edwin. W. Kemmerer's Investigation and Analysis in 1929

Tomoko Shiroyama, University of Tokyo

Alchemy of Conquest: Colonial Expansion and Money in the Indian Ocean, c. 1880s - 1930s

G. Balachandran, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies

Comment

Marc Flandreau, University of Pennsylvania

310104 Capitalism's Transformation in the 20th Century: The Disintegration and Differentiation of Global Value-Chains <http://bit.ly/2JS5XPz>

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

The increasing division of labour on a global level is an important feature of the transformation of capitalism in the 20th century. Economic history often tends to ignore this aspect, approaching globalisation processes from a national perspective. The panel aims at connecting the knowledge from social sciences, anthropology and history to better understand capitalism's transformation. It uses case-studies from different branches and countries to find common patterns and periods of the disintegration of production.

ORGANIZER(S):

Jan-Otmar Hesse, University of Bayreuth

Patrick Neveling, University of Bergen

DISCUSSANT(S):

Teresa da Silva Lopes, York Management School, University of York

PAPERS – First Half

The value-chain approach in historical research: Introduction

Jan-Otmar Hesse, University of Bayreuth
Patrick Neveling, University of Bergen

Value-chains as research field in the social sciences

Jenifer Bair, University of Virginia

Globalization of Bicycle Production from 1890 to 1930

Keisuke Nishi, University of the Ryukyus

Mastering 'global hopping': The German textile industry after World War II

Jan-Otmar Hesse, University of Bayreuth

PAPERS – Second Half

How capitalism changes. Plantations, sweatshops and other global production regimes in the long 20th century

Patrick Neveling, University of Bergen

Catch Me If You Can! Sovereign Debt Markets in Turbulent Times 1975-1980

Laura Rischbieter, University of Konstanz

The political economy of the evolution of global value chains in the oil industry in the 20th century

Ray Stokes, University of Glasgow

310105 Classifying Merchandise Trade of the Waves of Globalisation (17th-20th century)

<http://bit.ly/2JS69yh>

Room T: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Research in international trade has moved to the study of phenomena at the sector, product, firm or even plant level. We need high quality historical micro data to explore these. That makes the harmonized identification and classification of commodities crucial. Without a classification consensus, it is impossible to answer questions on topics such as vertical quality specialization, diversification, trade in value-added, revealed comparative advantage, the gains from trade or intra-industry trade. We want to achieve a minimum consensus among all historical researchers on how to build a sound, question-compatible classification of products and sectors. This would ensure the construction of historical and long-term trade datasets at the product level, comparable across countries. The aim of the session is to share practices on these issues.

ORGANIZER(S):

Loïc Charles, Université Paris-8

Guillaume Daudin, Université Paris-Dauphine

Ana Carreras Marin, University of Barcelona

Wolf-Fabian Hungerland, Humboldt-universität zu Berlin

PAPERS – First Half

The treatment of merchandises in the toflit18 datascape

Loïc Charles, Université Paris-8
Guillaume Daudin, Université Paris-Dauphine
Paul Girard, SciencesPo

The debate on the methodology for crossing merchandises in the trade: Portuguese and Hamburg case

Maria Cristina Moreira, Universidade do Minho
Klaus Weber, European-University Viadrina
Torsten dos Santos Arnold, European-University Viadrina

Holmes Classifications for Production and Trade Flows A new Proposal and its application for the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada, 1768 to 1960

Gordon Holmes, Mongolia International University

PAPERS – Second Half

The margins of trade: Market entry and sector spillovers, the case of Italy (1862-1913)

Jacopo Timini, Banco de España and Universidad Carlos III Madrid

What is a product anyway? Exploring the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) through an application to the First Globalisation, with best-practice guidelines

Wolf-Fabian Hungerland, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Christoph Altmepfen, NERA Economic Consulting

Standardization of Latin American official trade statistics. Sources and methodology for a study on the diversification of the export baskets

Marc Badía-Miró, University of Barcelona
Anna Carreras-Marín, University of Barcelona
Agustina Rayes, Universidad Nacional del Centro de la Provincia de Buenos Aires

310106 Competition and Complementarity between International Financial Centres on the Waves of Globalization from Historical and Network Perspectives <http://bit.ly/2JWitJr>

Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

The waves of globalization and international finance are tightly interconnected. Reed (1981) revealed that it was rare for important financial centres to disappear in the 20th century except revolutions or wars. Rather, the coexistence of leading international financial centres was more general. Accordingly, this session first focuses on the relationships between international financial centres in a long-term perspective. As frameworks for analysis, we use the competition – complementarity approach and the network analysis approach. The former idea is based on Schenk (2002) and Cassis (2009). The latter has already proved its effectiveness in clarifying a multi-layer structure of international financial centres (Flandreau and Jobst, 2005). Using these two approaches, we can

classify relationships between international financial centres. Next, we focus on the functions of international financial centres as a complete network system. Particularly, how do the functions of an international financial centre network relate to the development of economic globalization?

ORGANIZER(S):

Ayumu Sugawara, Tohoku University/University of York
Edoardo Altamura, Lund University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Masato Shizume, Waseda University
Edoardo Altamura, Lund University
Youssef Cassis, European University Institute

PAPERS – First Half

Foreign bond price and adjustment of exchange rate a case study of Japanese government bond price in London market during the interwar period

Hidenao Takahashi, University of Tsukuba

The political dimension of international financial centers China's currency reform of 1935

Manhan Siu, Osaka University of Economics

London and New York in the international dollar markets in the 1960s A case of BOLSA and Japan

Ayumu Sugawara, Tohoku University/University of York

Competitor or Complementary: The Asian Dollar Market, City of London and the Financing of South Korea's Economic Development, 1970~1975

Seung Woo Kim, University of Cambridge

The Development of Singapore IFC focusing on International Capital Flows

Koji Fuda, Asia University

Financial Centres' Polyarchy and Competitiveness Does Political Participation Change a Financial Centre's Competitiveness

Bryane Michael, University of Oxford

PAPERS – Second Half

The Court of the Bank of England an analysis of cohort characteristics and change over time

Simon Mollan, University of York

Regulatory competition and complementarity in an offshore financial centre the Asia Dollar Market in Singapore and Hong Kong 1968-1986

Catherine R. Schenk, University of Oxford

310107 Expropriated Peasants: Rural Credit, Indebtedness, and Land Seizure in the Middle Ages Perspectives <http://bit.ly/2MODKIY>

Room East: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

A major factor in the development of agricultural capitalism was the dispossession of the peasantry. This process started earliest and is best known for England and the Low Countries, but it also occurred in other countries, including Mediterranean Europe. The expropriation took many forms, one of which was the seizure of peasant land through indebtedness, given as a guarantee of loans received or sold in order to repay the creditor. The importance and extent of rural credit in the Middle Ages, as well as the generalization of peasant indebtedness have long been known. We have good information on the forms and modalities of this rural credit. However, the consequences of insolvency and non-payment, and in particular the seizure of the debtor's assets, have been less studied. Such topics will constitute the main focus for participants in this session.

ORGANIZER(S):

Antoni Furió, University of Valencia
Phillipp R. Schofield, Aberystwyth University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Antoni Furió, University of Valencia
Phillipp R. Schofield, Aberystwyth University

PAPERS – First Half

Markets, tenures and grain annuities in Normandy (12th-15th centuries)

Mathieu Arnoux, EHESS

Public debt and crisis of the rural communities in the Kingdom of Aragon (15th century)

Carlos Laliena Corbera, University of Zaragoza

Land, credit and peasant indebtedness in late Middle Ages. A comparison between Mediterranean Iberia and Central-Northern Italy

Antoni Furió, University of Valencia

PAPERS – Second Half

Rural credit, indebtedness and land expropriation in Ottoman & Mandate Palestine

Amos Nadan, Tel Aviv University

Loss of livelihood, loss of land. Expropriation during Holland's sixteenth-century agricultural transition

Jaco Zuijderduijn, University of Lund

Evidence for expropriation of peasant land in thirteenth- and early fourteenth-century England

Phillipp R. Schofield, Aberystwyth University

310108 Globalization, Inequality, and Long-Term Development in Southeast Asia <http://bit.ly/2K1P2Gh>

Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

Southeast Asia has been part and parcel of the global economy since at least the thirteenth century. From the mid-nineteenth century, the region underwent further trade expansion and became integral part of the global economy of the time. It has often been noted that this trade expansion, while fuelling GDP growth, hardly benefitted the mass of the population. Colonial institutions may have influenced these patterns as virtually the entire region (with the exception of Siam) was brought under colonial control. After the de-globalization period of the interbellum, trade growth took off in progressively independent Southeast Asia, while many other peripheral economies stagnated or failed to industrialize. How did these waves of globalization affect economic development, incomes, and inequality in various parts of this diverse region? Did the population benefit more, now that it was freed from colonial institutions, or did pre-WWII trends persist?

ORGANIZER(S):

Pim de Zwart, Wageningen University
Montserrat Lopez Jerez, Lund University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Jan Luiten van Zanden, Utrecht University

PAPERS – First Half

Globalization and Inequality in Southeast Asia during the late 17th to 18th Century: The Cases of Siam and An Nam

Arayah Preechametta, Thammasat University
Minh Tam Bui, Srinakharinwirot University

The Economic Impact of Dutch Trading Colonialism in Indonesia

Melissa Dell, Harvard University
Leander Heldring, Harvard University
James A. Robinson, University of Chicago

Canals and Orchards: The Impact of Transport Network Expansion on Agricultural Productivity in 19th Century Bangkok

Thanyaporn Chankrajang, Chulalongkorn University
Jessica Vechbanyongratana, Chulalongkorn University

Assessing changes in living standards in Southeast Asia in the 20th and early 21st century: What indicators should we look at?

Anne Booth, SOAS

Globalization, Institutions and Inequality in West Sumatra and West Java, c. 1800-1940

Pim de Zwart, Wageningen University

PAPERS – Second Half

The Biological Standard of Living in Indonesia during the 20th Century: Evidence from the Age at Menarche

Pierre van der Eng, Australian National University
Kitae Sohn, Konkuk University

Philippine Inequality across the 20th Century

Jeffrey Williamson, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Population growth and economic development in 19th centuries Philippines

Jean-Pascal Bassino, Lyons Institute of East Asian Studies

Frontier Development, Inequality, and Extraction in Peninsular Southeast Asia

Montserrat Lopez Jerez, Lund University

310109 Growth and Business Cycle Stability: Lessons from Economic History <http://bit.ly/2K1Pbtj>

Room 145: Tang Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

In the last decades, economic historians have been developing long-run data which permits testing competing economic theories. In this session we consider lessons for macroeconomic theory and policy derived from new research on long-run economic history. One paper uses a dataset representing close to 90% of world long-term capital flows prior to 1913 to test the growth impact of foreign capital in developing nations. Another paper investigates how fiscal capacity contributed to dampening the cyclical component of government revenues during the interwar and the Great Depression. A third paper provides historical evidence that education and fertility are endogenous to economic circumstances, using evidence from the introduction of a tariff on cereals in France in the late 19th century. The last paper finds that the monetary shock from the discovery of precious metals in America from the 16th century had a large and persistent real effect in 6 European nations.

ORGANIZER(S):

Nuno Palma, University of Manchester and CEPR

DISCUSSANT(S):

Vincent Bignon, Banque de France
Rui Esteves, University of Oxford
Nuno Palma, University of Manchester and CEPR
Andrea Papadia, London School of Economics
Alba Roldan, University of Barcelona
James Foreman-Peck, University of Cardiff
Jérémie Cohen-Setton, Peterson Institute for International Economics

PAPERS – First Half

Fiscal Capacity and the (In-)Stability of Government Financing in the Interwar Period

Andrea Papadia, London School of Economics

Capital Pull Factors at the Turn of the 20th Century: A Sectoral Analysis

Rui Esteves, University of Oxford

Peter H. Bent, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

The Existence and Persistence of Liquidity Effects: Evidence from a Large-Scale Historical Natural Experiment

Nuno Palma, University of Manchester and CEPR

The Toll of Tariffs: Protectionism, Education and Fertility in Late 19th century France

Vincent Bignon, Banque de France and CEPR

Cecilia García-Peñalosa, Aix-Marseille University and CESifo

PAPERS – Second Half

Was gold standard a good idea for southern European periphery? A comparison between Spain and Italy

Alba Roldan, University of Barcelona

Fertility decline in Unified Growth Theory in England

James Foreman-Peck, University of Cardiff

Peng Zhou, University of Cardiff

The Synchronization of US Regional Business Cycles: Evidence from Retail Sales, 1919–62

Jérémie Cohen-Setton, Peterson Institute for International Economics

Egor Gornostay, Peterson Institute for International Economics

310110 Multiple Futures for Business History: Building on Recent Debates and Suggestions <http://bit.ly/2M1tSII>

Room M: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The purpose of this session is to take stock of recent debates about the future(s) of business history. Scholars from within the discipline and others from outside have made many suggestions regarding the study of a wide range of new topics, a re-configuration of relationships to other academic disciplines, and an expansion of the methodological and theoretical foundations of their research. We examine these new directions in a wide-ranging discussion with the audience. The session includes two panels. The first considers the diverse and changing audiences for business history and how these are reached. The second addresses the state of intellectual exchanges with related fields, including economics, sociology, social theory, political science, cultural studies, and entrepreneurship.

ORGANIZER(S):

Matthias Kipping, Schulich School of Business

Takafumi Kurosawa, Kyoto University

Christina Lubinski, Copenhagen Business School

R. Daniel Wadhvani, University of the Pacific

PAPERS – First Half

Business History and Economic History

Geoffrey Jones, Harvard Business School

Business History and Economics

Daniel Raff, The Wharton School and NBER

Business History and Political Economy

Marcelo Bucheli, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Takafumi Kurosawa, Kyoto University

Business History and Entrepreneurship

R. Daniel Wadhvani, University of the Pacific

Business History and Cultural History

Andrew Popp, University of Liverpool

Business History and Social Ontology

Kenneth Lipartito, Florida International University

Business History and Law

Sebastian Teupe, University of Bayreuth

PAPERS – Second Half

Business Historians and their Audiences

Peter Miskell, Henley Business School, University of Reading

Museums in the modern economy

Mads Mordhorst, Copenhagen Business School

Business School Academics

JoAnne Yates, MIT Sloan School of Management

Students and Executives

Matthias Kipping, Schulich School of Business

Practitioners

Eric Godelier, Ecole Polytechnique, France

310111 New Approaches in African Agricultural and Rural History <http://bit.ly/2JYrlsL>

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

In recent years there has been a significant increase in longitudinal studies of state capacity, urban welfare, population growth and infrastructure in African economic history. These studies have rightly been recognized as substantially increasing our knowledge of Africa's past. Meanwhile, few studies have so far tried to analyse Africa's rural and agricultural history using a longitudinal quantitative approach. This is likely explained by data constraints. The aim of this session is to bring together researchers with an interest in African agricultural and rural history to identify new and innovative methods to understand Africa's rural past from a long-term perspective. We welcome papers that use so far unexplored quantitative data, put together well-known sources in new ways and/or apply conceptual frameworks not before used for Africa. We further encourage studies that transcend the common division of pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial Africa.

ORGANIZER(S):

Erik Green, Lund University
Ellen Hillbom, Lund University
Jutta Bolt, Groningen University

PAPERS – First Half

When the leader leaves the market: the Slave Trade Act 1807 and the effect of bans

Igor Martins, Lund University
Heinrich Nel, Stellenbosch University

Seasonality and agricultural commercialization in the African savanna: the peasant cotton revolutions in colonial Uganda and Côte d'Ivoire

Michiel de Haas, Wageningen University

African agricultural productivity and the transatlantic slave trade: evidence from Senegambia in the nineteenth century

Klas Rönnbäck, Gothenburg University
Dimitrios Theodoridis, Gothenburg University

What is beautiful? The inverse relationship between farm size and productivity in maize farming in Southern Rhodesia 1910–1965

Jutta Bolt, University of Zimbabwe
Erik Green, Lund University

PAPERS – Second Half

Rural labour markets in Kenya and Tanzania: a long-run analysis of farm workers' wages and welfare, 1900–2010

Maria Fibæk, Lund University

The Relevance of Agricultural Demand-led Industrialization (ADLI) in Sub-Saharan Africa Revisited: Ethiopia's ADLI Strategy

Emelie Till, Lund University

Was Slavery a Flexible Form of Labour? Division of Labour and Location Specific Skills on the Eastern Cape Frontier

Calumet Links, Stellenbosch University
Erik Green, Lund University

310112 Open Economy Forces and the Welfare State - Investigating the Links between Globalization and Social Spending

<http://bit.ly/2ME77M8>

Room I: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Two of the single largest political and economic developments over the 20th century have been the opening up of economies and the growth of the welfare state. Particularly the post WWII-period saw increased openness to trade and increased social spending occurring at the same time. The actual impact of globalization and economic openness on social spending and the growth of the welfare state has however been contested and has up until now yielded conflicting

empirical results. This session aims to analyze the welfare state from an international perspective, by looking at open economy forces such as international trade, the flow of capital, and migration. The session will combine approaches applied to cross-national studies as well as single-nation cases spanning various different political economies. We expect to find interesting differences in responses from national systems to forces of globalization, while also being able to draw generalizable conclusions from a varied sample.

ORGANIZER(S):

Henric Häggqvist, Uppsala University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Lars Magnusson, Uppsala University

PAPERS – First Half

Real and Imagined Threats to the Welfare State

Peter Lindert, University of California – Davis
and NBER

Smooth Sailing towards a Welfare State? Nordic Institutional and Economic Developments Paths in the 19th and 20th Centuries

Jari Eloranta, Appalachian State University
Jari Ojala, University of Jyväskylä
Oriol Sabaté Domingo, Lund University

Globalization and Welfare State in Spain, 1880–2000

Sergio T. Espuelas, Universitat de Barcelona

The Long Path to the Public Welfare: The Growth and Transformation of Social Spending in Finland

Matti Hannikainen, Varma Mutual Pension Insurance
Company

PAPERS – Second Half

Taxing for the welfare state: progressivity in the rise of social spending

Sara Torregrosa Hetland, Lund University

From Famine and Civil War to the Welfare State: Income and Wealth Inequality in Finland, 1865–2016

Petri Roikonen, University of Helsinki

Open for Welfare? Openness to Trade and Social Spending in the OECD 1920–2000

Peter Hedberg, Uppsala University
Lars Karlsson, Uppsala University
Henric Häggqvist, Uppsala University

310113 Popularizing Fabrics and Clothing, 17th-19th Centuries: Materiality, Value Formation, and Technology <http://bit.ly/2JWjX6t>

Room 149: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

This session aims to explore the manufacture and circulation of cheaper, lighter-weight fabrics and their use in clothing from the 17th to the 20th centuries. It aims to “materialize” the subject, by examining the material composition of these textiles, as well as investigating economic value and pricing at different stages of their manufacture and circulation. The session will consider not just finished textiles, but differentiation of raw materials, production of yarns, grading of semi-finished materials, and post-consumer circulation. It embraces a variety of textile centers in Italy, the Netherlands, England, France, Japan, China and North America, linking them to each other. The session will be an interdisciplinary encounter between economic historians, cultural historians, and art and design curators.

ORGANIZER(S):

Miki Sugiura, Hosei University

John Styles, University of Hertfordshire

DISCUSSANT(S):

Giorgio Riello, Warwick University

PAPERS – First Half

Fibres, yarns and invention of spinning Jenny

John Styles, University of Hertfordshire

Color and quality in printed textiles, 1750 to 1800

Linda Eaton, Winterthur Museum

Threads of Empire: Native American Arts and Cosmopolitan Material Culture, c. 1780-1880

Beverly Lemire, University of Alberta

PAPERS – Second Half

Stratified Clothes: African market, and the Shaping of Cotton Printed Fabrics & Wear, 1890-1940s

Miki Sugiura, Hosei University

Spun Silk to Artificial Silk: the 19th and 20th Centuries Accessible Luxury Brought by the Development of Spinning Technology and Synthetic Fibers

Naoko Inoue, Josai University

310114 Social Indicators and Policies toward Labor Precariousness in a Growth Context: An Eurasian Comparative, Connected, and Long-Term Approach <http://bit.ly/2JVafRz>

Room 095: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

This panel proposes to understand and compare forms of “precariousness” as they have been understood by using “social indicators” in the context of the development and global diffusion of new knowledge and governance technologies, from the beginning of the twentieth century, through the postwar growth period, in France, Japan and Comecon countries, and finally into contemporary high growth China. The participants will discuss how expertise developed and circulated in the particular historical circumstances of those areas. A particular focus will be made on the genesis of the concept of “minimum wage”, that embodies, more than other socio-economic regulation institutions, the expertise produced by social reformers from the beginning of the twentieth century, the new collective bargaining mechanism that emerged after WWII, and the politics of productivity that dominated labor and social policies.

ORGANIZER(S):

King Chi Chan, City University of Hongkong

Yoko Tanaka, Tsukuba University

Bernard Thomann, Inalco

DISCUSSANT(S):

Manuela Martini, Université de Lyon

PAPERS – First Half

The minimum income: an indicator shaped by social movements and surveys in Eastern Europe (1900-1939)

Morgane Labbé, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, EHESS

The Use of Social Indicators to measure Development and Well Being in capitalist and Communist countries in the 1970s and the 1980s

Martine Mespoulet, University of Nantes

The trouble about minimum wages in post-war France, between macroeconomic policy and working class households' precariousness

Paul-André Rosental, SciencesPo Paris

Life standards indicators and the development of a minimum salary in Japan

Bernard Thomann, Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales, France

PAPERS – Second Half

Hidden precariousness; what temporary workers from rural areas put in Japanese society during Japanese high economic growth period?

Hikaru Tanaka, Kobe University

Precariousness in Workplaces. Comparative Study on Germany and Japan in Case of Heavy and Retail Industry

Yoko Tanaka, Harvard Yenching Institute / University of Tsukuba

The minimum wage policy in China since 2004

Gilles Guiheux, Paris Diderot University

Informalization and Re-formalization: an historical review of employment relations in China since 1978

Chris King-Chi Chan, City University of Hong Kong

310115 Social Network Analysis and Databases for New Comparative Global History Studies in China, Europe, and the Americas <http://bit.ly/2JWCEqJ>

Room 5: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The use and complementary application in new databases of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), linked-multi-relational databases, new forms of codification of computer language to analyze historical sources has become paramount when cross-referencing new empirical evidence that comes from sources such as the local gazetteers, the trade records, custom duties and probate inventories from the of Archives of Macao, First Historical Archives of Beijing to Archivo General de Indias in Seville, Archive de la Chambre de Commerce de Marseille, etc, one might find new empirical data to systemize the big 'ocean of data' through a multi relational database. By going from a local to global approach, we could better observe economic changes in the Yellow River, how Huizhou traders and Shanxi bankers established their alliances, as well as the trade activities of sangleys (Chinese traders in the Philippines).

ORGANIZER(S):

Manuel Perez Garcia, Shanghai Jiao Tong University / P.I. of GECEM Project

Sergio T. Serrano, GECEM Project / Universidad Pablo de Olavide

DISCUSSANT(S):

Shigeru Akita, Osaka University

Anne McCants, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

PAPERS – First Half

Following the Tracks of Yu: The Yellow River as a World Historical Landscape

Ruth Mostern, University of Pittsburgh

Merchant Regional Groups in Ming and Qing China

Joseph P. McDermott, University of Cambridge

Quantifying Chinese economy in the long-run

Debin Ma, London School of Economics

Global merchants networks and institutions of inter-colonial trade: South América, Atlantic and Indian Ocean commerce 1760-1800

Zacarias Moutoukias, Université de Paris Diderot

PAPERS – Second Half

Using Agent-Based Modeling (ABM) to simulate, within the context of the Intentionally-Linked Entities (ILE) database management system, missing information: To explain self-organization and emergence in the world's commercial and political networks during the First Global Age, 1400-1800

J. B. Owens, Idaho State University

Vitit Kantabutra, Idaho State University

The GECEM Project Database: An Integrated Historical Information System for Consumption and Trade Networks in China and Europe (XVIIth – XIXth Centuries)

Manuel Perez Garcia, Shanghai Jiao Tong University / P.I. of GECEM Project

Sergio Serrano, GECEM Project / Universidad Pablo de Olavide

A Study on Consumption of European Red Wine and Wine Glasses in China (1680-1840)

Lei Jin, GECEM Project / Universidad Pablo de Olavide

The Connections of Warfare in Western Europe and China with Long Run Economic Growth from the Accession of the Qing to the Treaty of Vienna, 1644-1815

Patrick O'Brien, London School of Economics

310116 The Formation of the Wage in an Early Modern Global Context <http://bit.ly/2M5bv5P>

Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Scholarship on wage earning in the early modern period has been begun to move away from deriving the real wage from 'day wages' for the construction industry. This session (full morning, two sessions of 90 minutes) will exploit new quantitative and qualitative research strategies to explore the nominal wage and how all forms of bargaining; piece rates, day rates, annual remunerations, and other contracts were formed around labour exchange costs in the early modern world. The sessions and papers from a global field explore how time, payments and output were related and structured, in monetary, commodity, legal, cultural or other terms to give a new perspective on early modern labour and product markets.

ORGANIZER(S):

Judy Z. Stephenson, University of Oxford

Jacob Weisdorf, SDU

DISCUSSANT(S):

Patrick H. Wallis, London School of Economics
Styles John, University of Hertfordshire

PAPERS – First Half

Day work, piece-work, contracts and income in early modern London

Judy Z. Stephenson, University of Oxford

The distinct seasonality of early modern casual labor and the short durations of individual working years in Sweden 1500 to 1800

Kathryn E. Gary, Lund University

Wages and Salaries in the London Excise Office Staffing the Sinews of Power

D'Maris Coffman, University College London

Road Building Wages and Labor Market Integration in England, 1750-1800

Ben Schneider, University of Oxford

Workers' Income in Early Modern China- The Case of Planters in Reforestation

Meng Zhang, Loyola Marymount University

PAPERS – Second Half

Great Divergence of Great Convergence? The Real Wages of Roman Building Workers in a European Perspective

Mauro Rota, Rome "La Sapienza"

Jacob Weisdorf, SDU, CAGE, and CEPR

Carrots or Sticks? Incentivizing Work in Institutions for the Poor in the Long Eighteenth Century

Susannah Ottoway, Carleton College

Building workers in Madrid 1737-1805 New wage series and some methodological issues

Mario García-Zúñiga, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU)

Ernesto López Losa, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU)

The formation of wages in Early Modern Northern Italy

Luca Mocarelli, University of Milano-Bicocca

Giulio Ongaro, University of Milano-Bicocca

310117 **The Impact of Globalization on the Rise of Mass Schooling** <http://bit.ly/2KmSuv5>

Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge
 Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Has globalization on net promoted or impeded the rise of mass schooling throughout the world? Insofar as globalization has promoted economic opportunity and has been associated with forces of modernization, one would expect its impact on popular education to have been positive. However, insofar as globalization

has been associated with economic divergence and with unequal socio-economic power structures, its educational influences may have been adverse. The global influences to be considered in the session include the role of labor migration; both immigration and emigration can influence both origin and destination demand for schooling. Consideration will also be given to processes of modernization associated with globalization as influencing top-down, centralized campaigns to promote mass education to overcome impediments from reliance solely on local efforts.

ORGANIZER(S):

David Mitch, University of Maryland

Gabriele Cappelli, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Sun Go, Chung-Ang University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Latika Chaudhary, Hartmann Naval Postgraduate School
 Papers – First Half

Immigration and the path dependence of education: the case of German-speakers in Sao Paulo, Brazil (1840-1920)

Bruno Gabriel Witzel de Souza, University of Gottingen

Population Exchange and Development: Evidence from Pakistan through Partition

Rinchan Ali Mirza, University of Namur

Immigration and Public Education in the mid-19th century USA

Sun Go, Chung-Ang University

The Short- and Long-Run Effects of Affirmative Action: Evidence from Imperial China

Yu Hao, Peking University

Melanie Meng Xue, Northwestern University

Local Elites and Public Education Provision: Evidence from 20th century China

Pei Gao, New York University, Shanghai

PAPERS – Second Half

The Rise of Mass Education and Its Implications on Labor Inputs in European Socialist Systems during the Postwar Era

Bogdan Murgescu, University of Bucharest

Matei Gheboianu, University of Bucharest

Andrei Florin Sora, University of Bucharest

Divergent paths to Mass Schooling at Europe's poles? Italy and Sweden, 1840-1900

Gabriele Cappelli, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Johannes Westberg, Örebro University

Modernization, Religion and the Drive for Universal Literacy in Iran's White Revolution

David Mitch, University of Maryland

310118 The Long-Run Economic Consequences of Culture and Institutions <http://bit.ly/2M29R4J>

Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge
Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Only recently have economists begun to appreciate how the interaction between institutions and culture affects long-run economic outcomes. While a growing literature has contributed greatly to our understanding of the mechanisms linking culture and institutions to economic outcomes, there are still many open questions left to be addressed and methodological practices to be explored. To what extent do geography and endowments affect culture, and how much of the long run economic effect of endowments channeled through culture? Under what conditions does culture change endogenously in response to economic stimuli, and when does it fail to change? Are there well-identified natural experiments in history that can be exploited to help distinguish between the cultural and institutional channels? What has been the role of culture and institutions – and their interaction – in enabling the persistence of poverty and violence in the most underdeveloped parts of the modern world?

ORGANIZER(S):

Jared Rubin, Chapman University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Jeanet Bentzen, University of Copenhagen
Mark Koyama, George Mason University
Metin Cosgel, University of Connecticut
Mara Squicciarini, Bocconi University

PAPERS – First Half

Bride Price and Female Education

Nava Ashraf, London School of Economics
Natalie Bau, University of Toronto
Nathan Nunn, Harvard University
Alessandra Voena, University of Chicago

Folklore and the Ethnographic Atlas

Stelios Michalopoulos, Brown University
Melanie Meng Xue, Northwestern University

PAPERS – Second Half

The Cultural Transmission of Trust Norms: Evidence from a Lab in the Field on a Natural Experiment

Jared Rubin, Chapman University
Elira Karaja, Harriman Institute at Columbia University

Social Cohesion, Religious Beliefs, and the Effect of Protestantism on Suicide

Sascha O. Becker, Warwick University
Ludger Woessmann, University of Munich

310119 The New Economic History of Patents and Innovation <http://bit.ly/2LZv4fN>

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge
Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Over the last two decades, historical patent data have become a very versatile indicator in the toolkit of economic historians interested in reconstructing sources and drivers of technical progress. In this respect, the main advantage of patents is to allow a systematic quantitative appraisal and testing of hypothesis concerning historical patterns of innovation. Alongside, with this use of patent data, more recently, economic historians have also explored the construction of quantitative innovation indicators using a variety of sources such as exhibition catalogues, engineering records and biographical dictionaries. This type of data has been a useful complement to patent data in charting the dynamics of technical change both at aggregate and sectoral level. The aim of this session is to take stock of the progress obtained by showcasing papers that will illustrate the potential (but also the limitations) of historical patent data and other innovation indicators in different historical contexts.

ORGANIZER(S):

Michelangelo Vasta, University of Siena
Jochen Streb, University of Mannheim
Alessandro Nuvolari, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies – Pisa

DISCUSSANT(S):

Jim Bessen, Boston University

PAPERS – First Half

Transatlantic Technology Transfer: Coal Mine Ventilation, 1870-1910

John E. Murray, Rhodes College
Javier Silvestre, Universidad de Zaragoza

Innovation, Localized Knowledge Spillovers and the British Industrial Revolution, 1700-1850

Ugo Gragnoli, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne
Alessandro Nuvolari, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies – Pisa

Innovation Growth Clusters: Lessons from the Industrial Revolution

Leonard Dudley, Université de Montréal
Christopher Rauh, Université de Montréal

Arts and Commerce Promoted? Patents and Prizes as Incentives for Innovation in the Industrial Revolution, 1750-1850

Zorina Khan, Bowdoin College

The Responsiveness of Inventing: Evidence from a Patent Fee Reform

Alice Kügler, University College London

Dependent Invention and Dependent Inventors: Evidence from Historical Swedish Patent Data

David E. Andersson, Uppsala University and Linköping University
Fredrik Tell, Uppsala University

PAPERS – Second Half

Discrimination against Foreigners. The Wuerttemberg Patent Law in Practice

Sibylle Lehmann-Hasemeyer, University of Hohenheim
Jochen Streb, University of Mannheim

The Consequences of Radical Patent Regime Change – A Natural Experiment

Alexander Donges, University of Mannheim
Felix Selgert, University of Bonn

The value of patents in Italy, 1861-1913

Laura Magazzini, University of Verona
Alessandro Nuvolari, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies – Pisa
Michelangelo Vasta, University of Siena

Circulation of technical knowledge – foreign patents in Denmark 1864-1980

Jørgen Burchardt, National Museum of Science and Technology

Engineering Growth: Innovative Capacity and Development in the Americas

Felipe Valencia Caicedo, University of British Columbia
William F. Maloney, World Bank

310120 The Transport Economy before the Coming of the Railways <http://bit.ly/2M38X8l>

Room 361: Tang Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

The functioning of the transport industry remains relatively unexplored before the coming of the railways. The transport economy is generally expressed in terms of infrastructures and networks, but rarely studied through the social and economic organization of a market composed of suppliers and users of transport services. The objective of this session is to propose new perspectives for a better understanding of transport markets, which were characterized by a relative segmentation according to the transport mode (sea, road and waterways), the speed of conveyance, the nature of the traffic and the scale (urban/interregional/intercontinental). Such understanding of the structures and the changes in transportation markets focuses attention to levels of competition between service providers, the relative productivity of the transport means, the measurement of the transport prices and their impact on the market integration, the role of the regulation, and the activity of the companies.

ORGANIZER(S):

Anne Conchon, University Paris 1-Panthéon Sorbonne
Dan Bogart, Irvine University

PAPERS – First Half

The Göta Kanal: construction and financing Björn Hasselgren, Uppsala University

Why not using the wheel? Evidence from the Cambao wagon road in nineteenth century Colombia

Xavier Duran, University of los Andes

Trade in the Age of Mercantilism: The Asbach Toll Registers as a Source on the Exchange of Goods in the Upper Danube Basin (1st Half of the 18th century)

Peter Rauscher, Vienna University

PAPERS – Second Half

Transport supply and economic dynamics (France in the late 18th and the early 19th centuries)

Anne Conchon, University Paris 1-Panthéon Sorbonne

Transport cost in precolonial Africa

Warren Whatley, University of Michigan

Speedier delivery coastal shipping times and speeds during the age of sail

Dan Bogart, Irvine University
Oliver Dunn, Cambridge University
Eduard J. Alvarez-Palau, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
Leigh Shaw-Taylor, University of Cambridge

310121 Tropical Economies in the Making of the Modern World <http://bit.ly/2M5LW4j>

Room 372: Tang Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

William Arthur Lewis argued that the export of raw materials was the engine of economic growth in the tropical regions from the 1880s to 1913. In this argument, he highlighted the initiatives among peasants who effectively responded to the factor endowments and the natural environment in their respective regions, and to economic opportunities brought from outside their regions. He also stressed factorial terms of trade as the determinant of the divergence in economic development between the temperate and tropical zones. This session is aimed to extend the scope of his work into the late pre-colonial period of the nineteenth century, which had already witnessed the early growth of the export of raw materials from the tropical regions to the industrializing West. It explores not only the agency of the tropical economies in the making of the modern world, but also multiple paths of economic development from tropical perspectives.

ORGANIZER(S):

Kazuo Kobayashi, Osaka Sangyo University
Ryuto Shimada, University of Tokyo

DISCUSSANT(S):

Gareth Austin, University of Cambridge

Kaoru Sugihara, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

PAPERS – First Half

Palm oil export in nineteenth-century West Africa: Lewis reconsidered

Kazuo Kobayashi, Osaka Sangyo University

What drove East Africa's cotton cloth imports in the nineteenth century?

Katharine Frederick, Utrecht University

Market potential, relative prices and agricultural: the rise of coffee in the Brazilian South-east, 1825-1840

Christopher David Absell, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

Colombia railway structure: the early experiences in the XIXth century

Juan-Santiago Correa, Colegio de Estudios Superiores de Administración

PAPERS – Second Half

Export of Primary Products and Labor Supply in Tropical Asia during the 19th Century: From the Perspective of 'Factorial Terms of Trade' Thesis

Kohei Wakimura, Osaka City University

Changing Consumption and Trade Growth in Southeast Asia, c. 1800-1870

Atsushi Kobayashi, Osaka Sangyo University

Maritime Traders and Trade Pattern in Transition in South Asia and Southeast Asia in 1780-1870

Ryuto Shimada, University of Tokyo

310122 Women's Early Life Conditions and Later-Life Outcomes <http://bit.ly/2KsEt2o>

Room 085: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

Social, economic and environmental experiences in early life can have large and lasting effects on human capital. Negative shocks to a child's environment can permanently alter the trajectory of psychological and physical development. More broadly, consistent exposure over several years to different environments than peers can induce lasting long-term differences in domains as different as occupational or educational attainment, earnings, stature, and reproductive history. That is, adult economic behavior and outcomes are not simply the result of rational choices made at the time, but influenced by past choices made by parents. Much of the research on early life conditions and later life outcomes, particularly on cohorts born before World War II has focused on men, because men's lives are easier to reconstruct from historical data. This panel shifts attention to women's early life conditions, with particular attention to differences from male patterns.

ORGANIZER(S):

Evan Roberts, University of Minnesota

DISCUSSANT(S):

Joseph Ferrie, Northwestern University

PAPERS – First Half

The Role of Public Health Nurses, Midwives and Universal Preventive Health Services

Maarit Olkkola, Barcelona Graduate School of Economics

Early life excess female mortality, tuberculosis and development Evidence from Finnish population statistics, 19th - 20th c.

Sakari Saaritsa, University of Helsinki

The impact of parental and sibling death during childhood on women's ages at marriage in the Netherlands, 1850-1940

Matthias Rosenbaum-Feldbrügge, Radboud University

PAPERS – Second Half

The effects of early-life conditions on later-life health and mortality in a cohort of American women

Evan Roberts, University of Minnesota

Wendy Rahn, University of Minnesota

DeAnn Lazovich, University of Minnesota

XX>XY? The Changing Female Mortality Advantage

Claudia Goldin, Harvard University

Adriana Lleras-Muney, University of California, Los Angeles

310201 Applied Microhistory: Theoretical, Ethical, and Methodological Issues <http://bit.ly/2M58ceG>

Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge
Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Historical micro-analysis has emerged in the recent decades as a method to approach a diverse set of questions in different fields of social sciences and humanities. Economic history offers the ideal ground to develop the methodological potential of micro-historical method. Micro-analysis makes possible to maintain a dynamic tension between 'emic' and 'etic' perspectives, to assess the scope limiting conditions of economic theories, and to adopt a contingent view of the relationship between agency and structure, offering a logical procedure to infer general considerations from specific cases. What are, however, the methodological issues implied in the use of a micro-analytical approach with reference to different research fields and as a complement to different methods? Participants are invited to focus on the changes micro-analysis goes through when translated into different domains, and on the ethical problems that may emerge reducing the distance with human subjects and their choices.

ORGANIZER(S):

Giovanni Favero, Università Ca' Foscari Venezia
Paola Lanaro, Università Ca' Foscari Venezia

DISCUSSANT(S):

Francesca Trivellato, Yale University

PAPERS – First Half

The exceptional normal at work: absence and presence, silence and voice

Giovanni Favero, Università Ca' Foscari Venezia

Distrust and the taming of capitalism before its triumph: A micro-historical approach to economic development

Koji Yamamoto, University of Tokyo

The Problem with counting: Transnational methodological experiments analysing 19th Century business and gender

Catherine Bishop, University of Sydney

Jennifer Aston, Northumbria University

Reconciling microhistory with cliometrics: Methodological notes and a case study from the Ottoman Empire history

Yasin Arslantaş, London School of Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

A way to the ordinary people. Microhistory in the context of the Czech rural history

Markéta Skorepova, University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice

Urban history through the integration of cartographic, descriptive and quantitative sources: Rome in the 18th and 19th centuries

Keti Lelo, Università Roma Tre

Giuseppe Stemperini, Università Roma Tre

Carlo M. Travaglini, Università Roma Tre

310202 Building a Global History of Economic Divergence <http://bit.ly/2M5W4tR>

Room 145: Tang Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

This panel will reexamine 18th and 19th Century global economic divergence—which led to the ascendancy of Western Europe over other traditional powers—from a truly global perspective. Technical work in this area focuses, more often than not, on one binary comparison: China and Western Europe, Japan and Western Europe, the Middle East and Western Europe, and so on. The primary goal of this panel is to bring these comparative fields into serious dialogue with each other, something that has largely been absent up to this point. Such dialogue will allow scholars to consider whether, and to what extent, the theories that have gained acceptance within a specific binary can contribute to a more general narrative and framework of global divergence.

ORGANIZER(S):

Taisu Zhang, Yale Law School

DISCUSSANT(S):

Prasannan Parthasarathi, Boston College

PAPERS – First Half

Harbingers of Ottoman Modernization: The Changing Anatomy of Power in Istanbul, 1600–1850

Aşlı Cansunar, Oxford University

Timur Kuran, Duke University

Paradox of Power: Chinese state formation and state capacity in comparative perspective

Debin Ma, London School of Economics

The Ideology of Fiscal Restraint in Qing China

Taisu Zhang, Yale Law School

PAPERS – Second Half

The Great Convergence: War (and) Capitalism in late Qing China

Peter Perdue, Yale University

Intra-Asian Trade and Asia's Economic Development in the Long Nineteenth Century

Kaoru Sugihara, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

The Closing of the Silk Road in the Late Ming

Bozhong Li, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

310203 Distinctive and Interlinked: Chinese Money and Finance under Globalization from Historic Perspectives <http://bit.ly/2M3rPUA>

Room 149: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

From a historic comparative perspective, this panel will discuss three issues as follows: the monetary structure changes in China. The bronze coin, paper money, silver and gold monetary systems, and alternative currency will be dealt with separately from ancient China to present-day. The turning point for financial modernization in the international context. Foreign debt with the US, abolishing tael for silver dollars, Sino-Russian trade and monetary credit will be discussed. The evolution of the finance institution in China in the process of modernization. Buddhist belief and Chinese financial industry, the official-merchant capital and new banking system, the main body of financial market will be presented. All in all, the panel will clarify the financial fountain of Chinese economic development and renew today's monetary and financial theory.

ORGANIZER(S):

Ping He, School of Finance, Renmin University of China

Georges Depeyrot, Centre Nationale de la Recherche scientifique/Ecole Normale Supérieure

DISCUSSANT(S):

Akinobu Kuroda, University of Tokyo

Hongzhong Yan, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

PAPERS – First Half

The silver question in Asia and the DAMIN program

Georges Depeyrot, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique

Theoretical and Empirical Research on Trade, the Silver “Double Surplus” in Modern China (1871–1935)

Jianbing Dai, Hebei Normal University

Yongkai Xi, Hebei Normal University

The 1979 Jackson vs. PRC Trial and China's Fresh Start of Foreign Borrowing

Elya Jun Zhang, University of Rochester

Paper Money in Pre-modern China: From Private Credit Currency to State Paper Money

Ping He, Renmin University of China

The First Chinese Economic Impact on Asia

Yohei Kakinuma, Teikyo University

Why Silver instead of Gold? A Critical Literature Review on Monetary System Choice in Imperial China

Liping He, Beijing Normal University

Why Did Ming China Turn to the Silver Age?

A New Investigation Based on Institutional Factors

Yongzhi Qiu, Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

Abolishing Tael for Silver Dollars: The Beginning of China's Central Government Controlling Currency System

Xule Zhang, Fudan University

The Ascent of the Alternative Currency

Yu Luo, Renmin University of China

The official-merchant capital and the new banking system of Modern Northern China

Jinli Kang, Hebei Normal University

The Evolution of Main Body of Financial Market in Modern China: Perspective Based on the Evolution of Financial Organizations

Rixu Lan, Central University of Finance and Economics

Lin Fu, Central University of Finance and Economics

Buddhist Belief and Chinese Financial Industry Development

Jianbo Zhou, Peking University

A Study on Sino-Russian Foreign Trade and Monetary Credit in Late Qing Dynasty (1862–1919)

Li Diao, Wuhan University

310204 Exploring the Institutional Turn in Transport and Communication History: Comparative Aspects of the Regulated Economy of Transport, Communication, and Information Technology, 1850–2000 <http://bit.ly/2LZXjef>

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Traditionally, mainstream transport history has focused on empirical and macro economic oriented approaches or individual cases on the micro level. The institutional turn in transport history during the last decade, has made important contributions pinpointing the new role of the nation state, both as a regulator, investor and owner in the transport and communication industries in various countries. The rapid and accelerating development of transport and communication technologies has been an integrated part, as well as an important economic driving force both in the first, second, and third industrial revolutions. However, the role of the state has since then been challenged, changed and restored or abandoned. Market solutions – national or global – currently seems to dominate the regulatory settings in central transport and communication industries. Recently, we can also see signs of new nationalization processes as a reaction to the deregulation processes.

ORGANIZER(S):

Lena Andersson-Skog, Umeå University

Jan Ottosson, Uppsala University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Colleen Dunlavy, University of Wisconsin-Madison

PAPERS – First Half

National Rules, Regional Differences? Explaining the regional provision and productivity of a public monopolist: The Case of the German Imperial Postal Service

Florian Ploeckl, University of Adelaide

The Reluctant Infrastructure Manager – Sweden's road to modernization of transport infrastructure

Björn Hasselgren, Uppsala University

Investor Returns to Indian Railway Companies in the Age of High Imperialism

Dan Bogart, UC Irvine

Latika Chaudhary Hartmann, Naval Postgraduate School

From Telegraphs to Space: Transport Infrastructure, Development and Deforestation in the Amazon

Humberto Laudaes, The Graduate Institute, Geneva

Regulating in Times of War: Railways in Spain (1913-1919)

Pedro Pablo Ortúñez-Goicolea, Universidad de Valladolid

PAPERS – Second Half

What killed the electric vehicle?

Josef Taalbi, Lund University

Hana Nielsen, Lund University

Does connectivity promote knowledge diffusion? Evidence from the evolution of Swedish railroad

C. Jara-Figueroa, MIT Media Lab

Alexandra L. Cermenio, Lund University

C. Hidalgo, MIT Media Lab

K. Enflo, Lund University

Path Dependence and Institutional Change – The Emergence of Regulations in Network Industries in Historical Perspective

Lena Andersson-Skog, Umeå University

Jan Ottosson, Uppsala University

From Penny Black to the Bull's Eye: Brazilian Postal Reforms in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century

Pérola Maria Goldfeder Borges de Castro, University of São Paulo, Brazil

310205 Financial Centers, Agents, and Transactions in the Long Run: Towards a Multidimensional Approach and Tools of Analysis
<http://bit.ly/2M0TrJU>

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge
Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

The panel investigates the topological, organizational and sociological dimension of the banking and stock-exchange industry. It promotes a multidimensional approach to the study of financial centers and the use of digital tools for data collection and analysis, in order to investigate the centers' organization, the financial intermediaries and their networks. Three dimensions are

discussed: 1) the stock exchange as main site of encounter and interaction between individuals. Despite technological progresses, financial centers' location did not change that much and historical spatial analyses of financial centers add new insights on the organization of financial transactions. 2) The financial centers' organization arrangement and structure. Prices formation enabling transactions is the product of the confrontation between the buyers and sellers and the confrontation over the terms of exchange. 3) The financial centers' as social spaces in which the confrontation among discordant interests depends greatly on their intermediation.

ORGANIZER(S):

Elisa Grandi, Paris School of Economics

Paul Lagneau-Ymonet, Paris-Dauphine, PSL Research University, IRISSE

DISCUSSANT(S):

Elisa Grandi, Paris School of Economics

Maria Stella Chiaruttini, European University Institute

Johanna Gautier, Graduate Institute of international and development studies

Giovanni Farese, Università Europea di Roma

Ekaterina Kulenkova, Moscow Lomonosov State University

Mariusz Lukasiewicz, University of Leipzig

PAPERS – First Half

'Bankers of Italy, Italy has woken': Banking elites and the new map of Italian financial centres in the age of the Risorgimento (1814-1874)

Maria Stella Chiaruttini, European University Institute

Financial centers and national markets in the autobiography of the Greek banker Andreas Sygros: transformations of the market during the Belle époque

Catherine Brégianni, Academy of Athens

Competing with the Bourse. Stock Exchange Industry Regulation, 1893-1898

Angelo Riva, European Business School – Paris School of Economics

Pierre-Cyrille Hautcoeur, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales – Paris School of Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

Moscow stock market of the 1910s at the micro level: agents, transactions, informal practices

Ekaterina Kulenkova, Moscow Lomonosov State University

Sofya Salomatina, Moscow Lomonosov State University

Merchant Banking, International Development and Transatlantic Financial Networks in the Bretton Woods Era. The Case of Italy's Mediobanca

Giovanni Farese, Università Europea di Roma

Black Monday and the Sense of Risk: The Crash of October 1987 in the London Stock Exchange

Johanna Gautier, Graduate Institute of international and development studies

310206 For Children or the Family? Comparative Historical Perspectives on Adoption and Family Formation in Eurasia <http://bit.ly/2Ms4Qmv>

Room T: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Adoption practices differ substantially across societies as well as across time within the society. In East Asia, adoption has played a vital role in ensuring family continuation since at least the early modern period with notable geographical variations. By contrast, in Western Europe, adoption had largely disappeared by the early modern period; however, following the U.S. who pioneered in instituting modern adoption laws, adoption was reintroduced in the 20th century primarily as an institution to care for orphaned or abandoned children. In this session, we compare the historical evolution of adoption practices in East Asia, Western Europe, and the United States and explore the reasons for the observed institutional variations and their welfare implications.

ORGANIZER(S):

Chiaki Moriguchi, Hitotsubashi University
Jean-François Mignot, French National Centre for Scientific Research
Satomi Kurosu, Reitaku University

DISCUSSANT(S):

George Alter, University of Michigan
Marcia Yonemoto, University of Colorado Boulder
Peter Lindert, University of California

PAPERS – First Half

Adoption in Early Modern Japan: Evidence from Population Registration Microdata, 1708–1870

Satomi Kurosu, Reitaku University
Hao Dong, Princeton University

Sharing Fortune and Sons: Socio-economic Strategy of Family in the 17–19th centuries Korea

Sangwoo Han, Sungkyunkwan University
Byunggiu Son, Sungkyunkwan University

From Pragmatic to Sentimental Adoption: The Evolution of Child Adoption in the United States, 1880–1930

Chiaki Moriguchi, Hitotsubashi University

Fate, Custom or Economy: The Study of Little Adopted Daughters-in-law (Sim-pu-a) in Taiwan, 1905–1944

Xinchen (ChiaChi) Lin, TamKang University
LingIn Chuu, TamKang University
Yau-hsuan Kao, National Chiao Tung University

PAPERS – Second Half

Comparative Analysis of Child Adoption in Japan, Korea, and the United States, 1950–2000

Chiaki Moriguchi, Hitotsubashi University
Eunhwa Kang, Saitama Prefectural University

Child Adoption in Western Europe, 1900–2015

Jean-François Mignot, French National Centre for Scientific Research

310207 From Inside Out: Globalization and Latin American Growth, Development, and Change from the Colonial to Modern Periods <http://bit.ly/2K0HPGI>

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

In this panel, we examine Latin American economic growth and development from an “inside out” approach that analyzes how governments and domestic institutions shaped global development. We show how Latin America was an important participant in, not merely a passive recipient of, global interactions. We ask how international, global, and transnational approaches contribute to our scholarly understanding of the region. How did Latin American policy makers and economic actors shape and adapt international ideas and institutions to local conditions? What were the advantages of these importations to domestic innovation, growth, and development? More importantly, how did Latin America’s embrace of globalization and adaptation of international institutions in turn shape global industrial, commercial, and financial exchanges? We answer by framing these questions within three categories: (1) the state and legal institutions; (2) technologies and intellectual property rights; and (3) government finance and monetary policies.

ORGANIZER(S):

Yovanna Pineda, University of Central Florida
Moramy López Alonso, Rice University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Edward Beatty, University of Notre Dame

PAPERS – First Half

Knowledge, Learning and Technology. The Bolivian Mining Industry in a Comparative Perspective

José Peres-Cajías, Universidad Católica Boliviana

Use and Development of Harvesting Technologies in Argentina, 1920–1960

Yovanna Pineda, University of Central Florida

From Protection to Neoliberalism: Mexico’s Brewing Industry in the Twentieth Century

Susan M. Gauss, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Mid-20th Century Government Regulation in Argentina: The Case of Yerba Mate

Julia Sarreal, Arizona State University

CEPAL, the International Monetary Fund of the Left?

Margarita Fajardo, Sarah Lawrence College

PAPERS – Second Half

The impact of Global Capitalism in Welfare Institutions and Living Standards: The Case of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Mexico

Moramay López-Alonso, Rice University

Embracing International Standards: The Metric System, and Domestic Economic Integration in Nineteenth Century Brazil

Anne Hanley, Northern Illinois University

Decisions in Mixed Institutional Environments: The Role of Monetary and Fiscal Policies in the Inflationary Outbreak of Chile before the First World War

Mario Matus G., Universidad de Chile

Colonial Origins of Monetary Divergence in the Americas, 1750–1900

Catalina Vizcarra, University of Vermont

Jane Knodell, University of Vermont

Innovating in a Developing Open Economy within a Contested Patent System: The Chilean Case, late 19th Century

Bernardita Escobar, Universidad de Talca, Chile

310208 Globalization and Inequality: The Importance of Nominal Income Series for Understanding Long-Term Global Development
<http://bit.ly/2M1fMqS>

Room 5: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Efforts to chart long-run economic development and increase our understanding of why some countries are rich and others poor requires detailed account of historical income estimates. Over the recent years, new historical accounts series for an increasing number of countries and time periods have been published. To make these income estimates comparable over time and space, they are expressed in constant international prices. Yet, to be able to answer questions such as ‘is the world today more globalized than at the end of the 19th century?’, or ‘what are drivers of income inequality?’ requires long term income series in current, nominal prices. In this session organized by the Maddison project, we bring together scholars working on issues that call for historical nominal GDP as mean to study comparative performance in the fields of globalization and openness to trade, inequality, fiscal history, and economic development.

ORGANIZER(S):

Jutta Bolt, Lund University and University of Groningen

Jan Luiten van Zanden, University of Utrecht

Joost Veenstra, University of Groningen

PAPERS – First Half

Using Nominal GDPs for Intercontinental PPP Comparisons before 1914

Peter Lindert, University of California, Davis

Re-assessing international income inequality: a current price approach

Leandro Prados de la Escosura, Universidad Carlos III

The rise of TFP: accounting for the drivers of inequality and living standards since 1900

Daniel Gallardo-Albarrán, University of Groningen

Do GDP series at current and constant prices tell the same story? Evidence from trade openness 1830–1938

Giovanni Federico, Università di Pisa

Antonio Tena-Junguito, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

PAPERS – Second Half

Long-Term Series of Japan's Nominal and Real GDP and Its Composition

Kyoji Fukao, Hitotsubashi University

Construction of Production Accounts for China's Pre-Communist Industrialization Period, 1880–1949

Harry Wu, Hitotsubashi University

Historical National Accounts for British Colonial Africa

Morten Jerven, University of Edinburgh, Lund University, and Norwegian University of Life Sciences

Rebasing ‘Maddison’: New income comparisons and the shape of long-run economic development

Jutta Bolt, Lund University and University of Groningen

Robert Inklaar, University of Groningen

Herman de Jong, University of Groningen

Jan Luiten van Zanden, University of Utrecht

Moramay López Alonso, Rice University

310209 Historical Economic Development through Russian and Soviet Lenses <http://bit.ly/2LZK1I3>

Room M: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Recent years have seen a surge in interest in, and research into, myriad topics in Russian and Soviet economic history. Much of this has been closely tied to the exploration and digitization of new and exciting data from archival and obscure published sources from both the Imperial and Soviet periods. This empirical revolution has allowed scholars to examine long-standing questions in original ways and to address new questions that previously were not accessible. As a result, our understanding of the institutional and market development of Imperial Russia, the population and economic crises of the first half of the 20th century, the workings of the Soviet system, and the interaction of Russia with the global economy over the last 200 years is and will be under revision. The papers of this session provide a glimpse at the depth and breadth of this new wave of exciting research into Russian/Soviet economic history.

ORGANIZER(S):

Steven Nafziger, Williams College

DISCUSSANT(S):

Yakov Feygin, Harvard University
Amanda Gregg, Middlebury College
Steven Nafziger, Williams College
Andrei Markevich, New Economic School

PAPERS – First Half

The Puzzle of Tax Compliance in Early Nineteenth-Century Russia

Elena Korchmina, New York University-Abu Dhabi

The Long-Run Effects of Clan Institutions – Evidence from Central Asia

Gani Aldashev, Université libre de Bruxelles
Catherine Guikinger, University of Namur
Alisher Aldashev, Kazakh-British Technical University
Mate Fodor, European Center for Advanced Research in Economics and Statistics

Financing Late Industrialisation – Evidence from the Imperial Russian State Bank

Theocharis Grigoriadis, Free University of Berlin
Marvin Suesse, Trinity College Dublin

Democratic Support for the Bolshevik Revolution: An Empirical Investigation of 1917 Constituent Assembly Elections

Paul Dower, University of Wisconsin Madison
Andrei Markevich, New Economic School - Moscow

PAPERS – Second Half

The Soviet Economy – the Late 1930s in Historical Perspective

R.W. Davies, University of Birmingham
Mark Harrison, University of Warwick
Oleg Khlevniuk, National Research University Higher School of Economics
Stephen G. Wheatcroft, Deakin University

The Political Economy of Famine – the Ukrainian Famine of 1933

Natalya Naumenko, Northwestern University

Real Returns – An excerpt from Money and the Pursuit of Communist Prosperity in the Postwar Soviet Union, 1945–1964

Kristy Ironside, McGill University

Inter-Industry Labour Reallocation and Soviet Growth Slowdown in 1966–1990

Ilya B. Voskoboynikov, National Research University Higher School of Economics
Maria V. Taktasheva, National Research University Higher School of Economics
Anton Tolokonnikov, National Research University Higher School of Economics

310210 Illicit Behavior and Economic Development (18th–21st Centuries) <http://bit.ly/2K2forl>

Room 095: Tang Center
 Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

Illicit Behavior and Economic Development (18th–21st Centuries)
 Economic development is closely linked to the emergence and spread of state intervention, including the multiplication and increasing complexity of economic, monetary, financial, fiscal, and social rules. On the other hand, the increase of state power and the increasing number of state regulations and control reinforces the determination and stimulates the ingenuity of fraudsters. The nature and intensity of the relation between economic development and illicit behavior has rarely been subject of historical research and needs to be investigated for a better understanding of its forms and changes in modern time and on a national as well as a global scale. Based on concrete historic examples from Europe, we will examine short, medium, and long-term relations between growth and economic development, technical progress and frauds.

ORGANIZER(S):

Béatrice Touchelay, University of Lille
Luiz Carlos Soares, Fluminense Federal University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Beatrice Touchelay, University of Lille

PAPERS – First Half

Contrasting institutional logics: Historical development of the public accountancy professions in the United Kingdom and France as a way to combat fraud

Charles Richard Baker, Adelphi University

Counterfeit, Money and Transnational Police Networks in South America, 1890–1940

Diego Galeano, Pontificia Universidade Católica PUC-Rio de Janeiro

Food Fight: Economic Controls and Parallel Markets for Food in Occupied France

Kenneth Moure, University of Alberta, Canada

PAPERS – Second Half

Legal frauds? Heritage regulations and transfer in the case of the two Germanys

Ute Schneider, University of Duisburg-Essen

Fraud and control during in the first time of railways in France (1846–1937)

Beatrice Touchelay, University of Lille IRHiS UMR CNRS 8529

310211 PRESIDENTIAL SESSION: Industrialization and Income Distribution around the World: A Historical and Comparative Perspective

<http://http://bit.ly/2JZRblJ>

Room I: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

ORGANIZER(S):

Tetsuji Okazaki, President of IEHA, University of Tokyo

DISCUSSANT(S):

Robert C. Allen, New York University Abu Dhabi

Jan Luiten van Zanden, University of Utrecht

PAPERS – First Half

Class Structure and Inequality during the Industrial Revolution

Robert C. Allen, New York University Abu Dhabi

Who Grew Rich? Determinants of Income Distribution and Intergenerational Mobility under Japan's Industrialization

Tomoko Matsumoto, Tokyo University of Science

Tetsuji Okazaki, President of IEHA, University of Tokyo

Social Mobility in the Long-Run: An Analysis with Five Linked Generations in China, 1300–1900

Carol Shiue, University of Colorado Boulder

What Do We Know about Trends in Inequality in Colonial India (1857–1947)?

Tirthankar Roy, London School of Economics

Viewed up Close, Nobody is Normal: Industrialization and Income Distribution in Latin America

Luis Bértola, Universidad de la República

PAPERS – Second Half

Comments

Robert C. Allen, New York University Abu Dhabi

Comments

Jan Luiten van Zanden, University of Utrecht

Discussion

310212 Merchants, Markets, and Commercial Taxes: State Institutions and Local Practices in Late Imperial and Modern China

<http://bit.ly/2M3E3fW>

Room 372: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

The late imperial Chinese state struggled to fund its modernizing agenda. Traditional sources of revenue (taxes on land, salt, domestic trade) were insufficient to meet demand and new taxes on international trade were pledged to repayment of foreign indemnities and loans. The late imperial and Republican states

set ambitious policy agendas while transferring responsibility for raising revenue to provincial and sub-provincial government units. Our session begins with an examination of the Qing system of commercial taxes and their impact on markets and the circulation of goods and then turns to efforts to find new sources of revenue. We provide data on changes in tax revenue, trace the impact of commercial taxes on the circulation of commodities and explore the new tax-collection institutions. Our papers provide new approaches to understanding the development of the modern Chinese fiscal state and the legacies that continue to shape fiscal practice in contemporary China.

ORGANIZER(S):

Linda Grove, Sophia University

Wei Zhang, Nankai University

DISCUSSANT(S):

R. Bin Wong, University of California, Los Angeles

Toru Kubo, Shinshu University

Papers – First Half

Introduction to the Session

Linda Grove, Sophia University

Medicinal Drug Markets in Ming-Qing Era North China--An Examination based on Stele Records

Tan Xu, Nankai University

Consumption in Beijing—a study of Chongwen Men Customs during the Qing Dynasty

Fumei Gao, Beijing Academy of Social Sciences

The Management of the Local Government between the Grass-roots Market and the Business Tax in Henan Province during the Qing Dynasty—Focusing on Lushan, Nanyang and other counties

Zhiyuan Wu, Zhengzhou University

Guolou An, Zhengzhou University

The Forbidden Forest: The Timber Tax and Illegal

Deforestation in Gubeikou During the Mid-Qing Dynasty

Feng Xu, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

Papers – Second Half

Who benefited from the commercial tax system, government or market? A case study on Hebei Province since 1900

Wei Zhang, Nankai University

Linda Grove, Sophia University

Preliminary explorations of the System for Urban Taxes in Modern China

Limin Zhang, Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences

Commercial Taxes and their Collection in Dingxian (Central Hebei) from the late Qing through the Republican Period

Jinzheng Li, Nankai University

310213 The Anglosphere in the 1920s

<http://bit.ly/2K1BZeu>

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

The 1920s was a decade of tenuous globalization, bounded by the First World War and the globalization backlash that accompanied the Great Depression. This session examines the economic complexities of the Anglosphere countries during the 1920s. The Anglosphere encompassed two of the world's largest economies: the UK and the USA. For both of these countries, the 1920s represented a break from the economic policies of the past, with the UK now beginning to protect its industries, and with the USA now possessing a central bank. The Anglosphere was broader than just the UK and the USA, however. It included a number of smaller, less-industrialized economies which encountered many similar (but also some different) challenges in the decade after the First World War. Altogether, this session offers novel insights about the diverse range of Anglosphere economies, which are approached from both domestic and international perspectives.

ORGANIZER(S):

Brian D. Varian, Swansea University

Andrea Papadia, European University Institute

DISCUSSANT(S):

Andrew J. Seltzer, Royal Holloway, University of London and London School of Economics

Michael D. Bordo, Rutgers University and NBER

PAPERS – First Half

Labour Frictions in Interwar Britain: Industrial Reshuffling and the Origin of Mass Unemployment

Ivan Luzardo, London School of Economics

Protection and the British rayon industry during the sterling overvaluation, 1925–31

Brian D. Varian, Swansea University

Economic Policy in the Irish Free State and the Other Newly-Established States of the European Periphery

Frank Barry, Trinity College Dublin

PAPERS – Second Half

Becoming a Financial Hegemon in the Age of Default: What Drove US Lending Abroad in the 1920s?

Andrea Papadia, European University Institute

Should monetary policy lean against the wind? Quasi-experimental evidence from the U.S. Phelan Act of 1920

Kilian Rieder, University of Oxford & Vienna University of Economics and Business

The Functions of Australian Banks' Branch Networks:

Diversification of Risks and Spatial Allocation of Capital

Andrew J. Seltzer, Royal Holloway, University of London and London School of Economics

310214 The Causes and Consequences of Historic Differences in Cultural Values

<http://bit.ly/2M5pMzc>

Room 151: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

Theories on the causes and consequences of cultural values are numerous, but empirical investigation has long been restricted by data availability. The four papers in this session show new techniques to investigate the topic empirically. Chaney shows that scientific output fell during 1100–1800 in Istanbul and documents the role of religion as one explanatory factor. Giuliano constructs a database of the ancestors of the world's populations by linking the Ethnographic Atlas to language groups. Bentzen combines the Ethnographic Atlas and data on religious laws with GIS techniques to show that beliefs in high Gods were more likely to emerge in places where the elite had incentives to use religion for power purposes. Fiszbein matches historic US census data with GIS techniques to show that individuals living in frontier lands between 1790 and 1890 were more likely to leave a legacy of higher individualism.

ORGANIZER(S):

Jeanet Bentzen, University of Copenhagen

DISCUSSANT(S):

Nathan Nunn, Harvard University

Francesco Cinnirella, University of Southern Denmark

Sascha O. Becker, Warwick University

Jared Rubin, Chapman University

Papers – First Half

Frontier Culture: The Roots and Persistence of “Rugged Individualism” in The United States

Samuel Bazzi, Boston University

Martin Fiszbein, Boston University

Mesay Gebresilasie, Boston University

Ancestral Characteristics of Modern Populations

Paola Giuliano, University of California, Los Angeles

Nathan Nunn, Harvard University

PAPERS – Second Half

The Power of Religion: Resource Inequality and Religion Across the Globe

Jeanet Bentzen, University of Copenhagen

Gunes Gokmen, New Economic School, Moscow

Religion and the Rise and Fall of Islamic Science

Eric Chaney, Harvard University

310215 The Colors of Early Globalization: American Dyes and the International Economy, 16th-19th Centuries <http://bit.ly/2M5r5OC>

Room West: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The comparative history of the international trade in American natural dyes during the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries is an important but relatively neglected chapter in the history of dyes, as well as of international commerce and the history of textile industries around the globe, particularly during the 16th to 19th centuries. The focus in this session is on the analysis of the natural properties of the principal dyes, the conditions of their local production, and their role in international trade as a key input of textile industries in the ancien regime in three continents. The principal dyes we will look at are- Indigo (añil), Brazilwood (Pau do Brasil), Palo de tinte (Logwood), and Cochineal, but we will also comment on other relevant dyes. We propose this session to bring together experts from different countries who can establish a dialogue on intersecting strands of this subject.

ORGANIZER(S):

Carlos Marichal, El Colegio de México

DISCUSSANT(S):

Bartolome Yun, Pablo de Olavide University

PAPERS – First Half

American Natural Dyes and the European Trade Connections. 16th-18th centuries

Carlos Marichal, El Colegio de México

Cochineal & Cross-Cultural Credit Spanish. Lenders & Native Borrowers in Eighteenth Century Oaxaca

Jeremy Baskes, Ohio Wesleyan University

Natural Colors and the Palette of Domesticity in the Nineteenth-Century United States

Ai Hisano, Kyoto University

New World Blues and the European Dyeing Sector. Reception, Accommodation, and Conflict

Adrianna Catena, University of Warwick

PAPERS – Second Half

Growth and Ruin of an Animal Dye. Cochineal in Mexico, Guatemala and Canarian islands, 1797-1857

Luis Alberto Arrioja, El Colegio de Michoacán

Díaz Viruell, El Colegio de Michoacán

Carlos Sánchez Silva, Universidad Autónoma Benito Juárez de Oaxaca

A Place in the Sun. Brazilwood and the Brazilian Economy, 1500-1875

José Jobson Arruda, Universidad de São Paulo

The Decline of Natural Dye Exports in the Central American Republics after Independence, 19th Century

Rafael Ángel Ledezma Díaz, El Colegio de México

310216 The Commercial and Industrial Activities of Central Banks, 1914-2014 <http://bit.ly/2M1sE0a>

Room 085: Tang Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

After a long period of neglect, the theme of the involvement of central banks with industry and development has lately received renewed attention from scholars and practitioners alike, as central banks, in the aftermath of the 2007 global economic crisis, came once again to be involved with broader government plans for the purchase of company assets (i.e. Chrysler) or with the formulation of measures of 'unconventional' monetary policy which have swelled central banks' balance sheets significantly. To what extent is this involvement an aberration or the norm in the evolution of central banks and central banking? This panel will attempt this fundamental question in the belief that there is an urgent need for a more systematic and global long-term analysis of how central banks have accumulated industrial assets and influenced development, as well as the allocation of long-term finance, in the Western World since 1918.

ORGANIZER(S):

Catherine Schenk, University of Glasgow

Valerio Cerretano, University of Glasgow

DISCUSSANT(S):

Valerio Cerretano, University of Glasgow

Catherine Schenk, University of Oxford

PAPERS – First Half

The Role of Financial Regulation for Effective Developmental Central Banking

Gerald Epstein, UMass Amherst

Central banking and economic development in West Africa (1973-1983)

Olivier Feiertag, Université de Rouen

Central banking and price stability in Ricardo

Lilia Costabile, University of Naples, Federico II

The central bank's balance sheet: beyond monetary policy

Andrew Filardo, BIS

Pierre L. Siklos, Wilfried Laurier University

PAPERS – Second Half

The industrial intervention of central banks: Britain, Italy and France, 1918-1973

Valerio Cerretano, University of Glasgow

Industrial policy, equity finance and the Bank of Japan in a historical perspective

Masato Shizume, Waseda University

The Bank of England, industrial intervention and the Vickers-Armstrong merger in the inter-war period

Hiroyuki Sugamoto, University of Tokyo

310217 The Economics of Nationalism in Historical Perspective <http://bit.ly/2M52R7g>

Room 057: Tang Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

Nationalism and awareness of it has recently been rising again across the world. The historical literature understands nationalism as a modern phenomenon and links the spread of nationalism to economic development such as printing or a growing division of labor. Economists instead often consider nationalism as a sign of backwardness or ignore it altogether. Economic history has focused on issues like protectionism but has paid limited attention to broader types of nationalism so far. Hence, the potential of the field remains largely unexplored, especially when it comes to testing new theories from identity economics and evidence based on modern econometric analyses. Therefore, we aim to bring together the frontier research on this topic by asking the following questions: How do nationalist politics and identity formation interact with trade, economic inequality and economic geography? How can we measure nationalism? Which theoretical approaches help us in order to conceptualize nationalism?

ORGANIZER(S):

Nikolaus Wolf, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Felix Kersting, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

PAPERS – First Half

Herrmann Rising: First Names and National Identity in 19th Century Germany

Felix Kersting, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Nikolaus Wolf, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Culture and Growth: Evidence from Europe, 1400–1850

Yu Sasaki, Waseda Institute for Advanced Study

Creating 'Us and Them': Racial Propaganda, Insularity and Right-Wing Ideology

Eric Melander, University of Warwick

PAPERS – Second Half

Land Regimes in Nation-Building Processes and Nation-States: The Case of Israel in Comparative Perspective

Jacob Metzger, Open University of Israel & Hebrew University

Was Marx Right? Regional Income Inequality and Voting Behaviour in late 19th Century Germany

Charlotte Bartels, German Institute for Economic Research
Felix Kersting, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Nikolaus Wolf, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

The Road Home: the role of ethnicity in Soviet and post-Soviet migration

Young-ook Jang, London School of Economics

310218 The Economy of Adornment: Clothing Cultures and Contact Zones in the First Global Age, c. 1500–1800 <http://bit.ly/2K0OznI>

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Contact zones multiplied after 1500, encounters mediated visible through dress. European travellers to all continents carefully recorded dress. Populations resident in the Americas, Asia and Africa also noted dress systems of incomers, their deficiencies as well as their benefits. From Japan to the plains of North America, dress mediated contact in what we might call the global contact zones within varying political scenarios, geographies and economies (Pratt 1991). This panel addresses these sustained interactions as reflected in patterns of dress, within globalizing eras. The study of bodily embellishment is driving a re-assessment of global contacts and connections, the agency of various world communities and the economic consequences of choice in dress (White 2012; Riello 2013; DuPlessis 2016; Lemire 2016, 2018). Our panel will add further critical momentum to this scholarly trajectory, assessing economies of adornment as globalizing politics and cultures shaped and reshaped clothing systems in world regions.

ORGANIZER(S):

Beverly Lemire, University of Alberta
Giorgio Riello, University of Warwick

PAPERS – First Half

Visioning Skin – Valuing Skin in the Early Modern World
Evelyn Welch, King's College London

Sumptuous Bodies: Picturing Transit and Exchange in the Colonial Americas

Dana Leibsohn, Smith College

A Sartorial World? Collecting and Costume Books and in Sixteenth-Century Europe

Giorgio Riello, University of Warwick

PAPERS – Second Half

Buying, Selling and Wearing Pearls in a Baroque Body Politic
Molly Warsh, University of Pittsburgh

Slave Cloth, Slave Clothing, and Early Modern Dutch Textile Circulations in the Indian Ocean World

Miki Sugiura, Hosei University

Fashioning Colonial Winter, Fashioning Imperial Men: Sport & Imperial Agendas in the Anglo-World, c. 1800–1900

Beverly Lemire, University of Alberta

310219 The First Global Age: Asian Perspectives, 1500-1800 <http://bit.ly/2K0R9do>

Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge
Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

The First Global Age: Asian Perspectives, 1500-1800 The three centuries of what has variously been termed the 'early modern period', the 'age of exploration' or the 'first global age' have been the focus of a great many studies over the past several decades. The Asian trading world was seen as a self-contained one into which Europeans entered in the sixteenth century, initially as fairly marginal players. Asia was seen as frozen and immutable, a canvas into which Europeans brought in the ideas of mobility and change and transformed it forever. However, it is also necessary to look at the same Age from a more Asian perspective. Following others like Abu-Leghoh, Frank had pointed to the technological, demographic and economic superiority of Asia, and India and China in particular. The focus of this panel is to examine different aspects of the First Age of Globalization through and on Asia.

ORGANIZER(S):

Radhika Seshan, Pune University
Ruby Maloni, University of Mumbai

DISCUSSANT(S):

Kenneth R. Hall, Ball State University
Amélia Polónia, FLUP, University of Porto

PAPERS – First Half

Resistance to the Portuguese: Malabar in the 16th century

Ruby Maloni, University of Mumbai

From Thrace to Bengal: Greek Merchants in Early Colonial Bengal

Sayako Kanda, Keio University

A tale of two acquisitions: Nagore, Penang, and the maritime trade of Tamil Muslim merchants, ca. 1780

Sundar Vadlamudi, American University of Sharjah

The Activities of European Merchants under the India Monetary System in Western India with Special Reference to Bombay and Pune in the Late Eighteenth Century

Michihiro Ogawa, Kanazawa University

European traders inside and the central Asia (15th–19th century)

Salvatore Ciriaco, University of Padova

The First Global Age: Korean Perspectives, 1400–1600

Rethinking of Cartalism and Metallism based on Korean Classics

Jun Seong Ho, The Academy of Korean Studies

PAPERS – Second Half

Shifting regional understanding of the exercise of local agency and diasporic communities contributions to maritime trading patterns in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: A comparative study of Thai Ayutthaya and Nguyen-governed Hoi An

Ilicia Sprey, Ivy Tech Community College

Asia Europe Trade: Red Sea versus Cape of Good Hope, Seventeenth Century

Ishrat Alam, Aligarh Muslim University

Global Copper Trade in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century

Ryuto Shimada, University of Tokyo

Depending from the other. The dependency of the Portuguese trade system in the Asian Seas from Indusian's businessmen (1580–1640)

Ana Ribeiro, CIDEHUS – Évora University

Ports in the First Global Age: A case Study of Chaul from 16th Century to 18th century

Neelambari Jagtap, Shivaji University Kolhapur

History, Historiography, and the Trade of the Indian Ocean in the 17th century

Radhika Seshan, Pune University

310220 The Impact of Different Types of Inequality on Vulnerability towards Natural Hazards in the Pre-Industrial World <http://bit.ly/2JZtiL5>

Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Inequality is often a presumed cause of heightened vulnerability towards natural hazards, leading to social disasters. Nevertheless, the impact of inequality on vulnerability is difficult to assess, because inequality is a black box, referring to a wide range of characteristics of a society, that all have a different impact on societies' ability to cope with natural hazards. In this session we try to solve this problem. First of all by moving beyond the more general concept of inequality. In this session the impact of very particular forms of inequality will be investigated and compared. Secondly, we will test this hypothesis by looking at long term historical developments in the pre-industrial world. Finally, in order to get a better grasp of the impact and spread of disasters, an interdisciplinary approach is used. Climate reconstructions, geological reports on sand drifts and geographical information system technologies will be used.

ORGANIZER(S):

Maïka De Keyzer, University of Antwerp

DISCUSSANT(S):

Wouter Ryckbosch, Free University of Brussels

PAPERS

Inequality, vulnerability and the impacts of weather extremes in early modern East Anglia, England

Matthew Hannaford, Utrecht University

Unequal Outcomes of Social-Ecological Crises in Colonial Mexico, 1675–1715: A Comparative Spatial Approach

Bradley Skopyk, Binghamton University

Who won the hunger games? The role of inequality on the response to harvest failures, Southern Low Countries, sixteenth century

Eline Van Onacker, University of Antwerp

All we are is dust in the wind? The effect of socioeconomic and political inequalities on vulnerability towards sand drifts, Breckland (England) and the Campine (Belgium) compared

Maïka De Keyzer, University of Antwerp

Inequality and plague: from the Black Death to the seventeenth-century epidemics

Guido Alfani, Bocconi University

310221 Wages and Waves of Globalisation since 1930/1950: Convergence, Inequalities, Strategies
<http://bit.ly/2JY1Ltq>

Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

1. About global wages convergence in time. Between 1950 and 1980, wages in advanced economies have grown faster than those of the (future) emerging countries. The situation is reversed in the 1980s: wages in emerging countries are growing faster than those of developed countries. Is it simultaneity or causality? 2. About the issue of a decent wage and the several types of wage dispersion. Is this approximate convergence of wage average levels accompanied by a marginal internal equalization of wages? Or by worsening disparities due either to an expansion of qualifications or to a differential sectorial productivity growth? 3. Wage strategies and factors influencing wages: wage policy. Wages are also the subject of a strategy, conscious or implicit: on the part of the employees themselves, on the part of companies, trade unions, public authorities. Can we define explicit and constructed wage strategies, according to economic agent?

ORGANIZER(S):

Leonid Borodkin, Lomonossov State University Moscow

Michel-Pierre Chelini, Université d'Artois, Arras

DISCUSSANT(S):

Dominique Barjot, University of Paris Sorbonne

PAPERS – First Half

Wages problematics since the 1950s in Europe

Michel-Pierre Chelini, Université d'Artois

Wages and Wage Policy in the USSR (1950S–1980S): Macro- and Microanalysis

Leonid Borodkin, Lomonossov State University Moscow

Skilled and unskilled Wages in Uruguay, 1915–2015

Maria Camou, University of Republic, Montevideo

Silvana Maubrigades, University of Republic, Montevideo

Labour share in Mexico: towards a deepening of inequality, 1930–2016

Miguel Reyes, Universidad Iberoamericana Puebla

Humberto Morales, Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla

Miguel López, University of Murcia

Transitions des jeunes diplômés sur le marché du travail et déclassement salarial : analyse micro économétrique

Aomar Ibourek, University Cadi Ayyad of Marrakech

PAPERS – Second Half

Inequality in Southeast Asia: Empirical trends, structural factors and policy responses

Hwok-Aun Lee, ISEAS, University of Singapore

Chinese wage evolution since the 1980's: why workers took the smallest part of economic growth?

Muriel Perisse, Université d'Artois

Clement Sehier, University of Lille

Globalization, and its impact on women's work in the Informal sector in India

Rekha Pande, Central University of Hyderabad

310222 Worthy Women: Banking, Consumption, and Feminine Finances in the Twentieth Century
<http://bit.ly/2JVhCc6>

Ray and Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

Still, in the 1960s married women in France or Italy could not open bank accounts without their husbands' formal permission. This session is about female financial agency and the role of gender in financial services industries in four different national settings. The participants of the panel study gendered aspects of banking in the twentieth century – by focusing on female bank employees as well as on female consumers of financial services. How did the practices and institutional frames of female financial agency shift when women increasingly entered into the labour market and when they achieved full legal economic emancipation? We are interested in gendered marketing practices and gendered financial products such as women's bank accounts and women's credit cards. We also ask how the career opportunities of the banks' female workforce were related to banks' ambition to recruit female customers.

ORGANIZER(S):

Sabine Effosse, Paris Nanterre University

Orsi Husz, Uppsala University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Youssef Cassis, European University Institute

PAPERS – First Half

Counting rights. Women's legal status and the access to bank credit in Italy (1900 - 1960)

Maria Rosaria De Rosa, Università degli Studi di Napoli
"L'Orientale"

Banks and Women in the 1960s-1970s France. How did the 'Bastille Day Law' make women a new target for banking development?

Sabine Effosse, Paris Nanterre University

Banking on gender equality. Women as financial subjects in the promotion of financial services in Sweden, 1950s to 1970s

Orsi Husz, Uppsala University

PAPERS – Second Half

'Jobs for the Girls Revisited'. The rise of automation and clerical labour in the British Financial Services Industry 1900-1950

Mark J. Crowley, Wuhan University

Bernardo Batiz-Lazo, Bangor University, UK

Women who count – The ceiling glass in the French banking system 1960-2000

Laure Quennouëlle-Corre, C.N.R.S.-C.R.H., Paris

010101 At the Origins of Welfare: Institutions and Practices of Social Assistance in Europe (14th-19th Centuries) <http://bit.ly/2M280x2>

Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge
Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

The session aims at shedding light on the common roots and evolution of western welfare culture, investigating goals, features and development of the various forms of care, social and economic relief that arose in European communities from the late Middle Ages onwards. Particular attention will be devoted to the growing role played by local authorities in promoting, directing and coordinating welfare policies. All session participants will address general issues in presenting their case studies, so that it will be possible to compare different models of welfare, diverse funding systems and styles of assets' management, allocation of resources, and the impact different approaches had on policies of social control from the late Middle Ages to the 19th century.

ORGANIZER(S):

Paola Avallone, Italian National Research Council (CNR) - Institute of Studies on Mediterranean Societies (ISSM)
Mauro Carboni, University of Bologna - Italy
Nicholas Terpstra, University of Toronto

DISCUSSANT(S):

Nicholas Terpstra, University of Toronto

PAPERS – First Half

Working Charity: Gender, Charitable Enclosures and Industrial Development in Early Modern Italy

Nicholas Terpstra, University of Toronto

Public or private? Retirement homes in the early-modern Dutch Republic

Jaco Zuijderduijn, Lund University

Public and private institutions of social assistance in late medieval Crown of Aragon

Antoni Furió, University of Valencia

Between Good Works and Good "Polizei". The Impact of Protestantism on Social Welfare Policy: The case of Calvinist Emden

Timothy Fehler, Furman University

From practices of social assistance to banking activities. The case of the Neapolitan hospitals and Monte di Pietà (14th – 17th centuries)

Paola Avallone, Italian National Council of Research (CNR) - (ISSM)

Gemma Teresa Colesanti, Italian National Council of Research (CNR) - (ISEM)

Raffaella Salvemini, Italian National Council of Research (CNR) - (ISSM)

PAPERS – Second Half

The Replacement of the Lombard Moneylenders by the Monts-de-Piété in the Southern Low-Countries (1618): a Pre - Modern Welfare Policy?

Myriam Greilsammer, Bar-Ilan University

Managing assets on behalf of the poor: the civic model of the hospitals of early modern Bologna

Mauro Carboni, University of Bologna - Italy

Matthew Thomas Sneider, University of Massachusetts - Dartmouth

Institution and practices of social assistant: pawn-broking in Economic concern and moral connotations in Rome between 16-19 century

Donatella Strangio, University "Sapienza" of Roma

Poverty and credit in a marginal port of the Spanish Monarchy: Buenos Aires during the 17th century

Martín L. E. Wasserman, University of Buenos Aires - National Scientific and Technical Research Council

Practices of social assistance in Northern Italy Rural Societies in the 18th Century

Luciano Maffi, University "Cattolica del Sacro Cuore" of Brescia

010102 Centennial Enterprises as Sources of Innovation in Emerging Economies

<http://bit.ly/2M5OvUj>

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The papers in this session explore the question how long-established enterprises have survived the twists and turns of competition, political change and the evolving business context in emerging economies, and ask how their resilience contributed to the development of their home economies and prepared them for internationalisation. The papers presented in this session take different perspectives. Some take a long-term perspective, covering a century or more, others focus on crucial episodes in the existence of these firms. Some take comparative perspectives across countries or enterprises, but most papers focus on a single enterprise in a single country. Several papers in this session discuss enterprises in China, where there is currently considerable interest among economic historians in studying the factors that help to understand the historical resilience of enterprises; both private and state-owned. But papers presented in the session also cover firms in The Philippines, Mexico and Brazil.

ORGANIZER(S):

Denggao Long, Tsinghua University

Pierre van der Eng, Australian National University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Pierre van der Eng, Australian National University

PAPERS – First Half

Innovation and Monopoly: The Formation and Evolution of the Petroleum Corporation System in Modern China, 1946-1949

Lin Xu, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences

The Impact of Chinese Entrepreneurs on the Industrialization of Indonesia

Jiao Zhang, Tsinghua University

Denggao Long, Tsinghua University

Tracing the Evolution and Performance of the Market Structure of Match Industry in Modern China: centered on Liu Hongsheng enterprises, 1900-1958

Shusheng Fang, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences

Innovation or rent-seeking: the relationship between institutions and talent allocation in modern China

Sheng Xiaofang, Hunan Normal University

Ouyang Yao, Hunan Normal University

The development of the small-scale production technology of nitrogen fertilizers in the day of Mao Ze Dong and the innovation afterwards under the open door policy

Takeshi Mine, Toyo Bunko

PAPERS – Second Half

The Engineer-in-Chief employment mechanism and the development of Modern China's Dredging Industry

Wei Yi, Tsinghua University

Denggao Long, Tsinghua University

Miao Wang, Tsinghua University

Leadership role of Ningbo Merchants in technological advances and practices in modern Shanghai industrialization

Jian Li, Shanghai University

Governing Family Firms for the Long Term in the Philippines

Åsa Malmström Rognes, Uppsala University

Nourishing Shanxi: Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Regional Industry, and the Transformation of a Chinese Hinterland Economy, 1907-2004

Zhaojin Zeng, University of Texas at Austin

Tracing the development of semi-governmental enterprises in Thailand in three sectors: textiles, sugar, and gunny sacks, 1932-1957

Panarat Anamwathana, University of Oxford

010103 Commerce, Finance, and Exchange in Eurasia: Institutions, Treaties, and Contracts, 1500-1900 <http://bit.ly/2JZ9bMV>

Room 361: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

As home to the rising European merchant empires in the West and central states such as the Ottoman, Mughal, Ming and Qing Empires in the East, Eurasia was a world of booming commerce and exchange in the early modern era. Differences in historical legacies and types of state formation in the both ends of Eurasia

led to variation in the institutional environment of commerce and exchange in two ends. With the increasing scholarly interest in the institutional foundations of economic development, the elaboration of different institutional forms governing the commercial life in different parts of the Eurasian world and the effects of these institutional forms on economic development begs an examination of the institutions of different Eurasian empires on a single platform. This panel aims to bring scholars working on the institutional foundations of finance, commerce and exchange in the Ottoman Empire together with scholars dealing with the same subject for the Western Europe, Russia, India, China and Japan.

ORGANIZER(S):

Mehmet Bulut, Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Himmet Taskomur, Harvard University

Alam Shahid, Northeastern University

PAPERS – First Half

Financing Trade in Early Modern Europe: Looking for Limited Partnerships

Cinzia Lorandini, University of Trento

Coordination, Commitment and Contracts: A Historical and Theoretical Reflection on the Case of Ottoman Merchant Guilds

Bora Altay, Yildirim Beyazit University

The Role of Ottoman Cash Waqfs on Capital Accumulation: A Comparative Study from History to Today

Cem Korkut, Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University

Commerce: «A Most Powerful Basis of Heresy». Religious Tribunals, Merchants, and the Marginalization of the Italian Economy (1550-1750)

Germano Maifreda, Università degli Studi di Milano

A Comparative Approach on the Economic Mentality and Financial Institutions of the Ottomans and Western Europeans, 1500-1900

Mehmet Bulut, Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University

The Role of the Ottoman Understanding of Institutional Foundations of Economic Development in Policy Making During the Age of Long Divergence

Said Salih Kaymakci, Georgetown University

Why Did Europe Realize Commercial Superiority in Early Modern World: The Emergence of Less Information Society

Toshiaki Tamaki, Kyoto Sangyo

PAPERS – Second Half

Why Did Europe Realize Commercial Superiority in Early Modern World? The Emergence of Less Information - Asymmetry Society

Toshiaki Tamaki, Kyoto Sangyo University

The Role of Ottoman Cash Waqfs On Capital Accumulation: A Comparative Study from History To Today, v2

Cem Korkut, Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University

010104 Comparative Historical Analysis of Occupational Structure and Urbanization across Sub-Saharan Africa <http://bit.ly/2M2h0C8>

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

This session presents and discusses papers from the AFCHOS project, based at Cambridge University, which unites scholars from a dozen countries. The aim is to construct datasets on occupational structures and urbanization across Africa, in the colonial and post-independence periods, which will be commensurable both with each other and with the INCHOS project on Eurasia and North America. Quantitative analysis of occupational structures is especially pertinent to our understanding of structural change in African economies, supplementing the much-criticized national income accounts. Studying the changing sectoral composition of African economies can illuminate the mechanisms of economic expansion, and the constraints upon it, particularly during structural shifts such as the growth of agricultural exporting during the colonial period, the state-led development strategies in the first decades after independence, the adoption of 'Structural Adjustment' in the 1980s, and the recent period of general economic expansion – but without industrialization – since c.1995.

ORGANIZER(S):

Gareth Austin, Cambridge University

Discussant(s):

Leigh Shaw-Taylor, Cambridge University

Damilola Adebayo, Cambridge University

PAPERS – First Half

Two Countries in One: South Africa's Occupational Structure

Omphile Ramela, Stellenbosch University

Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University

The Occupational Structure of Mozambique, 1900-2000: Changes and Continuities

Filipa Ribeiro da Silva, International Institute of Social History, the Netherlands

Occupational Structures in Botswana 1920 – 2010

Jutta Bolt, Lund University and Groningen University

Ellen Hillbom, Lund University

Changes in Occupational Structures in Zimbabwe, c. 1900 – 2012

Rory Pilosof, Free State University

Erik Green, Lund University

Changes in Occupational Structures in Zambia, c.1930-2010

Duncan Money, Free State University

Rory Pilosof, Free State University

Changes in the Occupational Structures in Malawi, c.1930-2010: A Story of Structural Continuity?

Erik Green, Lund University

Rory Pilosof, Free State University

Wapulumuka Mulwafu, University of Malawi

PAPERS – Second Half

Plunder, Planning and Implosion: Occupational Structures and (De)industrialization in the Congo over the Long 20th Century

Michiel de Haas, Wageningen University

Ewout Frankema, Wageningen University

Dácil Juif, Wageningen University

A Preliminary Analysis of the Occupational Structure of Tanzania (1900 ca. – 2014)

Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna

The Occupational Structure of a Peculiar Colony: Sierra Leone in the early 19th century

Stefania Galli, University of Gothenburg

Occupational Change under Coercion and Volatility: Structural Change in Cote d'Ivoire (c. 1895-2010)

Marlous van Waijenburg, Michigan University

Occupational Structures in Northern Nigeria, 1921-2006

Emiliano Travieso, University of Cambridge

Gareth Austin, University of Cambridge

Structural Change in the Economy of Ghana, 1921-2010: An Occupational Approach

Gareth Austin, University of Cambridge

010105 Crops, Food, and Environmental Transformations across Time and Space <http://bit.ly/2M2hRmk>

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

This session focuses on the movement of crops, and their concurrent environmental transformations. The 'waves of globalization' have to date largely been explored in terms of patterns of economic change across time and space. The patterns of increasing and decreasing intensification of human movement have led to the organization of time into distinct periods, and the organization of space in distinct geo-political units. Certain dichotomies or assumed differences have emerged from this imposition of order: between premodern and modern; between the West and the rest; and between centre and periphery. This panel asks how stories we tell about globalization change if we centralize not the human story, but the stories of plants, animals, food and crops. These new stories seek extend the usual historical scales and periods, thereby challenging both the myth of distinction between premodern and modern and the centrality of Western Europe in narratives of change.

ORGANIZER(S):

Anne Gerritsen, University of Warwick

DISCUSSANT(S):

Ernst Langthaler, Johannes Kepler University Linz

PAPERS – First Half

Of Tulips and Bubbles, and the Place of Istanbul in the History of Capitalism

Barbara Hahn, Texas Tech University

Tea, Technology and Global Flows

John Bosco Lourdasamy, Indian Institute of Technology Madras

Useful Knowledge, Population and Diet in the Eighteenth Century

Rebecca Earle, University of Warwick

PAPERS – Second Half

The Conquest of Cornucopia: Vienna's Wheat Supply, 1800–1840

Jonas Albrecht, Johannes Kepler University Linz

From root to stalk: the transformation of rhubarb in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century narratives of food and medicine

Anne Gerritsen, University of Warwick

010106 Ethno-Linguistic Diversity and Economic Development in History <http://bit.ly/2M43TjW>

Room West: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Ethno-religious diversity has the potential to affect long term development through a variety of mechanisms. This session brings together a collection of papers that deal with a number of these in relation to various aspects of development. Mark KOYAMA investigates 14th century Black Death pogroms to shed light on the factors determining when a minority group will face persecution. Luigi PASCALI analyses how the division of labor between the Jewish minority and the Christian majority affected the geography of anti-Semitism in six centuries of German history. Stelios MICHALOPOULOS tackles the question of persistence of ethnic and religious identity in Africa. Nathan NUNN studies the impact of social structure on conflict in sub-Saharan Africa. Leonard KUKIC analyses the effect of ethnic diversity on nation formation in socialist Yugoslavia. Andrea PAPADIA studies the impact of ethnic diversity and slavery on public goods provision in Brazil.

ORGANIZER(S):

Andrea Papadia, European University Institute
Leonard Kukic, Universidad Carlos III Madrid

DISCUSSANT(S):

Daron Acemoglu, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

PAPERS – First Half

Negative Shocks and Mass Persecutions– Evidence from the Black Death

Mark Koyama, George Mason University
Remi Jedwab, George Washington University
Noel D. Johnson, George Mason University

Religion, Division of Labor and Conflict– Anti-Semitism in German Regions over 600 Years

Luigi Pascali, Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Sascha O. Becker, Warwick University

The Last Yugoslavs– Ethnic Diversity, National Identity, and Civil War

Leonard Kukic, Universidad Carlos III Madrid

PAPERS – Second Half

Slavery, Ethnic Segregation and Public Goods Provision in Brazil– A Long-run Perspective, 1872–2010

Andrea Papadia, European University Institute

On the Transmission of Ethnic Identity

Stelios Michalopoulos, Brown University, NBER and CEPR
Matteo Iudice, Brown University

Social Structure and Conflict– Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa

Jacob Moscona, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Nathan Nunn, Harvard University
James A. Robinson, University of Chicago

010107 Factor Costs in the Expansion of Pre-Modern Ocean Shipping: Labor, Capital, and Knowledge Transfer, 1300–1700

<http://bit.ly/2M1vClc>

Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge
Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

These papers address three challenges in exploring methods of determining factor costs in ocean shipping in the medieval and early modern era when shipping was the most crucial industry in creating the first wave of globalization. One is to identify, categorize, and prioritize which resources were involved in the shipping industry when few ships were above 500 tons, most mariners were not full-time, and long-haul voyages were less frequent than coastal hops. Two is to overcome the paucity of appropriate data by finding relevant sources, devising proxy measures, both to assess individual factors of production (such as maritime manpower and investment in shipbuilding) and to calculate the productivity of ocean shipping. The third is to assess the role of social, technological, and political factors—including the organization of seamen, investment strategies in shipbuilding, the transmission of technological improvements, and the impact of government policies—on the efficiency of shipping.

ORGANIZER(S):

Maryanne Kowaleski, Fordham University
Richard W. Unger, University of British Columbia

PAPERS – First Half

Ships in medieval Valencia–between local construction and the acquisition of foreign resources

David Igual Luis, University of Castilla-La Mancha

Shipping and empire building – the naval logistics of Portuguese overseas expansion, 15th to 16th centuries

Amélia Polónia, University of Porto/ CITCEM

The impact of royal strategies on the efficiency of shipping. Portugal in the European context (14th–15th centuries)

Amélia Aguiar Andrade, Nova University of Lisbon

European shipbuilding outside of Europe: problems, questions, and curious hypotheses

Catia Antunes, Leiden University

PAPERS – Second Half

Mariners and labor costs in medieval England

Maryanne Kowaleski, Fordham University

Labor migration, skills and the maritime labor market in late seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Europe

Jelle van Lottum, Huygens Institute for the History of the Netherlands

Lodewijk Petram, Huygens Institute for the History of the Netherlands

Rutger van Koert, Huygens Institute for the History of the Netherlands

Heerma van Voss, Huygens Institute for the History of the Netherlands

Richard Zijdemann, International Institute of Social History

Freight costs as proxy for assessing investment in Atlantic shipping – a case-study based on the Amsterdam notarial deeds, 1580s–1776

Catia Antunes, Leiden University

Filipa Ribeiro da Silva, International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam

010108 Financial Markets in Troubled Times

<http://bit.ly/2M5w55M>

Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

A stream of literature has underscored that stock markets are important engines of growth in several countries, from both an historical and comparative points of view. Moreover, another important strand of theoretical and empirical literature points to the role of the organization of both individual markets and stock exchange industry as a whole in the performances of the financial market, again both historically and today. First, the organization can contribute to market liquidity: reduction of risk premiums, lower cost of capital and help in stabilizing prices. Second, price discovery systems play a central role in aggregating information into prices, guiding then the investment, smoothing volatility and improving market efficiency. Third, effective organizations might limit counterparty risk and further mitigate the potential for contagion to other markets. While often scholars focus on “normal” periods, in this session, organizers welcome papers dealing with stock exchange (industry) organizations in “troubled times” of extreme crisis.

ORGANIZER(S):

Angelo Riva, European Business School Paris & Paris School of Economics

Caroline Fohlin, Emory University

Raphaël Hekimian, Paris School of Economics

DISCUSSANT(S):

Caroline Fohlin, Emory University

Raphaël Hekimian, Paris Ouest Nanterre University

Angelo Riva, European Business School Paris & Paris School of Economics

William Quinn, Queen's University Belfast

Christopher Coyle, Queen's University Belfast

Sebastian Fleitas, University of Leuven

Marius Liebold, Goethe University Frankfurt

PAPERS – First Half

Market microstructure in troubled times – granular evidence from Germany

Caroline Fohlin, Emory University

Prices and Informed Trading: Evidence from an Early Stock Market

Graeme G. Acheson, University of Stirling

Christopher Coyle, Queen's University Belfast

John D. Turner, Queen's University Belfast

Riding the Bubble or Taken for a Ride? Investors in the British Bicycle Mania

William Quinn, Queen's University Belfast

John D. Turner, Queen's University Belfast

How do financial crises affect bank-industry relationships?

Evidence from the French chemical sector in the 1930s

Elisa Grandi, Paris School of Economics

Raphaël Hekimian, Paris Ouest Nanterre University

Angelo Riva, European Business School Paris & Paris School of Economics

Stefano Ungaro, Paris School of Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

La bourse, les banques et l'or: Johannesburg's French Connection and the Paris Krach of 1895

Mariusz Lukaszewicz, University of Leipzig

Foreclosed Real Estate and the Supply of Mortgage Credit by Building and Loans during the 1930s

Price Fishback, University of Arizona

Sebastian Fleitas, University of Leuven

Jonathan Rose, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve

Ken Snowden, UNC Greensboro and NBER

Capital Structures in Troubled Times

Stéphanie Collet, Goethe University Frankfurt

Marius Liebold, Goethe University Frankfurt

Uwe Walz, Goethe Universität Frankfurt

010109 Global Copper: Mining, Smelting, Minting, and Manufacturing from the Baroque to the Modern

<http://bit.ly/2M4I9V1>

Room 231: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

This session considers copper mining and smelting as a vector for successive waves of globalization since the late middle ages. The first wave, in the sixteenth century, was supported by an expansion of production in central Europe, Scandinavia, and Japan. The second, which began in the early eighteenth century, arose from the adoption of coal-fuelled smelting techniques in the British Isles. The Caribbean sugar sector and the transatlantic slave trade were major new markets that absorbed the increase in production. A third phase began in the 1830s when the ores themselves (rather than the smelted metal) became global commodities, with consignments being shipped to Britain from Australia, Cuba, Chile, and southern Africa.

ORGANIZER(S):

Chris Evans, University of South Wales

Göran Rydén, Uppsala University

Kristin Ranestad, Oslo University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Jan Lucassen, International Institute of Social History

Kristine Bruland, Oslo University

PAPERS – First Half

The Last Copper Century: Southwest China and the Coin Economy (1705–1808)

Jin Cao, Tübingen University

Indigenous-Spanish copper production in colonial Mexico: origins, transformations, and global dynamics (1540–1700)

Johan García Zaldúa, University of Kent-Universidade do Porto

Competition in the Indian Sales Market for Copper between Dutch and English Companies during the Eighteenth Century

Ryuto Shimada, University of Tokyo

The role of Chilean copper in early globalizations

Manuel Llorca Jaña, University of Santiago de Chile

Juan Domingo Navarette Montalvo, University of Santiago de Chile

PAPERS – Second Half

Scandinavian copper to global markets: Production and trade of 'gar copper' and copper-, brass and bronze goods in the eighteenth century

Ragnhild Hutchison, Oslo University

Sven Olofsson, Uppsala University

Kristin Ranestad, Oslo University

Eric Williams and William Forbes: copper, colonies and capital accumulation in the Industrial Revolution

Nuala Zahedieh, Edinburgh University

Swedish Cameralism and Eighteenth-Century Copper Making

Sven Olofsson, Uppsala University

Göran Rydén, Uppsala University

Hamburg in the Early Modern Copper Trade

Klaus Weber, Europa-Universität Viadrina

010110 Inferring Behaviors and Standards of Living from Household Budget Data

<http://bit.ly/2M3W7Xa>

Room M: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

This session presents studies of behaviors and standards of living based on household budget survey data. Large-scale surveys were carried out in most countries around the world during the decades around the turn of the century 1900. The detailed information available in these sources allow us to investigate aspects of the life of households and families that are otherwise difficult to study. Eight papers will be presented during the session covering different, but interrelated, aspects of behaviors and standards of living: life styles, diets and health, the nutritional history of an historical population, risk-sharing, income smoothing and intergenerational transfers in households, and consumer behavior as an indicator of immigrant integration.

ORGANIZER(S):

Stefan Öberg, University of Gothenburg

Discussant(s):

Peter H. Lindert, Economics, University of California – Davis

Evan Roberts, University of Minnesota

PAPERS – First Half

Risk Sharing in Working-class Households in Interwar Japan.

Kota Ogasawara, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Chiba University

Poverty or privacy. Household strategies for coping with short-term variations in male incomes in early twentieth century Sweden

Malin Nilsson, Lund University

Stefan Öberg, University of Gothenburg

The evolution of public and private transfers between age groups in Spain: the impact of demography and the welfare state

Alfonso Herranz-Loncan, University of Barcelona

Sergio Espuelas, University of Barcelona

Concepció Patxot-Cardoner, University of Barcelona

Guadalupe Souto-Nieves, Autonomous University of Barcelona

Meritxell Solé, University of Barcelona

Giorgos Papadomichelakis, University of Barcelona

Consumer behavior and immigrant assimilation – A comparison of the United States, Britain and Germany, 1889/1890

Michael R. Haines, Colgate University

PAPERS – Second Half

Lifestyle and morbidity: Ideals and behaviors in early twentieth century Sweden

Liselotte Eriksson, Umeå University
Lars Fredrik Andersson, Umeå University
Paul Nystedt, Jönköping University

Long-term trends in nutritional intake in Sweden – nineteenth century until today

Christer Lundh, University of Gothenburg
Deborah Oxley, University of Oxford
Stefan Öberg, University of Gothenburg

The association between dietary diversity and longevity

Hanna Augustin, University of Gothenburg
Christer Lundh, University of Gothenburg
Stefan Öberg, University of Gothenburg

The Historical Household Budgets (HHB) Project Data Methods and Findings

Brian A'Hearn, University of Oxford
Nicola Amendola, University of Rome Tor Vergata
Federico Belotti, University of Rome Tor Vergata
Giovanni Vecchi, University of Rome Tor Vergata

PAPERS – First Half

Foreign debt and central banking in Spain: a case of institutional transfer and state building, 1820-1830

Juan Luis Simal Durán, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

Constitutional change and foreign credit during the First Carlist War and its aftermath 1833-1845

Andrés María Vicent Fanconi, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

Foreign debt and railway construction in Portugal: a close relationship

Magda Pinheiro, CIES-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

Railways, debt and French investments in Spain (1848-1873)

Carmen García García, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

Incorporating economic information about public loans in the nineteenth century and the formation of public opinion in Greece

Maria Christina Chatnzioannou, National Hellenic Research Foundation

PAPERS – Second Half

Public debt, international control, and statistical expertise in Egypt: knowledge as imperialism?

Malak Labib, American University of Cairo

Foreign experts in the Ottoman Public Debt Administration (Düyun-i Umûmiye Idaresi): knowledge transfer or knowledge production?

Darina Martykánová, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

A debt-collection agency for foreign bondholders": how international credit relations reshaped the Chinese Maritime Customs Service

Blaise Truong-Loï, École Normale Supérieure

Sinews of empire? The Crown Agents and African government debt under colonial rule

Leigh Gardner, London School of Economics

The Long 19th Century's Dénouement: Debt and the International Division of Labour at the World Economic Conference, London 1933

Stefan Link, Darmouth College

010112 International Cartels in the 19th and 20th Centuries: National Perspective

<http://bit.ly/2M713uj>

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

International cartel agreements have been observed in many international markets and countries. Their presence can influence not only the price and quantity of goods traded but can shape the regulations and laws of the countries in which they operate. Different national governments have reacted either defensively or positively to their presence. This session draws together

010111 International Credit and Institutional Transfers in the Long 19th Century

<http://bit.ly/2M6LI2G>

Room T: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

If international credit as such is often present in the transnational narratives that are renewing historiography, its impact beyond the flows of capital between creditor and debtor countries has not been really addressed. We have now a dense cartography of credit flows and a good account of debt crises. The papers in this session analyse how credit relations often brought about institutional transformations in debtor countries throughout the world between the 1820s and the 1930s at diverse levels, beyond the organisation of public debt itself. They often entailed reshaping the main framework of whole economies, especially through commercial and corporate law, bank regulation, industrial regulation, tariffs and customs, market (and especially financial market) organization, and taxation. But they involved other political and social institutions.

ORGANIZER(S):

Juan Pan-Montojo, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Nicolas Delalande, Institut d'Études Politiques, Paris
Nicolas Barreyre, EHESS/CENA, Paris

DISCUSSANT(S):

Marc Flandreau, The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva

researchers from different regions to examine the impact of international cartels on the experience of individual countries; those nations' interactions with one or more international cartels; and ultimately with the individual nation's interactions with the wider international community. Papers in the session that examine the interaction between nation states, governments and cartels cover a range of perspectives and economic sectors that emerged in the mid to late 19th century and continued (in some cases) deep into the 20th century.

ORGANIZER(S):

Susanna Fellman, Gothenburg University
Martin Shanahan, University of South Australia

DISCUSSANT(S):

Jeffrey Fear, University of Glasgow

PAPERS – First Half

International cartels and national perspectives: an introduction and brief overview

Susanna Fellman, Gothenburg University
Martin Shanahan, University of South Australia

Small states and monopoly power: the international oil industry and the Scandinavian market 1890–1930

Espen Storli, Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Pål Thonstad Sandvik, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

The International Coal Cartels in the East Asian Market, 1916–37

Toshitaka Nagahiro, Wakayama University
Yu Yamamoto, Kagawa University

International cartels and national powers in the interwar Italy. The case of the plate glass industry

Marco Bertilorenzi, University of Padova

Resisting the “International Coal Cartel”: The German Coal Syndicate, the British competitor, and the German government in the interwar period

Eva-Maria Roelevink, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

An undesired alliance. Firms, governments, and the European timber cartel in the 1930s

Elina Kuorelahti, University of Helsinki

PAPERS – Second Half

The European Cement Oligopoly. Between Competition and Cooperation (1880 to today)

Dominique Barjot, Université Paris-Sorbonne

The European Cement Cartel and the Swedish Cement Cartel – Gains, losses and interchange

Malin Dahlström, University of Gothenburg

The American campaign against German and international cartels 1943–1946

Holm Arno Leonhardt, Universität Hildesheim

International Cartels and the European Common Market: Regulating Competition in the early European Parliament, 1950s–1964

Brian Shaev, University of Leiden

How cartels shaped corporate success: the case of Dutch steel industry in the 20th century

Joost Dankers, Utrecht University
Bram Bouwens, Utrecht University

010113 Markets and the Marketing of Consumer Goods in South Asia, 1880–2018 <http://bit.ly/2M71y7F>

Room 057: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

While South Asian business history now possesses an extensive career, it has ignored questions relating to consumer goods marketing. This panel takes up the subject of marketing in South Asia. It examines the interplay between forms of marketing present in “unorganized” settings and new forms of “organized” marketing emerging during the twentieth century (such as modern advertising firms and retail chains). It also highlights processes of change in retail marketing. Among the questions the panel explores are: How did merchants and producers develop markets in “unorganized” settings? How did multinational manufacturers and advertising agencies enter the bazaar during the twentieth century? Why did the Indian state become involved in marketing “craft” goods after 1947? How have large-scale retailers come to thrive in a business landscape previously dominated by “unorganized” markets? The panel will be inter-disciplinary, bringing together economic and cultural historians.

ORGANIZER(S):

Douglas E. Haynes, Dartmouth College

DISCUSSANT(S):

Geoffrey Jones, Harvard Business School

Papers – First Half

The Magic of Business: Marketing Paratechnologies for Small Businesses in 20th Century Bengal

Projit Mukharji, University of Pennsylvania

Multinational Companies, Modern Advertising Agencies and the Indian Bazaar: Marketing Branded Commodities in India during the Interwar Period

Douglas E. Haynes, Dartmouth College

The Advertising Business of India, 1920–1960

Rashmi Kumari, Indian Institute of Management

Marketing Tradition as Modern: Selling Crafts for Modern Homes in Post-Independence India, 1947–1965

Abigail McGowan, University of Vermont

PAPERS – Second Half

From Bazaar to Big Bazaar: Environmental Influences and Service Innovation in the Evolution of Retailing in India, c. 1850-2015

Chinmay Tumbe, Indian Institute of Management

Approaches to Marketing and Changes in Distribution of Manufactured Commodities in India, 1950-2015

Tirthankar Roy, London Scholar of Economics

010114 Money Markets, Monetary Areas, and Their Institutions, 17th-20th Centuries
<http://bit.ly/2K3rYXl>

Room 095: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

The purpose of this session is to consider the various modalities of the constitution of the national money markets. Starting from local or regional circulation, national monetary spaces have gradually been established through monetary unification processes that have accompanied the extension of the money markets to increasingly large areas. In this process private agents, merchants or bankers have played an important role by extending the discount markets and by ensuring the relations between different economic areas through the foreign exchange markets. Banks have thus played a vital role in allowing the liquidity of private credit through discounting and rediscounting. This liquidity of the money markets is dependent on the exchange markets but also on the public debt which underlines their political dimension. In all cases the advent of monetary spaces has found expression in the emergence of central banks whose degree of dependence on state power has always been problematic.

ORGANIZER(S):

André Straus, CNRS Paris

Laure Quennouëlle Corre, CNRS Paris

Discussant(s):

Richard Sylla, Stern New York University

Catherine Schenk, Glasgow University

PAPERS – First Half

Ratio pecuniam parit. Accounting and the making of financial markets in the Early Modern Age

Nadia Matringe, London School of Economics

How to think Bank rate policy ? The “art of central banking” according to the 19th century English literature

Sylvie Diatkine, PHARE and University of Paris Est

Regional monies, national currency – Lessons from the Swedish monetization

Anders Ögren, University of Lund

PAPERS – Second Half

Monetary Unification and Money Market in Germany in the 19th Century

André Straus, CNRS Paris

The Lira: Token of National (Dis)union (1814-74)

Maria Stella Chiaruttini, European University Institute

Paul van Zeeland and the first decade of the US Federal Reserve System. An analysis from European central banker who was a student of Kemmerer

Ivo Maes, National Bank of Belgium

Rebeca Gomez, Lyon 2 University

The Gabonese money market in the Franc area 1960-1974

Chislain Moupebele Makadjoka, EHESS Paris

010115 New Research Using Linked Census Data: Scandinavia and the U.S. <http://bit.ly/2M4frUb>

Room 085: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

In recent years there has been a revolution in data digitization and record linkage. Massive data sources have become available thanks to projects such as IPUMS and NAPP. More recently efforts have been made to make full count data public through the digitalization, harmonization and dissemination of historical census data from all over the world. This development has led to major advances in record linkage, making it possible to follow individuals between censuses and individual-level birth, migration and death records. These new data open completely new research frontiers in economic history and historical demography. It is now possible to study the complete life course of individuals both within and between. The aim of this session is to showcase the potential of these data for advancing knowledge on major issues in economic history.

ORGANIZER(S):

Martin Dribe, Lund University

Björn Eriksson, Lund University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Björn Eriksson, Lund University

Lionel Kesztenbaum, INED and PSE

PAPERS – First Half

Shifting the Landscape of Mobility: The Role of Local Labor Markets, Human Capital, and Societal Change

Hui Ren Tan, Boston University

The Effects of Education on Mortality: Evidence from a Large Representative Sample of American Twins

Robert Warren, University of Minnesota

Andrew Halpern-Manners, Indiana University

Evan Roberts, University of Minnesota

Jonas Helgertz, Lund University and University of Minnesota

Holding Out for Mr. Right: Women's Income, Marital Status and Child Well-Being

Shari Eli, University of Toronto
 Anna Aizer, Brown University
 Adriana Lleras-Muney, University of California, Los Angeles

PAPERS – Second Half

Selection among Swedish migrants to America during the era of mass migration

Martin Dribe, Lund University
 Björn Eriksson, Lund University

The Role of Ethnic Enclaves in Immigrant Assimilation: Evidence from Scandinavian Migrants during the Age of Mass Migration

Katherine Eriksson, University of California, Davis

Best Practices for Automated Linking Using Historical Data: A Progress Report

Ran Abramitzky, Stanford University
 Leah Boustan, Princeton University
 Katherine Eriksson, University of California, Davis
 James Feigenbaum, Boston University
 Santiago Perez, University of California, Davis

010116 Preindustrial Inequality: Europe, Asia, and the Americas Compared <http://bit.ly/2K0oOUo>

Room 5: Samberg Conference Center
 Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

After years of relative neglect by economic historians, long-term trends in economic inequality have become the object of considerable attention. Research teams in different parts of the world have provided estimates of wealth or income inequality based upon a large amount of new data collected from the archives. In many instances, however, this research has remained isolated. Our session aims to promote comparison between different studies and different world areas, as well as to favour the development of common methodologies, an essential step to improve comparability of results. The session focuses on preindustrial times, from the Classical Age to the beginning of the modern age. The included papers provide new evidence about long-term inequality trends, as well as about the causal factors of inequality growth or (more rarely) decline. The first sub-session focuses on southern and central Europe, while the second sub-session covers northern Europe, Asia and the Americas.

ORGANIZER(S):

Guido Alfani, Bocconi University
 Peter Lindert, University of California, Davis

DISCUSSANT(S):

Peter Lindert, University of California, Davis
 Luis Bértola, Universidad de la República, Montevideo

PAPERS – First Half

What can we say about ancient Roman inequality?

Walter Scheidel, Stanford University

Inequality in the very long run: Spain (1270-2015)

Leandro Prados de la Escosura, Carlos III University Madrid

A note on the income and wealth distributions in eighteenth century Spain

Esteban A. Nicolini, Universidad del Norte de Santo Tomás de Aquino
 Fernando Ramos, Universidad Pablo de Olavide de Sevilla

Social Mobility and Inequality in late medieval Tuscany: the impact of the Black Death

Francesco Ammannati, Bocconi University

Inequality, poverty and taxation in the Republic of Venice, 1400-1800

Matteo Di Tullio, Pavia University
 Guido Alfani, Bocconi University

Measuring wealth inequalities in long-term: an impossible comparison? (France-17th cent.- 1850)

Fabrice Boudjaaba, CNRS-EHESS, Paris

PAPERS – Second Half

Economic inequality in 'the promised lands'? Reconsidering the question of inequality in late medieval Flanders

Wouter Ryckbosch, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Wealth Inequality in Preindustrial England: A Long-Term View (Thirteenth to Seventeenth Centuries)

Guido Alfani, Bocconi University
 Héctor García Montero, Universidad Pública de Navarra

Wealth and Its Distribution in Swedish Cities, 1650-1715

Mats Olsson, Lund University
 Patrick Svensson, Lund University
 Erik Bengtsson, Lund University

The Social Implications of Sugar: Living Costs, Real Incomes and Inequality in Colonial Jamaica

Jeffrey Williamson, University of Wisconsin-Madison
 Trevor Barnard, University of Melbourne
 Laura Panza, University of Melbourne

Distribution of Income and Wealth in the Ottoman Empire, 1500-1914

Hulya Canbakal, Sabanci University Istanbul
 Alpaz Filiztekin, Özyegin University
 Sevkett Pamuk, Bogaziçi University Istanbul

Inequality in Eastern Japan, 1650-1870

Fabian Drixler, Yale University

010117 Re-Evaluating the Pre-Industrial European Warfare State <http://bit.ly/2M2lQIS>

Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

Philip T. Hoffman's book on why Europeans conquered the world has challenged pre-existing notions as to why Europe became so dominant economically and militarily in the last 500 years or so. He posits that the constant military and economic competition for domination in Europe, in conjunction with other cultural and historical developments, explain Europe's global success. Therefore, Hoffman's four conditions for Europeans' path toward global dominance include frequent war, high (and consistent) military spending, adoption and advancement of gunpowder technology, and relative lack of obstacles to military innovations. According to him, Europeans enjoyed low fixed costs for going to war, distances were small, variable costs for mobilization were low, and there was a merchant base that helped with the financing of conflicts. Here we will take different approaches to analyze both European and other cases to see how they mobilized and maintained their warfare states.

ORGANIZER(S):

Jari Eloranta, Appalachian State University
Philip T. Hoffman, Caltech
Dan Bogart, UC-Irvine
Marjolein t'Hart, University of Amsterdam
Matti Hannikainen, University of Tampere
Maria Cristina Moreira, University of Minho
Rodrigo da Costa Dominguez, University of Minho and University of Porto

DISCUSSANT(S):

Dan Bogart, UC-Irvine
Marjolein t'Hart, University of Amsterdam
Vincent Geloso, Texas Tech University
Philip T. Hoffman, Caltech
Ilkka Nummela, University of Jyväskylä

PAPERS – First Half

Warfare and Early Industrialization
Philip T. Hoffman, Caltech

Religion and State Capacity: Ottoman Europe in 1530
Metin Cosgel, University of Connecticut
Bogdan Popescu, University of Chicago
Sadullah Yildirim, Ibn Haldun University

An Alternative Path: how the Mongol conquest reshaped the military-fiscal structure in imperial China, ca. 1300
William Guanglin Liu, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Military Imperatives of European State Making: A Model for State Making and Public Finance More Generally?
R. Bin Wong, University of California, Los Angeles

PAPERS – Second Half

From Warfare to Welfare States: Fiscal Capacity and State Formation in Finland and Sweden in the Long Run

Jari Eloranta, Appalachian State University
Petri Karonen, University of Jyväskylä
Matti Hannikainen, University of Tampere
Miikka Voutilainen, University of Jyväskylä

Fifteen Leagues and a Century Short: How Geographic Barriers Kept the Low Countries from Being the First to Industrialize
John Lovett, Texas Christian University

Wage Labor, Forced Labor, and the Transition from Sail to Steam: Naval shipyards as laboratories for capitalist industrialization

Pepijn Brandon, VU University Amsterdam / IISH

Municipal finances in times of global wars: Lisbon's tonnage taxation on vessels during the Napoleonic period, c.1800-1814

Rodrigo da Costa Dominguez, University of Minho and University of Porto
Maria Cristina Moreira, University of Minho

Warfare, State Capacity, and the Rise of Democratic Institutions

Sascha O. Becker, University of Warwick
Andreas Ferrara, University of Warwick
Eric Melander, University of Warwick
Luigi Pascali, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

010118 The Euromarket and the Origins of the Financial Globalisation, 1957-1973 <http://bit.ly/2M0Qauf>

Room I: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

This session examines the history of the Euromarket, an offshore market for US dollars (Eurodollars, Eurocredits, and Eurobonds), which symbolises the re-emergence of global finance in the late twentieth century and the manifestation of capital in waves of globalisation. It locates the nascent market at the intersection of multi-faceted features of global finance during and after the Bretton Woods system. The Euromarket challenged the 'embedded liberalism' and nation-states by facilitating cross-border capital movements in the transnational network of finance and was inextricably linked with the various public as well as private actors, national governments, and international organisations. Also, it has many origins and transnational features from its beginnings. This session invites not only latest research of but also the politics and global history of the Euromarket to foster dialogue and shed light on broader questions regarding the globalisation of finance in the late 20th century.

ORGANIZER(S):

Martin Daunton, University of Cambridge
Youssef Cassis, European University Institute
C. Edoardo Altamura, Lund University
Seung Woo Kim, University of Cambridge

DISCUSSANT(S):

Martin Daunton, University of Cambridge
Youssef Cassis, European University Institute

PAPERS – First Half

Empire by invitation – An inexorable march toward global dollar hegemony

Maylis Avaro, The Graduate Institute Geneva

The Italian origins of the Eurodollar market (1949–1960)

Ioan Achim Balaban, European University Institute

Contested Financial Means – The City of London and the Euromarket in the 1960s

Seung Woo Kim, University of Cambridge

PAPERS – Second Half

Speech is Silver and Communication is Golden – Central Bank Communication as a Non-Binding Form of Regulation of the Euromarkets in the 1960s

Jean-Baptiste Pons, Centre de Sociologie de l'Innovation

A Pericentric View of the Euromarket– Mexico and External Borrowing, 1960s–1980s

C. Edoardo Altamura, Lund University

Petrodollar Recycling– a longer perspective

Kazuhiko Yago, Waseda University

010119 **The Impact of Religions on Economic Outcomes** <http://bit.ly/2K24h1P>

Room 163: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

The aim of this session is to gather new case-studies which expand the literature in various dimensions, such as other denominations, historical periods, or geographic regions. Examples of topics that will be discussed in the proposed session are: the impact of Muslim presence in historical Spain on the accumulation of human capital and innovation during the industrial revolution; the effect of Catholic censorship on socioeconomic outcomes during the Counter-Reformation period (1545–1648); the positive impact of openness and religious tolerance on innovation in Germany; the negative impact of the intensity of religiosity on the accumulation of technological skills in nineteenth-century France; the long-run impact of Catholic missions in shaping cooperation and social capital in Latin America; the role of natural disasters, such as the Great Mississippi Flood of 1927, on church membership as a form of social insurance; finally, the long-run impact of religions on gender roles.

ORGANIZER(S):

Francesco Cinnirella, University of Southern Denmark
Sascha O. Becker, University of Warwick

PAPERS – First Half

Adam's Rib and Women's Rights: Religiosity and Gender Roles Around the Globe

Jeanet Bentzen, University of Copenhagen

Hans-Joachim Voth, University of Zurich

Church Membership and Social Insurance: Evidence from the Great Mississippi Flood of 1927

Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark

Casper Worm Hansen, University of Copenhagen

Lars Lønstrup, Syddansk Universitet

Christ's Shadow: Non-Cognitive Skills and Prosocial Behavior Amongst the Guarani

Felipe Valencia-Caicedo, University of British Columbia

Hans-Joachim Voth, University of Zurich

Folklore

Melanie Meng Xue, Northwestern University

Stelios Michalopoulos, Brown University

Education and Enlightenment in France

Lukas Rosenberger, University of Munich

Uwe Sunde, University of Munich

PAPERS – Second Half

Religion and the Rise and Fall of Islamic Science

Eric Chaney, Oxford University

Islam, Human Capital, and Innovation in Historical Spain

Francesco Cinnirella, University of Southern Denmark

Alireza Naghavi, University of Bologna

Giovanni Prarolo, University of Bologna

Religious Tolerance as Engine of Innovation

Francesco Cinnirella, University of Southern Denmark

Jochen Streb, Universität Mannheim

Devotion and Development: Religiosity, Education, and Economic Progress in 19th-Century France

Mara Squicciarini, Bocconi University

The Economic Effects of Catholic Church Censorship During the Counter-Reformation

Sascha O. Becker, University of Warwick

Francisco Pino, Universidad de Chile

Jordi Vidal-Robert, University of Sydney

010120 **The State as Entrepreneur in Historical Perspective** <http://bit.ly/2M4jC2j>

Room 270: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

The State is typically the largest actor in national economies. In addition to regulation, and investment in public goods, state-owned enterprises have predominated. We propose to re-orient our understanding of SOEs by studying their underlying purposes within the broader scope of national political economies as well as in correcting market failures; complementing private endeavors

and providing goods and services to marginalized or emerging sectors of society. The papers in this session explore the range of their goals in industrialization, capital accumulation, exploitation of natural resources, financing, as well as contributions to long-term growth and the cycles of state-led development strategies. A wide geographic and chronological range of studies serves to highlight underlying commonalities of the logic and goals of SOEs, while emphasizing the diversity of their organizational forms, governance structures and outcomes. This session promises an unusually rich comparative framework for exploring state entrepreneurialism.

ORGANIZER(S):

Gail Triner, Rutgers University

Aurora Gómez-Galvarriato Freer, El Colegio de México

DISCUSSANT(S):

Rory M. Miller, University of Liverpool

Carlos Marichal, El Colegio de México

PAPERS – First Half

Entrepreneurial State in the realm of finance: the Banco de la Nación Argentina as an instrument of public policies in an open economy in a context of crisis, 1912-1924

Andrés Regalsky, Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero

State Ownership Evolution since the XIX Century:

The Brazilian Case in International Perspective

Aldo Musacchio, Brandeis University and NBER

Sergio Lazzirini, INSPER, São Paulo

From Entrepreneurial State to Regulatory State: Brazilian Political Economy in the Wake of Privatization

Gail Triner, Rutgers University

PAPERS – Second Half

Behind the Mexican Miracle: Industrial development and state-led industrial technology research

Aurora Gómez-Galvarriato Freer, El Colegio de México

Political Alliances and the Expropriation of Foreign Property:

Historical Evidence from Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa

Marcelo Bucheli, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Stephanie Decker, Aston University

Regional Development Banks as Entrepreneurial Banks in Europe and the Americas

Daniel Díaz Fuentes, Universidad de Cantabria

Judith Clifton, Universidad de Cantabria

Ana Lara Gómez, Universidad de Cantabria

State Intervention and Palm Oil Welfare

Shakila Yacob, University of Malaysia

010121 The Struggle for Food: From Malthusian Tension to GMO, and Beyond (19th-21st Centuries)

<http://bit.ly/2K1yC0r>

Room 237: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

This panel aims to reexamine the history of food production, processing and trade from a wide perspective, focusing on the effective role of scientific and practical innovation in the availability of food on a large scale. The primary goal of the panel is to allow scholars to consider whether, and to what extent, the food industry and innovation contributed to defeating the struggle for food in some parts of the globe, while many others, by contrast, remained under 'Malthusian tension'. How did global waves influence the process? Is the increasing movement of goods and technology beneficial to all economies? Are industry and science enough to address the struggle for food? Or do people need many more interventions – e.g. political economy, income reinforcement or redistribution, trade agreements, institutions, support to local producers – to overcome the problem?

ORGANIZER(S):

Silvia A. Conca Messina, 'La Statale' University of Milan

PAPERS – First Half

Alternative Ways to Combat Famine in the Early 20th century

Franco Amatori, Bocconi University

The Formation of Food Industry in the Russian Empire at the Turn of the 20th Century

Irina Potkina, Institute of Russian History RAS

Emergence of a French Agribusiness Giant: Danone (1966-2016)

Dominique Barjot, Paris-Sorbonne University

The nature of the famine during the crisis of 1816-1817 and the «king law» in the Seine department (XIXth Century)

Christiane Cheneaux-Berthelot, Paris-Sorbonne University

Champagne, between terroir and industry, the difficult balance between quantity and quality (1660-2018)

Yves Tesson, Paris-Sorbonne University

PAPERS – Second Half

The Italian Canning Industry in the 19th and 20th centuries

Silvia A. Conca Messina, 'La Statale' University of Milan

Rita d'Errico, Roma Tre University

Claudio Besana, Catholic University of Milan

Feeding hungry Europe after the First World War: American food, British transportation, German gold

Phillip Dehne, St. Joseph's College, New York

On the Hoof: The Beef Economy and Agricultural Planning in Cold War America

Benjamin Davison, University of Virginia

Turning Brazil into an agricultural powerhouse with research and planning, 1970-2010

Hildete De Moraes Vodopives, Paris-Sorbonne University

010122 Trade Policy and Diverse Paths of Globalization: Tariffs, Market Integration, and Political Economy in Europe, America, and Asia, 1834–1939 <http://bit.ly/2K0207b>

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

Building on growing bodies of scholarship—ranging from cliometrics based on the “new-new trade theory” to international political economy—this session includes studies on the drivers of global market integration and disintegration, and the relationships between international trade and tariffs, political interest groups, transportation, economic ideas, and diplomacy, in Europe, North and South America, and Asia from the late nineteenth century to the interwar period. Collectively, we aim to deepen our understanding of how tariffs and other trade costs acted at the international level, and how trade policy was discussed, planned, and implemented in different countries and colonies. By adopting both cliometric and qualitative approaches, these papers aim to clarify the various responses to waves of globalization in different areas of the world, each of which was in different political-economic contexts but all of which had to adapt to globalizing markets.

ORGANIZER(S):

Toshiki Kawashima, University of Pennsylvania
Peter H. Bent, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

DISCUSSANT(S):

Douglas A. Irwin, Dartmouth College
Markus Lampe, Vienna University of Economics and Business
Alexander J.S. Green, London School of Economics and Political Science

PAPERS – First Half

The function of Tariff Reform movement of Joseph Chamberlain as labor policy

Ryotaro Sugiyama, The University of Tokyo

Food import substitution in Argentina during the First Globalization, 1870–1913. Did trade protection matter?

José Peres-Cajías, Universitat de Barcelona
Agustina Rayes, National Council of Scientific and Technical Researchers, Argentina

A Novel Institution: The Zollverein and the Origins of the Customs Union

Florian Ploeckl, University of Adelaide

PAPERS – Second Half

A European Political-Economic Space That Embraced Japan: The International Context of the Conventional Tariff Network, ca. 1892–1914

Toshiki Kawashima, University of Pennsylvania

Between Ideas and Interests. The Spanish Fight for Free Trade, 1879–c. 1903

Marcela Sabaté, University of Zaragoza
José María Serrano, University of Zaragoza

Recovery from financial crises in peripheral economies, 1870–1913

Peter H. Bent, University of Massachusetts

The Economics of Edwardian Imperial Preference: What can New Zealand Reveal?

Brian D. Varian, Swansea University

010201 Beyond GDP: Sustainable and Unsustainable Development in the Long Run <http://bit.ly/2JYidtv>

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Over the past quarter-century, Genuine Savings (GS) has emerged as an important indicator of Sustainable Development. It is based on the concept of wealth accounting and represents a measure of how the country's total capital stock (physical, natural, social, institutional and human) changes year-on-year. Current literature illustrates the nature of these estimates and show how a negative GS indicator can be interpreted as a signal of unsustainable development. What can we learn from history about the sustainable development? We propose a session to discuss on this subject and to offer novel views about the economic history of regions and countries in order to contribute to the current debate about development policies. Studying the long 20th century through the lens of GS enables us to make a broader contribution to the understanding of the economic history of the period and to shed light on the prediction of future well-being.

ORGANIZER(S):

Henry Willebald, Universidad de la República, Uruguay
Cristián Ducoing, Lund University
Eoin McLaughlin, University of St. Andrews

PAPERS – First Half

Genuine saving and sustainability in a peripheral economy. Uruguay in the long run, 1870-2014

Juan Labat, PhD Student, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid
Carolina Román, Universidad de la República, Uruguay
Henry Willebald, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Economic growth and sustainability in Spain (1950-2000). A first approach to the problem

Iñaki Iriarte-Goñi, Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain

Making the most of scarcity? The role of natural assets in pre-WWII Japanese economic development

Jean-Pascal Bassino, Institute of East Asian Studies, ENS Lyon
Kyoji Fukao, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University
Osamu Saito, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University

Genuine Savings as a Test of New Zealand Weak Sustainability

Mubashir Qasim, University of Waikato
Les Oxley, University of Waikato
Eoin McLaughlin, University of St. Andrews

PAPERS – Second Half

Towards an integrated measure of Sustainability Global Genuine Savings 1870 - 2015

Eoin McLaughlin, University of St. Andrews
Cristián Ducoing, Lund University
Matthias Blum, Queen's University Belfast

Riders on the Storm: How hard did Robert Gordon's Environmental Headwind blow in the past?

Magnus Lindmark, Umeå University
Sevil Acar, Altınbaş University / Center for Climate Change and Policy Studies, Boğaziçi University

Mis-measuring our past: growth, development, and accounting for nature

Eli Fenichel, Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies
Brooks A. Kaiser, University of Southern Denmark / University of Hawaii Economic Research Organization

010202 British Imperialism and Globalization, 1650-1960 <http://bit.ly/2M6Z1KR>

Room West: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The defining characteristics of the current global economy are integration and hierarchy. Drastic reductions in the cost of transportation and transmission of information have allowed the world market to determine prices and the location of production sites for a host of goods and services. But the integrated world economies have not been equal. Inequality among national economies, regional economies within nations, and among ethnic nationalities and among individuals within nations are also critical defining elements of the integrated global economy. For economic historians, globalization as a historical process requires focusing research on the long-run historical processes (and the major factors in the processes) that have given rise to these defining characteristics, together with the repercussions (good and bad). This panel focuses on British imperialism, 1650-1960, as a major factor in the long-run historical processes leading to the constitution of the modern global economy, with its defining characteristics.

ORGANIZER(S):

Joseph E. Inikori, University of Rochester

DISCUSSANT(S):

Maxine Berg, Warwick University

PAPERS – First Half

Why Industrialization Started in 18th Century Britain, Not China, from the Perspective of World Market Expansion and International Labor Division

Li Zhang, Beihang University

British Imperialism and Globalization: British West Africa, 1821–1900

Joseph E. Inikori, University of Rochester

'More and More One Cog in the World Economic Machine': Globalization, Development, and African Agency in British West Africa

Gareth Austin, Cambridge University

Financial Globalization, British Imperialism and the South African War: Evidence from the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, 1895–1902

Mariusz Lukasiewicz, University of Leipzig

PAPERS – Second Half

Globalization and the Rationality of Colonial Expansion: The British Empire and West Africa in the Nineteenth Century

Ralph Austen, University of Chicago

Crops and labor markets: The establishment of profitable European agriculture in the age of de-globalization

Erik Green, Lund University

Economic Growth and Living Standards in British Colonial Africa

Morten Jerven, University of Edinburgh, Lund University, and Norwegian University of Life Sciences

British Rule, the Global Economy, and Environmental Change in South India

Prasannan Parthasarathi, Boston College

Globalization, State Capacity, and Colonialism in India

Tirthankar Roy, London School of Economics

010203 *Contrasting Development Paths in Latin American and Scandinavia: What Can We Learn?*

<http://bit.ly/2M3s169>

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

This session has two goals: it aims to compare the starkly different development pathways that Latin American and Scandinavian countries have followed and to examine the distinctive social and economic outcomes that they have achieved. With regard to levels of inequality and paths of industrialization, Scandinavia and Latin America are poles apart. The first half of the session focuses on Brazil and Sweden. It begins by comparing industrialization and productivity patterns across sectors during the twentieth century and then proceeds to explore inequality through measuring wage differentials during the first half of the twentieth century. The second half of the session deals with comparisons between other Latin American and Scandinavian countries, in some cases also including the settler societies Australia and New Zealand. These papers address issues such as fiscal dependence, institutions and the connection between exports and industrialization.

ORGANIZER(S):

Svante Prado, University of Gothenburg

Renato P. Colistete, Universidade de Sao Paulo

DISCUSSANT(S):

Luis Bértola, Universidad de la República

Erik Bengtsson, Lund University

PAPERS – First Half

Taking off from Natural Resources: fiscal dependency in comparative perspective (1850–2015)

José Peres-Cajías, Universidad Católica Boliviana “San Pablo”, La Paz

Sara Torregrosa Hetland, Lund University

Cristián Ducoing, Lund University

Long-term comparative levels of labour productivity in manufacturing: Sweden vs. Brazil, 1913–2010

Cecilia Lara, Universidad de la República

Svante Prado, University of Gothenburg

Wage differentials in Brazil and Sweden during the first half of the twentieth century

Jakob Molinder, Lund University

Thales Zamberlan Pereira, UNIFRA

Svante Prado, University of Gothenburg

PAPERS – Second Half

On resource blessing and strategic wisdom in Latin America and Scandinavia: The role of the State in industrial development patterns of Venezuela and Norway during 1960s and 1970s

Alejandro E. Cáceres, Universidad Católica Andrés Bello/ IESA School of Management

Trade specialization, industrial growth and economic development in Scandinavian countries and the southern settler societies (Australasia and Latin American Pampas Region), 1870–1970

Jan Bohlin, University of Gothenburg

Luis Bértola, Luis Bértola

Jorge Álvarez, University of the Republic, Uruguay

Peripheral development? A comparison of economic performance between Denmark, New Zealand and Uruguay (1870–1930)

María de las Mercedes Menéndez, Universidad de la República

010204 *Critical Moments in the Development of Modern Monetary Systems: Crises, Money Doctors, and Reforms* <http://bit.ly/2K0ISXR>

Room 5: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

This session explores how modern monetary systems emerged and developed from a variety of pre-modern arrangements. The session is divided into two sub-sessions. The first studies the characteristics of crisis management by monetary institutions and how crises change monetary regimes while the second looks at key features of monetary regimes such as the choice of money issuance mechanisms, the coexistence of different money or the picking

of the correct denomination of monetary units. Given the large number of papers we have, and in order to have fruitful discussions, the session organizers propose the following procedures and format: 1) All the participants are required to upload his/her paper no later than June 30, Saturday, and 2) All the registered participants (as well as others who are willing to participate in our discussion) are expected to read the papers beforehand.

ORGANIZER(S):

Andrés Álvarez, Universidad Los Andes

Vincent Bignon, Bank of France

Anders Ögren, Lund University

Masato Shizume, Waseda University

PAPERS – First Half

Three Early Crises

François R. Velde, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

Monetary Policy Regime Changes: Political Economy and Distributional Effects

Pamfili Antipa, Bank of France

Censored Success: How to Prevent a Banking Panic, the Barings Crisis of 1890 Revisited

Eugene N. White, Rutgers University

Oh, How the Mighty Have Fallen: The Reputations of the Banks that Failed, or Nearly Failed, and Started America's Greatest Financial Panics

Hugh Rockoff, Rutgers University

Surviving Paper Money: The Transition from Free-Banking to a Modern Central Bank in Colombia (1880–1922)

Andrés Álvarez, Universidad Los Andes

Triffin Dilemma and European Monetary Integration (1946–1958)

Pierre-Hernán Rojas, Paris-Nanterre U.

Crises, Money Doctors and Reforms in Sweden from the Deregulation to the EMS Crisis

Anders Ögren, Lund University

From Zero to Hero? – Monetary Innovations in Crisis: The Case of Currency Re-domination, 2006 to 2009

Ushehwedu Kufakurinani, University of Zimbabwe

PAPERS – Second Half

Small Denomination Banknotes from 1864 to 1878: A Menacing Innovation ... to Whom?

Patrice Baubeau, University of Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense

Reintegration of Bronze Coins during the Late 16th and the Early 17th Century Japan

Hisashi Takagi, Yasuda Women's University

A Debate on the Monetary Reform during the Late 19th Century in Japan

Masato Shizume, Waseda University

Transformation of Currency Systems and Role of Banknotes: Case Study of the Activities of British Banks in Siam, 1888–1913

Takeshi Nishimura, Kansai University

Regional Credit Money and Banknote Issuance Agency System: Chinese Free Banking in the interwar period Reconsidered

Hiroaki Morota, Yamagata University

Official Paper Money vs Local Native Notes in Modern China

Akinobu Kuroda, University of Tokyo

Housing Finance and Policy Traditions: The Case of France and the Netherlands

Tim van der Valk, Utrecht University

Issuing Money: Theory and History

Stefano Ugolini, University of Toulouse

010205 Entrepreneurs and their Endeavors from 1300 to 1900: Innovations in Products, Processes, and Markets <http://bit.ly/2M1kpBd>

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Entrepreneurs are an important source of innovation because they possess the ability both to recognise opportunities and to judge whether or not they are viable to pursue. Working individually and collaboratively they have found solutions to technological and institutional problems and created entirely new business sectors. Profits from their enterprises have been used philanthropically to improve education and welfare. Yet, despite their significance, their role has often been overshadowed in the economic history and business history scholarship by a focus on the large firm. This session showcases research on the history of entrepreneurship which highlights the need to re-incorporate entrepreneurs into academic scholarship. Innovation is a cumulative process, with entrepreneurs often learning from the 'best practice' of their predecessors. The long-run chronological spread of this session from 1300 to 1900 demonstrates this continuous process and extends the coverage of entrepreneurial activities back in time to the middle ages.

ORGANIZER(S):

Catherine Casson, University of Manchester

John S. Lee, University of York

R. Daniel Wadhvani, University of the Pacific

DISCUSSANT(S):

R. Daniel Wadhvani, University of the Pacific

PAPERS – First Half

The leading clothiers of the later middle ages: entrepreneurial and innovative or exceptional and irrelevant?

John S. Lee, University of York

Enterprise and urban development: Property speculation in medieval English towns

Catherine Casson, University of Manchester

Investment and management strategies of market holders in medieval England

James Masschaele, Rutgers University

Entrepreneurship, brands and the Medici in Renaissance global business

Robert Fredona, University of York
Teresa da Silva Lopes, University of York

PAPERS – Second Half

*“The masters of musick finding that mon[e]y was to be got this way, determined to take the business into their owne hands”:
Entrepreneurial opportunities and activities in the development of music as a business in London 1650–1750*

Catherine Harbor, Royal Holloway, University of London

Publishing Power Houses: Publishers as Institutional Entrepreneurs in Britain 1843–1900

Marrisa Joseph, University of Reading

Lending to entrepreneurial firms: Credit provision by small scale-banks to small-scale enterprise in nineteenth century England

Vicktoria Barnes, Max Planck Institute for European Legal History
Lucy Newton, University of Reading

Hope from Cotton and Rope: Philanthropic Legacies of Industrialist Entrepreneurs in Blackburn, Lancashire

Cynthia Johnston, University of London

010206 International Financial Institutions: Multilateral Investment and Development Banks since the Second World War

<http://bit.ly/2M4PleB>

Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

After the Second World War, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) were established to restore standards and rules for the operation of the global financial markets in order to promote growth and integration. IFIs such as the World Bank were created for this purpose while regional integration banks such as the EIB, IADB, CABI or CAF followed, charged with the objective of facilitating access to global capital markets and regional investment. While a significant body of work exists on the World Bank, relatively little is known about the regional IFIs, essential as regards the development and integration of their respective regions. Growing scholarly interest coupled with the recent opening of their historical archives offers the possibility to perform a rigorous comparative historical analysis on the contribution of IFIs to national development, regional integration and globalisation. This is the aim of this session at the WEHC in Boston, 2018.

ORGANIZER(S):

Daniel Díaz Fuentes, University of Cantabria
Judith Clifton, University of Cantabria
David Howarth, University of Luxembourg

Discussant(s):

Carlos Marichal, Colegio de México
Pablo Martín Aceña, Universidad de Alcalá

PAPERS – First Half

The African Development Bank

Erika Kraemer-Mbula, University of Johannesburg

The Asian Development Bank

Dominique Barjot, Paris-Sorbonne University
Pierre Lanthier, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Crossing the Alps

Paolo Tedeschi, Università di Milano Bicocca-DEMS

CABEI'S Contribution on Development

Alberto Cortés, Universidad de Costa Rica, CABEI
José Deras, BCIE

The Andean Development Corporation

Carlos Andrés Brando, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano

A supranational instrument of intergovernmentalism: The EIB's lending policy from 1958 to 2004. Lucia Coppolaro

Lucia Coppolaro, University of Padova

Transformations, ruptures and continuities in IDB policy from 1980 to present. Pablo López and Marcelo Rougier

Pablo J. López, Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA)
Marcelo Rougier, Universidad de Buenos Aires

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank- Its Birth, Mandates, and Infrastructure Financing. Jiajun Xu

Jiajun Xu, Peking University

PAPERS – Second Half

Eximpo in Latin America

Elisa Grandi, Paris School of Economics

The IDB and the Washington Consensus

Sarah Babb, Boston College

Exploring the EBRD and EIB relationship. Clifton, Diaz-Fuentes and Gomez

Judith Clifton, University of Cantabria
Daniel Díaz Fuentes, University of Cantabria
Ana Lara Gómez, University of Cantabria

Small words big changes understanding the EU bank through its business model. Helen Kavvadia

Helen Kavvadia, University of Luxembourg

010207 GIS Methods in Economic History

<http://bit.ly/2LZY3zS>

Room M: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

This session gathers scholars' work which makes use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) methods to answer important questions and debates on diverse aspects of economic history, growth, and development. The organizers are pleased to present a multidisciplinary session varied both in topic and in geographical coverage as papers include major themes from economic history, history, sociology, and political economy. This session brings together cutting-edge research on diverse subjects

ranging from classic topics in economic history such as the timing between economic growth and industrialization, more modern questions such as the impact of landmine clearing in modern Mozambique, and questions that are beyond time and place such as the ways in which climate and natural disasters shape cultures over generations. Several new datasets give insight into overlooked regions such as sub-Saharan Africa and strengthen available tools for regions including Canada, China, and European regions.

ORGANIZER(S):

Cristina Victoria Radu, University of Southern Denmark
Kathryn E. Gary, Lund University
Christian Volmar Skovsgaard, University of Southern Denmark

DISCUSSANT(S):

Paul Sharp, University of Southern Denmark

PAPERS – First Half

Climatic Roots of Loss Aversion

Oded Galor, Brown University
Viacheslav Savitskiy, Brown University

Understanding Cultural Persistence and Change

Nathan Nunn, Harvard University
Paola Giuliano, UCLA Anderson

Acts of God? Religiosity and Natural Disasters Across Subnational World Districts

Jeanet Bentzen, University of Copenhagen

Tordesillas, Slavery and the Origins of Brazilian Inequality

Humberto Laudaes, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva

'Getting to Denmark': The Role of Elites for Development

Christian Volmar Skovsgaard, University of Southern Denmark
Peter Sandholt Jensen, University of Southern Denmark
Markus Lampe, Vienna University of Economics and Business
Paul Sharp, University of Southern Denmark

The State Built on Sandy Grounds: How Geography formed Brandenburg-Prussia

Thilo Huning, University of York

PAPERS – Second Half

Landmines and Spatial Development

Stelios Michalopoulos, Brown University
Giorgio Chiovelli, London Business School
Elias Papaioannou, London Business School

The Africa Explorer: A GIS bridge between economists and historians

Warren Whatley, University of Michigan

Growth before steam: A GIS approach to estimating multi-modal transport costs in England and Wales, 1680–1830

Dan Bogart, University of California, Irvine
Eduard Josep Alvarez Palau, Oberta de Catalunya
Oliver Dunn, University of Cambridge
Max Satchell, University of Cambridge
Leigh Shaw Taylor, University of Cambridge

On the Right Track: Railroads, Mobility and Innovation During Two Centuries

Thor Berger, Lund University
David E. Andersson, Uppsala University
Erik Prawitz, Research Institute for industrial economics

The Web GIS of Rome in the 18th and 19th centuries

Keti Lelo, Roma Tre University

Measuring China's Performance in the World Economy: A Benchmark Comparison between the Economies of China and the UK in the Early Twentieth Century

Ye Ma, University of Groningen
Herman de Jong, University of Groningen
Yi Xu, Guangxi Normal University

010208 Global Conversations: Gender, Work, and Economic Development <http://bit.ly/2M4RSLf>

Room T: Samberg Conference Center
 Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

This session draws on the insights of feminist economics in order to assess the central significance of women's work to early modern economic performance. This session grows out of the Leverhulme International Network on 'Producing Change: Gender and Work in Early Modern Europe' which engages a team of researchers on the following themes: households, individuals and intermediaries; care; migration; urban markets; rural manufacturing; and the work of war. This panel brings the Network Partners into conversation with historians of women in Africa, Asia, and the Americas in order to establish a comparative framework for testing assumptions about the relationship between gender, work and economic performance in European, indigenous, and colonial contexts, and for examining continuity and change in the relationship between gender and work. Comparisons between European and non-European ways of organizing gender and work also display some interesting similarities that help develop new understandings of micro and macro developments.

ORGANIZER(S):

Alexandra Shepard, University of Glasgow

DISCUSSANT(S):

Martha C. Howell, Columbia University
Julie A. Nelson, University of Massachusetts, Boston

PAPERS – First Half

African women's agriculture and state policies in the Eastern Cape, South Africa, 1880–1930

Sean Redding, Amherst College

War and women's work in early modern Europe

Margaret Hunt, Uppsala University

Queen of the village – the threat of indigenous women's work in the eighteenth-century North American Great Lakes

Karen Marrero, Wayne State University

Women in urban craft guilds

Anna Bellavitis, Université de Rouen

PAPERS – Second Half

Early modern migration in comparative gendered perspective

Amy L. Erickson, Cambridge University

Ariadne Schmidt, Leiden University

The ordering of real labor – open households, individuals, and intermediaries

Maria Ågren, Uppsala University

Race, gender, and care in New World slavery

Sasha Turner, Quinnipiac University

Care in the early modern European economy

Alexandra Shepard, University of Glasgow

010209 Institutional Change and Chinese Enterprises across the 1949 and 1978 Divides

<http://bit.ly/2M4RQ5W>

Room 231: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

This session examines the impact of institutional changes implemented under China's socialist economic system on the long-term development of Chinese business enterprises. During the planned economy era (1949–1978), the PRC government adopted distinctive economic institutions and policies that continue to affect the behavior of Chinese firms even after four decades of post-1978 reform. Understanding China's long-term economic and business history therefore requires a searching review of the lasting influence of socialist transformations and legacies on the structure and conduct of business. To achieve these goals, this panel gathers experts in Chinese economic and business history. Their papers provide broad understanding of the institutional changes affecting Chinese enterprise systems as well as focused case studies of significant Chinese enterprises.

ORGANIZER(S):

Jun Kajima, Yokohama National University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Toru Kubo, Shinshu University

Thomas G. Rawski, University of Pittsburgh

Pui Tak Lee, University of Hong Kong

PAPERS – First Half

Planning China's future. The contributions of Liu Guojun to China's post-war economic recovery

Carles Brasó Broggi, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya

Jixia Ge, Changzhou University

The Development of Social Welfare Programs in the Yudahua Business Group: a comparison between years before and after 1949

Juanjuan Peng, Georgia Southern University

From "Guilds" to "Chamber of Commerce": Bankers and Commercial Associations in 1950s Chongqing

Koji Hayashi, Seijo University

Labor–Capital Consultation and Factory Management in Chinese Capitalist Enterprises in the 1950s

Robert Cliver, Humboldt State University

The Rise of Industrial Trusts in China and Their Systematic Predicaments in the 1960s

Chaochao Lin, Institute of History, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences

Food Shortage and the Development of Rural Industry in the late Mao period: Changing Central–Local Relations

Shiho Matsumura, Hokkaido University

PAPERS – Second Half

Performance of Chinese Enterprises across the 1949 and 1978 Divides: A Case of Shanghai's Textile Industry

Jun Kajima, Yokohama National University

Institutional Change and the Township Enterprises: The Continuity and the Discontinuity on the Rural Industrialization in the Long 20th Century

Wei Zhang, Nankai University

010211 Living Standards in the Mediterranean Basin: A Long-Run View <http://bit.ly/2JZdO9K>

Room I: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

This session brings together scholars working on quantifying the long-term evolution in historical living standards in the Mediterranean Basin. Ground-breaking work by Allen, Malanima, Pamuk, etc. has provided us with estimates of real wages going as far back as the 13th century. These data have given us detailed information about when Northern Europe departed from its Southern European counterparts, in terms of real wages, which in turn has sparked important debates about why Northern Europe took over as the leading economic region after the millennia-long Southern European dominance. Southern Europe in these debates is, however, mainly represented by a handful of cities (Florence, Istanbul, Madrid, Milan, Naples, and Valencia). While these cities were among the more important urban areas in the Mediterranean region, other territories have received less attention. This session presents state-of-the-art research about historical living standards across the Mediterranean Basin.

ORGANIZER(S):

Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark

Mauro Rota, University of Rome La Sapienza

Donatella Strangio, University of Rome La Sapienza

DISCUSSANT(S):

Joerg Baten, Tubingen University

PAPERS – First Half

Beyond Optimism vs Pessimism- Living standards during the Industrial Revolution

Herman de Jong, Groningen University

Benchmarking the Middle Ages. XV century Tuscany in European Perspective

Emanuele Felice, University Chieti-Pescara

Jan Luiten van Zanden, Utrecht University

Inequality in Europe in a long-term perspective (14th–19th century)- evidence from real wages

Giovanni Federico, Pisa University

Alessandro Nuvolari, Pisa Sant'Anna

Michelangelo Vasta, Siena University

The Great Divergence in European Real Wages Revisited; Evidence from Annual Employment

Mauro Rota, University of Rome La Sapienza

Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark

Papers – Second Half

Women's wages in the textile industry in Lyon and Rome in the "long" 19th century- a comparative approach

Manuela Martini, Université Lyon 2

Donatella Strangio, University of Rome La Sapienza

Health inequality in Southern Spain at the early 19th century

Víctor Antonio Luque de Haro, Almeria University

Andrés Sánchez-Picón, Almeria University

Jose Joaquín García Gómez, Almeria University

Was the Late Medieval Middle East Malthusian? Land tenure, labor organization, and plagues in Egypt and Syria

Mattia Fochesato, NYU Abu Dhabi

Urban Wages around the Eastern Mediterranean, from 1 AD to 1914

Sevket Pamuk, Bogaziçi University

010212 Resilience in Regional Economic Systems

<http://bit.ly/2M00WRe>

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Regional dimensions have a lot to offer in our historical understanding of how agents coped with the recurrent fluctuations of the global economy. Coping strategies might be induced by shocks, which stimulates change through sudden events (e.g. disasters) and/or structural but radical processes (e.g. recessions). Responses to shocks is a topical research theme among evolutionary economic geographers. They study the 'resilience' of economic systems, defined as a process in which regional or local economies deal with shocks, if necessary by undergoing adaptive changes to its social economic structures.

The aim of this session is, therefore, to explore the potential of the resilience-concept for economic and business history. The guiding general question of this session will deal with the determinants of resilience in regional economic systems: what kind of factors and circumstances do influence the adaptability of regional economic systems to external shocks?

ORGANIZER(S):

Marijn Molema, Fryske Akademy

Ramon Ramon-Muñoz, University of Barcelona

DISCUSSANT(S):

Karel Davids, VU University Amsterdam

PAPERS – First Half

'Local meets global': Resilience in Dutch and Taiwanese high-tech regions

Mila Davids, University of Eindhoven

Resilience and related varieties: The role of family firms in an ocean-related Norwegian region

Rolv Petter Amdam, BI Norwegian Business School

Ove Bjarnar, Molde University College

Regional resilience: Lessons from a historical analysis of the Emilia-Romagna region in Italy

Alberto Rinaldi, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia

Patrizio Bianchi, University of Ferrara

Sandrine Labory, University of Ferrara

Raffaele Giardino, Emilia- Romagna Region

Giovanni Solinas, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia

PAPERS – Second Half

Exploring resilience in the food industry during globalization and deglobalization periods: Evidence from Catalonia

Ramon Ramon-Muñoz, University of Barcelona

Companions to new pathways. Firms, farms and intermediary organizations in the Dutch-Frisian dairy cluster, 1955–1984

Marijn Molema, Fryske Akademy

Ronald Plantinga, Fryske Akademy

The resilience of SMEs in the global medtech industry:

A comparison of German and Swiss companies, 1960–2015

Pierre-Yves Donzé, Osaka University

010213 Seafaring Lives in Transition:

Mediterranean Maritime Labour and Shipping during Globalization, 1850s–1920s

<http://bit.ly/2MCaYJA>

Room 095: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

Seafaring Lives in Transition is an ERC Starting Grant funded project which explores the transition from sail to steam navigation and its effects on seafaring populations in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea between the 1850s and the 1920s. In the

core of the project lie the effects of technological innovation on seafaring people and societies, whose lives were drastically altered by the advent of steam. The project addresses the changes through seafarers, shipowners, and their families, focusing on the adjustment of seafaring lives to the new reality of steam shipping and navigation. It also investigates the new maritime labour market, the evolving relations among shipowner, captain, crew, and their local societies, life on board and ashore, as well as the development of new business strategies, trade routes and navigation patterns. The project examines case studies from the Ionian, Aegean, Black, Tyrrhenian, and Adriatic Seas, Spain and southern France.

ORGANIZER(S):

Apostolos Delis, Institute for Mediterranean Studies/FORTH

DISCUSSANT(S):

Gelina Harlaftis, Institute for Mediterranean Studies/FORTH

PAPERS – First Half

A new challenge on Mediterranean Maritime history: Labour and Communities in transition from sail to steam

Apostolos Delis, Institute for Mediterranean Studies/FORTH

PAPERS – Second Half

Trips, Routes and Working Conditions. The Pattern of Day-By-Day in the Spanish Mediterranean Navigation During the Transition from Sail to Steam (1850's–1920's)

Jordi Ibarz, Universitat de Barcelona
Enric Garcia, Universitat de Barcelona

Transition to steam in the Russian North Black Sea coast: the case of The Russian Steam Navigation and Trade Company

Anna Sydorenko, Institute for Mediterranean Studies/FORTH

010214 Societal Response to Climate Variation: Institution, Market, and Social Change in Early Modern and Modern Japan <http://bit.ly/2ME0JV7>

Room 085: Tang Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

Recent progress in paleoclimate reconstruction has enabled us to understand past changes in air temperature and precipitation in annual or finer time resolutions for the last several thousand years. In Japan, we can utilize various kinds of socio-economic data across the country in the early modern and modern periods, so the combined analysis of climate and socio-economic data could offer regional variations and their relationships with other regions. In this session, we offer four papers mainly dealing with Japan, and discuss them in comparative perspective by inviting experts on comparative institutional analysis, England, China and India. By investigating institutional, market and social responses to climate change, we will demonstrate that since the early modern period, societies in and around Japan responded to climate variation in diverse ways and in some respects quite successfully, but with important limits and leading to social change, especially in the periphery, by the nineteenth century.

ORGANIZER(S):

Yasuo Takatsuki, Kobe University

Jean-Pascal Bassino, The University of Lyon

Kaoru Sugihara, The Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

Takeshi Nakatsuka, The Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

DISCUSSANT(S):

Bruce M. Campbell, The Queen's University of Belfast

Tirthankar Roy, The London School of Economics and Political Science

Kenneth Pomeranz, The University of Chicago

Tetsuji Okazaki, The University of Tokyo

PAPERS – First Half

New perspectives in historical studies provided by high-resolution paleoclimate data

Takeshi Nakatsuka, The Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

Climate change and the development of the land tax system in early modern Japan

Kaoru Kamatani, Ritsumeikan University

Climate changes and market economy: the case of early modern Japan

Masahiko Shibamoto, Kobe University
Yasuo Takatsuki, Kobe University

PAPERS – Second Half

Welfare costs of business cycles and climate anomalies in developing economies. Evidence from Japan (1872–1917)

Jean-Pascal Bassino, The University of Lyon

010215 Stronger Together? Collective Action during Phases of Industrialization

<http://bit.ly/2JOSTu6>

Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

With industrialization and the growth of wage work, risks like workplace accidents, illness and unemployment emerged. The transition from an agrarian to an industrial economy meant that growing numbers of wage earners lacked old safety nets and needed protection from temporary income loss. Awareness of new risks prompted both workers and employers to act; the former, by demanding safety nets, forming voluntary associations and trade unions, and the latter by making welfare commitments, including investments relating to occupational health and safety. Collective action was not restricted to working life but also emerged in other areas to enhance opportunities and well-being of the population. Though the historical roots spurring collective action were similar across countries, the developments over time were very different. This session addresses various forms of collective action during industrialization and present new evidence from both the industrial core (the UK, the US, Germany) and the periphery (the Nordics).

ORGANIZER(S):

Maria Stanfors, Lund University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Chris Minns, London School of Economics

PAPERS – First Half

Collective Action and the Origins of the American Labor Movement

Ethan Schmick, Washington & Jefferson College

Work Intensity and Worker Safety in Early Twentieth-Century Coal Mining

William M. Boal, Drake University

To be or not to be? Membership in unions, sickness funds and temperance organizations in Swedish manufacturing, circa 1900

Tobias Karlson, Lund University

Maria Stanfors, Lund University

Adverse or Propitious Selection on Alcohol Related Health Risks in Swedish Mutual Health Insurance Societies

Lars Fredrik Andersson, Umeå University

Liselotte Eriksson, Umeå University

PAPERS – Second Half

Social policy by other means? Mutual aid and the origins of the modern welfare state in Britain during the 19th and 20th centuries

Bernard Harris, School of Social Work and Social Policy, University of Strathclyde

Why did early industrial capitalists suggest minimum wages and social insurance?

Alfred Reckendrees, Copenhagen Business School

Union Army Widows and the Historical Take-up of Social Benefits

Laura Salisbury, York University

Did Access to New Deal Relief Differ for Blacks and Whites?

Price Fishback, University of Arizona

Jessamyn Schaller, University of Arizona

Michelle Liu, Experian

010216 The Big Data Revolution in Economic History

<http://bit.ly/2JTPSJb>

Room 270: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

Economic history has always been a strongly data-oriented field. As such, the big data revolution should have profound implications for economic historians. Increases in computing power, advances in distributed computing, and new methods developed in the fields like machine learning and natural language processing change the landscape. Data has become far larger in volume, is more varied, and is routinely linked to other datasets. A number of highly successful big data projects exist in economic history. While the field's record is strong, it

is important to ensure that economic history benefits from the new possibilities that are opening up in a world of big data. This session will bring together scholar working on large datasets and new technologies in economic history and adjacent fields, featuring methodological papers to reflect and disseminate best practice as well as research papers focusing on the actual answers these techniques can provide.

ORGANIZER(S):

Auke Rijpma, Universiteit Utrecht

Pieter PW Francois, University of Oxford and University of Hertfordshire

PAPERS – First Half

Big (panel) data: The Cape of Good Hope Panel project

Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University

Erik Green, Lund University

Jeanne Cilliers, Lund University

Auke Rijpma, Universiteit Utrecht

Dieter von Fintel, Stellenbosch University

Record linkage and crowd-sourcing: Solving classification problems to create big data

Evan Roberts, University of Minnesota

Producing a High-Ranking Official for Preserving the Mass of a Lineage Status in Joseon Korea

Sangkuk Lee, Ajou University

Jong Hee Park, Seoul National University

Big Projects or Small? Scope, scale, and documentation in historical big-data projects

Patrick Manning, University of Pittsburgh

PAPERS – Second Half

Evolutionary Pathways to Statehood: An Analysis with Seshat: Global History Databank

Peter Turchin, University of Connecticut

Social Networks and Entrepreneurship. Evidence from a Historical Episode of Industrialization

Javier Mejia, Los Andes University

Big Data for East Asian Economic and Social History

James Z. Lee, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Cameron Campbell, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Dong Hao, Peking University

Linked Data for economic and social historians

Albert Meroño-Peñuela, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Laurens Rietveld, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Auke Rijpma, Universiteit Utrecht

Ruben Schalk, Universiteit Utrecht

Bram van den Hout, International Institute of Social History

Roderick van der Weerdt, International Institute of Social History

Richard Zijdeman, International Institute of Social History

010217 The Emergence of Corporate Governance in Big Business, 19th–20th Centuries <http://bit.ly/2JOV5BQ>

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

Corporate governance, by its very name, implies that corporations may differ from one another in their power structure and function. Laws, conventions, social structures, affect both formal and informal corporate governance. Corporate governance may be seen as a prism where interests and aspirations pass through, and no wonder that the recent surge in studies of national varieties of capitalism focusses on corporate governance. This session aims to address the coming of big business and the way it was governed in a variety of countries. The emphasis is on understanding how and why corporate governance emerged differently in different countries. The perspectives will be many and include the influence of business law, of trade unions, political developments as well as international relations of both countries and companies.

ORGANIZER(S):

Knut Sogner, BI Norwegian Business School
Andrea Colli, Bocconi University

PAPERS – First Half

What did Corporations do?
Leslie Hannah, LSE

Investors on the sidelines: The role of trust offices in Dutch corporate governance

Abe de Jong, Rotterdam School of Management
Joost Jonker, University of Amsterdam
Ailsa Röell, Columbia University
Gerarda Westerhuis, Utrecht University

What does corporate governance mean for joint stock banks?
Harold James, Princeton University

Personal and Family Capitalism
Andrea Colli, Bocconi University

The rise and fall of managerial capitalism in Norway, 1895–1940
Knut Sogner, BI Norwegian Business School

PAPERS – Second Half

The Great Pyramids of America
Eugene Kandel, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Konstantin Kosenko, Bank of Israel
Randall Morck, Alberta School of Business
Yishay Yafeh, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

The Holding Company System as New Corporate Governance in Korean Big Business: Trends and Characteristics
Dong-Woon Kim, Dong-Eui University

010218 The Path of China's Development in Global Perspective <http://bit.ly/2MI9IV8>

Room 163: MIT Building 4
Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

In dealing with China's extraordinary economic achievement of the past several decades, a new concept of "Chinese development path" has been proposed, and it now has become a hot issue in understanding the Chinese economy. Both inside and outside of China, people are researching and giving explanations for China's economic success in recent decades, and at the same time have raised many questions: what and where are the political, economic, social, or cultural foundations for this rapid economic growth? What have the Chinese done similarly to or differently from nations that have successfully undergone economic transformation? Is China always borrowing the experiences of Western countries, or has it established its own unique development path? Is this fast-speed growth healthy and sustainable, and is there any historical root behind China's economic performance, etc.?

ORGANIZER(S):

Se Yan, Peking University
Li Zhang, Beihang University
Xuejun Zhao, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

DISCUSSANT(S):

Debin Ma, London School of Economics
Denggao Long, Tsinghua University

PAPERS – First Half

The intergenerational mobility of Farmers' land
Fumin Sui, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Analyzing the Provision and Management of Public Goods from Irrigation in Ancient China (abstract)
Guo Fan, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

The Characteristics of Western Oasis Agricultural Development in Ancient China: Based on Dunhuang and Tulufan Documents
Jinhua Su, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Some current directions in accounting history research on original archival materials in China
Weipeng Yuan, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Richard Macve, London School of Economics

Restraining or Nonaction: A Study of Ming and Qing Government's Relationship with Its Merchants from the Great Divergence Perspective
Qiang Liu, Dongbei University of Finance and Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

Capital Formation in China's Development Since 1949
Xuejun Zhao, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

An Early Debate on Planned or Market Economy: The Reflection of the 1929 Depression in Republican China
Yongqiang Guan, Nankai University

Influence Analysis of the Anti-Five-Evils – Movement on the Business Operation of Private Importers and Exporters

Yun Qu, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Could Land Reform Have Transformed the Chinese Rural Economy

Li Zhang, Beihang University

Together We Stand Strong: Market Instability, Cooperation and the Value of Social Connections—A case study of modern bank industry in Republic China (abstract)

Lingyu Kong, The University of Adelaide

010219 The Role of Economic Shrinking for Long Term Economic Performance and Catching Up Dynamics <http://bit.ly/2MDNJio>

Room 237: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

ORGANIZER(S):

Martin Andersson, Lund University

Tobias Axelsson, Lund University

John Wallis, University of Maryland

DISCUSSANT(S):

Dani Rodrik, Harvard Kennedy School

PAPERS – First Half

Shrinking, Growing, Instability, and Institutions

John Wallis, University of Maryland

Is resilience to shrinking more important than growth for long term development? The role of social capabilities among the Asian miracles – The case of the Indonesia

Martin Andersson, Lund University

Tobias Axelsson, Lund University

Andrés Palacio, Lund University

The Philippines and Indonesia: Contrasts in Development over a Century: c1913 to 2015

Anne Booth, SOAS University of London

PAPERS – Second Half

Vietnam: The Economic Phoenix of Asia?

Montserrat Lopez Jerez, Lund University

Individualism–Collectivism, Contract Enforcement, and Economic Shrinking

Avner Kreps, Stanford University

Tian Chen Zeng, Stanford University

Expertise and Political Connections in English Parliament

Kara Dimitruk, University of California, Irvine

010220 The Skilled Workforce in the Pre-Modern World <http://bit.ly/2JTikKY>

Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

In recent years, much work has been done on the acquisition of skills. During the last ten years we have acquired new knowledge about apprentices, and research on guilds has brought to light new evidence about the masters. This panel moves the discussion to the ‘men in the middle’, the journeymen who are currently largely neglected by the historiography, despite forming the great majority of the skilled workforce and arguably providing one of the key mechanisms for the dissemination of innovations. The papers in the session will contribute to testing some existing hypotheses about journeymen: did journeywork move from a stage in a life-cycle to a permanent status over the 17th or 18th centuries as opportunities for mobility to mastership declined? Was journeymen’s mobility as high across Europe as suggested by earlier studies? Did corporate bodies such as guilds increasingly marginalize journeymen over this period?

ORGANIZER(S):

Maarten Prak, Universiteit Utrecht

Patrick H. Wallis, London School of Economics

DISCUSSANT(S):

Maarten Prak, Utrecht University

Patrick H. Wallis, London School of Economics

PAPERS – First Half

Journeymen in Holland in the 17th and 18th centuries

Ruben Schalk, Universiteit Utrecht

Journeymen in London building St Paul’s Cathedral 1674–1710

Judy Z. Stephenson, University of Oxford

Journeymen in 18th-Century Castile

José Nieto Sanchez, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid

PAPERS – Second Half

Journeymen and the eighteenth-century metal trades in Stockholm

Mans Jansson, Uppsala Universitet

Journeymen Paperworkers, the Industrious Revolution, and the Industrial Enlightenment, c. 1700–1800

Leonard N. Rosenband, Utah State University

Social and Geographical Mobility of Barcelona Artisans, 1814–1855

Juanjo Romero, Universitat de Barcelona

010221 Water Use and the Urban Environment under Pressure: Lessons from History

<http://bit.ly/2M1eAUr>

Room 160: Building 16

Map: <http://bit.ly/Rm160-16>

In this session, economic, urban, and environmental historians will present papers that consider cases from cities around the world, that examine issues focused on water supplies, effective water treatments and waste removal technologies. Such issues were and remain, critical to urbanization and economic development. The aim is to compare and contrast the ways in which cities have responded to historical events, financial constraints or other phenomenon to determine whether there are lessons from the past that will be useful for future responses to extreme climatic events.

ORGANIZER(S):

Martin Shanahan, University of South Australia

Lionel Frost, Monash University, Australia

PAPERS – First Half

Recharge Zone: The Chino Basin Water Conservation District and the Evolution of Integrated Water Management in Southern California

Char Miller, Pomona College

Rebecca Rittenburg, Chino Basin Water Conservation District, USA

Natalie Slater, Pomona College

Small-Scale Rural Water Supply and Development: A Historical Experience of Korea

Sok Chul Hong, Seoul National University

Yangkeun Yun, Seoul National University

The development of urban infrastructure in England and Wales 1848–1900

Johnathan Chapman, European University Institute

PAPERS – Second Half

Pernicious or prudent? Australian urban sewage farms

Andrea Gaynor, University of Western Australia

Cesspits and the working poor after Melbourne's Gold Rushes

Sarah Hayes, Deakin University

Barbara Minchinton, Public Record Office Victoria

Water and waste: a comparison of Melbourne and Adelaide

Martin Shanahan, University of South Australia

Lionel Frost, Monash University

010222 Weaving Webs of Connections: The Roles of Information and Communication Services during Waves of Globalisation

<http://bit.ly/2M6HP8a>

Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Information flows underlie the process of economic integration within countries and globalization on an international scale. The successful movements of labour, goods, or capital usually has to be preceded by communication. The main institutional actors facilitating these information flows since the First Globalization are Post, Telegraph and Telephone firms, public and private, whose extensive spread under the idea of universal access touch essentially everyone. PTT firms and agencies, however, not only affected other sectors through information transmission, they also horizontally integrated and competed in areas like news, transport, travel and especially financial services. This panel has two main, related focus points: First, how did postal and telecommunication operations spread throughout countries and what impact did this spread have on contemporary local economic conditions and modern development outcomes? Second, what impact had the involvement of postal operators in financial services on the economy and the development of the financial sector?

ORGANIZER(S):

Florian Ploeckl, University of Adelaide

PAPERS – First Half

Biennial Town-level Postal Revenue Data—A New Dataset for Better Economic History

Mengyue Zhao, McGill University

Thomas Velk, McGill University

Terence Hines, Pace University

Robert Dimand, Rock University

The Spread of the Telegraph in the US

Aaron Honsowetz, Bethany College

Priests and Postmen: Historical Determinants of Civic Capital

Claudia Rei, University of Warwick

PAPERS – Second Half

“Everyman’s financial globalization? Understanding international postal money orders, 1886–1937”

Markus Lampe, WU Vienna

Florian Ploeckl, University of Adelaide

The Role of Post Offices in Thailand’s Economic Development, 1910–1980

Jessica Vechbanyongratana, Chulalongkorn University

Did the U.S. Postal Savings System Reach the Unbanked? An Empirical History

Matthew Jaremski, Colgate University

Elisabeth Perlman, US Census

Steven Sprick Schuster, Colgate University

Thrift, Saving and the role of the Post Office Savings Bank in Britain in War and Peace, c1914–1945

Mark J. Crowley, Wuhan University

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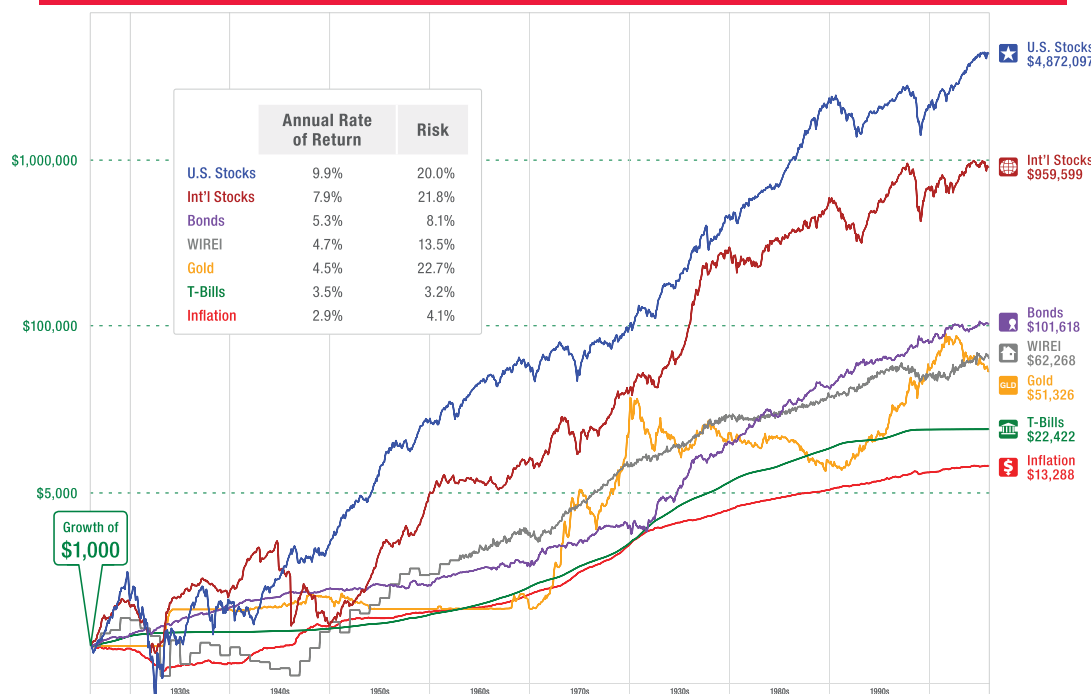
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*Mathew Beddell
Winton Capital*

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*Mebane Faber,
Cambria Investment
Management*

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020101 Banks and Capital Markets: Engines of Growth or Societal Destablizers?

<http://bit.ly/2JYHIQZ>

Room 085: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

This session will examine the evolution of banks and capital markets over the past three centuries to understand the role of finance as either an engine of economic growth, a destabilizer of economies and societies, or both. The five main questions to be addressed are: (a) What were the underlying causes of historical financial booms and busts, what were their effects and how were these ameliorated?; (b) What roles have central banks played in the development of banking and capital markets and in responding to financial instability?; (c) How have law and regulation limited the excesses of banks and capital markets--or contributed to them?; (d) How large were historical financial systems and how did they contribute to economic growth? (e) How have historical financial systems been shaped and affected by financial elites, special interests and the needs of government?

ORGANIZER(S):

Chris L. Colvin, Queen's University Belfast

Richard S. Grossman, Wesleyan University

John D. Turner, Queen's University Belfast

PAPERS – First Half

Andrew Jackson's Bank War and the Panic of 1837

Eric Hilt, Wellesley College

Katharine Liang, Northwestern University

Mapping the U.S. Interbank Network

Matthew Jaremski, Colgate University

Charles Calomiris, Columbia University

David Wheelock, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Caught in Net: An inquiry into Shanghai Banking System in the 1930s from a Social Network approach

Yongwei Chen, Peking University

Yuheng Zhao, Boston University

Going Dutch: Exchange Rates, Capital Mobility and Monetary Policy in the Netherlands during the Interwar Gold Standard

Chris L. Colvin, Queen's University Belfast

Philip Fliers, Utrecht University

The Samurai Bond: Credit Supply and Economic Growth in Pre-War Japan

Sergi Basco, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona

John Tang, Australian National University

PAPERS – Second Half

The Rise and Fall of the Société Générale de Belgique 1835-1988

Marc Deloof, University of Antwerp

The Rise and Returns of Investment Trusts

Gareth Campbell, Queen's University Belfast

Meeghan Rogers, State University of New York

Transaction costs stock prices and stock issues at the Berlin Stock exchange 1892-1913

Carsten Burhop, Bonn University

Sergey Gelman, Concordia University Montreal

Monetary Policy and Counterparty Risk Management at Banque de France in late 19th Century

Maylis Avaro, Graduate Institute – Geneva

Vincent Bignon, Banque de France

Corporate Debt in Times of Crisis

Philip Fliers, Utrecht University

Long-Run Patterns and Shifts in Wealth – Insights from Irish Share Prices since 1825

Richard S. Grossman, Wesleyan University

Masami Imai, Wesleyan University

Ronan C. Lyons, Trinity College Dublin

Kevin O'Rourke, University of Oxford

020102 Branding Through History

<http://bit.ly/2M5DLVK>

Room 395: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

Brands and the branding process evolved over time and across categories and areas. The number of studies on this topic rapidly grew up in the last decade through different fields of research. According to this new literature strand, history and the “use of the past” as both a narrative and an intangible asset, emerged as cornerstones of the branding process. In other words, branding today should be understood as a creation of powerful narratives that create resonant cultural meanings and intangible values, about different subjects (places, countries, cultures, products, firms, etc.) in different time and space conditions. Although some studies (Belfanti, 2017; Hansen 2006; Mordhorst 2014; Pinchera, Rinallo 2017) have recently highlighted that history play a key role for establishing claims to authenticity, identity and value in the past and present branding processes, this approach is relatively new and still needs further empirical evidence as well as theoretical development.

ORGANIZER(S):

Valeria Pinchera, University of Pisa

Marco Belfanti, University of Brescia

PAPERS

From mother's ruin to 'ginaissance': Emergence, settlement, and resettlement of the gin category

Giuseppe Pedeliento, University of Bergamo

Daniela Andreini, University of Bergamo

Daniele Dalli, University of Pisa

Storytelling and the making of a global luxury brand: Christian Dior

Pierre-Yves Donzé, Osaka University

Ben Wubs, Erasmus University Rotterdam

The Brand of Typicality: The Invention of Tradition in the Italian Food Industry

Alberto Grandi, University of Parma

Selling the past: The use of history as a marketing strategy in Spain during the Franco era

José Antonio Miranda, University of Alicante

Branding haute couture: the history of Paris couture firms and of their intellectual property rights strategies (1920s–1960s)

Véronique Pouillard, University of Oslo

020103 Changing Female Labor Force Participation in Europe and Asia
<http://bit.ly/2K2PdB5>

Room 095: Tang Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

By now it is clear that the female participation rates (FLFP) differ significantly both across countries and within countries. Are the cross-sectional differences in FLFP explained by common economic factors? Are there similarities in historical development of FLFP in different countries? What are the factors that have determined FLFP? If the same factors do not explain the differences, then what are missing but important determinants of FLFP? The purpose of this session is to facilitate the dialogue between economic historians studying industrial development in Europe and economic historians and economists who focus on Asia. The session will shed new light on how FLFP changed in the process of economic development, and how it affects women's status today. Perspectives from historical demography and labor economics will also be useful for deeper understanding of this issue.

ORGANIZER(S):

Tomoko Hashino, Kobe University

Yukiko Abe, Hokkaido University

Janet Hunter, London School of Economics

DISCUSSANT(S):

Janet Hunter, London School of Economics and Political Science

John Wong, University of Hong Kong

PAPERS – First Half

Introduction

Tomoko Hashino, Kobe University

Male bread-winner households and time use of women in England

Chiaki Yamamoto, Osaka University

Structural change of female labor participation in Germany 1875–2015

Yoko Tanaka, University of Tsukuba

Female employment and occupational structure in the long run: a comparative approach

Natalia Mora-Sitja, Cambridge University

Leigh Shaw-Taylor, Cambridge University

Female labor force participation in Israel

Andrew Schein, Netanya Academic College

PAPERS – Second Half

Changing Female Labor Force Participation in Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey 1900–1950

M. Erdem Kabadayi, Koc University

Uygar Karaca, Koc University

Aspects of Female Labor Force Participation (FLFP) in India since 1901

Pradipta Chaudhury, Jawaharlal Nehru University

Convergence of female participation rates in Japan: urbanization and gender norm

Yukiko Abe, Hokkaido University

020104 Colonial Administrators, Public Investments, and Long-Term Development in Africa
<http://bit.ly/2M4P14M>

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

A growing literature emphasizes the role of institutions to move onto more successful paths of economic development, but fewer research is interested in understanding how the composition of institutions also matters. During the colonial era, the monitoring capacity of states was limited, and individuals had the scope to implement different (investment) policies within the same country, and between countries with similar institutional context. Besides, there is evidence that the socio-economic background and educational level of French colonial administrators varied a lot more than their British counterparts. Papers in this session exploit new dataset gathering information on individuals' characteristics to analyze the link between the quality of individuals and colonial investments both at the local (district) and national (colony) levels. Additional findings suggest that public investments had significant impact on the composition of local governments during the post-colonial era.

ORGANIZER(S):

Cédric Chambru, University of Geneva

Joan Ricart-Huguet, Princeton University

DISCUSSANT(S):

James Fenske, University of Warwick

PAPERS

Who Governs? Colonial Education and Regional Political Inequality

Joan Ricart-Huguet, Princeton University

Leaders and State Capacity: Evidence from Colonial West Africa

Élise Huillery, University of Paris-Dauphine

Quoc-Anh Do, Sciences Po Paris

Jean-Louis Keene, Sciences Po Paris

Sacha Dray, London School of Economics

Colonial Leadership, Public Investments, and Economic Growth: Evidence from the French Colonial Empire

Cédric Chambru, University of Geneva

Denis Cogneau, Paris School of Economics

Yannick Dupraz, University of Warwick

Scott Viallet-Thévenin, Université de Toulouse le Mirail

020105 Deciphering the Economy: Numbers and their Rationalities in the Longue Durée, 12th-19th Centuries <http://bit.ly/2M6xIk1>

Room West: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

By focusing on Medieval and Early Modern times, this session aims to explore earlier stages of the economic uses of pragmatic numeracy and challenge our understanding of modernity. The past numerical representation of reality did not necessarily match our own notions of economic efficiency, but may have rather served other purposes such as legal, memorial or symbolic uses. However, these same numbers could also become tools for new management practices, even in times and places which have long been suspected of not having developed such allegedly “modern” rationalities – medieval monasteries, for instance. Conversely, using numbers to manage businesses or State finances does not prevent economic actors from continuing to use them as legal evidence or as scientific proof. This is a call for historians to unravel the variety of ways in which numbers interact with economic thought and practices and participate in the process of creating wealth and knowledge.

ORGANIZER(S):

Pauline Lemaigre-Gaffier, Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines / DYPAC

Cheryl S. McWatters, University of Ottawa

DISCUSSANT(S):

Anne Conchon, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

PAPERS – First Half

Opening Comments

Cheryl S. McWatters, University of Ottawa

‘As much as a kingdom is worth’: The Use and Abuse of Numbers in Medieval Politics

Tony Moore, University of Reading

Valor, Clarum, Commodum, Extenta: The Construction of Value in 13th- and early-14th-Century England

Harmony Dewez, Université de Poitiers

Deciphering the Court to dignify the Crown: managing the Court by the numbers in eighteenth-century France

Pauline Lemaigre-Gaffier, Université de Versailles / DYPAC

PAPERS – Second Half

Making Fiscal Data Public in 18th Century France

Joël Félix, University of Reading

Data without Use or User: in the Origin of the Modern Statistics?

Béatrice Touchelay, Université de Lille

Numbers and the Making of Private Property in Colonial South India

Senthil Babu D., French Institute of Pondichéry

Accounting for ‘growth’: colonial enumeration and the of invention economic knowledge

Benjamin Huf, University of Sydney

Closing Comments

Cheryl S. McWatters, University of Ottawa

020106 From Pre-Modern to Modern Economic Growth in Europe and Asia <http://bit.ly/2M64kdn>

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

When Simon Kuznets set out in the 1960s to differentiate modern economic growth from pre-modern growth, there was very little quantitative work available on the period before the nineteenth century. Recently, economic historians have pushed back the frontiers of quantitative research into the medieval and early modern periods. Much of this work has been carried out within a framework of historical national accounting that both brings together and extends data on different parts of the economy and facilitates international comparisons of productivity and living standards for the period between the thirteenth and twentieth centuries. This session brings together researchers engaged in this work to highlight new insights into the transition to modern economic growth in both Europe and Asia, asking to what extent the paths to modern economic growth differed between the two continents.

ORGANIZER(S):

Stephen Broadberry, University of Oxford

Kyoji Fukao, Hitotsubashi University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Philip T. Hoffman, Caltech

Mark Koyama, George Mason University

PAPERS – First Half

Growing, Shrinking and Long Run Economic Performance: Historical Perspectives on Economic Development

Stephen Broadberry, University of Oxford

John Wallis, University of Maryland

Unreal Wages? A New Empirical Foundation for the Study of English Living Standards, 1260–1850

Jane Humphries, University of Oxford

Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark

Capital and British Economic Growth, 1270–1870

Stephen Broadberry, University of Oxford

Alexandra M. de Pleijt, University of Oxford

PAPERS – Second Half

Does Geography Determine Industrialization? Evidence from India

Paola Giuliano, UCLA Anderson School of Management

Bishnupriya Gupta, University of Warwick

Nico Voigtländer, UCLA Anderson School of Management

Globalisation, Early Industrialisation, and Agricultural

Productivity: Evidence from Pre-Modern China before the 1930s

Ye Ma, Groningen University

Herman de Jong, Groningen University

Productivity growth in Meiji Japan: the structural and regional dynamics

Tokihiko Settsu, Musashi University

Kyoji Fukao, Hitotsubashi University

Jean-Pascal Bassino, IAO, ENS de Lyon

020107 Foreign Multinational Enterprises in Australia
<http://bit.ly/2K10zW4>

Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

Multinational enterprises (MNEs) have had a long and important history in Australia. For nearly two centuries, they have arrived in waves on Australia's shores from Britain, USA, Continental Europe, Japan, South Korea and, most recently, China covering many sectors of the economy. Their impacts on the Australian economy are a major area of government policy and a central topic of public debate. Surprisingly little has been written about: the magnitude and motives for investment in Australia; the place of Australia in the global strategy of corporations; and their broad impact on the economy and public policy. Three innovative aspects of the project are: 1) analysing the impact of MNEs on a successful resource-based economy; 2) following the complete history of firms in the country, to their exit/divestment; and 3) combining FDI measurements, common in economic history analysis, with the firm level perspectives of business historians.

ORGANIZER(S):

Simon Ville, University of Wollongong

David Merrett, University of Melbourne

DISCUSSANT(S):

Mira Wilkins, Florida International University

Geoffrey Jones, Harvard Business School

PAPERS – First Half

International Business on the Eve of World War One

David Merrett, University of Melbourne

Simon Ville, University of Wollongong

Magnitudes, Origins and Directions. Foreign Direct Investment in Australia since the 1940s

Claire Wright, University of Wollongong

Simon Ville, University of Wollongong

Pierre van der Eng, Australian National University

A case of liability of foreignness, or something else Continental European MNEs in Australia

Pierre van der Eng, Australian National University

PAPERS – Second Half

British Fire Insurers in Australia

Monica Keneley, Deakin University

Localising Multinational Enterprise. Media and Communications in Australia

Jock Given, Swinburne University

020108 Global Imbalances and the Burden of Adjustment in Historical Perspective
<http://bit.ly/2M8LLpb>

Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Global imbalances were identified in the 2000s as a potential weakness in the international monetary system, but they had a long legacy. At the Bretton Woods meeting in 1944 to design the new international monetary system, the USA managed to scupper Keynes' proposal for symmetric penalties on surplus and deficit countries in the pursuit of global balance. Expecting to be in balance of payments surplus, the US ensured that the onus of adjustment would be on deficit countries. Yet by the early 1960s, the US position deteriorated and American negotiators began to struggle to force countries with current account surpluses to appreciate their currencies or otherwise adopt expansionary policies. This tension between persistent surplus and deficit economies has persisted despite liberalisation of capital flows and greater flexibility in exchange rates. This session will examine historical instances of such policy debates and disagreements between deficit and surplus countries.

ORGANIZER(S):

Catherine R. Schenk, University of Oxford

Atish Ghosh, International Monetary Fund

DISCUSSANT(S):

Atish Ghosh, International Monetary Fund

PAPERS – First Half

Complications for the US from International Credits 1913-40

George J. Hall, Brandeis University

Thomas J. Sargent, New York University

How to manage global imbalances – debates among economists 1940 to 1970

Sylvie Diatkine, University Paris Saclay

Daniel Diatkine, Université Paris Est

Shaping the IMF – Approach to the BOP Adjustment

Teru Nishikawa, Yokohama National University

The Imbalances in the Bretton Woods System 1965-73 – US inflation, the elephant in the room

Michael D. Bordo, Rutgers University

Learning to Swim in the Ocean – How could the floating exchange rate system manage international liquidity

Kazuhiko Yago, Waseda University

PAPERS – Second Half

France and the Reform of the International Monetary System after 1971

Laure Quennouëlle-Corre, Ecole des Haute Etudes en Sciences Sociales

Petrodollar recycling and the rise of a new world order

Marta Musso, King's College London

Coping with Imbalances in the 1980s – the search for institutional solutions

Catherine R. Schenk, University of Oxford

The Evolving Legal and Analytical Framework for Fund Exchange Rate Surveillance

Atish Ghosh, International Monetary Fund

What Can Bretton Woods Teach Modern Europe

Harold James, Princeton University

020109 Late Colonial and Post-Colonial Development Aid in the Dynamics of 'Re-globalization'
<http://bit.ly/2K5KILD>

Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

This panel aims to bridge the current gap in our knowledge and understanding of the connected histories of decolonization and globalization by bringing together current research on the history of development aid in the late colonial and post-colonial periods. Each panelist focuses on the continuities and discontinuities of aid/development relationships during the era of decolonization, and thereby examines both how the vertical ties between former colonial powers and their former colonies persisted into the post-colonial era, and how new associations and experiences overlaid them. Through a series of archive-based studies of development

aid that explore different ways in which established colonial relationships and hierarchies were recast in new contexts in the post-colonial era, panelists will present not only empirical analyses of development aid of each country (British and French policies, in particular), but also the latest findings on the internationalization of 'colonial' development knowledge and practice.

ORGANIZER(S):

Ichiro Maekawa, Soka University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Gareth Austin, University of Cambridge

PAPERS – First Half

The threshing floor again? Commonwealth Development Corporation in post-colonial Africa

Ichiro Maekawa, Soka University

'The post-colonial colony'? British technical assistance to emergent African Commonwealth states in an age of globalization

Sarah Stockwell, King's College London

Technical assistance as imperialism? The case of the European development fund

Véronique Dimier, Université Libre de Bruxelles

PAPERS – Second Half

Contexts of change in Britain's approaches to overseas aid, 1947 to 1973

Gerold Krozewski, Osaka University

In the aftermath of empire: colonial experts, post-colonial careering and the decolonization of development, 1947-1997

Joseph Hodge, West Virginia University

020110 Weaving Links: Cloth Production, Trade, and Consumption in the Renaissance Mediterranean
<http://bit.ly/2K3LSBR>

Room 237: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

This session will investigate the role played by textiles in shaping economic production and connections in the Mediterranean area during the period 1400-1600. The circulation of products, the supply chains and markets, the use and consumption of textile products will form the major topics of our investigation, with an emphasis on how traded textiles influenced global economics, social history, and design aesthetics. We aim at connecting economic history, material culture and the history of consumption. By focusing on material exchanges between Asia, Europe, and Africa, this session will trace the movements of objects through networks of trade and consumption.

ORGANIZER(S):

Ingrid Houssaye Michienzi, French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS)-UMR 8167

DISCUSSANT(S):

Giorgio Riello, University of Warwick

PAPERS – First Half

Imported fabrics and their social reach in Valencia and its kingdom (14th–15th centuries)

Juan Vicente García Marsilla, Universitat de València, Spain

Textiles from Europe to North Africa. Trade, taste and colors around 1400

Ingrid Houssaye Michienzi, French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS)

Clothing beyond production and trade: the coats of the priest Arlotto

Mathieu Arnoux, Université Paris Diderot / EHESS

PAPERS – Second Half

Tastes and colors. Ottoman consumption of Florentine textiles around 1500

Ingrid Houssaye Michienzi, French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS)

Venetian Textiles for the Ottoman Empire: Production, Trade and Competition in the Renaissance

Luca Molà, European University Institute

Textile trade and consumption in Lyon in the Early Modern Period: the wardrobe of a Florentine merchant

Agnès Pallini-Martin, Grant of the French Association for Economic History for the WEHC 2018 (AFHE)

020111 Modernity in East Asia: Globalization and Japanese Colonialism <http://bit.ly/2K0Fdbj>

Room 057: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

This panel discusses the relationship of globalization and Japanese colonialism from the late nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century. As the main force of globalization in East Asia, the Japanese Empire transformed the traditional socio-economic systems of mainland Japan and its colonies, Taiwan and Korea, on the basis of the programs of self-transformation and modernization of the Meiji Restoration. Japanese colonialism had a profound impact on the modernization of Taiwan, South Korea and Japan itself. This panel brings together scholars from different methodological backgrounds who provide a comparative perspective and extensively employ digital resources. The papers put emphasis on the formation of modern economic institutions and practices. These include Customs, financial reform, modern transport systems, statistical investigation, shipping infrastructure, migration policy and stock fluctuations in Taiwan, Korea and mainland Japan during the Japanese colonial period.

ORGANIZER(S):

Yu-ju Lin, Academia Sinica

Wen-kai Lin, Academia Sinica

DISCUSSANT(S):

Tsong-min Wu, National Taiwan University

PAPERS – First Half

The Continuity and Breakdown of the Customs of Taiwan during the Japanese Occupation

Yu-ju Lin, Academia Sinica

Transformation of Taiwan's Financial System: The Historical Significance of Got Shinpei's Fiscal Reform in the Early Japanese Colonial Period (1898–1905)

Wen-kai Lin, Academia Sinica

The Building of a Modern Transport System and Economic Growth in Taiwan: Focusing on Grain Transport (1899–1918)

Chia-Hao Chen, National Chengchi University

Tsai Lung-Pao, National Taipei University

The Establishment of an Official Statistical System in Taiwan under Japanese Colonial Rule

Pei-Hsin Lin, National Taiwan Normal University

PAPERS – Second Half

Different Migration Patterns between Taiwanese and Koreans Under Japanese Colonialism

Myung-ki Moon, Kookmin University

Shipping Lines in the Japanese Empire, 1918–1941

Elijah J. Greenstein, Princeton University

Price Fluctuations of Japanese Foreign Currency Bonds in the New York Stock Exchange during the 1930s

Teruhiro Minato, Rikkyo University

020112 Polity and State Finance in the Peripheries of the Global Economy <http://bit.ly/2K2AbLv>

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Politics shapes the way governments tax, spend, borrow and repay. This session focuses on the question of how political systems influenced the way peripheral governments managed their fiscal systems during different waves of globalisation. The mainstream historical literature on state finance assumes that autocratic regimes are less likely to run sustainable accounts and more likely to default on their debt. The “democratic advantage” implies that governments limited by checks and balances such as an independent parliament are more creditworthy. Others highlight the importance of political centralisation in the rise of “fiscal states” with permanent bureaucratic bodies to tax and borrow long term. We explore these ideas by discussing a range of combinations between polity, credit records and fiscal strength since the eighteenth century. The papers inter alia explore topics of fiscal policy, long-term patterns of taxation and government spending and political economy of domestic/foreign debt and defaults.

ORGANIZER(S):

Coskun Tuncer, University College London
Leonardo Weller, FGV – Sao Paulo School of Economics

DISCUSSANT(S):

Sevket Pamuk, Bogazici University
Tirthankar Roy, London School of Economics
Colin Lewis, London School of Economics

PAPERS – First Half

A Portuguese twist? Sovereign debt management in an emerging country, 1869-1890

Rui Esteves, University of Oxford

Land banks in North America in the long eighteenth century

D'Maris Coffman, University College London
Helen Paul, University of Southampton

American imperialism and country risk, 1895-1929

Leticia A. Abad, Middlebury College
Noel Maurer, George Washington University

From federalism to centralism: local finances in Cundinamarca, Colombia 1872-1910

Edwin López Rivera, University of California, San Diego

Emerging financial markets of the 1820s: Latin American sovereign debt, 1824-1852

Gail Triner, Rutgers University

PAPERS – Second Half

Constitutionalism and state finances in the Austrian Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, 1815-1914

Michael Pammer, Johannes Kepler University Linz

Foreign institutions and fiscal state-building in China and the Ottoman Empire before World War I

Coskun Tuncer, University College London
Dong Yan, University of California, Los Angeles

Placing sovereign debt: the fragmented landscape of legal precedent and legislative preemption

Giselle Datz, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Sovereign risk and political regimes in the peripheries of the global economy, 1870-1914

Coskun Tuncer, University College London
Leonardo Weller, FGV – Sao Paulo School of Economics

020113 Port Cities, Empires, and Global Maritime Trade in the 18th and 19th Centuries: Connections and Comparisons <http://bit.ly/2M5ZsoF>

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Port cities were the spaces where the maritime commercial ambitions of merchants and trade corporations converged with the political and economic aspirations of empires and nation states. Port cities played a significant role in the growth and long sustenance of commercial exchange as well as in the imperial and national political economies. This panel seeks to explore the commercial and political dynamics of some major port cities of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans in the 18th and 19th centuries with a focus on the relationship between ports and the markets to which they were connected through trade (foreland). The purpose is to initiate a conversation among scholars/participants working on port cities and maritime trade in different oceanic regions and under different imperial regimes with the hope that this will lead to a comparative perspective on port cities and the relationship between maritime trade and imperial political economies.

ORGANIZER(S):

Jeremy Land, Georgia State University
Ghulam A. Nadri, Georgia State University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Olli Turunen, University of Jyväskylä
Isaac Land, Indiana State University

PAPERS – First Half

From Regional to Global Ports – Imperial Hegemonies, National Policies and an International Organization at the Lower Danube in the Long 19th Century

Constantin Ardeleanu, The Lower Danube University of Galați/New Europe College, Bucharest (Romania)/Utrecht University (The Netherlands)

Iberian Timber Imports from the Baltic, 1669-1857: A Study Based on Sound Toll Registers Online

Manish Kumar, University of Groningen

Quantitative Knowledge Needed: Fur Prices in Quebec during the Fur Trade's Decline

Vincent Geloso, Texas Tech University

A Methodological Approach of the Economic History of a Sea: The Paradigm of the Black Sea Port-Cities and Their Globalization Process

Gelina Harlaftis, Ioanian University

The Integration of the Southern European Frontier of the Russian Empire into the Global Economy: The Evolution of Transport Systems in the Second Half of the 19th Century

Alexandra Papadopoulou, Institute of Mediterranean Studies/FORTH

PAPERS – Second Half

Like Father, Like Son: Philadelphia's Rise as a Major Port, 1700-1775

Jeremy Land, Georgia State University

The Boston Tea Party (1773) in a Global Perspective: Commodity Chains of Tea from China to Northern America (1650-1800)

Chris Nierstrasz, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Beyond the Atlantic World: Salem's Maritime Trade with Asia in the late Eighteenth Century

David Doran, Georgia State University

Two Sides of the Same Ocean: Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro and the Establishment of a New Kingdom in Portuguese America (1789-1820)

Rodrigo da Costa Dominguez, University of Minho

Island Port Cities in the Triangular Relationship between Europe and Cuba-U.S. at the End of the 19th Century

Servando Valdés Sánchez, Instituto de Historia de Cuba

020114 Prices, Income, Consumption Baskets, and Heights: Living Standards in the Iberian Peninsula and Latin American (16th-20th Centuries)

<http://bit.ly/2M60v85>

Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

At national or international levels, many academic meetings have been held recently on the diverse aspects of historical research dealing with welfare conditions in the past, either from ancient or recent times. We propose focuses on the Iberian and Latin American cases. The two of them are already present in the global picture of living standards from which they have been absent until not so long ago. The amplitude of the period shows our interest in the long run and on changes and continuities resulting from modern economic growth or the lack of it. There will be send communications on the following topics: indexes of prices and income from wages and other sources; consumption baskets from "third generation" which improve the methodology used so far; biological welfare indicators, such as heights.

ORGANIZER(S):

Rafael Dobado, Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Jorge Gelman†, Universidad de Buenos Aires/CONICET, Instituto Ravignani

Daniel Santilli, Universidad de Buenos Aires/CONICET, Instituto Ravignani

Roberto Schmit, UBA-CONICET-UNGS

DISCUSSANT(S):

Rafael Dobado-González, Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Daniel Santilli, Universidad de Buenos Aires/CONICET, Instituto Ravignani

Roberto Schmit, UBA-CONICET-UNGS

Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México

Moramy López Alonso, Rice University

Amilcar Challú, Bowling Green State University

PAPERS – First Half

Precios y salarios en la ciudad de Segovia, 1559-1840

José Ignacio Andrés Ucendo, Universidad del País Vasco

Ramón Lanza García, UAM

Cost of living and food prices in colonial Montevideo, 1760-1814

María Inés Moraes, UdelaR

Evolution of prices for the measurement of various baskets of prices and inflation in Buenos Aires during the first half of the nineteenth century

Roberto Schmit, UBA-CONICET-UNGS

El nivel de vida en la Argentina naciente. Salarios, costo de vida y cobertura de una canasta básica en las 14 provincias, 1875

Julio Djenderedjian, Instituto Ravignani UBA/CONICET

Wages and cost of living in farmer Pampas (Santa Fe, Argentina, 1857-1895)

Juan Luis Martirén, Instituto Ravignani UBA/CONICET

History Revenge: Discussing Living Standards in Global Comparison. The case of Río de la Plata, 1700-1850

Carina Frid, National Research Council-Argentina CONICET

Julio Djenderedjian, Instituto Ravignani UBA/CONICET

Juan Luis Martirén, Instituto Ravignani UBA/CONICET

Piecework and wages in nineteenth century rural Spain

Héctor García Montero, Public University of Navarre

José Miguel Lana, Public University of Navarre

Real Wages adjusted by purchasing power parity: the cities of the Southern Cone, circa 1890-1940

Luis Bértola, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Carolina Román, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Evolución de precios y salarios y el nivel de vida de los trabajadores mexicanos entre dos periodos: 1890-1910 y 1920-1940" El impacto económico y social de la Revolución Mexicana

Humberto Morales Moreno, CIHES/FFYL/BUAP

Miguel Reyes Hernández, IBERO/Santa Fe/CDMX

PAPERS – Second Half

Incomes and income inequality in northwestern Italy, ca. 1500-1800

Guido Alfani, Bocconi University, Dondena Centre

and IGIER

Numeracy, heights, and inequality in late eighteenth-century Mexico

Andrés Calderón-Fernández, UNAM

Rafael Dobado-González, Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Alfredo García-Hiernaux, Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Physical stature of men in nineteenth century Chile: evidence from military records

Manuel Llorca Jaña, Universidad de Santiago de Chile

Juan Navarrete-Montalvo, Universidad de Santiago de Chile

Roberto Araya-Valenzuela, Universidad de Santiago de Chile

Federico Droller, Universidad de Santiago de Chile

Textile consumption in Seville, 1760-1827

Isabel Bartolomé Rodríguez, Universidad de Sevilla

Manuel González Mariscal, Universidad de Sevilla

Emilio Pérez Romero, Univesidad Complutense de Madrid

Consumption and standard of living in Buenos Aires. Consumer Basket and income between the end of colonial age and the first half of XIX Century

Daniel Santilli, Universidad de Buenos Aires/CONICET

What if Bare Bones Baskets Were Not Fixed?

Tommy E. Murphy, Universidad de San Andrés

Height and Inequality in the Modern Spain. A Long-Term Perspective

Antonio D. Cámara, Universidad de Jaen

José Miguel Martínez-Carrión, Universidad de Murcia

Javier Puche, Universidad de Zaragoza

Josep-Maria Ramon, Universidad de Murcia

Height and biological standard of living in the Iberian Peninsula: the anthropometric trends in one of the poorest region of La Raya (19th and 20th centuries)

Antonio M. Linares Luján, Universidad de Extremadura

Francisco M. Parejo-Moruno, Universidad de Extremadura

The Impact of Net Nutrition on Educational Achievement: Argentina 1885-1960

Amílcar Challú, Bowling Green State University

Ricardo Salvatore, UTDT

020115 VICE PRESIDENTIAL SESSION: The Development of Wellbeing in History: Metrics and Mechanisms, Part 1 <http://bit.ly/2K3bVsO>

Room 5: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

At the heart of economic history is the question how human wellbeing has evolved throughout time. There is no simple answer. In fact, before being able to address this question and actually measure wellbeing, it has to be clear what wellbeing entails.

In other words, what aspects of welfare should be measured? And what statistical indicators are most suitable for studying those aspects of welfare? In Part I we address both composite indices of wellbeing and biological measures of wellbeing. In Part II (afternoon session #020218) we consider the macro- and micro-level mechanisms that are conducive to wellbeing (or lack thereof) in different historical and geographical settings followed by a roundtable discussion to review the work of the day and consider ways to move forward.

ORGANIZER(S):

Leandro Prados de la Escosura, Carlos III University of Madrid

Daniel Gallardo-Albarrán, University of Groningen

Anne EC McCants, MIT

PAPERS – First Half

Composite Indices of Wellbeing

Delinking economic growth and increases in wellbeing, 1820–2000

Auke Rijpma, Utrecht University

Jan Luiten van Zanden, Utrecht University

Michalis Moatsos, Utrecht University

Human welfare since 1870: A global approach

Daniel Gallardo-Albarrán, University of Groningen

On the use of composite indices in economic history. Lessons from Italy, 1861-2016

Nicola Amendola, Tor Vergata University

Giacomo Gabbuti, Oxford University

Giovanni Vecchi, Tor Vergata University

Measuring Social Entropy and Finding True North

Anne McCants, MIT

Dan Seligson, Independent Scholar

PAPERS – Second Half

Biological Measures of Wellbeing

Summary indicators of European Health, Work, and Violence over the Past Two Millennia

Joerg Baten, University of Tuebingen

Richard H. Steckel, Ohio State University

Clark Spencer Larsen, Ohio State University

Charlotte A. Roberts, Durham University

The urban-rural height gap in late nineteenth-century Catalonia

Ramon Ramon-Muñoz, University of Barcelona

Josep-Maria Ramon-Muñoz, University of Murcia

Building a Composite Index of Wellbeing for the South of the Southern Europe through Military Sources – Extremadura (Spain), 1880-1980

Francisco M. Parejo-Moruno, University of Extremadura

Antonio M. Linares-Luján, University of Extremadura

Anthropometric history and the measurement of wellbeing

Bernard Harris, University of Strathclyde

020116 The Economic Causes and Consequences of the Size of States <http://bit.ly/2K7kqDi>

Room M: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Economists have recently become interested in the role that fiscal and legal capacity—the power to tax and provide law—played in the “rise of the West”. A related literature focuses on the fact that Europe was relatively fractured into small states that were frequently at war, whereas much of the rest of the world was dominated by large empires that faced less political competition. These two literatures are complementary, and there are many open questions waiting to be answered using these insights. These include why was Europe so fractionalized following the fall of the Roman Empire, and why was the remainder of Eurasia so frequently ruled by empire? Did fiscal, state, or administrative capacity play any role in determining the size of states in Eurasia? What role did state fractionalization play in generating fiscal, state, and administrative capacity—and vice versa?

ORGANIZER(S):

Jared Rubin, Chapman University

PAPERS – First Half

Size, Capacity, and Expenditures of States
Philip T. Hoffman, Cal Tech

Geopolitics and Asia's Little Divergence: A Comparative Analysis of State Building in China and Japan after 1850
Mark Koyama, George Mason University
Chiaki Moriguchi, Hitotsubashi University
Tuan-Hwee Sng, National University of Singapore

PAPERS – Second Half

The Paradox of Power: Principal-Agent Problems and Fiscal Capacity in Absolutist Regimes

Debin Ma, London School of Economics

Jared Rubin, Chapman University

The Size of Modern States: The Importance of State Challenges & Capacities in Early Modern China & Europe

R. Bin Wong, University of California, Los Angeles

Institutional Survival and Abolition of Ottoman State Confiscations in the Long-Eighteenth Century, 1695–1839

Yasin Arslantaş, London School of Economics and Anadolu University

020117 The Economic Policies of Military and Naval Resource Mobilization: Imperial Spain and the Wider Atlantic World in the Long Eighteenth Century <http://bit.ly/2M4KNtZ>

Room I: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The subject of this panel is the relationship between the material demands of warfare and the political and administrative development of the Spanish Imperial system during the long eighteenth century. Its purpose is to gather different perspectives on the methods employed by the Spanish monarchy to mobilize resources for war, emphasizing their international, imperial, and inter-regional connections. These methods implied specific types of involvement between the crown and the regional productive elites, and were directly related to the capacity of the latter to mobilize resources and administer production processes.

ORGANIZER(S):

Sergio Solbes, Ferri Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Iván Valdez-Bubnov, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

DISCUSSANT(S):

Iván Valdez-Bubnov, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Sergio Solbes Ferri, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Pepijn Brandon, VU University Amsterdam / IISH

PAPERS – First Half

Between the Walix and the Miskito Coast: The Spanish Control of the Gulf of Honduras, 1786–1796

Carlos Conover Blancas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Imperial Resource, Mobilization and Labor in the Royal Arsenal of Veracruz

Eder Gallegos, Universidad de Sevilla

Enriquecidos gracias a la Corona. Asentistas militares y artesanos durante los primeros años del gobierno de Felipe V (1715–1725)

Eduard Martí, Universidad Internacional de Cataluña

Projects and construction of the African Spanish Navy in the 18th century

Germán Santana Pérez, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Supply of iron arms, ammunitions and ironworks for the Spanish Royal Navy in the eighteenth century

Agustín González-Enciso, Universidad de Navarra

Flour and food supplies for Spanish Caribbean military strongholds during the eighteenth century

Johanna von Grafestein, Instituto Mora

The War of the Spanish Succession and the problems of accessing Spanish silver

Joël Félix, University of Reading

Ejército vs Armada. La lucha por los recursos en el ámbito circuncaribe durante el siglo XVIII

Jose Manuel Serrano Alvarez, Universidad de Antioquia

Spanish and English Empires over cannabis yarns. Different policies, but the same results

Manuel Díaz-Ordóñez, Universidad de Sevilla

Antonio J. Rodríguez Hernández, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

Direct supplies of timbers from the southern Baltic region for the Spanish Naval Departments

Rafal Reichert, Universidad de Ciencias y Artes de Chiapas

PAPERS – Second Half

La gestión del presupuesto de la Armada en una etapa de restricción del gasto público, 1754-1759

María Baudot-Monroy, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

Prize Money in the Naval Strategy of the Spanish Empire during the Eighteenth Century

Vera Moya-Sordo, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

The Construction of the Spanish Pacific Galleons. The Transfer of European Shipbuilders from Europe and America to Asia. XVIIth and XVIII Centuries

Iván Valdez-Bubnov, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Formation and Management of Principal Monopolies for the provision of military wardrobe in 18th century Spain

Sergio Solbes-Ferri, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Mobilizing Resources for New Spain's Frontier Fortifications. The International Networks of San Agustín de la Florida

Yovanna Celaya-Nandez, Universidad Veracruzana

The control of military spending in the Spanish monarchy in the first half of the eighteenth century. A political question

Anne Dubet, Université Clermont Auvergne

Negotiations with the Armada. Military supplies and entrepreneurs in Spanish's 18th century empire

Rafael Torres-Sánchez, Universidad de Navarra

020118 The Economic History of the Sports Sector

<http://bit.ly/2K6wPr7>

Room 160: Building 16

Map: <http://bit.ly/Rm160-16>

The sports sector does not only generate the interest of fans. It is significant sector in the world economy and generates large revenues, investments, and attracts high levels of government involvement. The development of major leagues and codes of certain sports has largely occurred on a global level. Football (soccer) for example, spread from Britain first to Europe then globally. Other sports, such as Australian and American football had no or limited spread from their original countries of play. Over the past century, the importance of global audiences and global competitions (in particular mega-events) has risen to prominence. The economic history of sport was the focus of a special session at the WEHC in Kyoto in 2015 and generated an edited volume published by Edward Elgar in 2016. This session extends upon the emerging theme which began in Kyoto.

ORGANIZER(S):

John K. Wilson, University of South Australia

Richard Pomfret, University of Adelaide

PAPERS – First Half

Defining the Sport-industrial Body

J. Andrew Ross, University of Guelph

John Cranfield, University of Guelph

Kris Inwood, University of Guelph

The Labor Market Outcomes of Professional Baseball Players–Evidence from Linked Census Records from 1900-1940

Joseph Price, Brigham Young University

Do Institutions Matter? Japanese and North American Professional Baseball, 1958-2018

Akihiko Kawaura, Doshisha University

Sumner LaCroix, University of Hawai'i

Club Survival in the English Premier League – What Does It Take to Stay in the English Top Flight?

Jeffrey Chang Mun Yee, Independent scholar

Luc Borrowman, Monash University

Lionel Frost, Monash University

Jim Crow in the Saddle– the Expulsion of African American Jockeys from American Racing

Michael Leeds, Temple University

Hugh Rockoff, Rutgers University

PAPERS – Second Half

The winter sports economy in historical perspective – From 1968 Grenoble Winter Olympics to 1992 Albertville Winter Games

Wladimir Andreff, University Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne

The Rise and Fall (and Rise and Fall) of Sports Mega-Events as Drivers of Economic Development

Victor Matheson, College of the Holy Cross

Stadium construction and the distribution of winning percentages in the English and Scottish Football Leagues

Lionel Frost, Monash University
Luc Borrowman, Monash University
Vinod Mishra, Monash University
Abdel K. Halabi, Federation University Australia

Home Ground Advantage – The determinants of sharing versus sole occupied stadium arrangements

Richard Pomfret, University of Adelaide
John K. Wilson, University of South Australia

Betting on sport– history, regulation, measurement

Pierre-Charles Pradier, Université Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne

020119 The Variety of Exchange and the Character of Money <http://bit.ly/2K5kSSj>

Room T: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

All exchanges have two, binary characteristics. The first characteristic is the degree of familiarity of the participants: an exchange can either occur anonymously or within a named relationship. The second characteristic of an exchange is its distance: a trade can be made either proximately or distantly. People in societies have tried to make different devices to mediate all four kinds of exchanges. For example, large currency is used for anonymous/distant exchanges (Quadrant I), bills of exchange for named/distant exchanges (Quadrant II), book keeping for named/proximate exchanges (Quadrant III), and small currency is used for anonymous/proximate exchanges (Quadrant IV). Making comparisons that cover practically the entire globe, this session aims to reveal the variety of ways in which the four Quadrants can be combined, to trace the trajectories of their transformations, and to subsequently indicate why money cannot be easily unified, since money is a means of exchange.

ORGANIZER(S):

Akinobu Kuroda, University of Tokyo

DISCUSSANT(S):

Georges Depeyrot, CNRS/ENS Paris

PAPERS – First Half

Four Quadrants of Exchange: The Aims of the session ‘The Variety of Exchange and the Character of Money’

Akinobu Kuroda, University of Tokyo

Institutions, trade and money. What can we learn from Arab travellers in the far North 9th C to 12th C?

Anders Ögren, Lund University

Variety of money in Siberia in the 18–19th century

Ekaterina Svirina, National Research University, Higher School of Economics

Tracking the rise in the use of paper instruments of currency in London c.1700–1800

Craig Muldrew, University of Cambridge

Dogfights over chicken feed? French petty coins circulation and late 19th century small change riots

Patrice Baubeau, Université Paris Nanterre

Money and national identity in Austria-Hungary

Jürgen Nautz, University of Applied Sciences, Warburg

PAPERS – Second Half

The Use of Money in Japan in light of Space and Anonymity

Masato Shizume, Waseda University

The gold standard in Africa: monetary dimensions of interwar imperialism

Leigh Gardner, London School of Economics

Disconnected currencies: cents and rupees in early colonial Kenya

Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna

The institutionalisation of currency circuits in Argentina (1998–2005)

Georgina M. Gómez, ISS Erasmus University Rotterdam

Strategic peasants, multiple markets, and complementary currencies: Revisiting rural economy in early modern East Asia

Akinobu Kuroda, University of Tokyo

020120 Transnational Business Encounters in the Twentieth Century: Informal Company Networks, Cartels, and Business Interest Associations Compared <http://bit.ly/2M9pNSJ>

Room 270: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

The aim of this session is to investigate the different forms that transnational encounters took among business elites in the 20th century. The notion of encounter is here—purposely—loosely defined as channels through which economic elites and companies exchange information and coordinate with each other, fulfilling a mixture of economic, political and social purposes. The different contributors investigate specific types of encounter such as international business interest associations, cartels, infrastructures, networks among boards of directors, Foreign direct investments, informal clubs, as well as family and friendship networks. Each contribution investigates the formation and the persistence of some form of encounters for firms and businessmen who use different channels of coordination. The comparison of different case studies will help to assess, over time and in different contexts, the contribution of these diverse transnational business encounters to the functioning and development of the global economy.

ORGANIZER(S):

Neil Rollings, University of Glasgow

Pierre Eichenberger, University of Zurich

DISCUSSANT(S):

Jeffrey Fear, University of Glasgow

PAPERS – First Half

Transnational business associations

Neil Rollings, University of Glasgow

Merchants of Peace”? The International Chamber of Commerce, 1920–2000

Thomas David, University of Lausanne

Pierre Eichenberger, University of Zurich

Cosmopolitan capitalism around 1910

Stéphanie Ginals, University of Lausanne

Thomas David, University of Lausanne

China and America. Business, Technology and Networks, 1914–1946

Lin-chun Wu, National Taiwan Normal University

Comments

Jeffrey Fear, University of Glasgow

PAPERS – Second Half

Transnational Encounters in the Railway Sector, and the Global Cold War, 1947 to 1974

Irene Anastasiadou, Technical University of Berlin

Crafting futures. The City’s merchant milieu and the European commodity market during the 1970s

Marco Bertilorenzi, University of Padova

The Disappearance of the Ford IPO Syndicate of 1956 & The Diversification of American Finance

Susie J. Pak, St. John’s University

Projecting Europe or defending from Europe? C.E.E.P. experience in 1960–80

Daniela Felisini, University of Rome Tor Vergata

Comments

Jeffrey Fear, University of Glasgow

020121 Passage to Panama: Nation States, Taxation, and Multinational Enterprise in the Twentieth Century <http://bit.ly/2M9ZAUp>

Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Taxation, a foundation stone of nation states and modern democracy, has been a fulcrum where the logic of sovereign states and the interests of international businesses clash. The recent publishing of the so-called Panama Papers, increasing the level of criticism against the global plutocracy and the flagrant business practices of MNEs, riveted the public’s attention. However, although attempts by MNEs to minimize the amount of taxation levied by state authorities is not a new phenomenon, the historical antecedents of the utilization of devices such as tax havens

remains largely unexplored. On the basis of an interdisciplinary approach, this panel provides new insights and perspectives on how the ‘Passage to Panama’ developed in the course of the twentieth century. An historical study of the taxation-MNE relationship can contribute, therefore, not only to international business history, but also to a greater understanding of the nature of sovereign states and international politics.

ORGANIZER(S):

Neil Forbes, Coventry University

Takafumi Kurosawa, Kyoto University

Ben Wubs, Erasmus University, Rotterdam

PAPERS – First Half

Early American Tax Havens

Robert E. Wright, Augustana University

Under Political Uncertainties: Organizational Changes in the Imperial Continental Gas Association, 1824–1987

Ryo Izawa, Shiga University

“Overseas Chinese Business Networks across the Asian Taxation Zones, 1895–1938”

Huei-Ying Kuo, Johns Hopkins University

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company: royalties, taxation and international relations in the 1920s

Neil Forbes, Coventry University

Closing all Exits. Currency Law and Company Taxation in the Third Reich 1933–1939

Ralf Banken, Goethe University, Frankfurt

Learning by doing: political risk in the electric utility industry during the interwar period

Álvaro Ferreira da Silva, Nova School of Business and Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

Unilever’s ‘Panama’ in South Africa: safe haven during the Second World War

Grietjie Verhoef, University of Johannesburg

“Safe haven Curacao”: the origins of an offshore centre, 1940–1960

Marten Boon, NTNU: Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Ben Wubs, Erasmus University Rotterdam

International taxation and changes to the domicile of international business: evidence from British overseas business

Simon Mollan, University of York, UK

Billy Frank, University of Central Lancashire

Kevin Tennent, University of York, UK

Capital Entrepreneurs at the Margins of States: A British Dual Position to Tax Havens, 1961–1979

Kristine Sæviold, University of Bergen

020122 Globalisation and the Department Store:

Global-Local Hybridity, c. 1900-2000

<http://bit.ly/2K5Cf5u>

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Retailing traditionally has been regarded as a localised commercial sector, compared with the internationalisation of manufacturing. As the local nature of the market requires retailers to be aware of local consumer culture, even global retailers need to target local demand. Many studies of retail development examine how retailers build their standard business model and apply this to the local and individual market. However, previous studies mainly focus on the strategy of successful (or occasionally failed) global companies, and the focus is generally on company strategy rather than local manifestations and experiences. In reality, the process of modernisation in retailing included many conflicts between old and new or local and global, in terms of culture, business model, management, shopping experience, and design. This session will therefore shed light on the development of department stores internationally and on retailers' and consumers' market's to globalisation.

ORGANIZER(S):

Jon Stobart, Manchester Metropolitan University

Rika Fujioka, Kansai University

PAPERS – First Half

Introduction: Department Stores in National and International Perspective

Jon Stobart, Manchester Metropolitan University

Vicki Howard, University of Essex

Departmental stores in Britain c.1900 to 1950, Alternative places and promoters

Martin Purvis, University of Leeds

Modernity and shopping experiences in English provincial department stores, c. 1870-1945

Ian Mitchell, University of Wolverhampton

Advertising the English provincial department store, c.1880-1920

Jon Stobart, Manchester Metropolitan University

PAPERS – Second Half

No cause for commotion. A study of Brussels fin de siècle department stores in international perspective

Anneleen Arnout, University of Antwerp

The development of department stores and Westernisation of consumer culture in Japan, c.1895-1980

Rika Fujioka, Kansai University

Import/Export: Japanese Department Stores' Impact on American Marketing and Design Practices in the Early Twentieth Century

Julia Sapin, Western Washington University

Inauthentic Authenticity, The Korean Product Section of the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Colonial Seoul

Younjung Oh, Keimyung University

020201 Communications and Globalization

since 1850: Nations, Empires, Firms

<http://bit.ly/2Mb9kOa>

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

The commercialization of the Internet has prompted an outpouring of creative scholarship on pre-Internet communications networks. Much of this work has questioned the pronouncements of technology enthusiasts that we are entering a global age in which the nation is no longer a weighty political actor. Our papers are informed by this critique. To what extent have transnational communications networks been “tools of empire,” as Daniel R. Headrick famously contended? Might they, alternatively, have followed a space-transcending capitalist logic of the kind that Dwayne Winseck and Robert Pike has explored? To what extent are these networks best understood through the lens of the firm? How have they shaped vital nation-transcending institutions, such as the provisioning of news?

ORGANIZER(S):

Richard R. John, Columbia University

Pascal Griset, Sorbonne

Simone M. Müller, LMU-Munich

DISCUSSANT(S):

Daniel R. Headrick, Roosevelt University

Richard R. John, Columbia University

Heidi Tworek, University of British Columbia

PAPERS – First Half

The Struggle for Control in the Age of Imperialism versus the Belle Epoque of Liberal Internationalism and the Modern World Economy in Communications History

Dwayne Winseck, Carleton University

American and German Telephone Manufacturers at War, 1917–1945

Pascal Griset, Sorbonne University

Christian Henrich-Franke, University of Siegen

Léonard Laborie, CNRS

Guido Thiemeyer, Universität Düsseldorf

Between Commercial Interests and National Security: Private Telephone Companies and Cold War Preparedness

Sanne Aagaard Jensen, University of Copenhagen

Global Perspectives on Satellite Communications

Hugh Slotten, University of Otago

The Global Ambitions of Amazon, 21st Century Tech Giant and ‘World’s Biggest’ E-Tailer

Emily West, University of Massachusetts

PAPERS – Second Half

States and Corporations: The Significance of Cable Landing Rights in the Nineteenth Century

Simone M. Müller, LMU-Munich

The German Government and International Communications, 1900–1945

Heidi Tworek, University of British Columbia

Global Peace and Bolshevik Agitation: Visions and Fears Around Transnational Communications in Scandinavia, 1919–1939

Andreas Marklund, ENIGMA

Creating African News Networks: Reuters and its Rivals in the 1960s and 1970s

James R. Brennan, University of Illinois

Media Globalization with Chinese Characteristics: China Central Television (CCTV) in Africa since 2000

Jiang Chang, Tsinghua University

Going Global: China’s Digital Economy since 1994

Emilie Xie, Columbia University

Qiguang Yang, Renmin University

020202 Europe and Slavery: Estimating the Share of Slave-Based Activities in European Economies, 1500–1850

<http://bit.ly/2K5qUCr>

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

The question of the impact of the history of slavery is back to the center of debates on economic development and global divergence. Indicating the economic links between different stages of investment, manufacture, trade and consumption, reconnects the global history of unfree labor to the regional history of economic development in Europe. This session seeks to answer how global slave-based economic activities contributed to economic development throughout Europe. It aims to further the debates on early modern globalization, slavery and economic growth by bringing together new estimates in a global-comparative perspective. Contributions provide indications of the share of slave-based economic activities within the larger economies of different parts of Europe. The session covers both regions that were on the forefront of the imperial expansion, as well as regions that may seem to have been less directly involved (Portugal, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany and Silesia).

ORGANIZER(S):

Matthias M. Van Rossum, International Institute of Social History (Amsterdam)

Tamira T.J. Combrink, International Institute of Social History (Amsterdam)

DISCUSSANT(S):

Sven S. Beckert, Harvard University

Guillaume Daudin, Université Paris-Dauphine

Pepijn Brandon, VU University Amsterdam/ IISH

PAPERS

Challenges in estimating slave-based economy of Portugal

Filipa Ribeiro da Silva, IISH

The economic importance of the slave plantation complex to the British economy in the eighteenth century: a value-added approach

Klas Rönnbäck, University of Gothenburg

The Dutch slave-based economy: a global value chain perspective
Tamira T.J. Combrink, IISH

Interdependencies between Trans-Atlantic Slavery and Silesian Serfdom, ca. 1600-1800

Anka Steffen, Europa-Universität Viadrina

Caribbean products, diversity and economic development in eighteenth-century Germany

Ulrich Pfister, Universität Münster

020203 Experience and Expectations in the Age of Globalization <http://bit.ly/2M6mSKH>

Room 154: MIT Building 56

Map: <http://bit.ly/Room114-56>

This session explores the impact of historical experience on the formation of economic expectations in the modern economy. Economic expectations that are often shaped by individual experiences guide actors when making decisions under fundamental uncertainty, and thus are essential for understanding the behavior of economic agents. However, the historical dimension of economic expectations has not been systematically explored. We argue that the manner in which expectations were formed underwent significant changes over time. In this panel, we examine how the formation of expectations by enterprises, economic experts, investors, states, and households was affected by structural change and crises, and emphasize two aspects: globalization and methodological problems. By presenting our ongoing research projects at the WEHC in Boston, we hope to initiate several co-operations with international scholars who research similar topics.

ORGANIZER(S):

Alexander Nuetzenadel, Humboldt University, Berlin

Jochen Streb, University of Mannheim

Mark Jakob, Humboldt University, Berlin

Sebastian Schoettler, Humboldt University, Berlin

DISCUSSANT(S):

Regina Grafe, European University Institute

Jeffrey Fear, University of Glasgow

Eric Vanhaute, Ghent University

PAPERS – First Half

How Italian Mass Migration Coped with Globalization Challenges Posed by the 1890 Argentinean Financial Crisis in and the 1917 US Literacy Bill

Francesca Fauri, University of Bologna

The rationale of sharecropping: Brazilian coffee planters and German-speaking contract laborers in the transition from slavery (1830-1890)

Bruno Gabriel Witzel de Souza, University of Göttingen

The Impact of Social Insurance on Marriage and Fertility: Prussia 1875-1910

Jochen Streb, University of Mannheim

Global flows of knowledge: Expectations towards transnational regulatory aspects of intellectual property rights in the 20th century chemical industry

Louis Pahlow, Goethe University Frankfurt

Michael Schneider, University of Duesseldorf

PAPERS – Second Half

The Forgotten History of Official Debt

Sebastian Horn, University of Munich

Carmen Reinhart, Harvard Kennedy School

Christoph Trebesch, Kiel Institute for the World Economy

Austerity and the rise of the Nazi party

Gregori Galofré-Vilà, Bocconi University

Christopher M. Meissner, University of California, Davis

Martin McKee, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

David Stuckler, University of Bocconi

Experience, Expectations and National Rebellions in Palestine, 1936-9 and 1987-90

Amos Nadan, Tel Aviv University

Does the preference for investment in local firms rise in turbulent times? Evidence from the portfolio of Joseph Frisch, private banker (1923-1955)

Sibylle Lehmann-Hasemeyer, University of Hohenheim

Andreas Neumayer, University of Hohenheim

Storage decisions. Experiences, expectations, and Regensburg's hospital granary (17th - 19th centuries)

Kathrin Pindl, Regensburg University

020204 Famine, Relief and Resilience in a Long-run Comparative Perspective <http://bit.ly/2K5fSgC>

Room 231: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

The view that famines are easily preventable, given the political will to redistribute resources and to rely on international aid, emerged during the 1970s and 1980s. Dubbing the food crises that take place in the modern developing world as 'complex emergencies' and 'new famines', the paradigm shift introduced an implicit interpretation that historical famines were somehow simple and local in their essence. This session provides historical context to the current 'new famine' paradigm. Firstly, we aim to further our understanding of the variegated drivers and mitigators of famine especially in pre-industrial European societies. Secondly, we

trace the roots of modern famine relief by showing the variety of formal and informal practices of aid during the past 500 years. We contribute to our understanding of the emergence of famines and their relief in the context of conflicts and political systems, especially those of colonial and imperial in nature.

ORGANIZER(S):

Michiel de Haas, Wageningen University
Kostadis Papaioannou, London School of Economics
Miikka Voutilainen, University of Jyväskylä

DISCUSSANT(S):

Daniel Curtis, Leiden University

PAPERS – First Half

Weather Variations, Social Distress and Institutions in Pre-Industrial France (1661-1789)

Cédric Chambru, Université de Genève

Vulnerability, Resilience and the Role of Civil Society during the Dutch famine of 1944-45

Ingrid J.J. de Zwarte, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Relief and resilience: Urban grain purchases and urban bread distribution in Amsterdam, 16th – 18th centuries

Jessica Dijkman, Utrecht University

PAPERS – Second Half

The Great Famine of the 1860's in Finland: A Man-made Disaster?

Antti Häkkinen, University of Helsinki

Famine Relief in a Manorial Society under Imperial Rule: The Case of Post-Emancipation Livland and Estland

Kersti Lust, Tallinn University

The Horns of a Dilemma: Specialization, Food security and Colonial Policies in British Malaya Peninsula

Kostadis Papaioannou, London School of Economics

Sharecropping as a short-term investment contract: Coping with warfare in the central Dutch Republic, ca. 1500-1550

Bram van Besouw, Utrecht University

020205 **Female Entrepreneurs around the World: Property Rights and Ownership, 17th-20th Centuries**
<http://bit.ly/2Ma8cdy>

Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge
Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

For the past twenty years, the issue of women's economic role in the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th centuries has been attracting increasing interest on the part of academics, especially from Europe and the USA. This session contributes to balance state of the art by bringing together scholars whose works explore the diversity and evolution of female entrepreneurial practices in European, North and Latin American countries and in Asia and Australia too. The session intends to focus on general

questions about female participation in enterprises as owners. The panel includes seven papers that will focus on the women's property rights and the ownership of the firms. The discussion on the dynamic of female entrepreneurship's development with its reflection in legislation will elucidate the opportunities and restrictions for women engaged in business, and to provide answers to the questions concerning the process of the extension of women's civil rights.

ORGANIZER(S):

Galina Ulyanova, Institute of Russian History, Russian Academy
Susana Martínez-Rodríguez, University of Murcia

DISCUSSANT(S):

Béatrice Craig, University of Ottawa

PAPERS – First Half

Kickstarting Female-run Commercial Enterprises in 17th and 18th Century Colonial America

Kim Todt, Ithaca College

Female Entrepreneurship in 19th Century Australia and New Zealand: a British Transplant?

Catherine Bishop, Sydney University

Female Factory-Owners in the Russian Empire from 1770s to 1810s: Statistics and Biographies

Galina Ulyanova, Institute of Russian History, Russian Academy of Sciences

Female Entrepreneurs in the Russian Empire, 1894-1908: Evidence from Manufacturing Census data

Tanya Byker, Middlebury College

Amanda Gregg, Middlebury College

PAPERS – First Half

Women in Business: Laws, Firms and Social Conventions in Spain during the long 19th Century

Susana Martínez-Rodríguez, University of Murcia

"Women may be climbing on Board, but not in First Class:" Female Board Participation in Chile and Argentina, 1901-2010

Erica Salvaj, Universidad del Desarrollo and Universidad Torcuato Di Tella

Andrea Lluch, CONICET/UNLPam (Argentina) and Universidad de Los Andes (Colombia)

Hidden Owners of Hidden Champions? - West German Female Entrepreneurs and Leadership in Family Business after 1945

Stefanie van de Kerkhof, University of Mannheim

020206 Global Contacts, Numeracy, and Human Capital: The Effects of Trade and Migration

<http://bit.ly/2MHarWO>

Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

This session will discuss the important effects of global contacts on human-capital formation. Given that, for many countries of the world, no comprehensive statistics on specific human capital components are available, this session will use the age-heaping-based numeracy estimates as well as other indicators of human capital. We will focus, in particular, on the effects that trade and migration had on its formation. The session will deal with the impact of migrations on human-capital accumulation, exploring whether brain-drain or brain-gain effects dominate in the source country, and whether inward migration prompts a more rapid growth of skills in the receiving countries. As far as trade is concerned, the session will explore the impact of e.g. cash crops on the rise of education and educational inequality.

ORGANIZER(S):

Joerg Baten, University of Tuebingen

Gabriele Cappelli, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

PAPERS – First Half

Introduction to the session

Gabriele Cappelli, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Girl-power Generates Superstars in Long-term Development: Female Autonomy and Human Capital Formation in Early Modern Europe

Joerg Baten, University of Tuebingen, CESifo and CEPR

Alexandra M. de Pleijt, University of Oxford

A Curse of 'Point Source' Resources? Cash Crops and Numeracy in the Philippines, 19th–20th Century

Jean-Pascal Bassino, University of Lyon

Elite human capital in the very long run: Spain and the Mediterranean, 500 CE to 1900 CE

María del Carmen Pérez Artés, University of Tuebingen

Assessing the Impact of Violence on Long Run Human Capital Formation among European Elites

Thomas Keywood, University of Tuebingen

PAPERS – Second Half

How did education policy shape the race towards mass education? A comparative project based on France, Italy, Spain and Sweden, c. 1840–1940

Gabriele Cappelli, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Johannes Westberg, Örebro University

Hans, João, or Giovanni? Heterogeneity in the determinants of immigration in São Paulo, Brazil (1820–1920)

Bruno Gabriel Witzel de Souza, University of Goettingen

The determinants of the human-capital gender gap in Italy: from the Liberal Age to the Fascist era

Gabriele Cappelli, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Michelangelo Vasta, University of Siena

The Role of Immigration on Firm International Performance. Evidence From 60 Years Of Émigrés and Investments from Spain into Mexico

María Fernández-Moya, CUNEF

Caterina Moschieri, IE Business School

Concluding remarks

Joerg Baten, University of Tuebingen, CESifo and CEPR

020207 Globalization and National Banking Systems in Latin America and the Iberian World, 1850–1940

<http://bit.ly/2McHAZx>

Room 237: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

The establishment and consolidation of banking systems in Latin America and the Iberian countries came later than in the more advanced North Atlantic economies. They developed steadily during the second half of the nineteenth century, together with the advance of globalization. They were accompanied by the entrance of European banks, and later, by the US banks, playing a major role in the developments that gave way to export-led economic growth. On the other hand, some Latin American banks sought access to European markets. After 1914, banks of issue began to incorporate some of the functions of central banks, in a process of centralization that came to fruition in the 1920s. After 1929, despite the breakdown of multilateral mechanisms of trade, global connections continued to be important, and influential to the remodeling of the banking systems. In this session, we attempt to address these issues from a comparative perspective through empirically-based studies.

ORGANIZER(S):

Andrés Regalsky, Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero

Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México

Pablo Martín Aceña, Universidad de Alcalá

Thiago Gambi, Universidade Federal de Alfenas

DISCUSSANT(S):

Roberto Cortés Conde, Academia Nacional de la Historia-Universidad de San Andres

Pablo Martín Aceña, Universidad de Alcalá

Anne Hanley, Northern Illinois University

Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México

Andrés Regalsky, Universidad Nacional Tres de Febrero

Thiago Gambi, Universidade Federal de Alfenas

Gail Triner, Rutgers University

PAPERS – First Half

The emergence of banking systems and rules. Latin American and Spanish experiences in historical perspective 1850–1870

Yolanda Blasco-Martel, University of Barcelona, España
María Guadalupe Noriega Caldera, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

The War of Paraguay and the Brazilian Banking system: the case of the new Commercial Bank of Rio de Janeiro, 1865–1870

Carlos Gabriel Guimarães, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brasil

Native Capital, Foreign Capital: banking and Brazil's economic development at the turn of the twentieth century

Anne Hanley, Northern Illinois University

The Uruguayan monetary and banking system, 1865–1914

Gastón Díaz Steinberg, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Institutions, Ideology and State-Capacity: Mexican and Foreign Banks during the First Era of Globalization: 1864–1933

Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México

Globalizing from the periphery, between the local and the European markets: the experience of internationalization of two Argentine banks, 1880–1930

Andrés Regalsky, Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero, Argentina
Mariano Iglesias, Banco Central de la República Argentina

PAPERS – Second Half

Relay time: US Banks arrived in the Andes

Oscar M. Granados, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano, Colombia

The foundation of the Central Bank of Ecuador, 1926–1927: between the Kemmerer Mission and the Julian Revolution

Cristian Naranjo Navas, Univ. Nacional de Chimborazo-Ecuador, Univ. Autónoma de Barcelona

The English missions and the (not) creation of a Central Bank in Brazil (1924/1931)

Thiago Fontelas, Universidade Federal de Alfenas, Brasil

Dealing with the Great Depression: The Argentine Banking System between the Currency and Banking Principles: The transition from the Currency Board to the Central Bank (1920–1940)

Roberto Cortes Conde, Universidad de San Andrés, Argentina

Context, challenges and competition of international and national banks in Mexico during the interwar era, 1920–1941

Luis Anaya Merchant, Universidad Autónoma Estado de Morelos, México

The Origins of State Banking in Colombia: The Agrarian, Industrial & Mining Bank, 1929–40

Carlos Andrés Brando, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano, Colombia

Exploring the roots of internationalisation: the compared trajectories for two big Spanish banks, BBVA and Santander

Pablo Martín Aceña, Universidad de Alcalá, España
María A. Pons y Joaquim Cuevas, Universidad de Valencia, España

020208 "Growing Public" in Africa: State-Building and Living Standards <http://bit.ly/2K1ZZYd>

Room 270: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

In recent years, the renaissance of African economic history has generated various new research programs on taxation and public finance, the measurement of living standards and inequality, and institutions, from precolonial times to present. This session aims to take stock of this ongoing research, and gathers researchers working on different regions of Africa from a comparative historical perspective. Contributions will deal with the construction of state capacity over time, either from the revenue or the expenditure side, or both. Political economy approaches, in which class structure plays a large role, may be applied to understand how states' decisions were shaped across time. Tracing continuities or discontinuities to present-day independent states will also help to shed light on contemporary challenges for state-building.

ORGANIZER(S):

Denis Cogneau, Paris School of Economics - IRD -EHESS
Ewout Frankema, Wageningen University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Gareth Austin, Cambridge University

PAPERS – First Half

'Purchased allies'? Africans Merchant Princes and Colonial State Formation in 19th Century Gold Coast

Kofi Takyi Asante, Institute of Advanced Studies Toulouse

Legacies of indirect rule? African states and developmental colonialism

Jutta Bolt, Lund University and Groningen University
Leigh Gardner, London School of Economics

Imperialism of Jackals and Lions. The Militarization of Portuguese Africa in the British African mirror, 1850–1940

Kleoniki Alexopoulou, Wageningen University
Ewout Frankema, Wageningen University

Labor coercion and colonial public expenditure: the night-watchman state revisited?

Marlous van Waijenburg, University of Michigan

PAPERS – Second Half

State Capacity and Public Finance in the former French Empire 1830–1970

Denis Cogneau, Paris School of Economics
Yannick Dupraz, Warwick University
Sandrine Mesplé-Somps, Paris School of Economics

The Fiscal State in Africa: State Capacity and Development in the Long Run, 1890–2010

Thilo Albers, London School of Economics
Morten Jerven, University of Edinburgh, Lund University, and Norwegian University of Life Sciences
Marvin Suesse, Trinity College, Dublin

Taxation in former French Africa from colonial times to present

Denis Cogneau, Paris School of Economics - IRD -EHESS
Yannick Dupraz, Warwick University
Justine Knebelmann, Paris School of Economics
Sandrine Mesplé-Somps, Paris School of Economics

020209 In Search of European Capitalism

<http://bit.ly/2K5No6k>

Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

The session will explore a set of proposals put forward by Franco Amatori regarding European capitalism. The central hypothesis is that European capitalism has four pillars (contractual cooperation between firms, hegemony of family firms, state intervention, and strength of the workers' movement); but that in the second half of the twentieth century, these four pillars have been submerged by three significant waves (Americanization, European integration, and globalization). The profound crisis of 2008 has pushed the clock back a bit and the original characteristics re-emerged, showing that they are not ephemeral. This is a powerful yet controversial hypothesis in order to understand the long-term development of European capitalism, including its current search for a new lease of life after the Euro-crisis and Brexit. The session will offer the opportunity to present and discuss this hypothesis, with the papers assessing and commenting the four pillars and three waves.

ORGANIZER(S):

Youssef Cassis, European University Institute
Franco Amatori, Bocconi University Milan

DISCUSSANT(S):

Youssef Cassis, European University Institute

PAPERS – First Half

Pillars and Waves: In Search of European Capitalism

Franco Amatori, Bocconi University Milan

The State and European Capitalism: State-Owned Enterprise and State Aids

Neil Rollings, University of Glasgow

Global, but proudly local. Family businesses in Europe

Paloma Fernández Pérez, Universitat de Barcelona
Andrea Colli, Bocconi University Milan

Workers' Movement

Stefano Musso, University of Turin

The Integration Process and European Firms, 1950–2000

Daniela Felisini, University of Rome 2

PAPERS – Second Half

Central Eastern Europe and European Capitalism

Valentina Fava, Institute of Contemporary History, Czech Academy of Sciences
Aksana Yarashynskaya, European University Institute

The European Company: Historicizing Corporate Identity in an Integrating Region and Globalizing World, 1960–2005

Grace Ballor, UCLA

Is Business European, or National?

Harold James, Princeton University

European Corporate Cultures: towards common Values, Representations, Behaviours, Principles and Rules of organizing business?

Eric Godelier, Ecole Polytechnique

020210 Interactive Economic History Workshop: Usable Systems for Diverse Data

<http://bit.ly/2M8onYM>

Room 160: Building 16

Map: <http://bit.ly/Rm160-16>

This workshop will show approaches to heterogeneous data types or sources. The data can include images, maps, category systems, and relations in networks. We'll explore the data-science mode of curating data, not testing a hypothesis, and the capacity to visualize or interact with the data. Following brief presentations, we will join breakout groups clustered thematically (GIS, networks, wikis, etc.) for focused discussion.

ORGANIZER(S):

Peter B. Meyer, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Ellan F. Spero, MIT
Richard Zijdeman, International Institute of Social History and University of Stirling

DISCUSSANT(S):

Ellan F. Spero, MIT

PAPERS – First Half

The TOFLIT18 datascape of French international trade

Paul Girard, Sciences Po médialab, Paris
Guillaume Daudin, Université Paris-Dauphine

The RICardo Project on Trade between Nations from c. 1800 to 1938

Paul Girard, Sciences Po médialab, Paris
Béatrice Dedinger, Sciences Po

The Web GIS of Rome in the 18th and 19th centuries

Keti Lelo, Università Roma Tre

A Quick Network Approach to Historical Data

Aleksandra Dul, Jagiellonian University

CHLA's World-Historical Dataverse: A Historical Repository

Patrick Manning, University of Pittsburgh

Datalegend: Linked Social Science History Datasets in the Cloud

Auke Rijpma, Utrecht University
Ruben Schalk, Utrecht University
Richard Zijdemann, IISH, Amsterdam
Albert Meroño-Peñuela, Vrije Universiteit
Ashkan Ashkpour, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Linking records of early aeronautics and aviation across data sets

Peter B. Meyer, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

PAPERS – Second Half

ArcGIS and Lisbon's Shipping Networks from a fiscal perspective during the Napoleonic conflicts

Rodrigo da Costa Dominguez, CICS.NOVA, University of Minho; CITCEM University of Porto
Maria Cristina Moreira, CICS.NOVA and EEG, University of Minho

Measures of value by location in a GIS

Verónica Cañal Fernández, Universidad de Oviedo

Relative Value Comparators on MeasuringWorth

Samuel Williamson, MeasuringWorth and Miami University
Louis Cain, Loyola University Chicago and Northwestern University

Interactive Educational Resources for British Economic History 1600-2011

Leigh Shaw-Taylor, University of Cambridge

Breakout discussions

020211 Interflow, Interaction, and Innovation: Merchants, Business Organizations, and Networks in the Pan-Pacific Rim in the Nineteenth Century

<http://bit.ly/2MbgRfU>

Room 114, Building 56

Map: <http://bit.ly/Room114-56>

The aims for organizing this session are: Firstly, to draw attention on a comparative research on the circulation of business knowhow, the creation and the operation of business networks in the Pan Pacific rim since the 19th century. Secondly, to examine the impact made by the interflow and the interaction among the different groups of merchants in the above-mentioned region. Thirdly, to identify the cooperation and innovational changes made by the various merchant organizations in the Pan Pacific region. This session draws upon cases in China mainland, Japan, India, and US, and to show how prominent merchants and business organizations interacted, cooperated, and conflicted together. This session called upon the research of global history, cliometrics, which looked from a comparative and multi-dimensional angle, in order to give a holistic view and theoretical analysis of the transnational business community emerged in the Pan Pacific rim since the nineteenth century.

ORGANIZER(S):

Pui Tak Lee, University of Hong Kong
Min Ma, Central China Normal University

DISCUSSANT(S):

James Z. Lee, Hong Kong University of Science & Technology
Takeshi Hamashita, Toyo Bunko
R. Bin Wong, University of California at Los Angeles

PAPERS – First Half

The Chinese printing industry (movable metal type) of the British Baptist Missionary and its impact to Southeast Asia

Min Ma, Central China Normal University

The British Baptist Missionary in Serampore and its Indian connection: economic, cultural and social perspectives

Helin Wu, Central China Normal University

The role of chambers of commerce on the establishment of transnational business organizations and networks in the Pacific Rim since the nineteenth century

Masato Kimura, Kanda University of International Studies

Business interest or national interest? Tokyo-based textbook leader Kink d's China initiative in 1903 and the incorporation of the Shanghai Commercial Press

Billy K.L. So, Hong Kong University of Science & Technology
Sufumi So, Independent Scholar

The rise of entrepreneurs in the process of modern China's industrialization: A case study of Zhang Jian and Zhou Xuexi

Zhao Duan, Central China Normal University
Boyi Xiong, Central China Normal University

PAPERS – Second Half

From foreign to native: The merchants in overseas trade in Fujian, AD 1000–1700

Bozhong Li, Tsinghua University

The Shexian guildhall of Beijing and the Huizhou merchant's networks during the Ming–Qing periods

Yuanbao Xiong, Waseda University

The merchants of Tianjin and government financial requisitioning in the Chinese civil war, 1946–1949

Wenxiang Wei, Central China Normal University

The opinion about Sino-Japanese rapprochement: A study based on the TA SHAN BAI JIA YAN A Hundred Opinions from Another Mountain

Haiyan Fu, Central China Normal University

020212 Labor, Technology, and Institutions in Global Commodity Chains: 16th–19th Centuries

<http://bit.ly/2MbXSSp>

Room 395: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

This panel explores similarities and differences in the production and exchange trajectories of global commodities during the 16th and 19th centuries. Contributions on (mostly agricultural) commodities such as indigo, silk, sugar, poppy/opium, among others, will examine the aspects of labour, technology, and institutions across these commodities as well as across regions and time. They will examine to what extent these factors were responsible for the relative success or failure of commodity chains. A major focus of the papers in this panel will be to identify the types of labour (slaves, household labour, wage labour, bonded labour, etc.), technology, and institutions and explore transformations in them during this period as well as their implications for production and profitability. The overall aim of this panel is to develop comparative historical perspective and a framework to study commodity chains and their relationship with each other.

ORGANIZER(S):

Ghulam A. Nadri, Georgia State University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Tirthankar Roy, London School of Economics

Prakash Kumar, Penn State University

PAPERS – First Half

Trials, Tests, and Technologies: Indigo Manufacture in Colonial Yucatán

Adrianna Catena, University of Warwick

Technology and Labor in Indigo Commodity Chains in the 17th and 18th Centuries: A Comparative Analysis

Ghulam A. Nadri, Georgia State University

Success and Failure of Bengal Raw Silk: Technology, Business Models, and Political Economy, 1760s–1860s

Karoline Hutkova, London School of Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

The Peasant Production of Opium in 19th Century India

Rolf Bauer, University of Vienna

Competing Exploitative Labor Regimes: Gur and Bidi versus Industrial Sugar and Cigarette Manufacturing in Bihar

Kathinka Sinha-Kerkhoff, IISH, Amsterdam

Ulbe Bosma, IISH, Amsterdam

Development of Road Construction and Cash-Crop Cultivation in 19th-century Minahasa, Dutch East Indies

Atsushi Ota, Keio University

020213 Networks, Intensity, Extensive Margins of Trade since the 19th Century: New Approaches to Globalization with Large Databases

<http://bit.ly/2M6s29B>

Room 095: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

This session is designed to analyze how the development of large database in international trade (in terms of countries, periods of time, products at a very disaggregated level...) revisits traditional issues associated with the process of globalization.

ORGANIZER(S):

Stéphane Becuwe, University of Bordeaux

Concha Betran, University of Valencia

Samuel Maveyraud, University of Bordeaux

DISCUSSANT(S):

Concha Betran, University of Valencia

Christopher Meissner, University of Davies

PAPERS – First Half

Creeping Bilateralism: Spanish Trade Policy in the Interwar Years

Concha Betran, University of Valencia

Michael Huberman, Université de Montréal

The hidden hyperbolic geometry of international trade: World Trade Atlas 1870–2013

Guillermo García-Pérez, Universitat de Barcelona

Marián Boguñá, Universitat de Barcelona

Antoine Allard, Universitat de Barcelona

M. Ángeles Serrano, Universitat de Barcelona

How about US Industrialization and Trade in the 19th Century: Evidence from disaggregated trade data

Christopher M. Meissner, University of Davies

Terms of trade during the first globalization: an empirical analysis

David Chilos, University of Groningen

Giovanni Federico, University of Pisa

Antonio Tena-Junguito, University Carlos III, Madrid

PAPERS – Second Half

“Base Montesquieu”: French foreign trade data (1836-1938)

Stéphane Becuwe, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

Bertrand Blancheton, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

Karine Onfroy, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

The RICardo Project

Béatrice Dedinger, SciencesPo Paris

Paul Girard, SciencesPo Paris

Back to the Future: International Trade Costs and the Two Globalizations

Jules Hugot, P.U. Javeriana, Bogotá

Michel Fouquin, FASSE Catholic University of Paris

Geographical structure of inter and intracontinental trade intensity (1948-2014)

Béatrice Dedinger, SciencesPo

Samuel Maveyraud, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

Exports diversification during first globalization

Stéphane Becuwe, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

Bertrand Blancheton, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

Samuel Maveyraud, University of Bordeaux, GREThA - UMR CNRS 5113

020214 Recovering from Large Scale Crisis: Strategies, Patterns, and Outcomes, 19th-21st Centuries <http://bit.ly/2McdDZr>

Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

Depressions can be considered as crises which require a significant number of years before full recovery. This session analyses this kind of crisis, keeping the following objectives in mind: First, to contribute to the debate on the concept of large-scale crisis, including intensity and duration. Second, to define the best indicators to identify full recovery after great depression. Third, as large-scale crises usually derive from a combination of shocks, to analyse these events in greater detail. Fourth, as the impact of great depressions is not the same in all productive sectors, to focus on the uneven roles of different industries in promoting full recovery. Finally, to discuss sustainable strategies implemented by both governments and firms to cope with depressions and to identify the most successful policies.

ORGANIZER(S):

Jordi Catalan, Universitat de Barcelona

Maria Eugénia Mata, Universidade Nova de Lisboa

DISCUSSANT(S):

Bernard C. Beaudreau, Université Laval, Québec

Maria Eugénia Mata, Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Jordi Catalan, Universitat de Barcelona

Claudio Belini, CONICET-University of Buenos Aires

Ioanna Sapho Pepelasis, Athens University of Economics and Business

Michalis Psalidopoulos, University of Athens/IMF

Aiko Ikeo, Waseda University

Ramon Ramon-Muñoz, Universitat de Barcelona

Richard Sylla, New York Stern School of Business

Miquel Gutiérrez-Poch, Centre Antoni de Capmany-UB

Carlos Newland, ESEADE/UTD

Riccardo Semeraro, Catholic University of Brescia

Carles Manera, Universitat Illes Balears

Francesco Chiapparino, Università Politecnica delle Marche

PAPERS – First Half

Recovering from industrial depressions: Italy and Spain in comparison, 1861-2016

Jordi Catalan, University of Barcelona

Three episodes of crisis and recovery in Greece: 1893, 1922 and 1944

Michalis Psalidopoulos, University of Athens/IMF

SHTA, NIRA and NLRA: Congruence and Efficacy

Bernard C. Beaudreau, Université Laval

The Effect of the Great Depression in Argentina: Economic Policies and Industrial Recovery

Claudio Belini, UBA-CONICET/Ravignani

US Recovery from the Great Depression: The Role of World War II

Richard Sylla, New York Stern School of Business

A Comparison of the 1997 East Asian Currency Crisis and the 2007-2008 Global Financial Crisis: An East Asian Perspective

Aiko Ikeo, Waseda University

PAPERS – Second Half

Recovering from the Great Depression to Decolonisation: Capital Returns in Portugal and Overseas Empire

Maria Eugénia Mata, Universidade Nova de Lisboa

José Rodrigues da Costa, Universidade de Coimbra

Corporate Profitability during Argentina's Great Depression: A Sectoral Analysis

Joseph A. Francis, ESEADE

Carlos Newland, ESEADE/UTD

Protectionism, autarchy and recovery policies from the crisis in Fascist Italy of the 1930s

Francesco Chiapparino, Università Politecnica delle Marche

Gabriele Morettini, Università Politecnica delle Marche

Export performance in the 1930s: evidence from the international olive oil market

Ramon Ramon-Muñoz, Universitat de Barcelona

Surviving Peace. The Recovery of the Italian Gun-making District in the Postwar Period

Riccardo Semeraro, Catholic University of Brescia

Is paper consumption a good indicator of the economic cycles? The OECD countries case (1965–2011)

Miquel Gutiérrez-Poch, Centre Antoni de Capmany-UB

Resilience and economic crisis: typology for Spanish Autonomous Communities, based on the profit rate (1965–2011)

Carles Manera, Universitat Illes Balears

Ferran Navinés, Universitat Illes Balears

Javier Fanconetti, Universitat Illes Balears

020215 Subsistence, Sustenance, and Changing Living Spaces: Comparative Studies of Eurasian Economies from the 16th–20th Centuries
<http://bit.ly/2K6zscn>

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The pre-modern world has two aspects. “Pre-modern” is understood as: 1) a transition period to a modern fossil energy society; and 2) the end of a period of at least hundreds of years when agricultural societies used a limited amount of fossil energy. For the future establishment of sustainable societies in every locality and region of the world, it should be necessary to re-examine such traditional modernization theories mostly derived from evolutionary historical understandings. Given the fundamental contributions of natural, ecological and environmental histories since the 1960s, it is an opportune time for an epochal collaboration, with early modern economic historians beginning to discuss organic multiple economies and modern economic historians starting to engage in ecological / sustainable economies for developing countries and developed countries.

ORGANIZER(S):

Satoshi Murayama, Kagawa University

Sayako Kanda, Keio University

Aleksander Panjek, University of Primorska

Žarko Lazarević, Institute of Contemporary History

DISCUSSANT(S):

Osamu Saito, Hitotsubashi University

Guido Alfani, Università Bocconi

PAPERS – First Half

The Integrated Peasant Economy in Japan and Asia

Aleksander Panjek, University of Primorska

Local diversity and changing organic economies during the Industrial Revolution: Otagi, Kyoto, Japan, 1880–1908

Satoshi Murayama, Kagawa University

Hiroko Nakamura, Kagawa University

Naoya Fujiwara, Tohoku University

Takaaki Aoki, Kagawa University

The transformation of the migratory strategies of the rural population during the second half of the eighteenth century. A case study of the royal town and estate of eské Budjovice (Budweis)

Josef Grulich, University of South Bohemia

The possibilities and limits of a household based organic industrial development: A Scandinavian case

Mats Morell, Uppsala University

Traditional Pottery Making in North East India: A Summary of Larnai Village, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya

Laitpharlang Cajee, North-Eastern Hill University

Monica Mawlong, North-Eastern Hill University

Living spaces of ethnic groups and their relationship with ecological environment in Assam, India

Haruhisa Asada, Nara Women's University

PAPERS – Second Half

A Silent Revolution” in Early Modern Upland Sweden, the Transition to an Integrated Peasant Economy

Jesper Larsson, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Life with Horses in Japan before Industrial Revolution

Miyuki Takahashi, Risho University

The Privatisation of the Common Land in Lombardy in the 19th Century: a more rational exploitation or a failure damaging the environment?

Luca Mocalelli, The University of Milano-Bicocca

Paolo Tedeschi, The University of Milano-Bicocca

Structural changes in fertilizer circulation in modern Japan: Analysis based on the change in relationship between the use of night soil and the disposal of human waste

Noriko Yuzawa, University of Tsukuba

Diversity of Energy Use in Modern India: Between Survival and Economic Development

Sayako Kanda, Keio University

020216 The Atomic Business: Industrial, Financial, and Economic Issues of the Development of Nuclear Power over the 20th Century
<http://bit.ly/2MaS8bp>

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Nuclear power plants rank among the largest export transactions in world commerce. Achieving the successful connection of a nuclear reactor to the grid requires the contribution of thousands of contractors across a variety of industrial sectors, the financial support of public and private capital and, the commitment of the authorities to fulfil and enforce international atomic regulations. In this session authors offer an international historical perspective on the development of nuclear energy from its origins in to the present with particular emphasis on the economic, financial and

business origins of nuclear programs all over the world. The panel focuses on how the nuclear programs came about, over the creation of the industrial and financial frameworks required, on the business history of the companies involved with nuclear programs or the development of individual nuclear projects.

ORGANIZER(S):

Mar Rubio-Varas, Universidad Publica de Navarra
Joseba De la Torre, Universidad Publica de Navarra
Duncan Connors, Durham University Business School

DISCUSSANT(S):

Duncan Connors, Durham University Business School

PAPERS – First Half

U.S. Global Capitalism & the Economics of Nuclear Nonproliferation during the Nixon/Ford Era

Jayita Sarkar, Boston University's Frederick S. Pardee School of Global Studies

Fuel for commercial politics – the nucleus of early commercial proliferation of atomic energy in three acts

Matti Roitto, University of Jyväskylä
Pasi Nevalainen, University of Jyväskylä
Miina Kaarkoski, University of Jyväskylä

Economics, economists and hype cycles: the saga of the European Pressurised Reactor in Finland, France and the UK

Markku Lehtonen, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Looking for cheap and abundant power: Business, government and nuclear energy in Finland

Niklas Jensen-Eriksen, University of Helsinki

Nuclear Engineering and Technology Transfer: the Spanish strategies to deal with US, French and German nuclear manufacturers, 1955–1985

Joseba De la Torre, Universidad Publica de Navarra
Mar Rubio-Varas, Universidad Publica de Navarra
Esther Sánchez-Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca
Gloria Sanz Lafuente, Universidad Publica de Navarra

PAPERS – Second Half

The evolution of Japan's electricity industry: The past, the present, and the future

Takeo Kikkawa, Tokyo University

Development of Nuclear Industry under Conditions of Central Planned Economy

Hana Šustková, University of Ostrava

Capability upgrading and catch-up in civil nuclear power: the case of China

Ravi Madhavan, University of Pittsburgh
Thomas G. Rawski, University of Pittsburgh
Qingfeng Tian, Northwestern Polytechnic University

The failure of the privatization of nuclear power plants during neoliberal state. The Argentine case (1994–1999)

Milagros Rodríguez, Universidad de Buenos Aires

El Proyecto Nuclear Mexicano: legislación, minería e industria del uranio, 1945–1984

Federico Lazarín Miranda, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana
Blanca García Gutiérrez, UAM-Iztapalapa
Tadeo Hamed Liceaga Carrasco, UAM-Xochimilco
Martha Ortega Soto, UAM-Iztapalapa

020217 The Causes and Effects of Labor Coercion in Global Perspective <http://bit.ly/2MqJypg>

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Recently, the rise and fall of labor coercion has been discussed in the framework of new institutional economics using a quantitative approach, also due to the availability of new data and new estimation techniques. The session will draw parallels between case-studies identifying the main economic and institutional aspects that characterized the different experiences of labor coercion around the world for different historical periods. The gradual dismissal of serfdom in Western Europe from the late Middle Age and the rise of serfdom in Eastern Europe is at the center of the so-called Brenner debate that will be picked up in this session when discussing the rise of serfdom in Russia and Bohemia. Other contributions will discuss the reasons for the abolition of slavery in the Caribbean and serfdom in Prussia. A third group of contributions will discuss the consequences of the abolition of serfdom in Russia and Denmark.

ORGANIZER(S):

Francesco Cinnirella, University of Southern Denmark
Erik Hornung, University of Cologne

PAPERS – First Half

All Along the Watchtower: Tatar Slave Raids and the Origins of Russian Serfdom

Andrea Matranga, New Economics School in Moscow
Timur Natkhov, Higher School of Economics

The introduction of serfdom and labor markets

Peter Sandholt Jensen, Syddansk Universitet
Cristina Victoria Radu, Syddansk Universitet
Battista Severgnini, Copenhagen Business School
Paul Sharp, University of Southern Denmark

Capital-Skill Complementarity and the Emergence of Labor Emancipation

Quamrul Ashraf, Williams College
Francesco Cinnirella, University of Southern Denmark
Oded Galor, Brown University
Boris Gershman, American University, Washington DC
Erik Hornung, University of Cologne

The Economics of Russian Serf Manumission, 1800–1861

Steven Nafziger, Williams College

PAPERS – Second Half

The Economic Effects of the Abolition of Serfdom: Evidence from the Russian Empire

Andrei Markevich, New Economics School
Ekaterina Zhuravskaya, Paris School of Economics

Outside Options, Coercion, and Wages: Removing the Sugar Coating

Christian Dippel, UCLA Anderson School of Management

Tordesillas, Slavery and the Origins of Brazilian Inequality

Thomas Fujiwara, Princeton University
Humberto Laudaes, The Graduate Institute, Geneva
Felipe Valencia Caicedo, University of British Columbia

Recent Advances in Research on Serfdom: Some Methodological Challenges

Alexander Klein, University of Kent

020218 VICE PRESIDENTIAL SESSION: The Development of Wellbeing in History: Metrics and Mechanisms, Part 2 <http://bit.ly/2K3bVsO>

Room 5: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Following on the work presented in Part I (morning session #020115) the papers in this panel will consider a variety of regional cases that further illuminate our understanding of the diversity of living standards in the past. This Vice Presidential double session concludes with a roundtable discussion to assess the individual contributions made by the substantive papers presented across both parts of the session and to contextualize the larger methodological questions that we must address to more fully understand human wellbeing as it has changed across time. Discussants will initiate the work of the roundtable, but audience participation is also warmly encouraged.

ORGANIZER(S):

Leandro Prados de la Escosura, Carlos III University of Madrid
Daniel Gallardo-Albarrán, University of Groningen
Anne EC McCants, MIT

DISCUSSANT(S):

David Weil, Brown University
Herman de Jong, University of Groningen
Peter Perdue, Yale University
Brooks A. Kaiser, University of Southern Denmark

PAPERS – First Half

Social Mobility and Wellbeing in regional contexts

Territorial educational disparities and the regional convergence process – Colombia 1900 – 1955

María José Fuentes-Vásquez, University of Barcelona

Age gap as measure of gender inequality – Evidence from Anglican Cape Town

Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University
Robert Ross, Leiden University

Land, Ladies, and the Law – Using the Legal System to Maintain Livelihood and Wellbeing in Nineteenth Century Siam

Thanyaporn Chankrajang, Chulalongkorn University
Jessica Vechbanyongratana, Chulalongkorn University

Immigrants in 1850s New York City – Savings Behavior and Economic Mobility

Simone Wegge, College of Staten Island – CUNY
Tyler Anbinder, George Washington University
Cormac Ó Gráda, University College Dublin

ROUND TABLE – Second Half

Summing up and moving forward: what have we learned about long-term living standards?

Chair: Anne McCants, MIT

David Weil, Brown University
Herman de Jong, University of Groningen
Peter Perdue, Yale University
Brooks Kaiser, University of Southern Denmark

020219 The Globalization of the Waves: Shipping and its Role in Promoting Global Markets for Goods, Services, Capital, Labor, and Ideas, c. 1800–2000 <http://bit.ly/2K5P5Rd>

Room West: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

In international seaborne transport, the factors of production are extremely mobile. Ships and seamen work all over the world, with limited links to the “home country”, so shipping was “the first globalized industry”. It is an activity that promotes globalization of other markets, by integrating geographically dispersed agents. We analyze these dimensions – the globalized and the globalizing aspects of shipping – across time. Improvements in shipping facilitated the establishment and growth of the international economy. We analyze the pioneering role of shipping in establishing global markets – for goods, services, capital, labor, and ideas – and evaluate globalization has affected seafaring cultures and communities. The first session – Maritime transport: promoting global markets – deals with the global nature of shipping, and how it has been a harbinger and carrier of globalization. The second session – Maritime labor: economic and cultural exchange – deals specifically with the market for seafarers.

ORGANIZER(S):

Stig Tenold, Norwegian School of Economics
Jari Ojala, University of Jyväskylä
Pirita Frigren, University of Jyväskylä
Jelle van Lottum, Huygens Institute for the history of the Netherlands

DISCUSSANT(S):

Jelle van Lottum, Huygens Institute for the history of the Netherlands

PAPERS – First Half

The effects of market integration – trade and welfare during the first globalization, 1815–1913

David Chilosi, University of Groningen

Giovanni Federico, University of Pisa

Core and Periphery Trade and Integration through the Suez Canal – Comparative trade costs and trade flows through the Suez Canal by regional trade route, 1870 – 1914

Kevin Tang, Oxford University

The emersion of the “synchronized” commercial mobility (1869–1884)

Giulio Mellinato, Università Degli Studi di Milano Bicocca

Broken Machines – Trans-Pacific Trade and Machine Packaging, 1910s–1920s

Yuan Yi, Columbia University

Sailing along the Silk Road – Norwegian trade with China before 1937

Camilla Brautaset, University of Bergen

The shipping sector in West Africa from 1960 up to present – path-dependence and transnational entrepreneurial strategies

Daniel Castillo Hidalgo, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

PAPERS – Second Half

Single, married, divorced. Family ties as a perspective on maritime human capital in the Baltic Sea Area, 1752–1950

Pirita Frigren, University of Jyväskylä

Jari Ojala, University of Jyväskylä

Shipping and global markets in 19th century Scandinavia – A family-based industry

Sif Goodale, University of California

From Sail to Steam – Maritime Wages in the Port of Antwerp, 1850–1914

Kristof Looockx, University of Antwerp

Transporting ‘Bodies’ – Shipping Indentured Labour to Mauritius and Natal c. 1834–1910

Ms. Madhwi, University of Delhi

Cheap labor – Situating the health worlds of seafarers alongside U.S. political shifts in labor and migration policies

Shannon Guillot-Wright, University of Texas

Coming home from the sea. Norwegian seafarers and seafarer families in the second half of the 20th century

Stig Tenold, Norwegian School of Economics

020220 U.S. South in Global Perspective: 1800 to the Present <http://bit.ly/2K5P5Rd>

Room 085: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

The American South has long been considered a region in the United States that was historically underdeveloped, economically backwards, or even pre-modern. However, studies from both historical and economical approaches in recent decades have shown that the American South as a region and its population were always influenced by global trends; whether it was the impact on laborers, commodity production, race relations and business, local public health, urbanization or the urban/rural divide. The presentations on this panel focus on such issues, at each period from the early 19th century to today, ranging over a period of nearly 200 years: Taken together, they add much-needed texture and nuance to the understanding of economic development and the long-term influence of globalization in the U.S. South.

ORGANIZER(S):

Tomoko Yagyu, Keio University

PAPERS – First Half

Reconsidering the Interregional Networks and Financial Connections in the Domestic Slave Trade

Tomoko Yagyu, Keio University

Impact of Italian Immigrants on the Mississippi Delta at the Turn of the Century

Masaoki Izawa, Kindai University

Entrepreneurs, Enterprises and the Civil Rights Movement: African Americans Business Ownership, 1945–1970

Louis Ferleger, Boston University

Matthew Lavalley, Boston University

Demographic and Economic Perspectives on the Growth of Cigarette Use in the American South

Louis M. Kyriakoudes, Middle Tennessee University

PAPERS – Second Half

Rising from the Ashes and the Rubble: Gentrification in Central Atlanta and Tokyo in the 21st Century

Ichiro Miyata, Saitama University

The “Countrypolitan” Pattern of Development in North Carolina

Mac McCorkle, Duke University

A Sense of Where You Are: Strategies for Revitalizing Community/Communities in the Rural and Small-Town South

Peter A. Coclanis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

David L. Carlton, Vanderbilt University

020221 Women in Changing Labor Markets

<http://bit.ly/2K5Ilxo>

Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Although many agree that the Industrial Revolution is the most important event in history since the agrarian revolution, the focus is mainly on its implications for production and its contribution to economic growth and increasing living standards. Yet it has had many other impacts; in particular on individuals, families and gender relations. This session presents research that shed new light on how labor markets, work and wages are affected by fundamental economic change. The focus will be set on women's experiences and implications for gender relations. Contributions are made on labor force participation, wage differentials, the position of different categories of workers, the development and returns of the career concept and professionalization, as well as the work-family tradeoff during the industrial era. Contributions cover the US, the UK, and elsewhere in Europe. With the historical insights made from this session, we can better assess gender inequalities today.

ORGANIZER(S):

Maria Stanfors, Lund University

Marco van Leeuwen, Utrecht University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Elyce Rotella, University of Michigan

PAPERS – First Half

Roots of Gender Equality: The Persistent Effect of Beguinages on Attitudes Toward Women

Annalisa Frigo, Université Catholique de Louvain

Eric Roca, Université Catholique de Louvain

Industrialization, women's wages, and the gender wage gap: A diachronic comparison between Britain (1750-1850) and the Netherlands (1800-1914)

Corinne Boter, Utrecht University

Married women's labour force participation, US, 1860-2010: family reputation effects and the U-shaped curve

Richard Zijdemann, International institute of social history

Auke Rijpmma, Utrecht University

Understanding the gender gap among turn-of-the-century Swedish composers

Maria Stanfors, Lund University

Joyce Burnette, Wabash College

PAPERS – Second Half

Technological Change and Female Labor Markets in the Early 20th Century: Evidence from the Telephone Industry

James Feigenbaum, Boston University

Daniel P. Gross, Harvard Business School

Shut Down and Shut Out: Women Physicians in the Era of Medical Education Reform

Carolyn M. Moehling, Rutgers University

Melissa A. Thomasson, Miami University

The impact of commuting and mass transport on the London labour market: Evidence from the New Survey of London Life and Labour

Andrew J. Seltzer, Royal Holloway

Jessica Bean, Denison University

Jonathan Wadsworth, Royal Holloway

Career and Family Aspirations of US College Graduate Women, 1900 to 2000

Claudia Goldin, Harvard University

020222 Long-Run Real Estate Markets: New Measurements, New Insights

<http://bit.ly/2MbuU58>

Room 2: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Real estate is central both to macroeconomic fluctuations both in recent economic history and over the longer term. It is also central to accurately measuring living standards and testing theories about city formation and expansion. Nonetheless, reliable housing market data prior to the 1970s remains scarce and many series extending before have been challenged, due to the data or methods employed. The proposed session will bring together scholars from around the world, working on long-run real estate using new datasets and methods. These projects include analyses of residential and commercial real estate, sales and rental segments, and European and North American markets. The aim of the session is to establish general insights and stylised facts and to develop suggestions for future research priorities.

ORGANIZER(S):

Ronan C. Lyons, Trinity College Dublin

Rowena Gray, University of California, Merced

DISCUSSANT(S):

Wei You, Furman University

Se Yan, Peking University

Robert Margo, Boston University

Kathryn E. Gary, Lund University

Alexander Whalley, University of Calgary

Devin Bunten, Federal Reserve Bank

PAPERS – First Half

A Long-Run Study of Real Estate Risk and Return

David Chambers, Cambridge University

Christophe Spaenjers, HEC Paris

Eva Steiner, Cornell University

Booms and Busts in Housing Markets, Prices and Turnover in Amsterdam

Matthijs Korevaar, Maastricht University School of Business and Economics

House Prices in Spain and Portugal

Francisco Amaral, Universität Bonn

Historical Rental Prices in St. Petersburg

Konstantin Kholodilin, DIW Berlin

Leonid Limonov, Leontief Centre St. Petersburg

Sofie Waihl, Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research

PAPERS – Second Half

Rents and Welfare in the Second Industrial Revolution

Rowena Gray, University of California, Merced

150 Years of Land Values in Manhattan

Jason Barr, Rutgers University-Newark

Fred Smith, Davidson College

Forgotten Booms and Busts – New Sale and Rental Price Indices for US Housing

Ronan C. Lyons, Trinity College Dublin

Urban Mass Transit and the Returns to Skill

Sun Kyoung Lee, Columbia University



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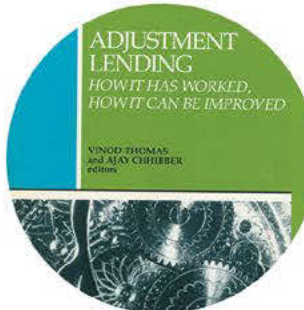


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030101 Auctions and Their Historical Contexts around the Globe since 1700 <http://bit.ly/2K3TMuJ>

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

Auctions have been used around the globe since time immemorial to trade a great variety of goods. They always existed alongside “regular” trade, though, and marked differences existed across time and space in the goods that were auctioned and the auction mechanisms that were applied for this. The auctions literature, however, has so far paid little attention to the historical contexts that determined these differences. The reasons for applying existing auction mechanisms to new goods, copying mechanisms from elsewhere, or even developing new ones therefore remain poorly understood. The same holds for the role governments played in this and for how open and transparent auctions subsequently were for the common public. This session takes a global, comparative approach to determine how historical contexts determined the use and performance of auctions since 1700. It brings together case studies on a broad range of products, regions, time periods, and auction mechanisms.

ORGANIZER(S):

Christiaan van Bochove, Radboud University Nijmegen
Lars Boerner, King's College London
Kristina Lilja, Uppsala University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Saumitra Jha, Stanford University

PAPERS – First Half

Auctions – A Selective Literature Review and Research Agenda Through the Lens of History and Market Design

Lars Boerner, King's College London

Auctions for Wine in the United Provinces and the East Indies in the 18th Century: Merchant Practices and the Social Definition of Value

Anne Wegener Sleeswijk, University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

Auctions and Credits: Clothes and textiles as store of value and medium of exchange, Sweden 1830–1900

Kristina Lilja, Uppsala University
Pernilla Jonsson, Stockholm University

PAPERS – Second Half

The ascendancy of the centralised auction system in the international wool trade, 1850–1939

Simon Ville, University of Wollongong

Guiding the Invisible Hand: Auctions Design and Multiple Exchange Rates in Brazil, 1953–1961

Bernardo Wjuniski, London School of Economics

Auctions and Bidding Behavior on Financial Markets in Eighteenth Century Amsterdam

Christiaan van Bochove, Radboud University Nijmegen
Lars Boerner, King's College London

030102 China's Economic Performance and Real Data, 1600–2010 <http://bit.ly/2M7llyu>

Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

The Period of 1600 to 2010 is an important one regarding some fundamental changes in economic performance in China: China was the single largest economy in the world in circa 1600; now China is on its way to become the largest economy again after five centuries' ups and downs. In this session, we will scrutinize the available real data for the economy, excluding modern estimates, to better understand China's economic performance of the four main periods: (1) 1600–1911, (2) 1912–1949, (3) 1949–1979, and (4) 1979–2010.

ORGANIZER(S):

Yuru Wang, Nankai University
Kent Deng, London School of Economics

DISCUSSANT(S):

Kent Deng, London School of Economics

PAPERS – First Half

Problems with China's GDP Per Capita in the Very Long Run

Kent Deang, London School of Economics
Patrick O'Brien, University of London

Opium Taxes in Late Qing China, 1858–1906

Man-houng Lin, Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica

A General Review of Modern Chinese Government Statistics and Survey: 1859–1949

Guan Yong-qiang, Nankai University
Xueying Zhao, Nankai University
Wang Yu-ru, Nankai University

Analysis on the Japanese policy of supply and demand of opium from Mengjiang during wartime

Liu Cheng-hu, Shanxi University
Rong Xiao-fei, Shanxi University
Gao Yu, Shanxi University

A Multi-Layer System and Its Features: Reconceptualizing the Monetary Regime of Late Imperial and Modern China

Yan Hong-zhong, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics
Zhijian Qiao, Amherst College
Xu Chen, Minzu University of China

Surviving Unstable Property Rights in Modern China: A Case Study of Young Brother Bank

Zhao Jin-song, University of Financial and Economics of China
Pang Hao, Peking University

PAPERS – Second Half

Digitalization and Visualization of the Modern China Post Atlas

Wang Zhe, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

To Explain the Transit Trade System of Canton in Late Qing

Wu-songdi, Fudan University

Tan-Jiawei, Fudan University

Currency Issues of the Operation during Likin Collection in Eastern Chekiang in the Late Qing Dynasty from the Perspective of the Customs' Field – Centered on the No. 88 Office Series of the Old Customs

Sun Jian, Fudan University

Research on the Financial Mode of Chinese Modern Dredging Industry

Gong Ning, Tsinghua University

030103 Conversion Out of Poverty? Religion and Development in a Long-Run Global Perspective <http://bit.ly/2Md2S9t>

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The role of religion for social and economic development has been long debated by economists and sociologists. Religious change is an important example of institutional and cultural change, correlated with a range of economic and political outcomes both within and across countries. Recent research in economic history has witnessed renewed interest in the root causes and long-term consequences of religious change in the past. While scholars continue to be fascinated by the long-run impact of the Protestant Reformation and the role of Islam for the Middle East's divergence from Western Europe, a growing wave of scholarship has emerged, exploring the long-term effects of Christian missionary activities in Africa, Latin America and Asia on contemporary development outcomes. This session aims to raise new questions and methods for better understanding the historical process of religious expansion and its enduring significance for socio-economic development in a global comparative perspective.

ORGANIZER(S):

Felix Meier zu Selhausen, University of Sussex

PAPERS – First Half

Cathedrals and the European Economy

Eltjo Buringh, Utrecht University

Bruce M. Campbell, Queen's University of Belfast

Auke Rijpma, Utrecht University

Jan Luiten van Zanden, Utrecht University

Building up Faith: The Persistence of Wealth and Church Investments in Medieval Sweden

Kerstin Enflo, Lund University

Alexandra L. Cermeño, Lund University

Christ's Shadow: Non-Cognitive Skills and Pro-Social Behavior Amongst the Guarani

Felipe Valencia Caicedo, Vancouver School of Economics

Hans-Joachim Voth, University of Zurich

PAPERS – Second Half

Sex and the Mission: The Conflicting Effects of Early Christian Investments on Sub-Saharan Africa's HIV Epidemic

Julia Cagé, Science Po

Valeria Rueda, University of Oxford

The Protestant Legacy: Missions, Literacy and Economic Development in India

Rossella Calvi, Rice University

Federico Mantovanelli, Analysis Group

Lauren Hoehn Velasco, Boston College

The Economics of Missionary Expansion: Implications for Development

Remi Jedwab, George Washington University

Felix Meier zu Selhausen, Felix Meier zu Selhausen

Alexander Moradi, University of Sussex

030104 Coping with Crisis: Labor Market, Public Policies, and Household Economy: A Comparative Perspective on Unequally Industrialized Regions from the Mid-18th Century to the Interwar Period (Mediterranean Europe, Central and Southern America)

<http://bit.ly/2N2Yxql>

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Recent historiography completely reframed the macroeconomic narrative of crises. By reducing significantly the weight of agrarian crises and reinforcing that of financial and commercial crises, it allows us to understand the eighteenth century crises in line with those of the following centuries. Instead, the impact of crises at the micro analytical scale is much less known, as well as its consequences at the household economy level, the dominant production unit throughout the period considered here in most of the regions of Mediterranean Europe and Central and South America we would like to compare. Sharing the idea of a connection between crises and the different waves of globalization, the aim of this session is to compare the effects of crises in regions with different levels of industrialization and to focus on the local institutional responses and the families' adaptive strategies face to a radical change in their economic environment.

ORGANIZER(S):

Cristina Borderias, University of Barcelona

Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México

Manuela Martini, University of Lyon 2

DISCUSSANT(S):

Maria Camou, Universidad de la República de Uruguay

Silvana Moubrigades, Universidad de la República de Uruguay

PAPERS – First Half

Coping with economic uncertainty and gender inequality: women, work and the protoindustrial family in eighteenth-century Lyon

Anne Montenach, Aix-Marseille University

Crisis, immigration and the labour market in early modern Venice
Anna Bellavitis, GRHis-Rouen University-IUF

Adaptive strategies and the transformation of silk production and producers of Catalonia, 1790-1860 (Barcelona and Manresa)

Llorenç Ferrer-Alòs, Universitat de Barcelona
Angels Solà Parera, Universitat de Barcelona
Lluís Virós Pujola, Universitat de Barcelona
Yoshiko Yamamishi, University of Keio

Women and men in illicit trades between the Kingdom of Sicily and the Kingdom of Naples during the commercial crisis of the Continental Blockade and the Napoleonic wars (Stromboli, 1808-1816)

Ida Fazio, University of Palermo

Technological change in corn tortilla production and its impact on mexican women labor

Aurora Gómez Galvarriato, El Colegio de México

PAPERS – Second Half

Coping with Continuous Crises in Maquiladoras. The Case of Mexican Women Workers

Cirila Quintero Ramírez, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Sede Matamoros

Rationalizing the family: actions and reactions to scientific management in Nord- European and Mediterranean mining communities during the interwar crisis

Francesca Sanna, Université Paris Diderot

Impact of external crises on Chilean salaries between 1886 and 2009

Mario Matus-Gonzalez, University of Chile
Nora Reyes-Cordero, University of Chile

A historical and gender analysis of economic crises in Europe. From the 1970s crisis to the Great Recession

Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Universidad Pablo de Olavide
Paula Rodríguez-Modroño, Universidad Pablo de Olavide
Mauricio Matus-López, Universidad Pablo de Olavide

030105 De-Globalisation in Regional Context: The Case of East Central Europe <http://bit.ly/2Mc1K5E>

Room 2: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The Great War of 1914-1918 constituted a major rupture for the economies East-Central Europe. It set in motion a painful process of de-globalisation. The legacy of the war included highly politicised international economic relations, foreign indebtedness and trade imbalances. The interwar Great Depression had also its origins in the international dislocations caused by the war. In the last decades, a new revisionist approach emerged that questioned the negative effects of the war. According to it the redrawing the map of Central Europe after the First World War was far less damaging than supposed earlier because the new borders followed a pattern of economic fragmentation that had emerged already during the late nineteenth century. The session aims at exploring these ambiguities based on the historic experiences

of the successor states. Session members will examine the long-term effects of war and peace on the region's economy and the consequences of the war.

ORGANIZER(S):

Ágnes Pogány, Corvinus University Budapest

PAPERS – First Half

Equal partners, useful vassals and necessary evils? The German foreign economic policy towards its south-eastern neighbor states 1890-1938

Uwe Müller, Leibniz Institute for the History and Culture of Eastern Europe, Leipzig

Irresistible Smell of Money: Between Protectionism, Self-sufficiency and Collaboration. The Case of Czechoslovakia (1918-1938)

Antonie Doležalová, University of Cambridge & Charles University, Prague

Transformations and Reorientations of International Economic Exchange – Interwar Period in Slovenia (Yugoslavia)

Žarko Lazarević, Institute of Contemporary History, Ljubljana

PAPERS – Second Half

Do the Partitions of Poland still matter economically?

Dagmara Jajeśniak-Quast, Europa-Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt (Oder)

De-globalization and the Capital Market; the Management of the Foreign Debt Crisis in Interwar East Central Europe

Ágnes Pogány, Corvinus University Budapest

030106 Development under Dictatorship? – Revisiting Economic Development under Authoritarian Regimes in the Periphery
<http://bit.ly/2K2i4Fw>

Room 085: Tang Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

The role of the state in economic development is contested. New research on the developmental state in Asia and the effects of state-led industrialization in Latin America poses still unanswered questions. The rapid economic transformation of some countries under authoritarian regimes complicates our understanding of the relation between economic development and political regime. In order to address the factors for inclusive transformation under authoritarian regimes, comparative work might be most fruitful. Did some dictatorships pave the way for inclusive development, while others had pervasive negative impacts? What answers are hinted to by looking at multiple dimensions of development?

ORGANIZER(S):

Montserrat Lopez Jerez, Lund University
Sara Torregrosa Hetland, Lund University
Cristián Ducoing, Lund University

PAPERS – First Half

A New Order of the Indonesian Business Landscape? The Role of Government Policy in Indonesian SME Development, 1966-1998
Greta Seibel, London School of Economics

The role of economic development for political legitimacy
Tobias Axelsson, Lund University
Mason Hoadley, Lund University
Axel Fredholm, Lund University

The industrialization under dictatorship. The case of Poland in the 1930s and 1970s
Piotr Koryś, University of Warsaw
Maciej Tymiński, University of Warsaw

A Noi! Top Income Shares, Economic Inequality, and the Political Economy of Italian Fascism (1914-1943)
Giacomo Gabbuti, University of Oxford

Does good leadership matter for achieving successful agricultural transformation, and if so, how? The case of Taiwan
Martin Andersson, Lund University
Isabelle Tsakok, Columbia University

PAPERS – Second Half

Can autocracy promote literacy? evidence from a cultural alignment success story
Nuno Palma, University of Manchester and CEPR
Jaime Reis, University of Lisbon

Growth, convergence and inequality during the Franco dictatorship: the case of the most backward Spain
Antonio M. Linares-Luján, University of Extremadura
Francisco M. Parejo-Moruno, University of Extremadura

Growth, inequality and extraction in Ibero-American democratizations
Cristián Ducoing, Lund University
Sara Torregrosa Hetland, Lund University

The Political Economy of Income Distribution in Ghana, 1900-2015
Prince Young Aboagye, Lund University
Ellen Hillbom, Lund University

030107 Early-Life Conditions and Human Capital Formation <http://bit.ly/2K4VgoA>

Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge
Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

A simple model of human capability formation predicts that investments at different developmental stages of childhood matter differently for later-life outcomes (Heckman, 2007; Almond and Currie, 2011). Dynamic complementarities and self-productivity in the process of skill-formation call for (public) interventions to help economically disadvantaged children and to mitigate income, health, and environmental shocks experienced in childhood which many studies found to matter for individuals' well-being later in life (e.g., Barker, 1990; Almond 2006; Cutler,

Miller and Norton, 2007; Maccini and Yang, 2009). While most studies focus on evaluating recent interventions, the increase in availability of high quality micro level historical data, such as the historical full count data of the US Census, sparked the interest of economic historians in this topic (e.g., Bleakley, 2007; Aaronson and Mazumder, 2011; Feyrer et al., 2016). The participants of this session present and discuss recent papers of economic historians working on this topic.

ORGANIZER(S):

Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark

DISCUSSANT(S):

Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark
Katherine Eriksson, UC Davis
Brian Beach, College of William & Mary
Vellore Arthi, University of California, Irvine
Casper Worm, Hansen University of Copenhagen
Lauren Hoehn Velasco, Boston College
Kadeem Noray, Harvard University
Ethan Schmick, Washington & Jefferson College

PAPERS – First Half

Fetal shock or selection? The 1918 Influenza Pandemic and Human Capital Development
Brian Beach, College of William & Mary
Joseph Ferrie, Northwestern University
Martin Saavedra, Oberlin College

Sewage Infrastructure, Labor Markets, and Inequality in 19th Century London
Vellore Arthi, University of California, Irvine
Myra Mohnen, University of Essex

The Long-term Impact of Public Health Measures Targeting Children
Lauren Hoehn Velasco, Boston College

The Long-run Effects of Water and Milk Quality: Evidence from the Early 20th Century in the United States
Kadeem Noray, Harvard University

PAPERS – Second Half

Controlling Tuberculosis? Evidence from the Mother of all Community-Wide Health Experiments
Karen Clay, Carnegie Mellon University
Peter Juul Egedesø, University of Southern Denmark
Casper Worm Hansen, University of Copenhagen
Peter Sandholt Jensen, University of Southern Denmark

Long-run effects of agricultural shocks: Evidence from the boll-weevil in the US South
Richard Baker, The College of New Jersey
John Blanchette, UC Davis
Katherine Eriksson, UC Davis

The Kindergarten Movement and the US Demographic Transition

Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark
Francesco Cinnirella, University of Southern Denmark
Peter Sandholt Jensen, University of Southern Denmark

The Impact of Early Investments in Urban School Systems in the United States

Ethan Schmick, Washington & Jefferson College
Allison Shertzer, University of Pittsburgh

030108 From Mining to Currency and Money Markets in the Early Modern Atlantic: Digital Approaches and New Perspectives <http://bit.ly/2K5285u>

Room West: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The early modern Atlantic trade marked a key stage in the globalisation process. Precious metals –gold and silver – played a vital role: trading as commodities in the form of bullion or fueling merchant networks as specie. This session features recent approaches that track the transformation and trajectory of silver from its origins in ores located on either side of the Atlantic, up to when it reaches financial centres in continental Europe, where it was traded mainly as currency. As a point of comparison, copper mining and its monetary use in the early modern Atlantic world will also be considered. The contributions rely mainly on economic and economic history methodologies, complemented by geographical and cultural history approaches. The use of novel software applications as tools to explain economic historical episodes is also a feature of some papers.

ORGANIZER(S):

Claudia de Lozanne Jefferies, City University London
Renate Pieper, Graz University
Markus A. Denzel, Leipzig University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Michael North, University of Greifswald
Georges Depeyrot, CNRS Paris

PAPERS – First Half

Understanding Spatial Patterns of Colonial Spanish America's Silver Mining: from Humboldt to the Digital Age
Werner Stangl, Graz University

Manufacturing landscapes in Spanish America. The case study of copper mining in Mexico (16th–18th centuries)
Amélia Polónia, University of Porto
Johan García Zaldúa, University of Porto

Minting the picture – Machines and coinage in early modern times
Harald Kleinberger-Pierer, University of Graz

Local exchange rates and credit flows in early modern Mexican mining sites, 16th–17th centuries
Claudia de Lozanne Jefferies, City University London

Copper Money in Mexico, the transition from the 18th to the 19th century
José Enrique Covarrubias, UNAM Mexico

PAPERS – Second Half

American Treasure and interest rates in Seville, 1501–1600
Manuel González-Mariscal, University of Seville
Rafael Mauricio Pérez García, University of Seville
Manuel Díaz-Ordóñez, University of Seville
Manuel Fernández Chaves, University of Seville

Interest rates, silver production and money in Mexico, 1770–1850
Rafael Dobado González, Universidad Complutense, Madrid
Andrés Calderón, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico
Alfredo García Hiernaux, Universidad Complutense
Juan Flores Zendejas, University of Geneva

Exchange rates and silver prices at European fairs 16th–18th centuries
Markus Denzel, Leipzig University

Diversifying political risks: Attempts to prevent silver shortages in Spain at the height of the American mining boom (1580–1630)
Domenic Hofmann, University of Graz

Silver and the melting of the world: American silver and the ebb and flow of objects, ideas and institutions, c. 1500–1800
Renate Pieper, Graz University

030109 Global Production and Distribution of Silver, 1540–1900 <http://bit.ly/2MxiiJ>

Room 5: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

What was the role of silver in the expanding global economy, 1540–1900? Silver has played a significant role in the world economy as a universally valued commodity and, in most places, a currency. Of the widely-traded commodities in early modern and modern economies, silver is exemplary, and it stands out as a commodity for which comprehensive documentation appears feasible. Indeed, if it were possible to develop comprehensive data on the production, exchange, and end-market locations of silver, while distinguishing monetary and non-monetary uses, resulting datasets would stand as a major advance in economic history analytics, and would provide a basis for global documentation of other major commodities, providing initial documentation of global economic activities in general up to the 20th century.

ORGANIZER(S):

Patrick Manning, University of Pittsburgh
Dennis O. Flynn, Pacific World History Institute

DISCUSSANT(S):

Andrea Westermann, German Historical Institute
Boyi Chen, Washington University in St. Louis

PAPERS – First Half

Introduction: Silver Circulation Worldwide – Research Design and Current Findings
Patrick Manning, University of Pittsburgh

Inventory Demand in Global Quantification

Dennis O. Flynn, Pacific World History Institute

The Environmental History of Silver Production, and its Impact on the United Nations Minamata Convention on Mercury

Saul Guerrero, Universidad Metropolitana

The Silver Question and the DAMIN Program

Georges Depeyrot, Ecole Normale Supérieure

The Global Silver Trade and the Rise of the Novel East and West

Ning Ma, University of Minnesota

Spending a Windfall: American Precious Metals and Euro-Asian Trade 1531 - 1810

Nuno Palma, University of Manchester and CEPR

PAPERS – Second Half

Why we know so little and what to do about it: Silver mining, Confucian morality, and remains in late imperial China, 1400 - 1850

Nanny Kim, University of Heidelberg

From Ricci's World Map to Schall's Translation of De Re Metallica: Western Learning and China's Search for Silver in Late Ming China

Jin Cao, Tübingen University

Japanese Silver in Early Modern Maritime Asia: Dutch metal trade in the Asian maritime trade networks in the 17th century

Kayoko Fujita, Ritsumeikan University

The "Japanese Silver Rush" and the Reorganization of East Asian Maritime Trade 1540 - 1590

Richard Von Glahn, University of California Los Angeles

Contract Taxes, Land Sales, and the Volume of Money Circulating in Qing China

Yuda Yang, Fudan University

Silver Production and Circulation in Pre-Modern Vietnam, 1700 - 1880

Luan Vu Duong, Vietnam National University at Hanoi

Silver Inflation versus Gold Deflation in the Late Nineteenth Century

Mark Metzler, University of Washington

Silver and the Yokohama "Gold Rush" of 1859

Simon James Bytheway, Nihon University

030110 Government and the Economy

<http://bit.ly/2Md9q83>

Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

Stability of government is a key feature of successful economies, whereas instability leads to uncertainty about the future, threatening individual decisions and retarding investment. Governments have frequently solved problems of violence and instability by enriching a small number of powerful elites. As

the power of different elites and economic conditions change, governments renegotiate agreements between elites, and change the identity of elite groups included in the governing coalition or face consequences of civil war. Seven papers consider how governments in Hawaii, Cape Colony, India, China, and Cuba adjusted to changes in the power of elites and how their responses changed social and economic outcomes. A seventh paper consider how New Deal policies affected investment in agricultural machinery and changed the distribution of rents to critical elites and interest groups. An eighth paper questions the received wisdom that WWII laid the supply foundations for post-war U.S. output and productivity.

ORGANIZER(S):

Sumner La Croix, University of Hawaii

John Wallis, University of Maryland and NBER

Price Fishback, University of Arizona and NBER

DISCUSSANT(S):

Open Audience Discussion for Each Paper

PAPERS – First Half

Changes in Relationships, Rules, and Elites in Hawai'i After U.S. Annexation

Sumner La Croix, University of Hawaii

John Wallis, University of Maryland and NBER

Expropriation with partial compensation: The 1834 slave emancipation and intergenerational outcomes with partial compensation

Igor Martins, Lund University

Jeanne Cilliers, Lund University

Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University

Over-reliance on Law: Rural Credit in India, 1875-2010

Anand V. Swamy, Williams College

How Cuba Abandoned Laissez Faire: The interwar origins of sugar crop controls

Alan Dye, Barnard College, Columbia University

The colonial influence on national policies in the South Asia region

Tirthankar Roy, London School of Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

The Impact of World War II on the Growth of U.S. Potential Output

Alexander J. Field, Santa Clara University

The New Deal and Agricultural Investment in Machinery and Work Animals: Cotton Farms During the Great Depression

Todd Sorensen, University of Nevada

Briggs Depew, Utah State University

Price Fishback, University of Arizona and NBER

Shawn Kantor, Florida State University and NBER

Paul Rhode, University of Michigan and NBER

Monetary and Financial Transformation in early 20th-century China

Debin Ma, London School of Economics

Political Stability and Industrial Development in Early Twentieth-Century China

Cong Liu, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

Landscape Change and Market Integration in Ancient Greece: Evidence from Pollen Data

Anton Bonnier, Uppsala University

Adam Izdebski, Jagiellonian University

Tymon Słoczyński, Brandeis University

Grzegorz Koloch, Warsaw School of Economics

Katerina Kouli, University of Athens

030111 Historical Perspectives of Inequality in the Eastern Mediterranean <http://bit.ly/2K3Qzv7>

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The development of the Eastern Mediterranean economies was heavily characterised by the integration with the world economy through exports of primary goods in the long nineteenth century and later starting from the interwar period the inward-oriented policies and state-led industrialisation. The session will explore how the patterns of inequality between groups and regions changed in relation to trade, ethnicity, geography, as well as the access to public goods and political influence. We bring together the frontier research on the economic inequality in the region asking the following questions: What does the available evidence suggest for the long-run tendency of income distribution? Did the first globalisation lead to change in land inequality? How did the ethnic differences relate to wealth gaps? Did the spatial gaps between regions change over time? How did the urban-rural differences evolve?

ORGANIZER(S):

Ulas Karakoc, Humboldt University Berlin

PAPERS – First Half

Inequality and the Rich in Ottoman Anatolia and the Balkans, 1660–1840

Hulya Canbakal, Sabanci University

Alpay Filiztekin, Özyeğin University

Irfan Kokdas, Katip Çelebi University

Regional incomes, ethnicity and conflicts in Turkey, 1880–1960

Gunes Asik, TOBB University

Ulas Karakoc, Humboldt University Berlin

Sevket Pamuk, Bogazici University

Patterns of inequality in Ottoman and Autonomous Crete, 1870–1913

Yiannis Kokkinakis, University of Crete

PAPERS – Second Half

Free Trade and Income Distribution in Ottoman Turkey during the 19th Century

Sevket Pamuk, Bogazici University

The impact of ethnic segregation on schooling outcomes in Mandate Palestine

Laura Panza, University of Melbourne

030112 Indigenous People in Economic History <http://bit.ly/2MaBbOx>

Room M: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

ORGANIZER(S):

Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University

Ann Carlos, University of Colorado-Boulder

Erik Green, University of Lund

PAPERS – First Half

Reassessing the Size of pre-Columbian Populations in the Pacific Northwest United States

Justin Bucciferro, Eastern Washington University

Unfreezing colonial accounts: new evidence on social mobility in nineteenth-century Greenland

Javier L. Arnaut, University of Greenland

Tina Kùitse, University of Greenland

Expulsions of European farmers, productivity shocks and indigenous responses: evidence from Italian Libya, 1930–2005

Mattia Bertazzini, London School of Economics

Alaska's Reindeer Games: Native Assimilation and Economic Development

Catherine Massey, University of Michigan

Ann Carlos, University of Colorado-Boulder

Brian Marein, University of Colorado

PAPERS – Second Half

Local versus Central Governance: Long-Run Effects of Federal Oversight over American Indian Reservations

Dustin Frye, Vassar College

Dominic Parker, University of Wisconsin-Madison

On the examination of the persistence of indigenous institutions: land redistribution and indigenous democratic practices in Mexico

Aldo Elizalde, University of Glasgow

Windfall revenues, tribal institutions and American Indian economic development

Leigh Gardner, London School of Economics

Dispelling the myth of inferior productivity for coerced labour: The Impact of Indenturing on the Productivity of the Graaff-Reinet Khoe

Calumet Links, Stellenbosch University

Dieter von Fintel, Stellenbosch University

Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University

030113 Late Imperial and Early Soviet Economic History <http://bit.ly/2K2lqY1>

Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge
(a 90-minute panel)
Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

For the years leading to the Great War and the Russian Revolution as well as for the early years of the Soviet Regime, we have limited data with which to assess the living standards of the Russian population which, in turn, limits our understanding of certain key developments in the country's history. This session discusses the current situation of the literature on living standards and what affected them. Four papers have been proposed for this session. The first two papers will discuss living standards in Russia as far as 1937 (in the latter case) and the role of population pressures on wages (in the case of the former). The other two papers will discuss the role of certain key events on living standards.

ORGANIZER(S):

Vincent Geloso, Texas Tech University
Ekaterina Khaustova, Arizona State University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Paul Sharp, University of Southern Denmark
Gani Aldashev, Université libre de Bruxelles

PAPERS

A late escape Malthusian pressures in late 19th century Moscow

Ekaterina Khaustova, Arizona State University
Vadim Kufenko, University of Hohenheim
Vincent Geloso, Texas Tech University

Did Russian workers gain from 1917? Russian wages and living standards, 1853-1937

Robert C. Allen, NYU Abu Dhabi and University of Oxford
Ekaterina Khaustova, Arizona State University

The Social and Economic Causes of the Various Outcomes of the Russian and the Spanish Civil Wars

Natalia Rozinskaya, Moscow State University

The effectiveness of land reforms in traditional societies: Central Asia in the 1920s

Zhudyzbek Abylkhozhin, National Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan
Gani Aldashev, Université libre de Bruxelles

030114 Lessons from Insurance History: Markets, Regulation, and Globalization <http://bit.ly/2MbKHko>

Room 114, Building 56
Map: <http://bit.ly/Room114-56>

Insurance has always been a dynamic and changing market, evolving as new risks, technologies, products, and managerial practices have emerged. Insurance markets are early adapters of global trends. Understanding how they evolve and respond to new and emerging drivers of change can provide insight into the impact of broader adjustments in modern economies and societies. Along with new technologies, changing approaches to regulation and regulatory environments have witnessed shifts and realignments in finance markets. The insurance industry has experienced increased competition from other financial sector players particularly from the 1980s. In return it has ventured into new and emerging markets. As this has occurred, organizational structures within the industry have metamorphosed into complex and often global holding companies. The objective of this session is to analyze the long-term patterns of transformation in insurance markets with particular reference to the drivers of change such as technology, regulation and trends in globalization.

ORGANIZER(S):

Monica Keneley, Deakin University
Jerònia Pons Pons, University of Seville

PAPERS – First Half

Insurance and the market: Regulation in the insurance industry since the 1980s

Grietjie Verhoef, University of Johannesburg

Was there an adverse selection in mutual life insurance societies?

Lars Fredrik Andersson, Umeå University
Liselotte Eriksson, Umeå University

Distribution channels and growth strategies in Spanish insurance: from networks of agents to branch offices (1880-1950)

Pablo Gutiérrez, University of Seville
Jerònia Pons, University of Seville

The insurance market in Belgium in the long 19th century and how German companies had conquered part of the market by 1914

Frank Caestecker, University of Ghent

Newspaper Advertisement by Life Insurers in Pre-WWII Japan: A Content Analysis of the Japan's Oldest Industry Newspaper

YingYing Jiang, Chuo University

PAPERS – Second Half

Investing Children in Family Finance: A History of Life assurance for Children in Japan, 1880-1945'

Takau Yoneyama, Tokyo Keizai University

Waves of Globalisation. Swedish Insurers on Foreign Markets

Mikael Lönnborg, Södertörn University

Selling insurance in America before the First World War: problem solving by foreign companies

Robin Pearson, University of Hull

Mergers and Acquisitions in French Insurance Industry: The Setting-up of the International Network of the Union des Assurances de Paris in the 1980s and 1990s

André Straus, CNRS Paris

030115 Monetary Standards in the Long-Run: Financial Issues and Trade Opportunities

<http://bit.ly/2K7AvZx>

Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

This section focuses on various aspects of the functioning of monetary regimes between 1840s and 1930s, in particular the relative role of finance, trade and political economy factors in shaping monetary arrangements, their functioning, and their impact on the real economy. The session is divided in two parts. The first one covers 19th century international monetary and financial integration, why Portugal joined the gold standard in this period, and how this monetary regime evolved in the following decades. The second part of the section focuses more specifically on the political economy of the international gold standard, to finish with the issue of devaluation and international debts in the 1930.

ORGANIZER(S):

Paolo Di Martino, University of Birmingham

PAPERS – First Half

Beneath the Gold Points: European Financial Market Integration, 1844-1870

Vincent Bignon, Banque de France

Jinzhao Chen, ESSCA School of Management

Stefano Ugolini, University of Toulouse

Portugal adoption of the gold standard

Rita Martins de Sousa, Universidade de Lisboa

Rethinking the geography of the gold standard

Paolo Di Martino, University of Birmingham

PAPERS – Second Half

Democratic Constraints

Bert S. Kramer, University of Groningen

Petros Milionis, University of Groningen

Exchange rates and groups of interest in Spain

Carmen Fillet, University of Zaragoza

Marcela Sabaté, University of Zaragoza

030116 Multinationals and the Transformation of the World Economy <http://bit.ly/2K2LP9f>

Room T: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The purpose of this session is to address the gap in the literature on our understanding of the impact of multinational enterprises in the transformation of the world economy from the mid-to-late nineteenth century until the present. This session will show how important it is to factor in the multinational enterprise when we think of major developments and the contours of the modern world. Multinationals did not merely contribute capital. They also had a significant impact on a global scale in the management and allocation of human resources, technology, information, intellectual property, research and development, marketing, and other specialist knowledge such as engineering for mines and infrastructure projects. They spread manufacturing globally. Multinationals are neither heroes nor villains. Their contribution has been and continues to be that of a key entrepreneurial role in transforming the modern world, by reshaping economies, and changing social and cultural norms.

ORGANIZER(S):

Mira Wilkins, Florida International University

Teresa da Silva Lopes, University of York

DISCUSSANT(S):

Andrea Colli, Bocconi University

Pierre-Yves Donzé, Osaka University

Ben Gomes-Casseres, Brandeis University

Richard R. John, Columbia University

Takafumi Kurosawa, Kyoto University

David Merrett, University of Melbourne

Harriet Ritvo, MIT

Espen Storli, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

PAPERS – First Half

A.1 MULTINATIONALS IN MANUFACTURING

Chair: Mira Wilkins, Florida International University

1. Pharmaceuticals

Louis Galambos, Johns Hopkins University

Jeff Sturchio, Rabin Martin

2. Automobiles

Patrick Fridenson, École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales

Kazuo Wada, Okaigakuen University

Discussion – Multinationals in Manufacturing

Takafumi Kurosawa, University of Kyoto

Espen Storli, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

General Discussion

A.2 MULTINATIONALS IN FINANCIAL SERVICES

Chair: Mira Wilkins, Florida International University

3. Banks

Youssef Cassis, European University Institute

4. Reinsurance

Niels Viggo Haueter, Swiss Re

Discussion – Multinationals in Financial Services

Andrea Colli, Bocconi University

David Merrett, University of Melbourne

General Discussion

PAPERS – Second Half

B.1 MULTINATIONALS IN INFORMATION SERVICES

Chair: Teresa da Silva Lopes, University of York (UK)

5. Communications

Heidi Tworek, University of British Columbia

6. Consultants

Matthias Kipping, York University (Canada)

Discussion – Multinationals in Information Services

Richard R. John, Columbia University

Pierre-Yves Donzé, Osaka University

General Discussion

B.2 MULTINATIONALS' IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING WORLD – AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Chair: Teresa da Silva Lopes, University of York (UK)

7. Environment

Ray Stokes, University of Glasgow

Chris Miller, University of Glasgow

8. Multinationals and the Great Divergence

Geoffrey Jones, Harvard Business School

Discussion – Multinationals' Impact on the Developed and Developing World – An Historical Perspective

Harriet Ritvo, MIT

Ben Gomes-Casseres, Brandeis University

General Discussion

030117 The Institutional Foundations of Long-Distance Trade before Industrialization

<http://bit.ly/2Kalne4>

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

This session will explore the nature and the dynamics of the various institutions for contract enforcement that supported trade expansion before industrialization. Rooted on a comparative and historical analysis, it seeks to understand institutional diversity and change. It aims to examine empirically how and to what degree of effectiveness diverse institutional systems and elements (public and private, formal and informal, legal and extra-legal) mitigated opportunism and information asymmetry across regions and over time. It also aims to explore how past institutions shaped a society's rate and direction of change, and hence historically explain the diversity in economic development we observe on a global scale.

ORGANIZER(S):

Daniel Strum, University of São Paulo

Yadira González-de-Lara, University of Valencia

Esther Sahle, University of Bremen

DISCUSSANT(S):

Francesca Trivellato, Yale University

Avinash Dixit, Princeton University

PAPERS – First Half

Chair: Daniel Strum, University of São Paulo

Institutional Development and Contractual Innovation in Late Medieval Venice: The Financing of Long-Distance Trade through Commenda Contracts

Yadira González de Lara, University of Valencia

Veneto-Mamluk Trade in Alexandria – A Hinge of the Pre-Modern Silk Road (14th – 15th c.)

Georg Christ, University of Manchester

The Quaker Meeting as a Court of Equity: Contract Enforcement in Colonial Philadelphia

Esther Sahle, University of Bremen

"Acting on the usual principles of Business:" Customary practices and the expansion of British trade in eighteenth-century India

Hunter Harris, University of Michigan

PAPERS – Second Half

Chair: Esther Sahle, University of Bremen

Litigation as a designed second-order contract enforcement mechanism: cases involving Portuguese Jews and conversos in the sixteenth and early seventeenth century Brazil, Portugal and Netherlands

Daniel Strum, University of São Paulo

"Piezas de Indias" and asientos. Regulating the trade in enslaved Africans to early modern Spanish America

Regina Grafe, European University Institute

Fragmentation of long-term credit markets in early modern Spain? Composite monarchies and their jurisdictions

Cyril Milhaud, Paris School of Economics

030118 Power and Principles: The Political Economy of Natural Resources since 1870

<http://bit.ly/2K6e5Yx>

Room 231: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

This panel explores the role of ideational, political, and legal frameworks for resource regulation and management across the globe in a long-term perspective. It looks at the reification of resource sovereignty as a response to global forces and a barrier to common solutions, as well as efforts to establish a new multilateral liberal regime under the condition of sovereign states also in the Global South.

ORGANIZER(S):

Mats Ingulstad, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Hans Otto Frøland, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

DISCUSSANT(S):

Einar Lie, University of Oslo

PAPERS – First Half

Power and principles of resource nationalism before 'Permanent Sovereignty' 1870-1939

Andreas Sanders, European University Institute

A British Empire in Metals: The political economy of imperial minerals, 1913-1939

Andrew Perchard, University of Stirling

Roy M. MacLeod, University of Sydney

Jeremy Mouat, University of Alberta, Canada

Paying for the Coastline: Counting and Accounting for the Value of Britain's Coasts and Beaches After 1945

Glen O' Hara, Oxford Brookes University

PAPERS – Second Half

Risk, uncertainty and security: Designing and monitoring systems for the management of strategic resources in and under the sea: The case of the UK since 1945

Martin Chick, University of Edinburgh

Supply security, resource internationalism and collective action: 1950s-1980s

Hans Otto Frøland, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

030119 The Interplay of Trade, Religion, and Technology in China and Europe in the 16th-19th Centuries <http://bit.ly/2K47ldF>

Room 163: MIT Building 4
Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

Although religion was quite forgotten in the debates on the Great Divergence, it is now coming on the fore front. Our aim is twofold: focussing on the religious meaning of technology and enhancing the relationship between trade, technology and religion. First, as Koen Vermeir has stressed, after Peter Harrison: "early modern religion was closely intertwined with objects, artifacts, techniques and technologies, in a way we may find difficult to imagine today." We will then deal with religious institutions, the meaning of trade and technology in the Chinese cosmology and Confucianism. We will also pay attention to the intercultural trade and technological networks. As some studies showed, trade and transmission of technological expertise were accompanied by the dissemination of religions via the Silk Road. The interplay of propagation of religions and trade in the circulation and exchanges of technological expertise still await a thorough investigation.

ORGANIZER(S):

Liliane Hilaire-Perez, University Paris Diderot-7/EHESS

Chuan-Hui Mau, National Tsing-Hua University

Sébastien Pautet, University Paris Diderot-7

PAPERS – First Half

Keepers of the flame? Cathedrals as repositories of technological knowledge in 16th century Europe

Karel Davids, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Three wondrous objects that came across the sea to China in late seventeenth century

Shi Chingfei, National Taiwan University

From Refreshment to Reflection: the early maritime tea trade in Asia and Europe (1642-1710)

Weichung Cheng, Academia Sinica

The Trade and Technological Exchange of Tin during the Qing Dynasty

Lai Hui-Min, Academia Sinica

Su Te-Cheng, Imperial College London

PAPERS – Second Half

New Empirical Evidence for Global History in China: The Local Gazetteers to Analyze Consumption and Trade Networks (XVIth-XIXth centuries)

Manuel Perez Garcia, Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Maritime trade organisation in late Ming and early Qing's China: Dynamics and constraints

François Gipouloux, EHESS

Between Community, Trade and Finance: Communal Agents in the Sephardi Diaspora (18th Century)

Evelyne Oliel-Grausz, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne

Catholic religion as a way for setting up trade relations and an intermediary for Sino-European technological exchanges in the 19th century

Chuan-Hui Mau, National Tsing-Hua University

030120 The Interwar Banking Crises: An International Perspective <http://bit.ly/2M9ExRD>

Room 270: MIT Building 4
Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

In May of 1931, the largest financial institution in Austria, the Creditanstalt, collapsed. The collapse instigated the beginning of an international banking crisis. During the next month, financial difficulties spread throughout central Europe, spreading to Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, and eventually Germany. Later that summer, the crisis spread to Britain. There has been a revived interest in the transmission and effects of the German crisis abroad. There has also been a recent and intensive effort to investigate the effects of the crisis on other countries, the banking systems in place, and the response of financial institutions and central banks therein. For example, the experiences in France and Spain differed from those in other parts of the continent of Europe and the U.S. The purpose of this panel is to discuss how all of these different countries and in some cases its containment.

ORGANIZER(S):

Patrick Van Horn, Southwestern University
Gary Richardson, University of California, Irvine and NBER

PAPERS – First Half

International Banking and Transmission of the 1931 Financial Crisis

Olivier Accominotti, London School of Economics

The 1930s Banking Crisis in France Revisited

Patrice Baubeau, Université Paris Nanterre

Eric Monnet, Banque de France

Angelo Riva, European Business School

Stefano Ungaro, Paris School of Economics

The Limits to Lender-of-Last-Resort Interventions in Emerging Economies: Evidence from the Gold Standard and the Great Depression in Spain

Enrique Jorge-Sotelo, London School of Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

The Financial Crisis of 1931 and the Manhattan Money Center Banks

Gary Richardson, University of California, Irvine and NBER

Patrick Van Horn, Southwestern University

Banking Crises of the 1930s in a Peripheral Country: Portugal and its Empire

Nuno Valério, Lisboa School of Economics & Management

Panel Discussion: “The International Transmission of Financial Crises in Historical Perspective: Avenues for Future Research”

030121 Public Health Interventions and the Life Course Approach: Metrics for the Long-Run Success of Interventions, 19th-20th Centuries

<http://bit.ly/2K8ao4P>

Room I: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

This session explores estimating the long-run returns of public health interventions on different socioeconomic and health outcomes. As such effects unfold over decades and generations, analysis of historical data is essential for working towards more comprehensive estimation of the social returns of various types of interventions. The purpose of this session is to capture emerging research in this vein utilizing new long-run, intra- and intergenerational data and metrics. The session will analyse different cases of public health interventions and their respective short and long-term effects in the 19th and 20th century, such as sanitary reforms, new medication and the health impact of economic and social policy. Various metrics are applied to quantify and estimate returns to such changes and interventions

on different dimensions of well-being (e.g., income, height, schooling, morbidity). The aim is to compare and contrast interventions and to reflect on their broader and unexpected consequences.

ORGANIZER(S):

Sakari Saaritsa, University of Helsinki

Joël Floris, University of Zürich

DISCUSSANT(S):

Bernard Harris, University of Strathclyde

Susan Hautaniemi Leonard, University of Michigan

PAPERS – First Half

Infant Health and Later-Life Labour Market Outcomes: Evidence from the Introduction of Sulpha Antibiotics in Sweden

Volha Lazuka, Lund University

Survival of the weakest? Culling evidence from the 1918 flu pandemic

Harald Mayr, University of Zürich

Kaspar Staub, University of Zürich and the Institute of Evolutionary Medicine

Ulrich Woitek, University of Zürich

Joël Floris, University of Zürich

Height as a mediator between early-life nutritional status and later-life socio-economic outcomes

Kristina Thompson, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

France Portrait, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Maarten Lindeboom, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Life expectancy at birth and mortality changes in Swiss districts 1878-1930

Joël Floris, University of Zürich

PAPERS – Second Half

Vaccine-preventable Childhood Disease and Labor Market Outcomes

Maarit Olkkola, Aalto University

Philipp Barteska, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Sonja Dobkowitz, University of Bonn

Michael Rieser, University of Basel

Quantifying the Health impact of the US Social Security Act, 1935

Gregori Galofré-Vilà, University of Oxford

David Stuckler, University of Oxford

Iodine deficiency in 19th and 20th century Switzerland and its impact on health and human capital

Kaspar Staub, University of Zürich

Urban water infrastructure, infant mortality and the health transition in a European periphery: Finland 1870-1938

Jarmo Peltola, University of Tampere

Sakari Saaritsa, University of Helsinki

030201 Agriculture and Large-Scale Crises in the Industrial World: 1929, a Paradigmatic Model for Agricultural Crises in the Modern Economy

<http://bit.ly/2MaqD1C>

Room 163: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

If the interpretation of the economic depression of the Thirties is currently far from being shared, the role of the primary sector is no less controversial. It is therefore important to understand to what extent the agricultural sector has been involved in most of the large-scale crises in the modern industrial world and whether it has had a significant or fundamental role in triggering past and present depressions. Bearing this in mind, the general aim of the proposed session is to stimulate a debate on the role of the agricultural sector in provoking or aggravating large-scale modern depressions, with specific reference to the Great Crisis of the 1930s and how it is associated with the dynamics of primary sector. This will be achieved by means of a comparative and multi-level international, national or local analysis, with a view to understanding the long-term global and structural transformations involved in extended recessions.

ORGANIZER(S):

G  rard B  aur, CNRS & EHESS, CRH & GRDI AAA

Francesco Chiapparino, Universit   Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona

DISCUSSANT(S):

Price Fishback, University of Arizona

PAPERS – First Half

Agriculture crisis and economic crisis in the long run and with a comparative view (1680-1929, France-Italy, USA, UK

G  rard B  aur, CNRS & EHESS, CRH & GRDI AAA

The Great Depression as Transition of the Global Food Regime?

Ernst Langthaler, Johannes Kepler University Linz

The role of banks and monetary policy in Australia and Canada in the 1930s Depression

Jocelyn Pixley, Macquarie University

Structural Change and Deep Downturns: The U.S. Farm Sector in the Great Depression

Christopher Boone, Cornell University

Agriculture, inter-war crisis, and the manifold performances of "rural Italies" in the recession

Francesco Chiapparino, Universit   Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona

Gabriele Morettini, Universit   Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona

PAPERS – Second Half

From boom to burst: Argentine primary sector, 1900s-1930s

Julio Djenderedjian, Universidad de Buenos Aires, CONICET

Juan Luis Martir  n, Universidad Buenos Aires/ CONICET

The 1929 crisis and the battle of the two wheats in Italy, between domestic and international markets Mignemi

Niccol   Mignemi, Expostdoc Ecole Fran  aise de Rome

Market regulation and structural policies under the Spanish 2nd Republic: the crises of the 1930s and agriculture

Juan Pan-Montojo, Universidad Aut  noma de Madrid

The problem of the wheat and the political answers to the agricultural crisis in France of the 1930s

Alain Chatriot, SciencesPo

Agricultural crisis in Mexico at the first phase of globalization, 1870-1929

Alejandro Tortolero-Villase  n, Universidad Aut  noma Metropolitana

030202 Business History in the Age of Modern Globalization <http://bit.ly/2M9p44g>

Room 270: MIT Building 4

Map: <http://bit.ly/MITbldg4>

In this session, for the first time business history will be considered in a global way. Previously business history was typically analyzed on the basis of the triad: US, Europe, Japan (see Business History around the World, CUP, 2003). While in the CUP volume of 2003 seven contributions dealt with Europe, the current project will have just one. More attention will be given to business history in Russia, India, China, Latin America, Oceania, and Africa in addition to Japan and South Korea. The period we examine goes from the beginning of the 21st century to current times. It intertwines historiography and history. Each case deals with institutions and culture, forms of enterprise (especially groups), performances, entrepreneurship and eventually issues specific to that region. Possibly the most important evolution seen is that Business History seems to be moving to a history of capitalism.

ORGANIZER(S):

Franco Amatori, Bocconi University

Geoffrey Jones, Harvard Business School

Andrea Colli, Bocconi University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Louis Galambos, Johns Hopkins University

PAPERS – First Half

The Business History of North America

Walter Friedman, Harvard Business School

Business History in Europe

Albert Carreras, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Divergence in a Regional Homogeneity: Japanese and Korean Business History in the Context of Globalization

Takafumi Kurosawa, Kyoto University

Young-Ryeol Park, Yonsei University

Business History in Latin America: Current Issues and New Directions

Carlos Davila, Universidad de Los Andes, Colombia

Andrea Lluch, CONICET/UNLPam (Argentina) and Universidad de Los Andes (Colombia)

Papers – Second Half

Africa is Open for Business– what kind of business, where and by whom? An Exploration of the Business History of Africa

Grietjie Verhoef, University of Johannesburg

The map is still incomplete: Business History in Oceania

Martin Shanahan, University of South Australia

The Blurring Borders of Russian Business History: A Survey of the Recent Research

Valentina Fava, Institute for Contemporary History, Czech Academy of Sciences

Aksana Yarashynskaya, Jönköping International Business School

Interaction Between Politics and Business: Recent Business History of Turkey in the Globalization Period

Umit Ozlale, Ozyegin University

Huseyin Ekrem Cunedioğlu, Iskenderun Technical University

030203 Colonial Financial Markets in the Long 18th Century: A Source of Underdevelopment? <http://bit.ly/2MdkKAR>

Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

ORGANIZER(S):

Christie Swanepoel, University of Western Cape

Alberto Feenstra, University of Amsterdam

Farley Grubb, University of Delaware

DISCUSSANT(S):

Christiaan C. van Bochove, Raboud Universiteit

Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna

PAPERS – First Half

Financial market development in South Africa – a long-term perspective

Christie Swanepoel, University of Western Cape

Settler Sovereign Debt: Normalising Government Debt in the Nineteenth Century British World

Ben Huf, University of Sydney

The plantation business of F.W. Hudig: An anatomy of 18th century mortgage-backed securities

Abe de Jong, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Tim Kooijmans, Monash University

Peter Koudijs, Stanford University

Colonial North Carolina's Paper Money Regime, 1712–1774: Value Decomposition and Performance

Cory Cutsail, NBER

Farley Grubb, University of Delaware

The VOC's role in financial development

Alberto Feenstra, University of Amsterdam

PAPERS – Second Half

Comments

Christiaan van Bochove, Raboud Universiteit

Comments

Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna

030204 Crossroads of Globalization: Market-Making in Modern East Asia <http://bit.ly/2Kb7dJi>

Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

From the mid-1850's, East Asia was forced to "open its ports" by the Western powers. After the opening of its ports, East Asia was incorporated into the global markets which enabled the rapid technological transplantation of Western aspects of infrastructure, including the telecommunications and transportation networks. These waves of globalization that swept across East Asia led to a realignment of socio-economic activity as necessitated by the rise of new markets and the reorganization of existing markets. Consequently, we attempt to show how the markets of modern East Asia simultaneously exhibited traditional characteristics arising from its internal historical evolution as well as the modern characteristics transplanted from the global economy. In the contingent process of mutual interaction and conflict between these characteristics, we attempt to show the trajectory by which modern East Asia transitioned from the premodern to the modern era.

ORGANIZER(S):

Mikio Ito, Keio University

Myungsoo Kim, Keimyung University

Lung-Pao Tsai, National Taipei University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Shigehiko Ioku, Keio University

Toshihito Nagahiro, Wakayama University

Natalia Mora Sitja, University of Cambridge

Chiaki Yamamoto, Osaka University

Hideyoshi Yagashiro, Senshu University

PAPERS – First Half

Discretion versus Policy Rules in Futures Markets: A Case of the Osaka-Dojima Rice Exchange, 1914-1939

Mikio Ito, Keio University

Kiyotaka Maeda, Keio University

Akihiko Noda, Kyoto Sangyo University

Transactions in securities markets and investment activities in pre-war Japan

Masanobu Mishina, Shimonoseki City University

Financial Arrangements of Small and Medium Enterprises and Regional Capital Market in Pre-war Japan

Kiyotaka Maeda, Keio University

Labour market development and skill-standardization in Modern Japan; Skilled workers in building industries and vocational training

Kentaro Saito, Kyoto Sangyo University

PAPERS – Second Half

Seeing the Light: Structure and Development of the Electricity Market in Colonial Korea

Jinseok Oh, Pai Chai University

Howard Kahm, Yonsei University

A Study on the Establishment and Operation of Incheon Rice Exchange during Colonial Korea under Japanese Rule

Myungsoo Kim, Keimyung University

Construction of Transportation Network and Market Reorganization in Taiwan during Japanese Ruled Period

Lung-Pao Tsai, National Taipei University

030205 Consumers and Retailers in the Countryside - Europe/North America, 18th to Mid-20th Centuries
<http://bit.ly/2MdYAYD>

Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

The history of consumption is by now a well-established field – but one that has privileged certain spaces, time periods or questions and neglected others. Rural consumption (especially in the 19th century) remains relatively understudied, and this despite the fact a large proportion of Europeans and a majority of North Americans lived in rural areas until the early 20th century. The papers in this session address the following questions: 1. Who distributed goods in the countryside during this time period and how? 2. What goods were distributed, how fast did new goods appear on rural markets, and how quickly were they adopted? 3. Who purchased what and what do those consumption patterns tell us about the meaning of goods among rural people?

ORGANIZER(S):

Béatrice Craig, University of Ottawa/departement of history

Jon Stobart, Manchester Metropolitan University

Corinne Marache, University of Bordeaux-Montaigne

Galina Ulyanova, Institute of Russian History, Russian

Academy of Sciences, Moscow

DISCUSSANT(S):

Ellan F. Spero, MIT

PAPERS – First Half

Clothing the countryside: textiles and haberdashery in English village shops, c.1660-1720

Jon Stobart, Manchester Metropolitan University

Foot-soldiers of the Market Economy: Rural Retailers in Northern Sweden 1870-1890

Fredrik Sandgren, Uppsala University

Material culture on Swedish manors. Possessions and purchases on a regulated market, 1730-1850

Göran Ulväng, Uppsala University

PAPERS – Second Half

Rural consumption in Russia in the 19th and early 20th century

Galina Ulianova, Institute of Russian History, Russian

Academy of Sciences, Moscow

The circulation of fashion across cities, countryside and borders in 18th century – New France and New York

Sarah Templier, Johns Hopkins University

Conduits of modernity? Lower Canadian country stores in the first half of the nineteenth-century

Béatrice Craig, University of Ottawa

030206 Demography and Economic Change from Modern Era to Date: An International Comparative Perspective
<http://bit.ly/2MbUlm>

Room 057: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

In the last few decades the risk of an unsustainable explosion of the world population has given way to the fear of a demographic winter, possibly inducing relevant losses in terms of economic and social dynamism. In the most developed countries first, and in many emerging countries then, a situation combining accelerated aging and long-term shrinking of working-age population, an older workforce with obsolete skills, may significantly contribute to lower the paces of productivity growth and innovativeness. The main goal of the Session is to discuss themes related to population structure and its changes – its main driving components as fertility, mortality, life expectancy, and migration – investigating how did they contribute to economic dynamics in the past. This will help to interpret today's prevailing long-term demographic perspectives, to understand their geographical scope and their global implications. *Attending authors.

ORGANIZER(S):

Federico Barbiellini, Amidei, Banca d'Italia
Matteo Gomellini, Banca d'Italia
Faustine Perrin, Lund University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Stephen Broadberry (Chair), Oxford University
Rossella Calvi (Convenor), Rice University
Francesco Cinnirella (Convenor), University of Southern Denmark
Kenda Mutongi (Chair), Williams
Marlous van Waijenburg (Convenor), University of Michigan

PAPERS – First Half

The chronology and the causes of famine in Italy and Europe, ca. 1250–1950

Guido Alfani*, Università Bocconi

The price of demography

Federico Barbiellini Amidei*, Banca d'Italia
Matteo Gomellini*, Banca d'Italia
Paolo Piselli, Banca d'Italia

Age structure and productivity in Italy

Carlo Ciccarelli*, Università di Roma Tor Vergata
Matteo Gomellini*, Banca d'Italia
Paolo Sestito, Banca d'Italia

SES and Fertility in a Global and Historical Perspective. Evidence from Micro-Level Population Data

Martin Dribe*, Lund University
Francesco Scalone, University of Bologna

PAPERS – Second Half

Economic Uncertainty and Fertility Cycles. The Case of the Post WWII Baby Boom

Bastien Chabé-Ferret*, University of Essex
Paula Gobbi, ECARES, Université Libre de Bruxelles and CEPR

Forced Migration and Human Capital Accumulation. Evidence from Post-WWII Population Transfers

Sascha O. Becker*, University of Warwick
Irena Grosfeld, Paris School of Economics, CNRS
Pauline Grosjean, UNSW Business School
Nico Voigtländer, UCLA, NBER, CEPR and CAGE
Ekaterina Zhuravskaya, Paris School of Economics, CEPR and EHESS

Migration, human capital and selection patterns of university scholars in Medieval and Early Modern Europe

David de la Croix*, Université Catholique de Louvain
Frédéric Docquier, Université Catholique de Louvain
Alice Fabre, Aix-Marseille Université
Robert Stelter, Max-Planck-Institut für Demographische Forschung

Forty years of Italian migrations in international comparison (1977–2017), between population aging, North–South divide and labor market tensions in a familistic society

Asher Colombo*, University of Bologna
Gianpiero Dalla-Zuanna*, Università degli Studi di Padova

030207 Economic Interactions between the Baltic Sea Region and Other Parts of the World: Economic Relations from Pre-WWI to the Present

<http://bit.ly/2McUhDo>

Room 085: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

The Baltic Sea Region has long been a hub of international activity and exchange, dating back at least to the medieval Hanseatic League. Today it is seen as one of the most dynamic regions in Europe. However, what were the economic relations and interactions between the Baltic Sea Region countries and other parts of the world? In particular, what were the economic and political interactions of the Baltic Sea Region with countries such as the USA and Russia or other world regions? The session will discuss the economic and political interaction between the Baltic Sea Region and other parts of the world during the decades before WWI, the interwar years, the Soviet period (particularly for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, as well as Poland) and from the collapse of the USSR to the present.

ORGANIZER(S):

Viesturs P. Karnups, University of Latvia

PAPERS – First Half

The banking market of the Baltic Sea regions of the Russian Empire in the 1870s — 1910s: between the West and the East

Sofya Salomatina, Moscow Lomonosov State University

Latvia–USA Economic Relations 1918–1940

Viesturs P. Karnups, University of Latvia

The Impact of the Russian Revolution on the Baltic Sea Trade, 1900–1938

Lars Karlsson, Uppsala University
Peter Hedberg, Uppsala University

A Research on The History of Economic Relationships Between The Baltic Sea Region And Turkey In The Light Of Archival Documents

Ayşe Feyza Şahinkuşu, Bozok University

PAPERS – Second Half

Regional integration in northern Europe: On the role of trade and FDI in the Baltic Sea Region, 1990–2015

Mikael Olsson, Uppsala University
Mikael Lönnborg, Uppsala University

Economic relations between Poland and the United States in the second half of the 20th century

Piotr Franaszek, Jagiellonian University

Swedish Economic Intelligence: The East Economic Bureau during the Cold War

Hans Jörgensen, Umeå Universitet

Economic integration and exchange rate arrangements in the post-soviet period. The Baltic States in comparative perspective

Jonas Ljungberg, Lund University

030208 Energy Efficiency, Economic Growth, and Environment <http://bit.ly/2K6cxOc>

Room 095: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

Energy efficiency is a key concern for both industry and policy-makers. In the last decades, it has been considered the main offsetting factor of rising global energy consumption and CO2 emissions. But its importance has let itself been felt since the beginning of industrialization. Increased energy consumption has led simultaneously to technological breakthroughs, which have improved the efficiency of energy use. Although the effects of energy efficiency have been remarkable throughout modern history, there are surprisingly very few studies made on the different historical paths of energy efficiency taken by different countries. This session aims to tackle the topic of energy efficiency in economic history and its importance to both long-run economic growth and the environment.

ORGANIZER(S):

Mathieu Arnoux, Université Paris-Diderot

Sofia Henriques, Lund University

DISCUSSANT(S):

Mar Rubio-Varas, Universidad Publica de Navarra

PAPERS – First Half

Management of the Vltava hydrosystem in the medieval and modern Kingdom of Bohemia

Sarah Claire, EHESS

Integration in the European Coal Markets 1850–1913

John E. Murray, Rhodes College

Javier Silvestre, University of Zaragoza

Production, prices and technology: a historical analysis of the US coal industry

Mike Matheis, Saint Anselm College

Machinery and horsepower prices, 1850–1913

Cristián Ducoing, Lund University

Managing human energy: consultancy and its application in European mining industry during the interwar period

Francesca Sanna, Paris Diderot

PAPERS – Second Half

The Austrian Pulp and Paper Industries Energy Use in the Context of the European Recovery Program, 1945–1955

Sofie Mittas, Johannes Kepler University Linz

200 years diversifying the energy mix? Diversification paths of the energy baskets of European early comers vs. latecomers

Beatriz Muñoz-Delgado, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid

Mar Rubio-Varas, Universidad Publica de Navarra

Energy, knowledge, and demo-economic development in the long run: a unified growth model

Victor Court, CERES, École Normale Supérieure

Emmanuel Bovari, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

A Historical Cost Benefit Analysis of Technological Revolutions

Roger Fouquet, London School of Economics

030209 Health Inequalities and Urbanization, 17th–20th Centuries <http://bit.ly/2K8u4Wf>

Room 361: Tang Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/TangCtr>

Once deadly places existing only through a constant influx of (more or less) healthy migrants, cities have gradually seen their living standards improved. This phenomenon, however, was far from linear or homogenous and little is known about the way different groups within cities took advantage of improvements in health. This is all the more important as cities were places characterized by large inequalities, that the industrial revolution or the colonization process made even starker. This session explores the various ways in which health inequalities evolved over time. The first part analyses processes of convergence and divergence in mortality over the long run. The second part is more focused on the persistence of health effects over the life cycle, in particular for migrants. * Presenting author.

ORGANIZER(S):

Joseph Ferrie, Northwestern University

Lionel Kesztenbaum, INED and PSE

PAPERS – First Half

Technological Progress and Health Convergence: The Case of Penicillin in Post-War Italy

Marcella Alsan*, Stanford School of Medicine

Vincenzo Atella, University of Rome Tor Vergata

Jay Bhattacharya, Stanford University

Valentina Conti, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations

Iván Mejía-Guevara, Stanford University

Grant Miller, Stanford University

Segregation, City Size, and Public Health in the United States

Brian Beach*, College of William & Mary
John Parman, College of William & Mary
Martin Saavedra, Oberlin College

Sanitary infrastructures and the decline of mortality in Germany, 1877–1913

Daniel Gallardo-Albarrán*, University of Groningen

Intra-Urban Health Disparities: Aging and Survival in the Wards of 19th-Century American Cities

Louis Cain*, Loyola University Chicago and Northwestern University
Sok Chul Hong, Seoul National University

Water on Tap: Constant Water Supply and London's Mortality Decline, 1876–1910

Werner Troelsen, University of Pittsburgh
Nicola Tynan*, Dickinson College
Yuanxiaoyue Yang, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health

PAPERS – Second Half

Social Inequality in Adult Mortality in Swedish Cities during Urbanization: Evidence from Full-Count Micro Census Data

Martin Dribe, Lund University
Björn Eriksson*, Lund University

It's a long walk: Lasting effects of the openings of maternity wards on labour market performance

Volha Lazuka*, Lund University

Unraveling the Social Ecology of Polio

Amarah C. Mauricio, University of California Irvine
Andrew Noymer*, University of California Irvine

Persistence of Natural Disasters on Child Health: Evidence from the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923

Kota Ogasawara*, Chiba University

Internal migrations in urban settings and later-life mortality. The Netherlands, 19th–20th centuries

Dolores Sesma Carlos*, Radboud University

030210 *Inequality in the Global South: Trends, Drivers, and Mechanisms* <http://bit.ly/2MbJbyF>

Room 5: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Recent work has begun to explore long term inequality trends in the Global South (Bertola et al. 2008; Milanovic, Lindert and Williamson 2011; Marette, 2013; Lopez Jerez, 2014; Rodriguez Weber, 2015; Arroyo Abad and Astorga Junquera (2016), Bolt and Hillbom, 2016; Alfani and Tadei, 2017). But much remains to be done before we understand the trends, drivers and mechanisms

of long term inequality in today's developing world. This session aims to act as a stimulus for people to engage in the study of long term inequality in today's developing countries by inviting papers presenting both long term inequality estimates for pre-industrial societies in the Global South and work that explicitly furthers our knowledge on the drivers and mechanisms of early inequality in developing regions.

ORGANIZER(S):

Jutta Bolt, University of Groningen
Ellen Hillbom, Lund University
Federico Tadei, University of Barcelona

PAPERS – First Half

Dividing the spoils of a colonial 'cash crop revolution': income inequality in Uganda, 1900–1970

Michiel de Haas, Wageningen University

Income Inequality under Colonial Rule; Evidence from the French Empire in comparison with the British Empire, French Algeria, Cameroon, Indochina and Tunisia, 1920–1960

Denis Cogneau, Paris School of Economics
Facundo Alvaredo, Paris School of Economics

Inequality and extraction ratios in a slave economy: The case of Cape colony

Calumet Links, Stellenbosch University
Erik Green, Lund University

Inequality in Federation. Long term inequality trends for colonial Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe 1910–1965

Jutta Bolt, University of Groningen
Erik Green, Lund University
Ellen Hillbom, Lund University

PAPERS – Second Half

Economic Inequality in Ghana, 1891–1960

Prince Young Aboagye, Lund University

Functional income distribution in Uruguay by GDP sectors 1908–1963: Winners and losers of the distributional struggle

Sabrina Siniscalchi, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Henry Willebald, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Race, Skill, and Income Inequality in the Colonial Public Sector: British Tanganyika, c. 1920–1960

Sascha Klocke, Lund University

Income Inequality in Colonial Africa: Building Social Tables for Pre-Independence Senegal, Ivory Coast, and Central African Republic

Guido Alfani, Bocconi University, IGIER and Dondena Centre
Federico Tadei, Universitat de Barcelona

030211 Livestock Economy in the Americas: A Transnational Framework <http://bit.ly/2M9Cq0o>

Room I: Samberg Conference Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

In the early 1970s, U.S. historian Manuel Machado Jr. published an article outlining an ambitious agenda for historians: to compile comparative studies of livestock farming in the Americas. Machado contended that the continent's common stock-raising culture could function as a starting point to address economic, political, and social developments among the region's people and institutions. This session proposal is a partial response to Machado's call. We will bring together scholars whose work deals with a diverse array of aspects related to the livestock economy across the Americas, from colonial times to the past century. Presentations will cover topics related to ranching, commercial circuits; the environmental impact of ranching; property rights; meat production; meat supply chains and consumption of animal-derived foods. The panel will highlight current scholarship on a commodity that, while receiving significant domestic attention across the continent, has barely been the focus of systematic research beyond national boundaries.

ORGANIZER(S):

Maria-Aparecida Lopes, California State University, Fresno
Robert W. Wilcox, Northern Kentucky University

Discussant(s):

Maria-Aparecida Lopes, California State University, Fresno

PAPERS – First Half

Crecimiento urbano y consumo: problemas en torno al abasto de carne en la ciudad de México, 1940-1970

Reynaldo de los Reyes Patiño, Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas Mora (Mexico)

Cuban Livestock and the Policies on Animal Protein from Hot Spring to the Special Period, 1943-2000

Reinaldo Funes Monzote, Universidad de La Habana (Cuba)

No Meat for the Masses. A Transnational History of How Salt Meat Vanished from the Carioca Table

Maria-Aparecida Lopes, California State University, Fresno

PAPERS – Second Half

Breeding and Hunting in the Colonial Rio de la Plata's Cattle Farming

María Inés Moraes, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Brazilians and Livestock Production in Northern Uruguay: Production and Market in Mid-19th Century

Carla Menegat, Instituto Federal Sul-rio-grandense

A Peculiar Association: Paraguayan Ranching Development and Neighborly Relations, 1870s-1930s

Robert W. Wilcox, Northern Kentucky University

030212 Long-Term Regional Income Inequality in the Core and the Periphery <http://bit.ly/2M7SQGr>

Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge
Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

In recent years, research on the long-term evolution of regional economies has received special attention, in particular within European countries. New historical regional GDP estimates allow not only for the assessment of the evolution of regional income inequalities within countries but also the study of its determinants. There are deep underlying forces explaining contemporaneous regional inequality. These can be related with initial factor and resource endowments (Heckscher-Ohlin model) and agglomeration economies (New Economic Geography). This session aims to gather together researchers working on Europe and the Americas, with a special focus on Latin America, aiming to offer new evidence of regional GDPs and new analyses of the determinants of long-term regional inequality. This research has the potential to provide a new perspective on the economic history of these areas and to offer new insights on how the above forces interact in core and non-core countries.

ORGANIZER(S):

Marc Badía-Miró, Universitat de Barcelona
Julio Martinez-Galarraga, Universitat de València
Esteban A. Nicolini, Universidad Nacional de Tucumán

PAPERS – First Half

The long-term relationship between economic development and regional inequality: South-West Europe, 1860-2010

Alfonso Díez-Minguela, Universitat de València
Rafael González-Val, Universidad de Zaragoza, IEB
Julio Martinez-Galarraga, Universitat de València
Teresa Sanchis, Universitat de València
Daniel A. Tirado, Universitat de València

Between Malthus and the industrial take-off: regional inequality in Sweden, 1571-1850

Kerstin Enflo, Lund University
Anna Missiaia, Lund University

Divergence in the end? Decomposing income inequality across Italy's regions, 1871-2011

Gabriele Cappelli, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
Emanuele Felice, Università degli Studi "G. D'Annunzio" Chieti-Pescara
Julio Martinez-Galarraga, Universitat de València
Daniel A. Tirado, Universitat de València

Power to the periphery? The failure of regional convergence in Canada, 1890-2006

Chris Minns, London School of Economics
Joan Rosés, London School of Economics

PAPERS – Second Half

Regional GDPs in Bolivia, 1950-2010. A story of non-convergence

José Peres-Cajías, Universidad Católica Boliviana

The evolution of regional inequality in Peru

Bruno Seminario, Universidad del Pacífico

María Alejandra Zegarra, Brown University

Patterns of regional income distribution in Uruguay in the long run, 1870–2008

Adrián Rodríguez Miranda, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Henry Willebald, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Julio Martínez-Galarraga, Universitat de València

Regional GDP of Venezuela in the long run, 1873–2011

Giuseppe De Corso, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano de Bogotá

Regional inequality and sectoral convergence in Argentina between 1895 and 1959

Florencia Aráoz, CIEDH – UNSTA, Argentina

Esteban A. Nicolini, CIEDH – UNSTA, INVECO – UNT, Argentina

Mauricio Talassino, CIEDH – UNSTA, CONICET, Argentina

030213 Real Wages across the Globe: From Antiquity to the Present <http://bit.ly/2M8AZz4>

Room M: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Real wages are a critical measure for human well-being. Over the past 1½ decade, the study of real wages has flourished and much progress has been made in making real wages comparable over time and space. As a result, scholars have been constructing series of wages and prices in order to compute “welfare” or “subsistence” ratios for almost all parts of the globe, and from antiquity to the present. The results of these studies have shed light on important issues in global economic history by comparing living standards within Europe, as well as between Europe and Asia and analysing the development of living standards in various colonial economies. This panel reviews the outcomes of these studies and adds to this with contributions showing newly obtained data on areas previously understudied, on women’s contributions to household income and contributions making methodological innovations.

ORGANIZER(S):

Robert C. Allen, NYU Abu Dhabi

Jan Luiten van Zanden, Utrecht University

Pim de Zwart, Wageningen University

Michalis Moatsos, Utrecht University

Ekaterina Khaustova, Arizona State University

PAPERS – First Half

Real wages across the globe: From antiquity to the present

Robert C. Allen, NYU Abu Dhabi

Michail Moatsos, Utrecht University

Ekaterina Khaustova, Arizona State University

Jan Luiten van Zanden, Utrecht University

Pim de Zwart, Wageningen University

Long-term Changes in Late Imperial China’s Real Wages and GDP Per Capita, 1000–1900: A Reexamination and Reassessment

William Guanglin Liu, Lingnan University

Kaixiang Peng, Henan University

Dwight H. Perkins, Harvard University

Spanish real wages and the Little Divergence in Europe, 1500–1800

Ernesto López Losa, University of the Basque Country

Santiago Piquero Zarauz, University of the Basque Country

Portugal’s rise and fall, 1500–1850: a new analysis using occupational and women’s data

Nuno Palma, University of Manchester and CEPR

Jaime Reis, ICS, University of Lisbon

Real wages, labour conditions and standard of living in Denmark: 1500–1900

Cristina Victoria Radu, University of Southern Denmark

PAPERS – Second Half

Family standards of living in England, 1260–1850

Sara Horrell, Cambridge University

Jane Humphries, Oxford University

Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark

Real Wages in the Middle Ages: Working and Earning in Medieval English Agriculture

Jordan Claridge, London School of Economics

Women’s and men’s income from annual and casual work and how it relates to household-level maintenance: Sweden 1500–1850

Kathryn E. Gary, Lund University

Mats Olsson, Lund University

Household income composition and living standards in the Netherlands, ca. 1910: Building upon Robert Allen’s welfare ratio method

Corinne Boter, Utrecht University

Occupational Wage Differentials and Women’s Wages in Early Modern Vienna

Michael Adelsberger, University of Vienna

030214 Reconsidering the “Small Divergence”: The Role of Social and Economic Institutions in 19th and 20th Centuries Chinese and Japanese Economic Development <http://bit.ly/2Me8XT1>

Room 6: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

The debates that followed the publication of Ken Pomerantz’s Great Divergence often neglected the “small divergence,” reversal of fortunes within the East Asian economic zone—which witnessed the decline of China and the rise of Japan. This session will focus on this small divergence in the latter half of the 19th

and first half of the 20th centuries, reexamining some of the arguments of earlier generations of economic historians that were developed in response to the era of high growth in the Japanese economy, just as contemporary arguments have developed in response to China's rapid rise. Papers in this session will focus on urbanization, merchants, banking, labor management, and land system. Through these case studies, we will explore some of the models pertaining to the long-standing economic institutions in China and then compare them with Japanese institutions. Finally, new interpretations of the small divergence between Japan and China will be presented.

ORGANIZER(S):

Ei Murakami, Kyoto University

Tomoko Shiroyama, The University of Tokyo

DISCUSSANT(S):

Tetsuji Okazaki, The University of Tokyo

R. Bin Wong, University of California, Los Angeles

PAPERS – First Half

*Urbanization in China and Japan before the “small divergence”:
A General Introduction*

Ei Murakami, Kyoto University

*The partnership of the British and Cantonese Transnational
Merchant Diaspora in Modern East Asia and its rivalry with
Japanese capital*

Jin-A Kang, Hanyang University

*OCBC in Singapore and Asian Wartime period – War crisis in
Asia and Struggle for survival of overseas Chinese entrepreneur
in Southeast Asia –*

Jong Ho Kim, Seoul National University

*Labor Management System in Fushun Coal Mines under the
South Manchurian Railway Company*

Yoshinori Kigoshi, Nagoya University

*Labor Management Systems at the Kailuan and Zhongxing Coal
Mines during the 1920s and 1930s*

Yoshia Tomizawa, Shimane University

*Institutional simulacrum: extraterritoriality and land
registration in Republican China*

Kojiro Taguchi, Osaka University

PAPERS – Second Half

Comments

Tetsuji Okazaki, The University of Tokyo

Comments

Roy Bin Wong, University of California, Los Angeles

Discussion

030215 Role of Reinsurance in the Setting of Insurance in the World <http://bit.ly/2McEtka>

Room West: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

Insurers also need protection against risk. That is why reinsurance has developed in last two centuries. At first, it led insurers to reinsure on a mutual basis and Lloyds was the prototype of a market in coinsurance. However, reinsurance is a separate contract between the insurer and the reinsurer. The insurer assumes the entire risk, even in case of failure of the reinsurer. Anyway, to make the development safer, or to minimize risk, reinsurers can reinsure to other companies, which allows an even wider distribution of risks. Like this, the history of insurance industry has developed in a successful way up to today. This session is to analyze this process in several countries with an international perspective.

ORGANIZER(S):

Leonardo Caruana, University of Granada

André Straus, Sorbonne University Paris 1

DISCUSSANT(S):

Mira Wilkins, Florida International University

Hugh Rockoff, Rutgers University

PAPERS – First Half

*Trust, Social Capital and the Rise of ‘Commercialism’ in the
Business of Reinsurance 1870-1939*

Robin Pearson, University of Hall

Reinsurance in America: Regulatory Regimes and Markets

Robert E. Wright, Augustana College-Sioux Falls

Dutch reinsurance and the first wave of globalisation

Ben Gales, University of Groningen

Swedish Reinsurers in the Non-Life Sector

Mikael Lönnborg, Södertörn University in Stockholm

The ups and downs of French reinsurance in the 20th century

André Straus, Sorbonne University Paris 1

PAPERS – Second Half

*Currency constraints, risk spreading regulation and the corporate
demand for reinsurance. A national reinsurance market in the
Spanish Autarky (1940-1959)*

Pablo Gutiérrez, University of Seville

Jerònia Pons, University of Seville

*Role of foreign reinsurance in the setting of insurance in Spain,
1960-2000*

Leonardo Caruana, University of Granada

*German insurance and reinsurance companies under the
Nazi Regime*

Christopher Kopper, Universität Bielefeld

*From public expenditure to reinsurance: government
intervention in rural insurance markets in Mexico 1960-2000*

Gustavo Del Angel, división de Economía del CIDE

*An introduction of life reinsurance into Japan before WWII; A
product or Institution?*

Takau Yoneyama, Hitotsubashi University

030216 Small Change in a Global Context: "Fractional Currencies" or "Minor Coins"?

<http://bit.ly/2K7F1Hn>

Room 133: Building 3

Map: <http://bit.ly/RM133-3>

Our session will proceed in three steps. First, the participants will present their papers. Second, based upon the papers, we will aim at building a common vocabulary and framework on small change. Third, we will try to design what a research project based upon a bottom-up perspective could be.

ORGANIZER(S):

Patrice Baubeau, Université Paris Nanterre

Katerina Brégianni, Academy of Athens

DISCUSSANT(S):

Akinobu Kuroda, Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia, University of Tokyo

PAPERS – First Half

Small change in the Russian Empire in the 18–19th century
Ekaterina Svirina, NRU Higher School of Economics

Fractional money, local coins and parallel currencies: conceptual categorization and historical paradigms from the early 19th century onwards

Catherine Brégianni, Academy of Athens

The pervasiveness of monetary plurality in economic crisis and wars
Georgina M. Gómez, Erasmus University

Small Change in the Latin Monetary Union
Patrice Baubeau, Université Paris Nanterre

PAPERS – Second Half

On the verge of the hyperinflation – Portuguese informal script notes of the IWW and post war years
Rita Martins de Sousa, Universidade de Lisboa

Small Change Counterfeiting and the Borders of Law, Country and Love

Patrice Baubeau, Université Paris Nanterre

General Discussion on Small Currencies

030217 Women's Economic Position in a Globalising World <http://bit.ly/2KffZu3>

Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

Since the 1970s, significant progress has been made in achieving gender equality. Economic development has received substantial attention in explaining this progress, though the link is mediated by institutions and culture. While economic development and institutions have received a great deal of attention as contributing factors, less is known about the relationship between globalisation and the position of women. This gap in our knowledge is significant,

especially historically. The roots of globalisation arguably go back as far as the 16th century. This gives us a long time frame in which to explore how processes of globalisation altered the position of women. This session will bring together researchers working on globalisation and the economic position of women in all periods and regions. Papers will cover the role of women in globalisation, the effect of globalisation on the position of women, as well as the long-term consequences of these changes.

ORGANIZER(S):

Sarah G. Carmichael, Universiteit Utrecht

Auke Rijpma, International Institute of Social History

Selin Dilli, Universiteit Utrecht

PAPERS – First Half

The decline of gender bias in schooling in 20th century Korea
Sun Go, Chung-Ang University

Missionaries, Markets and Marriage: Gender Inequality and Elite Formation in Colonial British Africa

Felix Meier zu Selhausen, University of Sussex

Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark

The women participation in the labor market explained by demographic and social variables: the case of Latin America
Silvana Maubrigades, University of the Republic

SECOND – Half

Discussion

030218 The Logistics of Globalisation in Pre- and Early Industrial Times <http://bit.ly/2MbTKli>

Room T: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

This session addresses the main components of the 'discovery of logistics' during the pre- and early industrial waves of globalisation, such as 1) the development of institutional frameworks for complex international transport operations, 2) the development, use and spread of technical innovations and 3) the emergence of supranational and perhaps even globally operative transportation networks.

ORGANIZER(S):

Werner Scheltjens, University of Leipzig

Markus A. Denzel, University of Leipzig

Jari Ojala, University of Jyväskylä

DISCUSSANT(S):

Werner Scheltjens, University of Leipzig

PAPERS – First Half

Insuring the transport over sea: The Hamburg marine insurance, 1730s to 1850s, as a case study

Markus A. Denzel, University of Leipzig

The advent of steam navigation in Greece in the nineteenth century: a case of innovation or failure?

Apostolos Delis, Institute for Mediterranean Studies/
FORTH

Swedish Trade to the North and Mediterranean Seas in the Early Modern Period, 1721–1815: The Rise and Fall of Swedish 'Bilayer Trade'

Toshiaki Tamaki, Kyoto Sangyo University
Kenji Sakano, Kyoto Sangyo University

Factors of change on common market. The annual fairs network of the Greater Poland in 15th–17th century

Anna Orlowska, Polish Academy of Sciences

PAPERS – Second Half

Tar Trek – A Swedish Monopoly and Finnish Exports

Timo Tiainen, University of Jyväskylä
Jari Ojala, University of Jyväskylä

Factor endowments, ghost acreages and international trade networks: a study of land embodied in Baltic trade, 1750–1850

Dimitrios Theodoridis, Gothenburg University
Klas Rönnbäck, Gothenburg University
Werner Scheltjens, University of Leipzig

Borderland as a local market on its way to become global: 17th century Ingermanland Case

Adrian Selin, Higher School of Economics

The development of the maritime transport system of the northern Black Sea coast, 1770s–1850s

Gelina Harlaftis, Institute for Mediterranean Studies

030219 The Memory of Financial Crises across the Waves of Globalisation <http://bit.ly/2K7RXgB>

Room 4: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

It is usually assumed that financial markets have a short memory: crises are quickly forgotten and excessive risk-taking replaces caution as new business and profit opportunities arise, with the conviction that 'this time is different'. Surprisingly, little attention has been paid to memory in efforts to explain financial crises. This session is a first attempt to reflect on how and by whom financial crises have been remembered, why some have been remembered and others forgotten, and what use has been made of memory, whether for economic or political purposes. These are crucial questions to understand the causes and consequences of financial crises, and more generally how the financial system in which we live has been shaped. The papers in the session will address a broad range of theoretical and methodological issues, in particular the mechanisms of transmission of memory within groups, with cases spanning the three main waves of globalisation.

ORGANIZER(S):

Youssef Cassis, European University Institute
Catherine Schenk, University of Oxford

PAPERS – First Half

British banks and their Aesop's fables: organizational memories of the management of financial crisis

Victoria Barnes, Max Planck Institute for European
Legal History
Lucy Newton, University of Reading

"Unfortunately we are bankrupt". The remembrance of the Greek bankruptcy of 1893 during the World Economic Crisis 2010/11 in Greece and Germany

Korinna Schönhärl, University of Duisburg-Essen

Making Capitalism Respectable after Financial Crisis: The Language of German and American Corporate Governance after 1873

Jeffrey Fear, University of Glasgow

The Memory of Financial Crises: The Great Depression and the Global Financial Crisis of 2008

Youssef Cassis, European University Institute

Memory as Myth. The crises of the pound and the political use of the memory of 1931 in Britain

Giuseppe Telesca, European University Institute

PAPERS – Second Half

To remember or forget – financial crises and regulatory regimes in Sweden

Mats Larsson, Umeå University
Kristina Lilja, Uppsala University

Learning from Crisis in London 1974–1986: from Lifeboat to Big Bang

Catherine Schenk, University of Oxford

The 1987 stock exchange crash: a denied crisis?

Laure Quennouëlle-Corre, CNRS, Paris

The Memory of Deflation: the Japanese Experience in a Global Context

Kazuhiko Yago, Waseda University

The Causes of the Global Financial Crisis of 2008–2009: the official investigations seen as historical document

Carlos Marichal, Colegio di Mexico

030220 **The Most Dramatic Period Globally for the Development of the Human Body: The 20th Century** <http://bit.ly/2K7RpHs>

Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center
Map: <http://bit.ly/StataCtr>

In this session, the development of the human body worldwide during the 20th century will be studied. During the 20th century, height and weight changes were more dramatic than in any other period. Moreover, a large number of important developments affected the human body including, among others, fertility transition, improved knowledge of disease and public wealth, waves of globalization and deglobalization, and the devastation wrought by terrible wars. Civil wars during the later 20th century, for example, had profound effects on the evolution of human stature development in Africa. Another influence was the “Great Levelling” or reduction in inequality within some countries during the early 20th century followed by strongly resurgent inequality at the end of the century. Delays in the diffusion of medical and hygienic technologies, by themselves, created inequalities in health across populations in different parts of the world.

ORGANIZER(S):

Kris Inwood, University of Guelph
Joerg Baten, Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen

DISCUSSANT(S):

Bernard Harris, University of Strathclyde
Kris Inwood, University of Guelph
Joerg Baten, Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen

PAPERS – First Half

The big growth spurt in Extremadura: economic takeoff and physical development in the Southwest of Spain during the 20th century

Antonio M. Linares-Luján, Universidad Extremadura
Francisco M. Parejo-Moruno, Universidad Extramadura

The Roots of Regional Welfare: From Urbanization and Schooling to Portuguese Height Growth, 1924–1950

Adam Brzezinski, Oxford University and Tübingen Universität
Nuno Palma, University of Manchester and CEPR

The long arm of colonialism: origins of ethnic-based health inequality in New Zealand

Kris Inwood, University of Guelph
Les Oxley, University of Waikato
Evan Roberts, University of Minnesota

Neonatal conditions and Maternal transfer of health in early 20th century Barcelona

Gregori Galofré-Vilà, University of Bocconi and University of Oxford
Bernard Harris, Strathclyde University

Multivariate determinants of height in South Korea

Daniel J. Schwekendiek, Sungkyunkwang University

Ethnicity, Region and Nutritional Disparities in China, 1985–2014

Stephen L. Morgan, University of Nottingham/Ningbo

The height of apartheid: white living standards in South Africa before democracy

Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University
Kris Inwood, University of Guelph
Martine Mariotti, Australian National University

Height in twentieth century Chilean men: growth with divergence

Manuel Llorca-Jaña, Universidad de Santiago de Chile
Juan Navarrete-Montalvo, Universidad de Santiago de Chile
Roberto Araya, Universidad de Santiago de Chile
Federico Droller, Universidad de Santiago de Chile

Heights in Brazil 1880s–1930s

Daniel W. Franken, UCLA

PAPERS – Second Half

The assessment of the association between living conditions and trends in generational sexual size dimorphism: the case of 20th-century Europe

Antonio D. Cámara, Universidad Jaen
José Miguel Martínez-Carrión, Universidad Murcia

Height inequality and life expectancy in Africa and Asia from 1820 to 2000

Lisa Martin, Oxford University and Tübingen Universität

Persistence effects of gender inequality until the 20th century

Laura Maravall, Tübingen Universität
Joerg Baten, Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen

Sexual dimorphism in stature as a measure of gender inequality

Richard H. Steckel, The Ohio State University

030221 Trade and Technology within Industries

<http://bit.ly/2MeuQkP>

Room 3: Samberg Conference Center

Map: <http://bit.ly/Samberg6>

How do trade and technological progress interact to generate economic growth and determine the spatial distribution of production? This is a question that lies at the heart of our understanding of globalization, with implications for the ongoing debate over the use of trade and industrial policy. This session brings together papers looking at the relationship between trade and technological progress in a wide set of industries, locations, and time periods. While they are drawn from a variety of empirical settings, the papers in this session are unified by their approach, which involves developing a deep understanding of specific industries. By bringing together detailed studies covering a diverse set of industries, this session can help illuminate common patterns that improve our understanding of the relationship between trade and technology.

ORGANIZER(S):

Carlos Eduardo Hernandez, Universidad de los Andes School of Management

Walker Hanlon, NYU Stern School of Business

DISCUSSANT(S):

Claudia Steinwender, Harvard Business School

Dan Bogart, UC Irvine

Florian Ploeckl, University of Adelaide

Elisabeth Perlman, U.S. Census Bureau

PAPERS – First Half

Turning Points in Leadership: Shipping Technology in the Portuguese and Dutch Merchant Empire

Claudia Rei, University of Warwick

Technology adoption and industrial leadership: How Brewing Moved West in the United States

Carlos Eduardo Hernandez, Universidad de los Andes School of Management

Experimentation in the early U.S. auto industry

Xavier Duran, Universidad de los Andes School of Management

Adrian Matray, Princeton University

Ramana Nanda, Harvard University

The Persistent Effect of Temporary Input Cost Advantages in Shipbuilding

Walker Hanlon, NYU Stern School of Business

PAPERS – Second Half

Trade, technological progress and the localization of world shipping

Stig Tenold, Norwegian School of Economics

The Ties that Bind: Railroad Gauge Standards, Collusion, and Internal Trade in the 19th Century U.S.

Daniel P. Gross, Harvard Business School

Railroads, Technology Adoption, and Modern Economic Development: Evidence from Japan

Junichi Yamasaki, Kobe University

Research Proximity and Productivity: Long-Term Evidence from Agriculture

Alexander Whalley, University of Calgary

Shawn Kantor, Florida State University

Revisiting the Origin of the Skill-Technology Complementarity

Chris Vickers, Auburn University

Nicolas Ziebarth, Auburn University

030222 Why Labour Relations Matter: Global Labour History and New Institutional Economic History

<http://bit.ly/2Mdl1z7>

Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge

Map: <http://bit.ly/BostonCamb>

The New Institutional Economic History has brought the historical and political dimensions back to the economic discipline. But it is confronted with major problems, such as which mechanisms cause extractive institutions and cause their persistence. This panel will reflect on one important factor: the impact of changing labor relations.

ORGANIZER(S):

Marcel van der Linden, International Social History Association

DISCUSSANT(S):

Ulbe Bosma, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

PAPERS

Global Labour History and Rational-choice Institutional Economics: The Potential Benefits of an Unlikely Marriage

Gareth Austin, University of Cambridge

The Importance of History for Contemporary Development Policy

Nathan Nunn, Harvard University

Colonial Institutions and Shifts in Labour Relations

Karin Hofmeester, International Institute of Social History



EBHS 2019



Detroit

Call for Papers

**44th Annual Conference
Detroit, Michigan
June 6 to 8, 2019**

The 44th Economic and Business History Society (EBHS) Annual Conference will be held in Detroit, Michigan. Our general theme is *Manufacturing and the City*. However, individual proposals for presentations on any aspect of economic, social or business history are welcome, as are whole panels. We welcome submissions from graduate students and non-academic affiliates.

Detroit Michigan is uniquely positioned for attendees to experience both past and present relationships between commerce and urban environments. The “Motor City” has been the long-time center of the American auto industry and is presently emerging from bankruptcy as a vibrant city, featuring a revitalized downtown populated by some of the most innovative companies in the United States today. The Conference will be headquartered at the historic Fort Shelby Hotel, opened in 1917, designed by Albert Kahn and restored in 2007.

Proposals should include an abstract of no more than 500 words and contact details. **The deadline for submission of proposals is February 15, 2019.** The Program Chair will send a notification of acceptance of abstracts by March 1, 2019. Proposals may be submitted through the EBHS website at www.ebhsoc.org, by email to ebhs2019@ebhsoc.org.

Please contact Program Chair Jeremy Land jland2@gsu.edu or 2019 President John Moore jmoore1@walshcollege.edu for more information.

EBHS operates a peer-reviewed open access journal, *Essays in Economic and Business History*. Conference and non-conference papers alike may be submitted consideration. Please visit our website, www.ebhsoc.org, to see our editorial board and policies.

We look forward to welcoming you to Detroit, the Motor City!

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MeasuringWorth.com is a website concerned with both the generation and dissemination of knowledge in relation to the measurement of worth. We are particularly interested in how to make meaningful comparisons between different time periods. This site has nine comparators plus data sets, tutorials, and essays. It averages about 100,000 visitors a month.

The data sets are updated regularly when new observations become available and are easily downloaded for your use. There are annual data for the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, and Spain. All the data can be compared graphically.

The relative value comparators for the four countries are the most popular tool on the site accounting for well over half the traffic. They each use five to seven methods to compare the relative value of a monetary amount between any two years for all the years we have data. Two of the comparators work with a historic change in currency – Australia in 1965 and Spain in 1998.

Below is a list of other comparators and the data sets that support them.

OTHER COMPARATORS

Annualized Growth Rate of Various Historical Economic Series

This comparator computes the annualized growth rate between any two years for all the series from the four countries and for gold prices. It is possible to do as many comparisons as you want at the same time.

Computing 'Real Value' Over Time with a Conversion between U.K. Pounds and U.S. Dollars, 1830 to Present

This comparator computes a "real value" of a price or cost measured in British Pounds or U.S. dollars in an initial year and "valued" in the other currency in a desired year.

How Much Would Your U.S. Savings Have Grown?

This calculator computes how much an amount of savings in an initial year grows, depending on the type of financial investment or asset chosen.

Annualized Growth Rate of the DJIA, S&P 500 and NASDAQ in the United States between Any Two Dates

This calculator shows the growth rate between any two days the markets are open between 1885 (when the index was first published) to yesterday. The answer is the daily-compounded annualized growth rate between the two days.

Annual Inflation Rates

Annual inflation rates between any two years, and the annualized rate for the entire range, can be calculated for all four countries.

ANNUAL DATA SETS

United States: real, nominal GDP and population from 1790, wages and prices from 1774, the consumer bundle from 1900, three stock indices from 1871, and interest rates from 1790.

Exchange Rates There are annual exchange rates between the US dollar and 41 other currencies, some starting in 1913.

United Kingdom: real, nominal GDP and population from 1270, earnings and prices from 1209, and interest rates from 1729.

Australia: real, nominal GDP and population from 1789, prices from 1851, wages from 1861 and a stock index from 1875.

Spain: real, nominal GDP, population, prices and wages from 1850.

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XIXth World Economic History Congress 2021 – Paris

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Paris WEHC in 2021 is organized by the École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS – School of Advanced Studies in Social Sciences) in Paris, together with the Association française d'histoire économique (AFHE – French Association for Economic History) and the École d'économie de Paris (PSE – Paris School of Economics). It will be held in a new site dedicated to humanities and social sciences: the Campus Condorcet.

Why Paris? The history of the International Economic History Association (IEHA), has been very much connected to the EHESS through Fernand Braudel who worked closely with Michael Postan. Since then, important developments in economic and social history took place in France and Paris, and nowadays young scholars enter the field, both in economics and in history departments. The connections with social sciences and global history are reshaping methods and issues in economic history.

Where in Paris? In the Campus Condorcet, a flagship project for humanities and social sciences in France and in Europe. It will be ready in 2019. It will gather 11 institutions among which 5 universities, like the Sorbonne and several other institutions. It will host 12 000 students, 4 800 doctoral students, 4 200 academics and 100 research teams. The environment of the Campus Condorcet is highly attractive. It is close to the National Archives, the City of science and Industry, the Air and Space Museum, the City of Cinema. It is located in an industrial territory that has been rehabilitated and is actively studied. It provides a wonderful opportunity to discover the past and present of a territory in transformation. Plenary sessions will take place the wonderful Dock Pullman, listed at industrial heritage, and in the Congress Centre of the world-wide famous City of Sciences and Industry. The City of Sciences and Industry (Universcience) will host a major exhibition on “Industrial Revolutions” (Spring–Summer 2021) in which the EHESS is the leading scientific partner.

How? We will discuss the many ‘Resources’ which are and used to be a stake in economies, societies, cultures and environments. We will consider natural and modified, renewable and non renewable, material, immaterial and energetic resources, their discoveries, exhaustion, recycling, constraints and limits, as well as the role of labor, the institutional and financial dynamics and the involvement of scientific, technical and digital knowledge. A common reflexion on the political economy of resources is required to tackle the challenges of our modern world.

Numerous academic institutions in Paris and in the regions, have a major interest for Paris WEHC, and a series of non-academic organizations also support the congress.

Academic institutions

■ Bernard Maris fellowship ■ École normale supérieure ■ École normale supérieure Paris-Saclay ■ École pratique des hautes études ■ Fondation Maison des sciences de l'Homme ■ GIS Amériques (Institut des Amériques) ■ GIS Asie ■ GIS Histoire et Science de la Mer ■ GIS Moyen Orient et Mondes musulmans ■ INALCO ■ INED ■ Institute of advanced studies (Paris) ■ IRD ■ Laboratory ICT (Paris) ■ Maison des sciences de l'homme Paris Nord ■ Mines ParisTech ■ Paris School of Economics ■ Sciences Po Paris ■ UMR CRH (EHESS) ■ UMR DIAL (IRD-Dauphine) (Paris) ■ UMR IDHES (Paris) ■ UMR FRAMESPA (Toulouse) ■ UMR IRHIS (Lille) ■ UMR LARHRA (Lyon) ■ UMR TELEMME (Aix-Marseille) ■ University Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne ■ University Paris 8 Saint-Denis ■ University Paris 13 Villetaneuse ■ University Paris Dauphine ■ University Paris Diderot ■ University Paris Est Créteil ■ University Paris Lumières ■ University Paris Nanterre ■ University Paris Sciences Lettres ■ Sorbonne University

Non-academic institutions

■ Archives nationales ■ Association française d'économie politique ■ Association française de science économique ■ Bibliothèque nationale de France ■ CNRS-InSHS ■ Comité français des sciences historiques ■ Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques ■ Commission nationale française pour l'UNESCO ■ Communauté d'agglomération Plaine Commune ■ Institut d'histoire de l'aluminium ■ Institut français de la mode ■ Mairie d'Aubervilliers ■ Mairie de Paris ■ Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères ■ Ministère de l'Éducation nationale ■ Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Recherche et de l'Innovation ■ Ministère de l'Économie/IGPDE ■ Région Île-de-France ■ Universcience

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