WEHC 2018 in Boston
Preliminary Program with Papers

Updated: Tuesday, June 19, 2018

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. Please send comments and requests to jeremy.land@wehc2018.org.

Sun Jul 29, 2018

3pm - 7pm

Publisher Exhibit
Where: Boston Marriott Cambridge, 50 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA (map)

WEHC Registration
Where: Boston Marriott Cambridge, 50 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA (map)

Mon Jul 30, 2018

8am - 6pm

WEHC Registration
Where: Boston Marriott Cambridge, 50 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA (map)

9:30am - 11am

WEHC Opening Session and Keynote: Sevket Pamuk
Where: Kresge Auditorium, W16, 48 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA (map)
Welcome: Jeremy Land, Conference Manager, Georgia State University
Keynote: Sevket Pamuk, Ataturk Institute for Modern Turkish History at Bogazici (Bosphorus) University

11am - 11:30am

WEHC Coffee Break

11:30am - 1pm

300101 Defining and measuring entrepreneurship in business history from big data: The England and Wales business population 1851-1911
Where: Room 4: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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 entrepreneurism, gender and family, and geographical clustering through endogenous development or migration.

Organizer(s):
Robert R. J. Bennett, University of Cambridge

Discussant(s):
Leslie L. Hannah, London School of Economics and University of Tokyo

Papers

Entrepreneur characteristics and choices
Bob 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://wehc2018.org/enterprise-forms-in-late-industrializing-countries/
Where: Room 3: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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


Where: Room T: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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


Where: Room M: Samberg Conference Center (map)

Chair: Marjolein t’Hart, University of Amsterdam

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


Where: Room I: Samberg Conference Center (map)
Chair: Stephen N. Broadberry, University of Oxford

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 University

300106 WEHC 20th Century Dissertation Competition Session
Where: Room 5: Samberg Conference Center (map)
Chair: Joerg Baten, Universität Tübingen

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
Where: Concept: Boston Marriot Cambridge (map)
Chair: Paul Hohenberg, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Discussants:
Price Fishback, University of Arizona
Daniel Raff, University of Pennsylvania
Alex Keyssar, Harvard University
Winifred Rothenberg, Tufts University

1pm - 2:30pm
WEHC Lunch Break (delegates on their own)

2:30pm - 6pm

300201 A Long Wave of Globalization: Maize Diffusion in Mediterranean World (XVIth-XVIIIth Centuries)
Where: Room 237: MIT Building 4 (map)
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
Alvaro Aragon Ruano, Basque Country University

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


Where: Room 270: MIT Building 4 (map)

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
Kari 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
Kari 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
Michael de Haas, Wageningen University

Women and Work in Zimbabwe, c. 1800-2000
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
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


Where: Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)

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

Gale 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

Interregional flows of long-term mortgage credit in eighteenth-century Spain. To what extent was the market fragmented?

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
300205 Behind the Iron Curtain: Waves of Globalization in Historiography of Economic History
Where: Room 133, Building 3 (map)
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, Robinson College
Roman Holec, Comenius University

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, Babeș–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)*
Zarko Lazarevich, Institute of Contemporary History, Ljubljana

*Home and Exile Polish Economic Historiography, 1945-1989*
Damian Bębnowski, University of Lodz

Discussant’s comments
Catherine Albrecht, Ohio Northern University

*An Economist between History and Present in Exile*
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

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 1860-2018
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
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 Ruysscher, 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 Ruysscher, 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**

Where: Room 3: Samberg Conference Center  
map

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, London School of Economics  
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

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 Marín, University of Barcelona

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
Where: Room 6: Samberg Conference Center Massachusetts (map)

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 García, 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 Eichi and the Rise of the Capitalist Economy in Northern Japan. A Research Project
Franck Michelin, Teikyo University

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
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, Rissho University
Mary L. 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, Rissho 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 Kakudahama 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, Lund University

Internal migration in 16th-18th century Poland
Mateusz Wyżga, Uniwersytet Pedagogiczny

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

Where: Room 114, Building 56 (map)
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 Lille 3

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

Where: Room West: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 Money in an Economic Sphere: A view of hard work transitions from multiple to 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
Where: Room 085: Tang Center (map)

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 Occupationnal 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
- Rinchana Mirza, Université de Namur

*Pre-colonial Religious Institutions and Development: Evidence through a Military Coup*
- Adeel Malik, University of Oxford
- Rinchana 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


Where: Room 4: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 Canaria
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 Leticia 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 DeutschesKohlen-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
Where: Room 057: Tang Center (map)

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

*State Capacity, Local Governance and Development: Historical Evidence from Southwest China*
- Nan Li, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics
- Youhong Lin, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

**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**

Where: Room 2: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 Murphy, University of Hertfordshire
Inger Leemans, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Discussant(s):
Karel Davids, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Papers – First half
Intrinsick 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

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 Millenia of Data

Where: Room 151: Tang Center (map)

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 understanding 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
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**

Where: Room 361: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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
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 Universita 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
The Middle East and the Great Divergence
Where: Room 5: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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? 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
Jörg Baten, Universität Tübingen

Papers – Second Half

Comparative Development in the Middle East
Metin Cosgel, University of Connecticut
Sadullah Yildirim, University of Connecticut

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

The Historical Dynamics of Industrialization: A Regional Interpretation, c. 1800-Present
Where: Room M: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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 N. 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, Ohio University

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 Wallis, London School of Economics

300221 The Webs of Shadow: Financial Networks during the First Globalization
Where: Room 160, Building 16 (map)
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
- Ugolini Stefano, 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
- Schisani Maria Carmela, University of Naples “Federico II”
- Balletta Luigi, University of Naples “Federico II”
- Giordano Giuseppe, University of Salerno
- Ragozini Giancarlo, University of Naples “Federico II”
- Vitale Maria Prosperina, 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
6pm - 8pm

WEHC Opening Reception
Where: Boston Marriott Cambridge, 50 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA (map)

Tue Jul 31, 2018

8am - 6pm

WEHC Registration
Where: Boston Marriott Cambridge, 50 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA (map)

9am - 12:30pm

310101 Accounting for Growth in Global Economic History
Where: Room 4: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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
A Long-run Growth Accounting of the Korean Economy with Physical and Human Capital
Hak K. Pyo, Seoul National University

Structural Change, Capital Deepening, and TFP Growth in Japan: 1885-1970
Kyoji Fukao, Hitotsubashi University
Tatsuji Makino, Hitotsubashi University
Tokihiro 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 X. Wu, Hitotsubashi University

Economic Growth in India during 1950-2011: Nehruvian Era to Globalized India
K.L. Krishna, Dehli 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

Growth under Socialism: Returns to scale and equipment investment
Tamás Vonyó, Bocconi University

Accounting for growth in the Soviet Union and the Union republics in 1950-1990
Ilya Voskoboynikov, National Research University Higher School of Economics

310102 Agricultural Efficiency in the Great Specialization
Where: Room 6: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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 R. 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 R. Sharp, University of Southern Denmark

Risk management in traditional agriculture: intercropping in Italian wine-growing
Giovanni Federico, University of Pisa
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
Where: Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)
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 the Merchandises of the Waves of Globalization (17th-20th Centuries)
Where: Room T: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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

Market entry and sector spillovers Italian exports from unification to WWI 1861-1913
Jacopo Timini, Banco de España

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 Altmeppen, 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-Marin, 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 Persepctives

Where: Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)

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

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
Where: Room East: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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 Furio, University of Valencia
    Phillip R. Schofield, Aberystwyth University

Discussant(s):
    Antoni Furio, University of Valencia
    Phillip 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, University of Tel Aviv

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
    Phillip R. Schofield, Aberystwyth University

10108 Globalization, Inequality, and Long-Term Development in Southeast Asia
Where: Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)

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 Robinson, University of Chicago

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

Thanapat Chankrajong, 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**


Where: Room 145: Tang Center (map)

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

**Discussant(s):**

Vicent Bignon, Banque de France
Rui Esteves, University of Oxford
Nuno Palma, University of Manchester
Andrea Papadia, London School of Economics
Alba R. Marin, 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 Pedro Esteves, University of Oxford
Peter 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 Garcia-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 and in England and Wales
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
Where: Room M: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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
Daniel Wadhwani, 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 Entrepreneurship
R. Daniel Wadhwani, University of the Pacific
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, Stellenboasch 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 Fibaek, 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, Stellenboasch University
Erik Green, Lund University

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

Where: Room I: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 H. 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

Sergio 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


Where: Room 149: Tang Center (map)

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
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 postwar France, between macroeconomic policy and working class households’ precariouslyness*
- 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, Havard 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
Where: Room 5; Samberg Conference Center (map)
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 (中国地方志), 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

A Study on Consumption of European Red Wine and Wine Glasses in China (1680-1840)
Lei Jin, GECEM Project / Universidad Pablo de Olavide

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

Global merchants networks and institutions of inter-colonial trade: South Améríca, Atlantic and Indian Ocean commerce 1760-1800
Zacarias Moutoukias, Université de Paris Diderot

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

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
The Formation of the Wage in an Early Modern Global Context
Where: Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)
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

The Impact of Globalization on the Rise of Mass Schooling
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 Autonoma de Barclona
- Sun Go, Chung-Ang University

**Discussant(s):**
- Latika Chaudary, 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 Pubic Education in the mid-19th century U.S.A.*
- 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 Autonoma de Barclona
- 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**


Where: Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)

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 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
Where: Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)

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
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 Gragnolati, 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
Where: Room 361: Tang Center (map)
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 Aschach 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 Wathley, 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**

Where: Room 372: Tang Center (map)

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 factoral 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
Where: Room 085: Tang Center (map)

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

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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, UCLA

310123 WEHC Poster Session 1

Pre- and Early Modern Poster Competition
http://wehc2018.org/pre-and-early-modern-poster-competition/
Where: Boston Marriott Cambridge, 50 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA (map)

Posters
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
Maria 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 Impact of Public Banking on Municipal Public Debt in Barcelona in the Long Sixteenth Century (1479–1609)
Jacopo Sartori, University of Cambridge

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

19th Century Poster Competition
http://wehc2018.org/19th-century-poster-competition/
Where: Boston Marriott Cambridge, 50 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA (map)
Posters

*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, 1888-190*
  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

  Moe Takahashi, Keio University

*Railways, Land Tenure and Rural India*
  Vigyan D. Ratnou, University of York

*Sharīa under the English Legal System in British India*
  Muhammad Z. Abbasi, American University in Cairo

*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

Where: Boston Marriott Cambridge, 50 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA (map)

Posters

*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 Patriliny 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 C. Román, Universidad de la República

Zhaojin Zeng, University of Texas at Austin
Freeze the Market: Innovation and Competition in the US Meat Packing Industry, 1880-1920
Jingyi Huang, UCLA
The Fall of World Trade, 1925 - 1936
Marc Adam, Freie Universittät 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

12:30pm - 1:30pm
WEHC Lunch Break (delegates on their own)

1:30pm - 5pm

310201 Applied Microhistory: Theoretical, Ethical, and Methodological Issues
Where: Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)

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’ Foscar 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 Arslantas, 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
Where: Room 145: Tang Center (map)

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

The Changing Anatomy of Power in Ottoman Istanbul, 1600-1850
Aslı 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

310203 Distinctive and Interlinked: Chinese Money and Finance under Globalization from Historic Perspectives
Where: Room 149: Tang Center (map)

From a historic comparative perspective, this panel will discuss three issues as follow: ⑴ 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. ⑵ 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. ⑶ 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
Where: Room 6: Samberg Conference Center Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Chang Building, 50 Memorial Dr, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA (map)

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 Laudares, 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

Get Your Kicks on Route 66: Automobile Diffusion and Road Development in the United States in the Early 20th Century
Price Fishback, University of Arizona
Hoa Nguyen, Allegheny College
Paul Rhode, University of Michigan

Does connectivity promote knowledge diffusion? Evidence from the evolution of Swedish railroad
C. Jara-Figueroa, MIT Media Lab
A. L. Cermeño, 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

Where: Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)

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, IRISSO

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 and beyond
Katerina Bregianni, 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

Italy’s Mediobanca. Merchant Banking, International Development and Transatlantic Financial Networks in the Bretton Woods Era
Giovanni Farese, Università Europea di Roma

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

Where: Room T: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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

Giveaway Daughter and Mother’s Attachment: A Test of Hrdy’s Mother Nature Hypothesis in Colonial Taiwan
Wen Shan Yang, Academia Sinica
Chun Hao Li, Yuan Ze 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

Adoption in Early Modern Japan: Evidence from Population Registration Microdata, 1708-1870
Satomi Kurosu, Reitaku University
Hao Dong, Princeton University

Papers – Second Half

Sharing Fortune and Sons: Socio-economic Strategy of Family in the 17-19th centuries Korea
Sangwoo Han, Sungkyunkwan University
Byunggiu Son, Sungkyunkwan University

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

Where: Room 4: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 A. 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

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 G. 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

310208 Globalization and Inequality: The Importance of Nominal Income Series for Understanding Long-Term Global Development

Where: Room 5: Samberg Conference Center Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Chang Building, 50 Memorial Dr, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA (map)

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, 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

310209 Historical Economic Development through Russian and Soviet Lenses
Where: Room M: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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, NYU-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
Theocaris Grigoriadis, Free University of Berlin
Marvin Suesse, Trinity College Dublin
310210 Illicit Behavior and Economic Development (18th-21st Centuries)

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):
Beatrice 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
PRESIDENTIAL SESSION: Industrialization and Income Distribution around the World: A Historical and Comparative Perspective


Where: Room I: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 Bertola, 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

Merchants, Markets, and Commercial Taxes: State Institutions and Local Practices in Late Imperial and Modern China


Where: Room 372: Tang Center (map)

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, UCLA
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
Where: Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)

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
Where: Room 151: Tang Center (map)

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
Stelios Michalopoulos, Brown University
Sascha 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 Gebresilasse, Boston University

Ancestral Characteristics of Modern Populations
Paola Giuliano, UCLA
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**


Where: Room West: Samberg Conference (map)

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
Where: Room 085: Tang Center (map)

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, Universite' de Rouen

Central banking and price stability in Ricardo
  Lilia Costabile, University of Naples, Federico II

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
Where: Room 057: Tang Center (map)

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

Wilhelm 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 Metzer, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

The Political Economy of Inequality - Evidence from German Regional Panel Data
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
Where: Room 3: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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
Where: Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)

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-Leighod, 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
Amelia Polonia, 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 Ciriacono, University of Padova

The First Global Age: Korean Perspectives, 1400-1600 Rethinking of Cartalism and Metalism 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 Indusstan’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
Where: Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)

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 we 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, Binghampton 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
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 Ibourk, 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
Where: Ray and Room 144: Maria Stata Center (map)
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

**5:30pm - 7pm**

*Keynote Lecture: Dr. Thomas Piketty (Paris School of Economics and EHESS)*  
Where: Kresge Auditorium, W16, 48 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA (map)

**7:30pm - 9pm**

*Fogg Art Museum Reception (Harvard University)*  
Where: Harvard Art Museums, 32 Quincy St, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA (map)

*Graduate Student Reception*  
Where: Samberg Conference Center, MIT (map)
Wed Aug 1, 2018

8am - 6pm

WEHC Registration
Where: Boston Marriott Cambridge, 50 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA (map)

9am - 12:30pm

010101 At the Origins of Welfare: Institutions and Practices of Social Assistance in Europe (14th-19th Centuries)
Where: Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)
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 - Canada

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?
Centennial Enterprises as Sources of Innovation in Emerging Economies


Where: Room 6: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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):
- Michael Yuan, Roger Williams
- 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

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

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, The University of Tokyo

Papers – Second Half

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

Zhaojin Zeng, University of Texas at Austin

Entrepreneurship and successful family businesses in emerging economies of the world. The cases of Hutchinson Whampoa (Hong Kong-China), Grupo Carso (Mexico) and Pao de Açucar (Brazil)
Paloma Fernández Pérez, Universitat de Barcelona

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
Where: Room 361: Tang Center (map)

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, Yıldırım Beyazıt University
The Role of Ottoman Cash Waqfs on Capital Accumulation: A Comparative Study from History to Today
Cem Korkut, Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University

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 University

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

Where: Room 3: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 Pilosoff, Free State University
Erik Green, Lund University

Changes in Occupational Structures in Zambia, c.1930-2010
Duncan Money, Free State University
Rory Pilosoff, Free State University

Changes in the Occupational Structures in Malawi, c.1930-2010: A Story of Structural Continuity?
Erik Green, Lund University
Rory Pilossof, Free State University
Wapulumuka Mulwafu

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
Where: Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)

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 Universität 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 Lourdusamy, 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

*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

Where: Room West: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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, MIT

Papers – First Half

*Negative Shocks and Mass Persecutions- Evidence from the Black Death*
- Mark Koyama, George Mason University
- Remi Jebwab, 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 Becker, Warwick University

*The Last Yugoslavs- Ethnic Diversity, National Identity, and Civil War*
- Leonard Kukic, Universidad Carlos III Madrid
Papers – Second Half

Andrea Papadia, European University Institute

On the Transmission of Ethnic Identity
Stelios Michalopoulos, Brown University, NBER and CEPR
Matteo Iudice

Social Structure and Conflict- Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa
Jacob Moscona
Nathan Nunn
James A. Robinson

010107 Factor Costs in the Expansion of Pre-Modern Ocean Shipping: Labor, Capital, and Knowledge Transfer, 1300-1700
Where: Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)
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, Univ. of British Columbia

Discussant(s):

Papers – First Half

Factor mobilization in shipbuilding from the high middle ages to 1700
Richard W. Unger, University of British Columbia

Cost factors as drivers in Scandinavian shipbuilding 1200-1600 – indications in the archaeological evidence
Jan Bill, University of Oslo

Ships in medieval Valencia-between local construction and the acquisition of foreign resources
David Igual Luis, University of Castilla-La Mancha

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

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
Shipping and empire building - the naval logistics of Portuguese overseas expansion, 15th to 16th centuries
Amélia Polónia, University of Porto/ CITCEM

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 Zijdeman, 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
Where: Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)

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

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 Liebald, 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 Bicy-cle Mania
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

Papers – Second Half

La bourse, les banques et l’or: Johannesburg’s French Connection and the Paris Krach of 1895
Mariusz Lukasiewicz, University of Leipzig

Foreclosed Real Estate and the Supply of Mortgage Credit by Building and Loans during the 1930s
Price Fishback, Price Fishback
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 Liebald, Goethe University Frankfurt
Uwe Walz, Goethe Universität Frankfurt

010109 Global Copper: Mining, Smelting, Minting, and Manufacturing from the Baroque to the Modern

Where: Room 231: MIT Building 4 (map)
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)
Cao Jin, Beijing 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 Jana, 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

Where: Room M: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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, Tokyo Institute of Technology

Poverty or privacy. Household strategies for coping with short-term variations in male incomes in early twentieth century Sweden
   Malin Nilsson, University of Gothenburg
   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-Barroso, University of Barcelona
Concepción Patxot-Cardoner, University of Barcelona
Guadalupe Souto-Nieves, Autonomous 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

010111 International Credit and Institutional Transfers in the Long 19th Century
Where: Room T: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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

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
Magdalena 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 Chatziioannou, 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 (Düyûn-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-Loi, École Normale Supérieure

Sinews of empire? The Crown Agents and African government debt under colonial rule
Leigh Gardner, London School of Economics and Political Sciences

Stefan Link, Dartmouth College

010112 International Cartels in the 19th and 20th Centuries: National Perspective
Where: Room 4: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 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 P. 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, Padua University

Resisting the "International Coal Cartel": The German Coal Syndicate, the British competitor, and the German government in the interwar period
   Eva-Maria Roelevink, Ruhr-Universität Bochum

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 1943-1947
   Holm Leonard, Universität Hildesheim,

   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
Where: Room 057: Tang Center (map)

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


*Where:* Room 095: Tang Center ([map](map))

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 pecuniæ parit. Accounting and the making of financial markets in the Early Modern Age_
Nadia Matringe, London School of Economics

_International warfare and the French monetary geography under Louis XIV, 1689-1715._
Joel Felix, Reading University

_The Birth of National Banks and regional credit performance: evidence from North-western Spain 1782-1808_
Francisco Cebrero Ares, Facultade de Historia Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

_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.
Where: Room 085: Tang Center (map)

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, Paris School of Economics

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
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, UC Davis

010116 Preindustrial Inequality: Europe, Asia, and the Americas Compared
Where: Room 5: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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, UC Davis

Discussant(s):
Peter Lindert, UC 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 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
Hector Garcia Montero, Universidad Pública de Navarra

Wealth in Swedish cities, 1650 and 1700
Mats Olsson, Lund University
Patrick Svensson, Lund University

The Social Implications of Sugar: Living Costs, Real Incomes and Inequality in Colonial Jamaica
Jeff Williamson, Harvard University
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
Alpay Filiztekin, Özyegin University
Sevket Pamuk, Bogaziçi University Istanbul

Inequality in Eastern Japan, 1650–1870
Fabian Drixler, Yale University

010117 Re-Evaluating the Pre-Industrial European Warfare State
http://wehc2018.org/re-evaluating-the-pre-industrial-european-warfare-state/
Where: Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)

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 military in the last 500 years or so. He posits that the 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
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
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, University of Connecticut

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, UCLA

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, University of Amsterdam

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 Becker, University of Warwick
Andreas Ferrara, University of Warwick
Eric Melander, University of Warwick
Luigi Pascali, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Where: Room I: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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
  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


Where: Room 163: MIT Building 4 ([map](http://wehc2018.org/map))

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 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_
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 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 Mussachio, 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)**
Where: Room 237: MIT Building 4 (map)
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

Trade Policy and Diverse Paths of Globalization: Tariffs, Market Integration, and Political Economy in Europe, America, and Asia, 1870-1939

Where: Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)

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
Florian Ploeckl, The University of Adelaide
Alexander J. Green, London School of Economics and Political Science

Papers – First Half

Upstart Industrialization and Exports: Evidence from Japan, 1880-1910
Christopher M. Meissner, University of California, Davis
John P. Tang, Australian National University

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 Alejandro Peres-Cajías, Universitat de Barcelona
Agustina Rayes, National Council of Scientific and Technical Researchers, Argentina

**Papers – Second Half**

Toshiki Kawashima, University of Pennslyvania

*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 Varian, Swansea University

**12:30pm - 1:30pm**

WEHC Lunch Break (delegates on their own)

**1:30pm - 5pm**

**010201 Beyond GDP: Sustainable and Unsustainable Development in the Long Run**

Where: Room 6: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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, Lunds Universitet
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, Independent scholar
Carolina Román, IECON, FCEA, Universidad de la República, Uruguay
Henry Willebald, IECON, FCEA, 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*
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

Gareth Austin, Cambridge University
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

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?
Where: Room 3: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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

Labor Productivity Heterogeneity Across Industries: Brazil and Sweden, 1950-2009
Dante Aldrighi, Universidade de Sao Paulo
Renato Colistete, Universidade de Sao Paulo
Svante Prado, University of Gothenburg

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
Papers – Second 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

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. Cáreres, Universidad Católica Andres 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
Where: Room 5: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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, U. Los Andes
Vincent Bignon, Bank of France
Anders Ögren, Lund U.
Masato Shizume, Waseda U.

Papers – First Half

Three Early Crises
François R. Velde, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

Monetary Policy Regime Changes: Political Economy and Distributional Efects
Pamfili Antipa, Bank of France

Censored Success: How to Prevent a Banking Panic, the Barings Crisis of 1890 Revisited
Eugene N. White, Rutgers U.

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 U.

Surviving Paper Money: The Transition from Free-Banking to a Modern Central Bank in Colombia (1880-1922)
Andrés Álvarez, U. 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 U.

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, U. 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 U.

A Debate on the Monetary Reform during the Late 19th Century in Japan
Masato Shizume, Waseda U.

Transformation of Currency Systems and Role of Banknotes: Case Study of the Activities of British Banks in Siam, 1888-1913
Takeshi Nishimura, Kansai U.

Regional Credit Money and Banknote Issuance Agency System: Chinese Free Banking in the interwar period Reconsidered
Hiroaki Morota, Yamagata U.

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 U.

Issuing Money: Theory and History
Stefano Ugolini, Sciences Po Toulouse

010205 Entrepreneurs and their Endeavors from 1300 to 1900: Innovations in Products, Processes, and Markets

Where: Room 4: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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
  Daniel Wadhwani, University of the Pacific

Discussant(s):
  Daniel Wadhwani, 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

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
  Vicky 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


Where: Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)

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, CABEI 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
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 de los Andes

*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
Sarah Babb, Boston College

*Exploring the EBRD and EIB relationship.* Clifton, Diaz-Fuentes and Gomez
Judith Clifton, University of Cantabria
Daniel Diaz 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

Where: Room M: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 Gary, Lund University
- Christian 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 Sinding Bentzen, University of Copenhagen

*Tordesillas, Slavery and the Origins of Brazilian Inequality*
- Humberto Laudares, 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
- 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
On the Right Track: Railroads, Mobility and Innovation During Two Centuries
Thor Berger, Lund University
David 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
Where: Room T: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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 Erickson, Cambridge University
Ariadne Schmidt

The ordering of real labor- open households, individuals, and intermediaries
Institutional Change and Chinese Enterprises across the 1949 and 1978 Divides


Where: Room 231: MIT Building 4 (map)

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 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

Where: Room I: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 Europe 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
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
Jose Joaquín García Gómez

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
Resilience in Regional Economic Systems

Where: Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)

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

Seafaring Lives in Transition: Mediterranean Maritime Labour and Shipping during Globalization, 1850-1920

Where: Room 095: Tang Center (map)
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

Where: Room 085: Tang Center (map)

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
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

Welfare costs of business cycles and climate anomalies in developing economies. Evidence from Japan (1872-1917)
Jean-Pascal Bassino, The University of Lyon

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

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
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 scholars 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 A. 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

010216 The Big Data Revolution in Economic History
Where: Room 270: MIT Building 4 (map)

010217 The Emergence of Corporate Governance in Big Business, 19th-20th Centuries
Where: Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)

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
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

- *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

010219 The Role of Economic Shrinking for Long Term Economic Performance and Catching Up Dynamics
Where: Room 237: MIT Building 4 (map)

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 Joseph 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

Papers – Second Half
Vietnam: The Economic Phoenix of Asia?
  Montserrat Lopez Jerez

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
Where: Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)

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 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
Where: Room 160: Building 16 (map)

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 P. 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
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 Honoswetz, 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 Crowley, Wuhan University

5:30pm - 7pm

010301 WEHC Poster Session 2
See Poster Session 1 on page 44.
Where: Boston Marriott Cambridge, 50 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA (map)

7:30pm - 9pm

New American Mandolin Ensemble Concert
Where: Kresge Auditorium, W16, 48 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA (map)

Thu Aug 2, 2018

8am - 6pm

WEHC Registration
Where: Boston Marriott Cambridge, 50 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA (map)

9am - 12:30pm

020101 Banks and Capital Markets: Engines of Growth or Societal Destabilizers?
Where: Room 085: Tang Center (map)
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
Matt 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
Yuheng Zhao, Boston University

Going Dutch: Exchange Rates, Capital Mobility and Monetary Policy in the Netherlands during the Interwar Gold Standard
Chris 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 Lyons, Trinity College Dublin
Kevin O’Rourke, Oxford

020102 Branding Through History
http://wehc2018.org/branding-through-history/
Where: Room 395: Tang Center (map) (a 90 minute panel)
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**

Where: Room 095: Tang Center (map)

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*
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
Deciphering the Economy: Numbers and their Rationalities in the Longue Duree, 12th-19th Centuries


Where: Room West: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 T. 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

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 Sidney

Closing Comments
Cheryl S. McWatters, University of Ottawa

020106 From Pre-Modern to Modern Economic Growth in Europe and Asia
Where: Room 4: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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

Jane Humphries, University of Oxford
Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark

Capital and British Economic Growth, 1270-1870
Stephen Broadberry, University of Oxford
Sandra de Pleijt, Utrecht University

Papers – Second Half

Does Geography Determine Industrialization? Evidence from India
Paola Giuliano
Bishnupriya Gupta, University of Warwick
Nico Voigtländer

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
Tokihioko Settsu, Musashi University
Kyoji Fukao, Hitotsubashi University
Jean-Pascal Bassino, IAO, ENS de Lyon
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
Geoff 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

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, Universite 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’

Where: Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)

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


Where: Room 237: MIT Building 4 (map)

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


Where: Room 057: Tang Center (map)

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 Gotô 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


Where: Room 3: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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

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 D. Triner, Rutgers University

Papers – Second Half

A Portuguese twist? Sovereign debt management in an emerging country, 1869-1890
- Rui Esteves, University of Oxford

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
Port Cities, Empires, and Global Maritime Trade in the 18th and 19th Centuries: Connections and Comparisons


Where: Room 6: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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

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

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
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, 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
Moramay López Alonso
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

Real wages and cost of living in farmer Pampas (Santa Fe, Argentina, 1857-1904)
Juan Luis Martirén, Instituto Ravignani UBA/CONICET

History Revenge: Discussing Living Standards in Global Comparison. The case of Rio de la Plata, 1700-1850
Carina Frid
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 in Latin America circa 1890-1940
Luis Bértola, UdelaR
Carolina Román, UdelaR & Universitat de Barcelona

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 Reyres 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, Universidad 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. Câmara, Universidad de Jaen
José M. Martínez-Carrilón, Universidad de Murcia
Javier Puche, Universidad de Zaragoza
Josep-M 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
Amilcar Challú, Bowling Green State University
Ricardo Salvatore, UTDT
At the heart of economic history is the question of 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

**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
Where: Room M: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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, UCLA

Institutional Survival and Abolition of Ottoman State Confiscations in the Long-Eighteenth Century, 1695-1839
Yasin Arslantaş, LSE and Anadolu University

Where: Room I: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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):
Ivan Valdez-Bubnov, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Sergio Solbes Ferri, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
Pepijn Brandon, Universiteit Amsterdam

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 Arsenals 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, Univesidad 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 Felix, University of Reading

Ejército vs Armada. La lucha por los recursos en el ámbito circuncaribe durante el siglo XVIII
José Manuel Serrano-Sánchez, 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, Ludwing-Maximilians-Universität München

The Construction of the Spanish Pacific Galleons. The Transfer of European Shipbuilders from Europe and America to Asia. XVIth and XVIII Centuries
Iván Valdez-Bubnov, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Formation and Manage ment of Principal Monopolies for the provisión 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
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

Discussant(s):

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

- 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, Universite Paris 1 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
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, U 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, U of Applied Sciences, Warburg

Papers – Second Half

The Use of Money in Japan in light of Space and Anonymity
Masato Shizume, Waseda

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, Bologna
The institutionalisation of currency circuits in Argentina (1998-2005)
Georgina Gomez

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
Where: Room 270: MIT Building 4 (map)
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 Ginalski, University of Lausanne
Thomas David, University of Lausanne

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 milieux and the European commodity market during the 1970s
Marco Bertilorenzi, Paris l Panthéon Sorbonne

The Disappearance of the Ford IPO Syndicate of 1956 & The Diversification of American Finance
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
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
12:30pm - 1:30pm

WEHC Lunch Break (delegates on their own)

1:30pm - 5pm

020201 Communications and Globalization since 1850: Nations, Empires, Firms
http://wehc2018.org/communications-and-globalization-since-1850-nations-empires-firms/

Where: Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)

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. Muller, 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
    Christian Henrich-Franke
    Léonard Laborie, CNRS
    Guido Thiemeyer

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
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 slaved-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 G. Daudin, Université Paris-Dauphine
Pepijn Brandon, VU University Amsterdam/ IISH

Papers
Challenges in estimating slave-based economy of Portugal
Filipa Ribeira 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 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
Experience and Expectations in the Age of Globalization

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 Nützenadel, Humboldt University, Berlin
Jochen Streb, University of Mannheim
Mark Jakob, Humboldt University, Berlin
Sebastian Schöttler, 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

Coping with the Unknown Consumer. Marketing Research and Corporate Decision Making in West Germany and the United States, 1950-1980
Ingo Koehler, Georg August University

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
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
Female Entrepreneurs around the World: Property Rights and Ownership, 17th-20th Centuries


Where: Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)

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/UNL Pam-Argentina and Universidad de Los Andres

- Stefanie van de Kerkhof, University of Mannheim

Global Contacts, Numeracy, and Human Capital: The Effects of Trade and Migration


Where: Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)
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

Discussant(s):

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
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 Andrés
- 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 Rosado Gambi, 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
Where: Room 270: MIT Building 4 (map)

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
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
Ewout Frankema, Wageningen University
Labor coercion and colonial public expenditure: the night-watchman state revisited?
Marlous van Waijenburg, Northwestern University

Papers – Second Half

State Capacity and Public Finance in the former French Empire 1830-1970
Denis Cogneau, aris School of Economics
Yannick Dupraz, Warwick University
Sandrine Mesplé-Somps

The Fiscal State in Africa: State Capacity and Development in the Long Run, 1890-2010
Thilo Albers
Morten Jerven, Norwegian University of Life Sciences & Simon Fraser University
Marvin Suesse

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

020209 In Search of European Capitalism
Where: Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)
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, University Bocconi

Discussant(s):
Youssef Cassis, European University Institute

Papers – First Half

Pillars and Waves: In Search of European Capitalism
Franco Amatori, University Bocconi Mila

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
Andrea Colli, University Bocconi Milan

Workers’ Movement
Stefano Mussso, 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

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
Where: Room 160: Building 16 (map)
This workshop will show approaches to heterogeneous data types or sources. The data can include images, maps, category systems, and relations in networks. Demonstrations will show interactivity, visualizations, and the data-science mode of curating data, not testing a hypothesis. Following brief presentations, we will join breakout groups clustered thematically (GIS, networks, wikis etc.) for focused discussion.

Organizer(s):
Ellan F. Spero, École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL)
Richard L. Zijdeman, International Institute of Social History and University of Stirling

Discussant(s):
Ellan F. Spero, École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL)

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

A Quick Network Approach to Historical Data
Aleksandra Dul, Jagiellonian University

Datalegend: converting and linking statistical datasets to a cloud of interconnected historical datasets
Auke Rijpma, Utrecht University
Ruben Schalk, Utrecht University
Richard Zijdeman, International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam

The Web GIS of Rome in the 18th and 19th centuries
Keti Lelo, Università Roma Tre

CHIA’s World-Historical Dataverse: A Historical Repository
Patrick Manning, University of Pittsburgh

Making Social Science More Reproducible by Encapsulating Access to Linked Data
Richard Zijdeman, International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam
Albert Meroño-Peñuela
Ashkan Ashkpour
Rinke Hoekstra

Linking records of early aeronautics and aviation across data sets

ArcGIS and Lisbon’s Shipping Networks from a fiscal perspective during the Napoleonic conflicts
Rodrigo da Costa Dominguez, CICS.NOVA, U of Minho; CITCEM U of Porto
Maria Cristina Moreira, CICS.NOVA, U of Minho; EEG, U of Minho

Interactive Educational Resources for British Economic History 1600-2011
Leigh Shaw-Taylor, University of Cambridge

Papers – Second Half

Second half of the interactive economic history workshop

Presenters and audience together

020211 Interflow, Interaction, and Innovation: Merchants, Business Organizations, and Networks in the Pan-Pacific Rim in the Nineteenth Century

Where: Room 114, Building 56 (map)

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 trans-national business organizations and networks in the
Pacific Rim since the nineteenth century
   Masato Kimura, Kanda University for Foreign Studies

Business interest or national interest? Tokyo-based giant textbook publisher Kinkōdō’s initiative in China and its incorporation of the Shanghai-based Commercial Press in 1903
   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, Waseda 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
Where: Room 395: Tang Center (map)
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, LSE

Papers – First Half

Trials, Tests, and Technologies: Indigo Manufacture in Colonial Yucatán
   Adrianna Catena, University of Warwick

Technology and Labor is 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, LSE
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

020213 Networks, Intensity, Extensive Margins of Trade since the 19th Century: New Approaches to Globalization with Large Databases
Where: Room 095: Tang Center (map)
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
Mariàn Boguñá
Antoine Allard
M. Ángeles Serrano

How about US Industrialization and Trade in the 19th Century: Evidence from disaggregated trade data.
Christopher Meissner, University of Davies

Terms of trade during the first globalization: an empirical analysis
David Chilosi, 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
Depressions can be considered as crises which require a significant number of years before full recovery. This session analyses this kind of crisis, keeping in mind 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 Eugenia Mata, Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Discussant(s):
Bernard C. Beaudreau, Université Laval, Québec
Maria Eugenia 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 Gutierrez-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
Papers – Second Half

Recovering from the Great Depression to Decolonisation: Capital Returns in Portugal and Overseas Empire
  Maria Eugéinia Mata, Universidade Nova de Lisboa
  José Rodrigues da Costa

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

Where: Room 4: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 evolotional 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 České Budějovice (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, Rissho University

The Privatisation of the Common Land in Lombardy in the 19th Century: a more rational exploitation or a failure damaging the environment?
Luca Mocarelli, The University of Milano-Bicocca
Paolo Tedeschi, 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
The Atomic Business: Industrial, Financial, and Economic Issues of the Development of Nuclear Power over the 20th Century


Where: Room 3: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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):
- M. del 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
- M.d.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 Šústková, 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
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
Tadeo Hamed Liceaga Carrasco
Martha Ortega Soto

The Causes and Effects of Labor Coercion in Global Perspective
Where: Room 6: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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
Timur Natkhov, Higher School of Economics

The introduction of serfdom and labor markets
Peter Sandholt Jensen
Cristina Victoria Radu
Battista Severgnini
Paul Sharp, University of Southern Denmark

Capital-Skill Complementarity and the Emergence of Labor Emancipation
Quamrul Ashraf
Francesco Cinnirella, University of Southern Denmark
Oded Galor
Boris Gershman
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 Economic School
Ekaterina Zhuravskaya
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
Humberto Laudares
Felipe Valencia Caicedo, University of British Columbia

Recent Advances in Research on Serfdom: Some Methodological Challenges
Alexander Klein, University of Kent

**o20218 VICE PRESIDENTIAL SESSION: The Development of Wellbeing in History: Metrics and Mechanisms, Part 2**
Where: Room 5: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 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_
Maria 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 Vechbanyakratana, 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
David Weil, Brown University
Herman de Jong, University of Groningen
Peter Perdue, Yale University
Brooks Kaiser, University of Southern Denmark

Where: Room West: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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, Universita Degli Studi di Milano Bicocca

Broken Machines - Trans-Pacific Trade and Machine Packaging, 1910s-1920s
Kevin Tang, Oxford 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 Loockx, 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 Teno, Norwegian School of Economics

020220 U.S. South in Global Perspective: 1800 to the Present

Where: Room 085: Tang Center (map)

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

Louis Ferleger, Boston University
Matthew Lavallee, 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
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, U Michigan

Papers – First Half

*Roots of Gender Equality: The Persistent Effect of Beguinages on Attitudes Toward Women*
- Annalisa Frigo, Louvain-la-Neuve University
- Eric Roca, Louvain-la-Neuve University

*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 Zijdeman, International institute of social history
- Auke Rijpma, Utrecht University

*Understanding the gender gap among turn-of-the-century Swedish compositors*
- Maria Stanfors, Lund University
- Joyce Burnette, Wabash College

Papers – First 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 Seltzer, Royal Holloway
- Jessica Bean, Denison University
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 Gary, Lund University
- Alex Whalley, University of Calgary
- Devin Bunten, Federal Reserve Bank

**Papers – First Half**

*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 Waltl, 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
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
Where: Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)
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 Karl O’Brien, University of London

Opium Taxes in Late Qing China, 1858-1906
Man-houng Lin, Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica

Guan Yong-qiang, 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-feng, 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 Liquor Collection in Eastern Chekiang in the Late Qing Dynasty from the Perspective of the Customs'field*
  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
Where: Room 4: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 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
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

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, University of Leipzig

Irresistible Smell of Money: Between Protectionism, Self-sufficiency and Collaboration. The Case of Czechoslovakia (1918-1938)
Antonie Dolezalova, University of Cambridge & Charles University, Prague

Transformations and Reorientations of International Economic Exchange – Interwar Period in Slovenia (Yugoslavia)
Zarko Lazarevic, 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

Where: Room 085: Tang Center (map)

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
- Cristian Arturo Ducoing Ruiz, Lund University

**Discussant(s):**
- Leandro Prados de la Escosura, Carlos III University
- Gareth Austin, University of Cambridge
- Ewout Frankema, Wageningen University
- Christer Gunnarsson, Lund University

**Papers – First Half**

**Misinterpreting the East Asian Miracle**
- Christer Gunnarsson, Lund University

- Greta Seibel, London School of Economics

**The role of economic development for political legitimacy**
- Tobias Axelson, Lund University
- Mason Hoadley
- Axel Fredholm

**Does good leadership matter for achieving successful agricultural transformation, and if so, how? The case of Taiwan**
- Martin Andersson, Lund University
- Isabelle Tsakok, Colombia University

**The industrialization under dictatorship. The case of Poland in the 1930s and 1970s**
- Piotr Koryś, University of Warsaw
- Maciej Tymiński, University of Warsaw

**Papers – Second Half**

**Can autocracy promote literacy? evidence from a cultural alignment success story**
- Nuno Palma, University of Manchester
- Jaime Reis, University of Lisbon

**A Noi! Top Income Shares, Economic Inequality, and the Political Economy of Italian Fascism (1914-1943)**
- Giacomo Gabbuti, University of Oxford

**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, Lund University

**The Political Economy of Income Distribution in Ghana, 1900-2015**
- Prince Young Aboagye, Lund University
- Ellen Hillbom, Lund University
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 Essex
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
Joe Ferrie, Northwestern University
Martin Saavedra, Oberlin College

Sewage Infrastructure, Labor Markets, and Inequality in 19th Century London
Vellore Arthi, University of Essex
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
The Kindergarten Movement and the US Demographic Transition
Phøll 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
Where: Room West: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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
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, Univ. of Pittsburgh
Dennis O. Flynn, Pacific World History Institute

Discussant(s):
Andrea Westermann, German Historical Institute
Boyi Chen, Washington Univ. of St. Louis

Papers – First Half

Introduction: Silver Circulation Worldwide--Research Design and Current Findings
Patrick Manning, Univ. 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, Univ. of Minnesota

Spending a Windfall: American Precious Metals and Euro-Asian Trade 1531 - 1810
Nuno Palma, Univ. of Groningen

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, Univ. 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, Peking Univ.

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, Univ. of California Los Angeles

Contract Taxes, Land Sales, and the Volume of Money Circulating in Qing China
Yuda Yang, Fudan Univ.

Silver Production and Circulation in Pre-Modern Vietnam, 1700 - 1880
Luang Duong Vu, Vietnam National University at Hanoi

Silver Inflation versus Gold Deflation in the Late Nineteenth Century
Mark Metzler, Univ. of Washington

Silver and the Yokohama "Gold Rush" of 1859
Simon James Bytheway, Nihon University,

030110 Government and the Economy
Where: Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)

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 J. Wallis, University of Maryland and NBER
Price V. 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 Joseph 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

030111 Historical Perspectives of Inequality in the Eastern Mediterranean
Where: Room 6: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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
Discussant(s):
Bogac Ergene, University of Vermont

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 Kokkinakakis, 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 Melbourn

Landscape Change and Market Integration in Ancient Greece: Evidence from Pollen Data
Anton Bonnier
Adam Izdebski
Tymon Stoczyński
Grzegorz Koloch
Katerina Kouli

030112 Indigenous People in Economic History
Where: Room M: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 Kûitse, 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
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 ofIndenturing on the Productivity of the Graaff-Reinet Khoe
Calumet Links, Stellenbosch University
Dieter von Fintel
Johan Fourie, Stellenbosch University

030113 Late Imperial and Early Soviet Economic History
Where: Room Endeavor: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map) (a 90 minute panel)

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 by 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 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
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

Discussant(s):

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 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*
030115 Monetary Standards in the Long-Run: Financial Issues and Trade Opportunities
Where: Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)

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
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

Foreign currency
Michael D. Bordo, Rutgers University and NBER
Christopher M. Meissner, University of California Davis

030116 Multinationals and the Transformation of the World Economy
Where: Room T: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 John, Columbia University
Takafumi Kurosawa, University of Kyoto
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 (USA)

1. Pharmaceuticals
   Lou Galambos, Johns Hopkins University
   Jeff Sturchio, Rabin Martin

2. Automobiles
   Patrick Fridenson, École des Hautes Études 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 – First 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 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

Where: Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)

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 Comenda 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://wehc2018.org/power-and-principles-the-political-economy-of-natural-resources-since-1870/
Where: Room 231: MIT Building 4 (map)
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, Coventry University
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

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

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Although religion was quite forgotten in the debates on the «Great Divergence», it is now coming on the forefront. 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

*From Refreshment to Reflection: the early maritime tea trade in Asia and Europe (1642-1710)*
- Weichung Cheng, Academia Sinica

*The tin trade and international exchange of technology in the Qing dynasty: Religious artefacts between Tibetan lamas and Jesuit missionaries*
- Lai Hui-Min, Academia Sinica
- Techeng Su

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

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**

*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

*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

*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

030121 Public Health Interventions and the Life Course Approach: Metrics for the Long-Run Success of Interventions, 19th-20th Centuries


Where: Room I: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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  
Jöel Floris, University of Zürich and the Institute of Evolutionary Medicine

**Discussant(s):**

Bernard Harris, University of Strathclyde  
Susan Hautaniemi, Leonard Population Studies Center, 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 and the Institute of Evolutionary Medicine

*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 and the Institute of Evolutionary Medicine

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 and the Institute of Evolutionary Medicine

*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

12:30pm - 1:30pm

WEHC Lunch Break (delegates on their own)

1:30pm - 5pm

*030201 Agriculture and Large-Scale Crises in the Industrial World: 1929, a Paradigmatic Model for Agricultural Crises in the Modern Economy*


Where: Room 163: MIT Building 4 (map)

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):**
- Gérard Béaur, CNRS & EHESS, CRH & GRDI AAA
- Francesco Chiapparino, Università Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona

**Discussant(s):**
- Price Fishback, University of Arizona

**Papers – First Half**

*E*griculture crisis and economic crisis in the long run and with a comparative view (1680-1929, France-Italy, USA, UK.  
Gérard Béaur, CNRS & EHESS, CRH & GRDI AAA

*The Great Depression as Transition of the Global Food Regime?*  
Ernst Langthaler, University of 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, Università Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona  
Gabriele Morettini, Università 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 Martiren, Universidad Buenos Aires/CONICET

*The 1929 crisis and the battle of the two wheats in Italy, between domestic and international markets*  
Niccolò Mignemi, Expostdoc Ecole Française de Rome

*Market regulation and structural policies under the Spanish 2nd Republic: the crises of the 1930s and agriculture*  
Juan Pan-Montojo, Universidad Autónoma 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 Villaseñor, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana

**030202 Business History in the Age of Modern Globalization**


Where: Room 270: MIT Building 4 (map)

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, University de Los Andos
- Andrea Lluch, National Scientific and Research Council, Buenos Aires

**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
- 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 Cunedioglu, Iskenderun Technical University

**030203 Colonial Financial Markets in the Long 18th Century: A Source of Underdevelopment?**


Where: Room Discovery: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)

**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
Farley Grubb, University of Delaware

The VOC’s role in financial development
Alberto Feenstra, University of Amsterdam

Papers – Second Half

Comments
Christiaan C. van Bochove, Raboud Universiteit

Comments
Karin Pallaver, University of Bologna

030204 Crossroads of Globalization: Market-Making in Modern East Asia
Where: Room 124: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)
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
Nataria Mora Sitja, University of Cambridge
Chiaki Yamamoto, Osaka University
Hideyoshi Yagashiro, Senshu University

Papers – First Half

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
Where: Room 144: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)

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/department of history
Jon Stobart, Manchester Metropolitan University
Corinne Marache, University of Bordeaux-Montaigne
Galina Ulianova, 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, University of Uppsala

Material culture on Swedish manors. Possessions and purchases on a regulated market, 1730-1850.
Göran Ulväng, University of Uppsala

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


Where: Room 057: Tang Center (map)

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):
  Tommy Bengtsson (Chair), Lund University
  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

French Fertility and Education Transition, Rational Choice vs Cultural Diffusion TBC
David de la Croix*, Université catholique de Louvain
Faustine Perrin*, Lund University

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 – First 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_1
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 Coibombo*, 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


Where: Room 085: Tang Center (map)
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 Pauls 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

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
Where: Room 095: Tang Center (map)

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, Universidade Publica de Navarra

Papers – First Half

Management 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 Murray, Rhodes College
Javier Silvestre, Javier Silvestre
Production, prices and technology: a historical analysis of the US coal industry
Mike Matheis, Saint Anselm College
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 Keszenbaum, INED and PSE

Discussant(s):

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
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 Troeksen, University of Pittsburg
Nicola Tynan*, Dickinson College
Yuaxiaoyue 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

Where: Room 5: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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

Discussant(s):

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
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 Abouagye, 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
Where: Room I: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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
Maria 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 Wilcox, Northern Kentucky University

030212 Long-Term Regional Income Inequality in the Core and the Periphery
Where: Room Concept: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)
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 Badia-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 A. 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*
   Florença 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**

Where: Room M: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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
   Michail 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 Piqerro Zaraux, 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  
  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


Where: Room 6: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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):**
  El Murakami, Kyoto University  
  Tomoko Shihoyama, The University of Tokyo
Discussant(s):
Tetsuji Okazaki, The University of Tokyo
Roy 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

Where: Room West: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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*

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

  Gustavo Del Angel, división de Economía del CIDE

An introduction of life reassurance 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://wehc2018.org/small-change-in-a-global-context-fractional-currencies-or-minor-coins/
Where: Room 133: Building 3 (map)
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 Bregianni, 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 paradigm
  Katerina Bregianni, 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
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 of Sciences
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 – Second 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/UNL Pam-Argentina and Universidad de Los Andres

Stefanie van de Kerkhof, University of Mannheim

**030218 The Logistics of Globalisation in Pre- and Early Industrial Times**

Where: Room T: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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, Foundation of Research and Technology

*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**

*Swedish salt and tar monopolies and the Finnish foreign trade c. 1550 – 1850*  
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*  
Dimitris 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**

Where: Room 4: Samberg Conference Center (map)
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
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
Kristina Lilja, University of Uppsala

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

Carlos Marichal, Colegio di Mexico

030220 The Most Dramatic Period Globally for the Development of the Human Body: The 20th Century
Where: Room 123: Ray and Maria Stata Center (map)
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, Manchester University

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, Sungkyunkwan University

Ethnicity, Region and Nutritional Disparities in China, 1985-2014
Stephen L. Morgan, U 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. Cáámara, 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, Ohio State University

O30221 Trade and Technology within Industries
http://wehc2018.org/trade-and-technology/
Where: Room 3: Samberg Conference Center (map)

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 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
   Ramana Nanda, Harvard

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 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
Where: Room Enterprise: Boston Marriott Cambridge (map)
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

5:30pm - 7pm

Closing Plenary Session: “The Role of Women in Economic Growth”
Where: Kresge Auditorium, W16, 48 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA (map)
Speaker 1: Jane Humphries, Oxford University
Speaker 2: Claudia Goldin, Harvard University
Discussant: Jan De Vries, University of California, Berkeley
7pm - 9pm

Closing Reception

Where: Boston Marriott Cambridge, 50 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA (map)